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Aug. 8. 02

A NEW
LATIN-ENGLISH
SCHOOL-LEXICON.

ON THE BASIS OF THE

LATIN-GERMAN LEXICON OF DR. C. F. INGERSLEV.

BY

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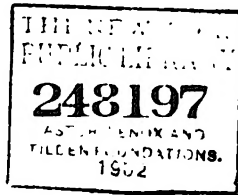
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THE authors of the present work had at first the intention of preparing, for American schools and colleges, a translation of the excellent Latin-German School-Lexicon of PROFESSOR INGERSLEV. The plan of the work seemed to them to be a decided improvement in Latin lexicography, and to meet more fully than its predecessors the wants of students. They had not proceeded far, however, in their labours, before they became aware of the necessity of recasting many of the articles, and of adding new ones. They decided therefore to prepare an entirely independent work, using the lexicon of INGERSLEV only as a basis. For this purpose, the whole of lexical literature has been carefully examined—especially the recent works of DR. W. SMITH, GEORGES (the last edition of 1855), KOCH and KLOTZ,—from all of which numerous suggestions have been derived, and additions made.

The School-Lexicon of PROF. INGERSLEV has met, in Germany, with extraordinary success, as appears from the encomiums of eminent German scholars. The praises of the critics are especially bestowed upon the excellence of INGERSLEV's plan. We have taken great pains to preserve for our work all of the characteristic features of this plan, and at the same time to improve it in the execution of details. We annex an exposition of its leading traits; we add also a list of the Latin authors whose words are defined and illustrated, some recommendations from distinguished German and American scholars, and specimen pages, selected from several letters of the alphabet.

P R E F A C E .

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EXPOSITION OF THE PLAN OF THE WORK.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

THE WANT AIMED TO BE SUPPLIED.

It has been the aim of the authors of this work, to make it conform precisely to its title—that of a School-Lexicon. In executing this purpose, they have endeavoured to keep in view the wants of students, rather than those of teachers and philologists, and to prepare a hand-book for daily use, rather than a work of reference for the scholar's library. Experience has shown that the wants of students and teachers are not the same. Much in a lexicon which may be desirable and useful for the latter, is entirely superfluous for the former. And yet, the matter in larger lexicons, which students do not and cannot use, is an impediment to their obtaining the information which they are seeking. For instance, if the article *REBO* contains five columns, four of which are unavailable, the remaining amount of one column, being scattered throughout the entire article, is mastered with great difficulty. The larger Latin lexicons, which aim at a full exposition of all Latin usage, are, therefore, in our judgment, too cumbersome for the youth who are passing through our colleges and higher schools. The authors have thought, that a work, which, while constructed on strictly scientific principles, and embracing all the results of recent investigations, should be at the same time thoroughly practical, would be better suited to the wants of under-graduates—of all, indeed, who are not prepared for extended researches. A school-lexicon will, therefore, be best formed, by excluding matter not needed by those who are still in the school, and by including, and devoting special attention to, other matter, of more importance to them. How, we conceive, this may be done, we proceed to show.

1. WHAT MAY BE EXCLUDED FROM A SCHOOL-LEXICON?

What writers may be omitted.

Latin authors who are never read in schools, and whom ninety-nine out of a hundred students never read in their lives, may be, very properly, excluded from a school-lexicon, and the hundredth student referred to a larger work. On this principle, such a lexicon may omit the writers who come after the Silver Age of Latin literature, and whose works cannot be appealed to as models of style; especially may it reject the Latin of the Church Fathers, and that of the Middle Ages, both of which frequently deviate, in signification, from classical usage, and yet are apt to be confounded therewith, when an article is rapidly glanced over. It may exclude writers upon some technical subjects, such as medicine, architecture, agriculture, &c.; and, for moral reasons, much of the vocabulary of such writers as Martial and Petronius Arbiter.

By omitting the classes of writers above named, the Lexicon is made a standard of pure Latinity, and words and idioms found therein may be accepted as having the sanction of good usage. This is a matter of prime importance in Latin composition, which every scholar will at once appreciate. In accordance with these views, the scope of our work

embraces those fragments of ancient writers (Ennius, Accius, &c.) which are quoted by classic authors; all the words of Lucretius, Plautus and Terence, and nearly all the writers of the Golden and Silver ages of Roman literature (extending to about 117 A. D.). Of later writers, i. e., those living in and after the second half of the second century, the words of *Justinus*, *Gellius*, and *Eutropius*, have been embodied in our work, because these are occasionally used in schools, and for private reading.

What other matter may be excluded.

Again, it is of importance that illustrative examples should be presented in such a shape as to be easily translated. The citations usually given in larger lexicons are, owing to their complexity, of little or no use to any but finished scholars, and hence they are merely glanced at, or entirely passed over, by most school and college students, to whom, however, they are all-important. The authors believe, that by rejecting the superfluous portions of citations, all that is essential in illustration of definitions may be retained, and made available and even inviting to students of ordinary diligence. Very many citations, involving a peculiar use of the words defined, have been translated. In translating examples, the original Latin writers have been carefully consulted, and it is hoped that this portion of the work will be found eminently useful.

2. WHAT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN A SCHOOL-LEXICON?

Particular attention should be given to classic prose-writers and poets.

In the explication of words, special attention should be given to those prose-writers and poets who are universally acknowledged to be the first among the classic writers of Latin literature, and as the most important to be read in colleges and schools; i. e., *Cicero*, *Sallust*, *Nepos*, *Cæsar*, *Livy*, and *Tacitus*, of the prose-writers, and *Horace*, *Virgil*, and *Ovid*, among the poets. Every passage in their works, peculiar or important lexicographically, should be clearly explained. Our lexicon will be found to be very copious in this respect.

Synonymous words should be distinguished.

Nothing adds more to the clear apprehension of a word, than the determination of those specialities of meaning by which it is distinguished from terms of kindred signification; and, as very few students are in the habit of consulting a dictionary of synonyms, it is of the first importance, that the school-lexicon should embrace whatever is essential in this matter. While fanciful distinctions have been rejected, care has been taken to present, in as concise a manner as possible, those which appear to be grounded in the usage of the language. In preparing this part of our work, the best authorities have been widely consulted and compared.

Etymologies should be given.

The etymology of each word should be traced, wherever it can be done with reasonable accuracy. This is a feature not only of great interest, but indispensable to an accurate knowledge of the structure of a language. The comparison of Latin root-words with similar roots in kindred languages, will also introduce the student to a highly important science of modern origin, comparative linguistics. The Latin-English Dictionary of Dr. W. SMITH has the merit of having, better than any of its predecessors, employed the great discoveries of this new science. The German work of GEORGE — especially the recent edition — contains valuable etymological matter. The materials furnished by these two scholars have been carefully examined by us, and the etymological department of the work of INGERSLEV has been, thus, considerably enlarged and improved.

Proper names should be noticed and briefly defined.

A school-dictionary, in our opinion, should not exclude, as has been proposed by some, the proper names of ancient mythology, history, and geography, which occur in Latin writers. The student expects to find, in his school-lexicon, the necessary aids for translating; and it will, doubtless, save him much time, if he is not compelled to seek in other works (such as dictionaries of antiquities, biography, mythology, and geography) the information which is indispensably necessary to him. Still more is this true of adjectives derived from proper names. Beginners cannot be expected to know the significations of these, if they are found in no dictionary; neither can they be expected to understand, without definition and explanation, the figurative senses in which adjectives derived from proper names are so frequently used. Our work aims to give a brief explanation of all proper names of any importance. In geographical articles, the modern names of cities, rivers, mountains, &c., are added, where they are known. Adjectives derived from proper names, are given, as separate articles, in their alphabetical order.

II.—THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE ARTICLES, SEPARATELY CONSIDERED.

1. LOGICAL ARRANGEMENT.

In the treatment of words, it is all-important to follow the order of development (wherever it can be ascertained), in accordance with which the various significations have grown out of the primary or root-meaning. In many instances, this can be done approximately only, yet the effort to accomplish it is not without its benefit. The primary signification of a word is not always the most usual; neither is it always to be found in the oldest writers. Generally it has been assumed by us that the material, concrete signification (where such exists) is primary, while the abstract meanings of each word have been treated as secondary. The original work of Ingerslev, on which this is based, is pre-eminent in the naturalness and perspicuity with which the derivative senses of words have been traced out. This feature of excellence has been carefully retained, and, we believe, in many instances improved.

A needless multiplication of divisions and subdivisions in the longer articles has been avoided, by giving the tropical usage in immediate connection with the proper signification, from which it is, in each instance, derived. To huddle together the tropical uses of a word, at the end of an article, is, to say the least, unphilosophical. To try to give them an orderly arrangement there, places them out of their proper relations. We judge that the true method is, to put the tropical sense immediately after the proper meaning, of which it is an offshoot. By this means its derivation is suggested, and its application easily seen.

2. TYPOGRAPHICAL ARRANGEMENT.

We have marked the leading significations of each word by a heavy, broad-faced type; using the *Italic* type for rarer meanings, for definitions, which do not so much give the direct English equivalents of the Latin, as describe its meaning, and for translations of examples. Our aim in this arrangement, has been, to present strikingly to the eye of the student the exact equivalents of each Latin word, so that these may not, by any possibility, be missed. Aided by the notation marks (1, 2, A, B, &c.), the leading features of every article can, thus, be readily ascertained.

LATIN AUTHORS,

WHOSE WORDS ARE DEFINED AND ILLUSTRATED

Before Christ.

PLAUTUS (M. Accius Plautus).
TERENTIUS (P. Terentius Afer).
LUCRETIVS (T. Lucretius Carus).
CICERO (M. Tullius Cicero).
CAESAR (C. Julius Caesar).
NEPOS (Cornelius Nepos).
CATULLUS (C. Valerius Catullus).
SALLUSTIUS (C. Sallustius Crispus).
PROPERTIUS (Sextus Aurelius Propertius).

HIRTIUS (A. Hirtius).
AUCTOR DE BELLO AFRICANO.
AUCTOR DE BELLO ALEXANDRINO.
AUCTOR DE BELLO HISPANIENSI.
AUCTOR AD HERENNIVM.
TIBULLUS (Albius Tibullus).
VIRGILIUS (P. Virgilius Maro).
HORATIUS (Q. Horatius Flaccus).

After Christ.

OVIDIVS (P. Ovidius Naso).
LIVIVS (T. Livius Patavinus).
PHAEDRVS (T. Phaedrus).
VALERIUS MAXIMVS.
VELLEIVS (C. Velleius Paterculus).
MELA (Pomponius Mela).
CURTIVS (Q. Curtius Rufus).
PERSIVS (A. Persius Flaccus).
SENECA (M. Annaeus Seneca).
SENECA (L. Annaeus Seneca).

LUCANVS (M. Annaeus Lucanus).
JUVENALIS (D. Junius Juvenalis).
QUINTILIANVS (M. Fabius Quintilianus).
TACITVS (C. Cornelius Tacitus).
PLINIUS (C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus).
FLORVS (L. Annaeus Florus).
SUETONIUS (C. Suetonius Tranquillus).
GELLIUS (A. Gellius).
JUSTINVS.
EUTROPIVS (Flavius Eutropius).

ABBREVIATIONS

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN THE EDITIONS OF LATIN WRITERS

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- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. (prænomen) — Aulus.
 A. (in the voting of judges) — <i>absolve</i>.
 A. D. (in stating dates) — <i>ante diem</i>; e. g.,
 a. d. Kalendas Januarias.
 Æd. Cur. — <i>Ædilis Curulis</i>.
 App. (prænomen) — Appius.
 A. V. C. — <i>anno urbis conditæ</i>; in the year
 from the foundation of the city of Rome.
 C. (prænomen) — Caius.
 C. (as a numeral sign) — one hundred.
 C. (in the voting of judges) — <i>condemno</i>.
 Cal. — <i>v. Kal.</i>
 Cn. (prænomen) — Cneius.
 Cos. — <i>Consul</i>.
 Coss. — <i>Consules</i>.
 D. (prænomen) — Decimus.
 D. (as a surname) — <i>Divus</i> (Cæsar, Augustus).
 D. (as a numeral sign) — five hundred.
 D. D. — <i>dono dedit</i>.
 D. D. D. — <i>dat, dicat, dedicat</i> (as a formula
 of dedication).
 Des. — <i>designatus</i>.
 F. — <i>filius</i>.
 G. — <i>Gaius</i> (= Caius).
 Gn. — <i>Gnæus</i> (= Cneius).
 HS. — <i>sestertii, sestertia, sestertium</i>; thus,
 HS. X. = <i>decem sestertii</i>.
 HS. X̄. = <i>decem sestertia</i>.
 HS. X̄. = <i>decies sestertium</i>.
 (But this distinction seems not to have
 been always observed.)
 Id. — <i>Idus</i>.
 Imp. — <i>Imperator</i>.</p> | <p>K. (prænomen) — <i>Kæso</i>.
 Kal. — <i>Kalendæ</i>.
 L. (prænomen) — Lucius.
 L. (as a numeral sign) — fifty.
 L. — <i>libra</i>.
 M. (prænomen) — Marcus.
 M'. (prænomen) — Manius.
 M. (as a numeral sign) — one thousand
 Mam. (as a surname) — <i>Mamercus</i>.
 N. or Num. (prænomen) — <i>Numerius</i>.
 N. — <i>nepos</i>.
 O. M. (as a surname of Jupiter) — <i>Optimus</i>
 <i>Maximus</i>.
 P. (prænomen) — <i>Publius</i>.
 P. O. — <i>patres conscripti</i>.
 P. M. or Pont. Max. — <i>pontifex maximus</i>.
 P. R. — <i>populus Romanus</i>.
 Q. (prænomen) — <i>Quintus</i>.
 Q. F. F. Q. S. — <i>quod felix faustumque sit</i>.
 Quir. — <i>Quirites</i>.
 R. or Resp. — <i>Respublica</i>.
 S. or Sex. (prænomen) — <i>Sextus</i>.
 Ser. (prænomen) — <i>Servius</i>.
 Sp. (as a surname) — <i>Spurius</i>.
 S. C. — <i>senatus consultum</i>.
 S. (in letters) — <i>salutem</i>.
 S. P. D. (in letters) — <i>salutem plurimam dicit</i>.
 S. P. Q. R. — <i>senatus populusque Romanus</i>.
 S. V. B. E. E. V. (at the beginning of a let-
 ter) — <i>si vales, bene est, ego valeo</i>.
 T. (prænomen) — <i>Titus</i>.
 Ti. (prænomen) — <i>Tiberius</i>.
 Tr. pl. — <i>tribunus plebis</i>.</p> |
|--|---|

ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.,

OCCURRING IN THIS LEXICON.

abl.	stands for	ablative.	infin.	stands for	infinitive.
abs.	"	absolute or absolutely.	in partic.	"	in particular.
abstr.	"	abstract.	intens.	"	intensive.
acc.	"	accusative.	interj.	"	interjection.
A. D.	"	Anno Domini.	interrog.	"	interrogative.
adj.	"	adjective, adjectively.	intr.	"	intransitive.
adv.	"	adverb, adverbially.	irr.	"	irregular.
ante-cl.	"	in the ante-classical writers (from the oldest fragments to Lucretius, B. C. 50).	lat.	"	in later writers (after the time of Livy).
B. C.	"	Before Christ.	Lucr.	"	in Lucretius.
card.	"	cardinal.	m.	"	masculine.
cf.	"	confer (i. e. compare).	meton.	"	metonymically.
class.	"	in the classic writers (from Cicero and Cæsar to Livy, A. D. 17).	milit.	"	military.
			n.	"	neuter.
com.	"	in comic writers.	num.	"	numeral.
comb.	"	combination.	ord.	"	ordinal.
comm.	"	common gender.	opp.	"	opposed to, in opposition to.
comp.	"	comparative.	part.	"	participle.
concr.	"	concrete.	perf.	"	perfect.
conj.	"	conjunction.	Pl.	"	in Plautus.
contr.	"	contracted or contraction.	pl.	"	plural.
coll.	"	in colloquial language.	poet.	"	poetical, poetically.
def.	"	defective (verb).	prep.	"	preposition.
den.	"	denotes.	pron.	"	pronoun.
dim.	"	diminutive.	prop.	"	properly, in a proper sense.
demonst.	"	demonstrative.	Quinct.	"	in Quinctilian.
dep.	"	deponent.	q. v.	"	quod vide.
distr.	"	distributive.	rar.	"	rare, rarely.
doubtful read.	"	doubtful reading.	rel.	"	relative.
e. g.	"	exempli gratia.	rhet.	"	rhetorical, in rhetoric.
esp.	"	especially.	Sall.	"	in Sallust.
f.	"	feminine.	sing.	"	singular.
fr.	"	from.	subj.	"	subjunctive.
freq.	"	frequentative.	subst.	"	substantive.
gen.	"	in general, generally.	sup.	"	superlative.
gram.	"	grammar.	Tac.	"	in Tacitus.
i. e.	"	id est.	tech. t.	"	technical term.
impers.	"	impersonal.	tr.	"	transitive.
improp.	"	improperly.	trop.	"	tropical, tropically.
incep.	"	inceptive.	usu.	"	usual, usually.
incho.	"	inchoative, inceptive.	v.	"	verb.
indecl.	"	indeclinable.	w.	"	with.
			=	"	equivalent to, equal to.

(*) A star before a word or meaning denotes that it occurs but once.

LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON.

A.

A before consonants, except *h*; **AB**, before vowels and *h*, sometimes also before consonants; **ABS** (nearly obsolete), generally only before *t* and *q*, and freq. in the comb. 'abs te'; *prep.* with *abl.*, denoting *departure from any point* (cf. *ex*); hence, used—

1) Of place = from, away from—a) after verbs expressing motion: *venire a teatro* (when one has not been in the theatre), *a portu*; also with the names of towns, always indeed, where the environs are conceived of, rather than the place itself, (always therefore when the discourse is of the raising of a siege); *a nobis*, *from our house*; *discedere ab aliquo*—b) after words signifying departure, separation, etc., from any thing: *to depart, to turn aside, to expel, to separate; to desist from, to shut out, to keep back, to hinder, to refrain, &c.*—c) in the expression of distance: *abesse, distare a loco, to be distant from a place; mille passus ab urbe, and duobus millibus passuum, at a distance of 2000 paces from.* Hence, used *trop.*, a) in the expression of difference: *differre, etc., ab aliquo*; β) of distance in succession and rank: *tertius ab illo, after him; γ) non ab re est, it is not foreign from the subject, not useless, it pertains properly to the subject*—d) in the expression of origin, descent: *from, out of, T. ab Aricia; esse a Graecia, to be descended from the Greeks; Zeno, et qui ab eo sunt = his disciples, followers*—e) in the expression of the point from which any thing proceeds, i. e., takes place, is looked upon, and the like: α) *a dextro cornu, on the right wing; castra munita non erant a porta decumana, on the side where was the Decuman gate; a fronte, a tergo, from before, from behind (or before, behind); a dextra, on the right side, ab oriente, towards the east, a latere = at the side of; β) stare, pugnare ab aliquo, to stand by any one, to fight for one; hoc est a me, this is in my favour, elementes simus ab innocentia, towards*

A.

innocence, facere aliquid ab aliquo, for the advantage of any one (i. e., on his behalf)—f) with verbs signifying *tying, holding fast, &c.*, where it can often be rendered, by: *religatus a crine.*

2) Of time, from, since: *a pueritia; vigesimus dies a Capitolio incenso, after the burning of the C.; ab re divina, directly after the sacrifice, a concione, immediately after.*

3) It denotes the going forth from some thing or place, in other relations—a) (comp. 1, a) in the expression of the relation of cause: α) frequently with *pass. verbs*, and (Poet. & Lat.) with intransitives of corresponding signification, of the person acting, by: *interfici ab aliquo, and in the s. sense, cadere, mori ab aliquo, by the hand of; β) with nouns: plaga ab amico, a loss through, or which comes from a friend: injuria ab illo, done by him; niger a radiis solis (Poet.), dyed black by the rays of the sun; γ) rar. in the expression of the motive, from, on account of: hoc scribo ab amore; δ) a se pauca addidit, out of his own means, out of himself; e) it expresses the taking of a thing from another person by copying, translation, &c.: *describere librum ab aliquo, transferre locum ab aliquo; legi edictum a Bruto, communicated to me by Brutus*—b) (comp. 1, d) *appellari ab aliquo, after any one*—e) (comp. 1, e) it denotes the respect, the reference, by which any thing said is to be limited = with respect to, as regards, on the side of: α) *inops ab amicis; firmus ab equitatu; paratus ab omni re, with every thing well provided, laborare a re frumentaria, to be in want of corn, defendere aliquem ab aliquo, against any one, tutus ab aliquo, from any one; β) improbus ab ingenio, in (respect to) disposition; γ) in later writers it is used in reference to the duties of a servant or an official: servus a manu, a copyist, a rationibus, an accountant, a libellis, a receiver of petitions; erat ei a libellis, he was his private secretary*—d) with different verbs and expres-*

sions, in which the conception of space in 1, b, receives a figurative application, such as *detertere, expectare, timere, cognoscere, petere, quaerere*, etc., aliquid ab aliquo; incipere ab aliquo, to begin with any one — e) in certain forms of speech, esp. in money matters, it denotes intervention, interposition: *solvere, dare (pecuniam) ab aliquo, by means of (i. e. by a check or order on) any one*; on the contrary, a se, out of one's own purse; *legare pecuniam a filio, to leave a legacy to be paid over by the son — f) (rar.) instead of ex, to indicate a part of a number: ab novissimis unus; nonnulli ab novissimis proelio excedere, some from the place of the hindmost (i. e., the rear), according to the usage described under 1, e, a.*

*ABACTUS, ūs, m. [abigo]. (Lat.) A driving away.

ABACUS, i, m. (dim. *Abaculus*) [*Ἀβάξ*]. 1) A cup- or sideboard, divided into deepened or perforated compartments, in which vessels of oil or wine were placed. 2) A fancy table, decorated with Mosaic work for costly vases and vessels. 3) A counting or gaming board, divided into squares. 4) In architecture — a) wainscoting for ornamenting a wall — b) the upper plate upon the capital of a column.

ABALIENATIO, ōnis, f. [abalieno]. An alienation of property by sale or other process.

AB-ALIENO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To estrange. 1) To alienate, to make the property of another, to sell, agros. 2) (Com.) To put away, to remove, to separate, uxorem a viro; a. picturas, to remove from the house. 3) Trop. — a) in a moral sense, to estrange, to alienate, to bring into an unfavourable or hostile state of mind, aliquem; a. voluntatem alicujus, or aliquem ab aliquo, homines rebus suis; a. Africam, = to excite to revolt — b) abalienatus jure civium, deprived of the right of citizenship.

ABANTEUS, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Abas, king of Argos.

ABANTIÆDES, æs, m., [Abas]. A son or descendant of Abas, used principally of Acrisius, and of Perseus.

ABAS, antis, m. Abas, the name of several men, the most considerable of whom was king of Argos, father of Acrisius, and great-grandfather of Perseus.

AB-ĀVUS, i, m. A great-great-grandfather = father of a proavus; also, an ancestor.

ABDĒRA, æs, f. } The birth-place of
ABDĒRA, ōrum, n. pl. } Protagoras and Democritus, famous for the stupidity and slowness of its inhabitants.

ABDERITA, æs, m. } An inhabitant of Ab-
ABDERITĒS, æs, m. } dera.

ABDICATIO, ōnis, f. [abdicō]. A formal renunciation. Hence, 1) the resignation of an office, abdication: a dictaturæ. 3) The disowning of a son,

AB-DICO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To declare one's self free from any thing. Hence, 1) to resign, to abdicate, to detach one's self from: a. se dictaturā, tutelā, or a. dictaturam; also abs., consules aa., resigned, laid down their office. 2) To decline formally, to reject, to abrogate, legem; trop. a. aurum e vita, to cast away. 3) (Lat.) A. filium, to disown; hence, a. patrem, to refuse to acknowledge as a father.

AB-DICO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) A tech. t., used by the augurs of an unfavourable omen, not to agree to, to reject, aves aa. rem. 2) In judicial language, to give sentence against: a. vindicias alicujus rei ab aliquo, to deny any one the right to demand something as his property.

*ABDITE, adv. [abditus]. Secretly.

*ABDITIVUS, a, um, adj. [abditus]. (Pl.) Removed, ab aliquo.

ABDITUS, a, um, adj. [part. of abdo]: Hidden, concealed.

AB-DO, didi, dĭtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To put away or out of sight, to remove, faces hinc, copias ab eo loco; frequently a. se, to betake one's self away, esp. to a distant, quiet, and safe place, to withdraw one's self, to retire, in silvam, ex conspectu alicujus. In partic. a. aliquem in insulam = to banish; (Poet.) a. cohortes oppidis, to transfer; natura partes quasdam corporis a. has withdrawn — from sight; trop., a. se litteras, or in litteris, to bury one's self in books (to seek a refuge in learned pursuits). 2) To hide, to conceal (prop., by putting something away — cf. condo, abscondo, celo, etc.): a. ferrum intra vestem; a. cupiditatem; (poet.) a. enseum lateri, he plunged the sword into the side, so that it disappeared in the wound.

ABDŌLŌNŶMUS, or ABDĀLŌNŶMUS, i, m. The name of a king of Sidon.

ABDŌMEN, inis, n. The fat lower belly, the paunch; trop., sensuality, esp. gluttony.

AB-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To lead away from a place: a. aliquem de (ex, a) foro; a. legiones a Segunto; also, abs., a. aliquem; in partic. = to carry off: clavem, filiam; freq. for the place from, the place to which a person or thing is removed, is added: a. aliquem Romam, in cubiculum; in partic., a. aliquem convivam, to take one along as a guest. 2) Trop., to turn away, to draw away from, e. g., any act, purpose, or association — a) a. animum ab illa cogitatione; a corpore, as it were, to tear away; a. aliquem ab officio; a. se ab omni reipublicæ cura, to withdraw from; a. se ab amicis, to try to forget — b) = to alienate, to incite to revolt, legiones, servos ab aliquo — c) to debase, artem ad mercedem et quaestum — d) (Com.) a. aliquem ad nequitiam, to seduce.

ABELLA, æs, f. A town in Campania.

ABELLANI, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of Abella.

AB-EO, ii (seld. Ivi), Itum, 4. *intrans.* To go away from any place, to depart. 1) Without any statement of the place to which one goes: a. ab aliquo, ex oculis, hinc; sol abiit, *has gone down*. Hence, *trop.*—a) of time = to pass away, to go by, hora a.—b) a magistratu, to retire from an office, to lay it down (comp. abdicare), ab incepto, to desist from a purpose; a. a re aliqua = to speak no more of it; a. a jure, to depart from justice, to violate it; a. e vita, to depart this life, to die—e) = to disappear, to be lost: flamma, memoria rei alicujus, metus a.—d) non abibit si, etc., *he will not come off (safely) if, &c.*; mirabar, hoc si sic abiret, *I was wondering if it would end this way*; haec non possunt sic a., *cannot terminate thus, be without consequences*—e) res a. ab illo (of an auction), *escapes him, is not struck down to him*—f) (Lat.) pretium a., *the price falls*—g) imper., abi, go; a) with harshness, as if chiding, = be off, away with you; β) with friendliness, or jocosely, non es avarus, abi, go to! well now! 2) With a reference to the place whither one goes: a. domum, ad legionem, foras, exsulatum, into exile. Hence, *trop.*—a) abi in malam rem (crucem), *go to the devil!*—b) with reference to a digression or point of departure in a discourse: redeo illuc unde abii, *from whence I set out*; a. ad ineptias, to turn aside to trifling; non longe abieris, *you need not go far (to find an example)*—c) = to pass over: res a. a consilio ad vires vimque pugnantium, *the decision passes over from counsel to the strength and bravery of the combatants*; a. in mores alicujus, *gradually to embrace*; (Poet.) a. in somnum, *to fall asleep*; also (Poet.) = to be metamorphosed, vestes aa. in villos—e) fructus aa. in illos sumptus, *were consumed*.

***AB-EQUITO**, —, —, 1. v. *intr.* To ride away.

ABERRATIO, ōnis, f. [aberro]. Prop., a deviation; *trop.* = a diversion of the thoughts from something.

AB-ERRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* 1) To deviate, to go astray, naves ex agmine, a patre. 2) Trop.—a) to wander, to deviate from, a regula: oratio a. ab eo quod propositum est, *digresses*; of a painter, who, by embellishing, departs from the original, = to flatter; a. verbo, to want a word, not to hit the right word—b) to withdraw the thoughts from any thing, to forget for a time: quasi a. a miseria; nihil equidem levior nec tamen a.

AB-HINC, adv. 1) (Lucr.) = Hinc, from this place, hinc: aufer a. lacrimas. 2) More usually of time, since, ago, before this (reckoned backwards from the present): a. annos decem, and a. septem annis.

AB-HORREO, rui, —, 2. v. *intr.* 1) (Rar.) To shrink back from a person or thing, to abhor: a. a re aliqua, also aliquem. 2) Impropr.—a) of persons, to be disinclined, to be averse to any thing,

to wish to know nothing of it, a nuptiis: animus ejus a. ab illa causa; a. a scribendo, *has no inclination for writing*—b) of impersonal objects to differ from any thing, to vary from, to be inconsistent with, to be contrary to: temeritas tanta ut non procul abhorreat ab insaniam; oratio haec abhorret a perona hominis gravissimi, a sensibus nostris, *is at variance with*; also with the dat., mos abhorrens huic tam pacatae protectioni; orationes inter se abhorrentes, *disagreeing*; abs., lacrimae abhorrentes, *unsuitable to the time and place*. Hence, α) a. a suspicione, to be free from; β) si plane is a., *if he is entirely incapable, useless*.

ABI-EGNUS, a, um (also Poet. abjegnus), adj. [abies]. (Poet.) Made of fir-wood.

ABIES (also Poet., abjes), ētis, f. 1) The fir-tree. 2) (Poet.) Any thing made of fir-wood— a) a ship—b) a spear—c) a letter or note (written on a wooden tablet)—d) a secta, a board of fir-wood.

AB-IGO, ēgi, actum, 8. v. tr. [ago]. To drive away, praedam; in partic., to drive away with robbery, pecus; a. pauperiem, to drive off; nox abacta, *past, ended*.

ABITIO, ōnis, f. [abeo]. A departure

***Ā-BITO**, —, —, 8. v. *intr.* (Pl.) To go away.

ABITUS, ūs, m. [abeo]. 1) A going away, departure. 2) (Poet. & lat.) An outlet.

ABJECTE, adv. w. comp. [abjectus]. 1) Dispiritedly, despondingly. 2) Meanly (so., born). 3) (Lat.) Negligently.

ABJECTIO, ōnis, f. [abjicio]. A throwing away; *trop.*, a. animi, *despondency*.

ABJECTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [abjicio]. 1) Cast down, disheartened, animus a.; filia metu a. 2) Degraded; hence, base, despicable, abject: familia a.; oratio humilis et a., *without dignity or elevation*; a. senarii, *sunk down to the level of prose*.

AB-JICIO (also abicio), jēci, jectum, 3. v. tr. [ab & jacio]. 1) To throw away, to cast away or off: a. scutum, insigne regium de capite suo. Hence, *trop.*—a) to throw off carelessly, versum = to rehearse carelessly; ambitum, to conclude a period without any care, i. e., abruptly—b) = to sell at a low price, to throw away: a. psalterium, to get rid of; a. salutem pro aliquo, to sacrifice recklessly—c) to give up, to let go, to drop: aedificationem, consilium, timorem, memoriam alicujus, to forget; a. aliquem, no longer to interest one's self in a person. 2) To cast off from above, to throw down: tela ex vallo, se ex muro in mare; a. se exanimatus, to throw himself down as lifeless upon the earth; a. se ad pedes alicujus; a. belluam. Hence, *trop.*—a) natura ceteras animantes ad pastum a., *has made the other creatures prone to the ground (opp. to hominem erexit—b) = to bring down, to weaken, auctoritatem*

senatus — e) s intercessorem, to *dishearten*, to *silence* — d) a. se = to *lower*, to *degrade one's self* (of a person who has given up his sense of honour and his independence) — e) a. se, also, a. animum, to *lose all courage*.

AB-JŪDICO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To take away by a judgment or sentence, to declare that something does not belong to one: a. aliquid ab aliquo; a. libertatem sibi; trop., a. me a vita = to wish no longer to live.

AB-JUNGO, junxi, junctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To *unyoke*, juvenecum. 2) Trop., to separate, to remove, aliquem, se a re aliqua.

AB-JŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To deny on oath, to abjure, pecuniam, creditum.

ABLĀTIVUS, a, um, adj. Gramm. tech. t. (sc. casus), the ablative case.

ABLEGATIO, ōnis, f. [ablego]. A sending away.

AB-LĒGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To send away or forth, to remove, aliquem; also, legatio me a. ab adventu fratris, keeps me away from.

AB-LIGŪRIO, ūvi, ūtum, 4. v. tr. To waste in daintiness and luxury, to squander, fortunas suas.

*AB-LŌCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To let for hire, domum.

*AB-LŪDO, lūsi, lūsum, 3. v. intr. (Poet.) To differ from, to be unlike, ab aliquo.

AB-LUO, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To wash off, away, or out, to remove by cleansing, maculas e veste, squalorem sibi. Hence — a) trop., of moral stains: animi perturbatio abluitur, is washed away — b) torrens a. villas, overflows, washes away — c) (Poet.) a. sitim, to quench the thirst. 2) To wash, to cleanse by washing, pedes alicujus, corpus, caput.

AB-NĒGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Poet. & Lat.) To refuse, to deny, alicui aliquid; a. adhibere manus, to refuse to apply the hands; also, a. depositum; a. se comitem, to refuse to accompany any one.

AB-NĒPOS, ōtis, m. (Lat.) A great-great-grandson (son of a pronepos).

AB-NEPTIS, is, f. A great-great-granddaughter (daughter of a proneptis).

AB-NŌBA, ae, m. The Abenau mountain-range (northern part of the Black Forest), in which the Danube rises.

AB-NOCTO, —, —, 1. v. intr. To stay out of the house all night.

*AB-NORMIS, e, adj. [norma]. Irregular: a. sapiens, who belongs to no particular sect.

AB-NUO, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. tr. To refuse by a nod or sign. 1) To refuse, to decline doing anything (milder than renuo), alicui aliquid (seld. alicui de re al.); a. pacem; a. certamen, pugnam, to refuse to fight; a. cognomen, linguam

Romanam, omen, to reject; a. facere aliquid. Hence (Poet. & Lat.), spes illud a., I cannot hope for that; locus a. impetum, does not permit. 2) To deny, to disclaim (prop., by nod and gesture, comp. nego), crimen, illud factum esse; illi aa. se leges accepturos esse.

ABNŪTO, ātus, ātum, 1. v. intr. [intens. of abnuo]. To deny decidedly by some sign or gesture.

ĀB-ŪLEO, āvi, ūtum, 2. v. tr. (Not found in any writer anterior to Livy.) 1) To annihilate, to destroy, so as to remove every trace of a thing: a. monumenta, statuas, aedes, vires. Hence — a) a. memoriam, to extinguish; so, also, a. dedecus armis, to wipe away the disgrace — b) a. alicui magistratum, to take away for ever — c) a. privata certamina communi utilitate, to settle private quarrels for the sake of the common weal — d) = to abolish, to abrogate, to annul: a. ritus, religionem, testamentum; abolita et abrogata, obsolete. 2) (Poet.) To free from a bad odour = to purify: a. viscera.

ĀBŪLESCO, āvi, —, 3. v. intr. [inch. of aboleo]. To pass away, to become extinct, gratia, nomen, memoria alicujus rei.

ĀBŪLITIO, ōnis, f. [aboleo]. (Lat.) The entire removing away of any thing: — 1) An abrogation, abolition. 2) In partic. = an amnesty (a forgetting of the past): deoernere a. facti.

ĀBOLLA, ae, f. (Lat.) An upper garment without sleeves; a mantle of thick woollen stuff.

ĀB-ŌMĪNO, āvi, ātum (ante-cl.), and ĀB-ŌMINOR, ātus, dep., 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) To wish away from one's self, i. e., whatever in any thing might be an evil omen: quod abominor! = which God avert! 2) To abominate, to detest.

ĀB-ŌRIGĪNES, um, m. pl. [ab-origo?]. A people who, in remote antiquity, drove the Siculi out of Latium, and to whom the non-Greek element of the Latin language belongs = the ancestors of the Romans; used by Latin writers as an appellative noun = original inhabitants, aborigines.

ĀB-ŌRIOR, ortus, 4. v. dep. intr. (Poet. & lat.) To pass away — a) of the heavenly bodies, to set — b) fetus a., miscarries; vox a., ceases.

ĀBORTIO, ōnis, f. [aborior]. An untimely delivery.

ĀBORTIVUS, a, um, adj. [aborior]. Pertaining to an untimely delivery. 1) Prematurely born. 2) Producing premature labour; hence, subet., -vum, i. n., that which causes abortion.

ĀBORTUS, ūs, m. [aborior] = abortio. Facere a., to miscarry; trop., of books, which have been made public prematurely, literary abortions; also, of trees, which degenerate, &c.

AB-RĀDO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. To scratch or to scrape off or away; esp. with a razor, a. barbam, supercilia, also, hominem = to shave; trop., to take away, to extort, any thing from a person, aliquid ab aliquo.

ABRIPPIO, rīpi, reptum, 3. v. tr. [rapio]. To carry off, to take away, to drag away by force: a. vina de mensis; a. aliquem de convivio in vincula, in servitute; a. se, to run away; in partic., a. aliquam, to abduct; a. filium a similitudine patris, to cause the son to look unlike his father.

ABRŪGATIO, ōnis, f. [abrogo]. The annulling of a law.

AB-RŪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) Tech. t. After previous inquiry of the people — a) to abrogate, legem — b) to demand back, to take away, alicui magistratum. 2) Hence also, in gen., to take away; a. fidem alicui, to withdraw confidence from; a. fidem iurjurandi, to impair the credit of; scriptis nimium a., to disparage.

ABRŌTŌNUM, i, n., and **ABRŌTŌNUS**, i, m. [= *abrotanum*]. An odoriferous plant, used as a medicine, southern-wood.

AB-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. tr. 1) To break off, to tear loose, to tear asunder, to rend: a. vincula; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes (Virg., of clouds torn asunder by frequent flashes of lightning); but, ignes abrupti nubibus (Lucr.), lightnings torn loose from the clouds, bursting out of the clouds; a. venas, to open one's veins. 2) Trop. — a) to make an end of a thing quickly or unexpectedly: a. vitam, or (lat.) fata, to make a sudden end of one's life; a. sermonem, to break off discourse suddenly; in gen., to break off, to end abruptly, conjugium, dissimulationem, studia — b) a. fas, to violate — c) to separate, to sever, ordines; a. vitam a civitate, to refuse to live in the state.

ABRUPTĒ, adv. [abrumpe]. (Lat.) Prop., torn off; trop. = precipitately — a) of discourse, abruptly, incipere — b) over-hastily.

ABRUPTIO, ōnis, f. [abrumpe]. A breaking off, a tearing asunder; trop. = divorce.

ABRUPTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [abrumpe]. Prop., torn off. 1) Precipitous, steep, inaccessible, locus, saxa; in abruptum, down into the abyss. 2) Trop. — a) a. contumacia, stubborn, per abrupta, through the opposition made by obstinate behaviour — b) procellae aa., violent storms — c) a. sermonis genus, disconnected, abrupt, initia, without proper introduction.

ABS-CEDO, cessi, cessum, 3. v. intr. 1) To go away, to depart, to retire: a. a curia; a. e fora; ira, aegritudo a., disappears; (Com.) latere tecto hinc a., to get away with a whole skin. 2) Trop. — a) = to desist from a thing: a. ab incepto, to give up a design — b) = to be lost, to go off from any thing: ne quid a.; urbes aa., are (in consequence of their revolts) lost to the kingdom.

ABSCISSIO, ōnis, f. [abscedo]. A going away, departure.

ABSCESSUS, ūs, m. [abscedo]. A going away, departure: continuus a., absence.

ABS-CIDO, idi, isum, 3. v. tr. [caedo]. To hew off, to cut off (to separate with a sharp instrument, comp. abscido), dextram alicujus; trop., a. spem, to extinguish, to frustrate.

AB-SCINDO, scidi, scissum, 3. v. tr. To tear off, to rend asunder (with the hand or the like, comp. abscido), tunicam a pectore, comas; a. terras oceano, to separate; a. venas, to open, to cut; trop., to destroy, to take away, omnium rerum respectum, reditus dulces.

ABSCISE, adv. [abscido]. (Lat.) Briefly, concisely.

ABSCISSIO, ōnis, f. [abscido]. A breaking off in the midst of a discourse.

ABSCISUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [abscido]. Prop., cut off. 1) Of places, steep, precipitous, saxum. 2) Trop. (Lat.), rude, harsh, severe, responsum, justitia.

ABSCONDĪTE, adv. [absconditus]. 1) Obscurely. 2) Abstrusely.

ABSCONDĪTUS, a, um [abscondo]. 1) Concealed, secret, insidiae. 2) Obscure, res.

ABS-CONDO, condi (seld. condidi), dĭtum, 3. v. tr. To conceal, to hide (in a quiet, careful, and orderly way, comp. abdo, condo, etc.): a. aurum, gladios, fugam. Hence — a) (Poet.) a. ensem in vulnere (comp. abdo); fumus a. coelum, veils, covers the sky, so that it cannot be seen; so also, sol absconditur, is no more visible; a. arces Phaeacum (Poet.), are lost from sight — b) (Lat.) a. pueritiam, to live through quickly (so as to lose sight of it).

ABSENS, ntis, adj. [absum]. Absent: me, absente, in my absence; sometimes the place, where one is not, is styled a. (laudetur Romae Chios absens).

ABSENTIA, ae, f. [absum]. Absence.

AB-SILIO, ii & ui, —, 4. v. intr. [salio]. To leap away, procul.

AB-SĪMĪLIS, e, adj. (Lat.) Unlike, alicui.

ABSINTHIĀTUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Mixed with wormwood.

ABSINTHIUM, ii, n. [= *ἀψίνθιον*]. Wormwood; trop. = something bitter, but wholesome.

ABSIS, idis, f. [= *ἀψίς*]. 1) An arch, vault. 2) The orbit of a planet.

AB-SISTO, stiti, —, 3. v. intr. 1) To go away, to step aside, ab signis; (poet.) a. limine; imago a., disappears; scintillae aa., leap, fly. 2) To desist from, to leave off, obsidione; a. sequendo, to cease pursuing; a. benefacere illis.

ABSŌLŪTE, adv. with comp. and sup. [absolutus]. 1) Completely, perfectly. 2) Unconditionally, directly.

ABSŌLŪTIO, ōnis, f. [absolvo]. 1) An acquittal, declaring one free: a. majestatis, from the charge of high treason. 2) Perfection, consummation, 3) In rhetoric, completeness.

ABSOLUTORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [absolve]. (Lat.) *Pertaining to an acquittal.*

ABSOLUTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [part. of absolve]. 1) *Accomplished, finished, complete, often in the comb. 'perfectus atque absolutus.'* 2) *Without limitation, unconditional, absolute, necessitudo.*

AB-SOLVO, vi, ūtum, 8. v. tr. 1) *Prop., to set loose from, to disengage:—*1) (Com.) *To dispatch, to dismiss, aliquem brevi; in partic., to dismiss a creditor by paying him, to pay off.* 2) *To set free, to deliver: a. se ab aliquo, populum bello; also (lat.), a. aliquem timoris.* 3) *To acquit, to absolve from a charge: a. aliquem injuriarum, capitis, de praevicatione; absolvit eum Veneri = absolved him from his obligation to Venus (i. e., to her temple).* 4) *In partic., of a work of art: to complete, to make perfect (comp. perficere); a. beneficium, to make complete; trop., of a historical recital: a. aliquid paucis, to relate briefly, a. de re, to finish the story.*

AB-SÖNUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) *Discordant, deviating from the right tone.* 2) *Trop., Not agreeing with, not agreeing with: motus a. voce, also dicta a. fortunis (dat.); abs. = unfit, unsuitable.*

AB-SORBEO, bui (seld. psi), ptum, 2. v. tr. *To swallow, to sup down, frequently of a sea, &c., which takes any thing into itself, to devour, oceanus a. tot res. Hence, trop.—*a) *a. aliquem (of a harlot) = to devour (i. e., to squander) all his property—*b) *aestus gloriae eum a., carries him away—*c) *ille a. orationem meam, claims for itself alone.*

ABSPELLO, v. Aspello.

ABSQUE (rar., most in the Com. writ., prob. also once in Cic.), *prep.* w. *abl.* 1) (Com.) *A. me (te, illo) esset, if it were not for me (you, him); a. hac una re foret, if it were not for this one thing.* 2) (Lat.)—a) *a. sententia, contrary to his intention, against his will—*b) *a. paucis syllabis, a few syllables excepted, deducted.*

ABSTĒMIUS, a, um, *adj.* [tēmetum]. (Poet.) *Abstaining from intoxicating drinks, temperate, hence, in gen., abstinent, vint.*

AB-TERGEO, rsi, rsum, 2. v. tr. *To wipe off, to dry, with the accus. both of the object which is dried and cleansed by wiping (a. label-lum, vulnera) and of the moisture or dirt which is removed (a. sudorem, lacrimas).* 2) *To strip off, remos = to break off in sailing by.* 3) *To free one's self from, to drive away, to banish: a. dolorem, molestias.*

AB-TERREO, ui, itum, 2. v. tr. *To frighten from, to scare away: a. homines a pecuniis capi-endis; a. anseres de frumento; a. leonem aedi-bus; (poet.) a. sibi aliquid, to repel one's self; a. aliquem a congressu alicujus, in gen. = to keep off, to deter from.*

ABSTINENS, ntis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [abs-tineo]. *Abstinent, disinterested, manus, homo; (Poet.) a. pecuniae, in respect to money.*

ABSTINENTER, *adv.* [abstineo]. *Abstinent-ly, disinterestedly.*

ABSTINENTIA, ae, f. [abstineo]. 1) *Ab-stinence, disinterestedness, integrity (it refers always to some object abstained from; but the syn., continentia, to the subject, and den. self-restraint; e. g., conciliare benevolentiam abstinentiā et continentiā).* 2) (Lat.) *In partic., abstinence from food and drink, hunger, fasting (= inedia).*

ABSTĪNEO, tñui, tentum. 2. [teneo]. 1) *Tr., To hold off, to keep back or away from, militem a praeda, manus et oculos a rebus alienis; a. vim hostium, to restrain; a. iram ab aliquo, not to express anger against one; a. se ab re aliqua; a. manus a se, not to lay violent hands upon one's self; in the s. sense, a. vim uxore.* 2) *Intr., To abstain from a thing: a. re or a re aliqua; also (poet.), a. irarum; seldom, a. ne (or quin, quominus, after a negation); (poet.) a. facere aliquid. In partic., a. manibus, not to use (not to have re-course to) violence; a. publico, not to go out; non a. auribus alicujus, a. ab inermi = to spare.*

AB-STO, —, —, 1. v. *intr.* (Very rare, and Poet.). *To stand off, longius.*

ABS-TRĀHO, xi, etum, 8. v. tr. *To draw away, to drag away, naves a portu; a. se, to de-part; trop., to draw or to turn away, to mislead, aliquem a bono in pravam, also de ore realiqua; abstrahor a consuetudine, I depart from a practice, I am drawn away from it; a. milites ab ali-quo, to induce to revolt from any one, aliquem a sollicitudine, to free from; animus a. se a cor-pore, tears itself away from.*

ABS-TRŪDO, ūsi, ūsum, 8. v. tr. *Prop., to thrust away; hence, to hide, to conceal, aurum, se in silvam, to betake one's self far into the wood.*

ABSTRŪSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [abstrudō]. *Hidden, concealed; disputatio paulo abstrusior, requiring a rather deeper investigation, treating of recondite subjects; homo a., a man shut up in himself.*

AB-SUM, abui, abesse, v. *intr.* 1) *To be absent, to be away, to be distant, a domo, ab aliquo, ab or ex urbe; a. domo et foro. The extent of the distance is often given: a. ab urbe mille passus; a. longe, multum; propius a., to be nearer. Of abstract objects: to be far from, a vero, a spe; ille longe aberit ut credat, he will be very far from believing. Hence, impera-, tantum abest ut — ut, so far is it from the fact (case) that — that rather (which latter word is very seldom expressed in Lat. by contra or potius): tantum abest ut mors malum sit, ut verear ne, etc.; so, paulum (not parum), haud multum, longe a. quin, it is not far from, &c. Sometimes*

instead of the second ut, there is another construction, or the simple tantum abest ut forms the sole conclusion. 2) — a) *To be separated from something disagreeable*; hence, therefore, to be free from, a culpa, a reprehensione; a. molestiis — b) to keep one's self aloof from a thing, to take no part in, a consilio fugiendi, ab istis studiis, not to meddle with — c) to be different, to differ from: homo a. natura ferarum = *stands above them*; is multum ab iis a., *is by far their inferior* — d) to be wanting, not to be found with a person or thing (comp. desum): mihi multa a., *much is lacking to me, I lack much* — e) a. alicui, or ab aliquo, not to help one, to profit nothing — f) (poet.) a. dolori, *not to feel the pain, to forget it*.

*ABSUMEDO, inis, f. [absumo]. A punning word, made by Pl. = a consumption, waste.

AB-SUMO, sumpei (or sumsi), sumptum, 3. v. tr. *To take away*. 1) Of things = to consume, to spend, vinum, pecuniam, tempus, res paternas = *to squander*. 2) — a) Of things: to destroy utterly, incendium a. domum — b) of persons: to kill, to carry off, fames a. aliquem; absumi veneno; absumpti sumus, *we are lost*.

AB-SURDE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [absurdus].

1) Disoordinantly, canere a., *to sing falsely*. 2) Absurdly.

AB-SURDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Disoordinant, dissonant, vox, sonus. 2) Trop.: A) preposterous, senseless, absurd, homo, ratio; bene dicere non a. est, *is not a thing to be dispised*; B) incapable, unsuitable: homo plane a.; ingenium haud a.

ABSURTIS, idis, f. *An island, with a town of the same name, in the Adriatic sea*.

ABSURTUS, i. m. *A brother of Medea, whom she killed in her flight, and scattered by pieces along the way, to prevent pursuit by her father Aetes*.

ABUNDANS, antis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of abundo]. 1) Abundant, at hand in great abundance, pecunia, multitudo. 2) Abounding in: a. lactis, omnium rerum, or ingenio, copiâ rerum (so, freq., of a copiousness of thoughts or words); abs. = *living in affluence, opulent*; oratio a. (expressing censure), overladen.

ABUNDANTER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [abundans]. Abundantly, richly.

ABUNDANTIA, ae, f. [abundans]. 1) An abundance, a full supply of any thing, omnium rerum. 2) Abs. = *wealth*.

ABUNDE, adv. [unda]. Plentifully, profusely, more than sufficiently: a. magna praesidia; a. ei satisfactum est; also, a. frumenti est, *there is a superabundance of corn*.

AB-UNDO, âvi, âtum, 1. v. intr. 1) To overflow, to break forth from the banks, to swell: amnis a. 2) To overflow with any thing, to have a superabundance of, divitiis, lacte; trop., pectus

a. laetitiâ, *overflows with joy*; abs. = *to be rich, to live in affluence* (the syn. redundare den. such a fulness as must be blamed, comp. Eng. abundance and redundancy). 3) To be in abundance, in great quantity: omnia aa., pecunia a.; herbae aa. de terra, *spring up with great luxuriance*.

ABUSIO, ònis, f. [abutor]. (Rhet.) A harsh use of tropes.

AB-USQUE, prep. (poet. & lat.) = usque ab. From, even from, a. monte, a. mane ad vesperum.

AB-USUS, ūs, m. [abutor]. (Rar.) A using up, a consuming.

AB-ÛTOR, ūsus, 3. v. dep. 1) To consume, to use up entirely, divitiis, omni tempore; a. sagacitate canum, *to take the utmost advantage of*; a. libero mendacio, *to lie straight on*; (Com.) also, a. aliquid. 2) To abuse, legibus ad quaestum, patientiâ alicujus; (Com.) a. aliquid and haec abusa sunt; se abutendum praebere, *to let one's self be abused*.

ABYDËNI, òrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Abydus*.

ABYDËNUS, a, um, adj. From Abydus, pertaining to Abydus.

ABYDUS, i, f. & m. [= "Αβδος]. 1) A town of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont, and opposite Sestus. 2) An old town in Egypt.

ABYLA, ae, f. [= "Αβύλα]. A high, steep mountain, on the north coast of Africa (at the Straits of Gibraltar), and opposite Calpe in Spain.

AC (before consonants, exc. h) and ATQUE, conj. 1) And, with the conception of co-ordination and equality — a) when used with single words, it either unites them as co-ordinate, or, by means of it, a stronger and more important thought is added (= and indeed): ex plurimis periculis a. ex media morte; when used in this sense, etiam, adeo, etc. (and even, or rather, or more properly), frequently follow it, and also a pron., hic, is (and that too) — b) when connecting entire sentences, 'ac' or 'atque' denotes a going over or proceeding to something new, special, or strange; sometimes, to a contrast (then, in gen., ac tamen, yet, notwithstanding) — c) (mostly poet. & lat.) it connects two actions or events immediately following each other, in which case it can be translated immediately, and then: quum ad portum venio, atque ego illam video. Here is to be referred the use of ac or atque in the comb. simul a., as soon as. 2) With words which den. similarity, equality, or dissimilarity, inequality = as, than: talis honos paucis delatus est a. mihi; aliquid ab isto simile atque a ceteris factum; pro eo ac debeo, as far as it is my duty; ego aequae ac tu; perinde ac si, just as if; illi sunt alio ingenio ac tu; also (poet.), after a compar., artius a. hederâ astringitur illex, more closely than the oak is

shaped by the ivy. Sometimes the word indicating comparison is wanting: *sum esse amicum ratus sum a., ipse sum mihi* (Pl.), *as much as I am to myself.* 3) When the same thought is expressed first negatively and then positively, *ac* (like *que* and *et*) must be rendered by *but*: *nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt ac terga verterunt.*

ACĀDĒMIA, *ae, f.* [= *Ἀκαδημία*]. The Academy, a gymnasium (a pleasure-grove, with porches, shaded walks, resting places, and seats), not far from Athens, named after the hero *Academus*. Because Plato usually taught there, the word is used to den. the Platonic doctrine or sect. Cicero named after the A. — a) a similar place on his Tusculan estate — b) an estate belonging to him in Campania, near Puteoli, where he wrote his *Academica*.

ACĀDĒMICUS, *a, um, adj.* Pertaining to the Academy (in the various signif. of the word), *Academic*.

ACĀDĒMUS, *i, m.* A Grecian hero, to whom the grove *Academia*, near Athens, was sacred.

ACĀLANTHIS, *Idis, f.* [= *ἀκαλάνθις*]. The thistle-finch, gold-finch.

ACĀMAS, *antis, m.* [*Ἀκάμας*]. 1) A son of *Theseus* and *Phaedra*. 2) A promontory in *Cyprus*.

ACANTHUS, *i, m.* [*ἀκανθός*]. 1) Bear's foot (a plant). 2) An evergreen thorny tree, in Egypt, the *acacia*.

ACANTHIS, *Idis, f.* [*ἀκανθίς*] = *Acalanthis*.

ACANTHUS, *i, f.* A seaport on the eastern point of the Macedonian peninsula *Chalcidice*.

ACARNĀNES, *um, m. pl.* The inhabitants of *Acarnania*.

ACARNĀNIA, *ae, f.* A province of Greece, situated between *Epirus* and *Ætolia*.

ACARNĀNICUS, *a, um, adj.* *Acarnanian*.

ACASTUS, *i, m.* [= *Ἀκάστος*]. A son of the Thessalian king *Pelias*, and brother of *Alceste*. Persuaded by his wife, he sought the life of *Pelias*, at that time his guest, but was afterwards slain by him.

ACĀTIUM, *i, n.* [*ἀκτίον*]. A small, fast-sailing-boat, called also *scapha*.

ACCA LĀRENTIA, *ae, f.* The wife of the herdsman *Faustulus*, who suckled *Romulus* and *Remus*. After the death of *Faust*, she married a rich man, *Tarrutius*, after whose decease, she gave her vast possessions to the Roman people. In honour of her, the Romans celebrated, in December, the festival *Larentalia* or *Accalia*.

AC-CEDO, *cessi, cessum, 3. v. intr.* 1) To approach, to come near: *a. ad aliquem, ad urbem*; *a. Romam*; freq., in *Sall.*, *a. aliquem, a. locum*, as also, in the poets, *a. fontes, scopulos*; *a. in senatum*, in *Macedoniam*, to enter into *M.*, in *funus alicujus*, to join a funeral train; *abs.*, *a. propius*; also, *fama a. ad nos, reaches us, a. ad aures meas, comes to my ears.* Hence, in partic., *A)*

a. ad hastam, to step forth as a bidder at an auction. *B) trop.* — a) (Com.) *stultitia tibi accessit, you have become a fool* — b) to enter upon any business, to undertake, to occupy one's self with: *accedere ad rempublicam*, to begin devoting one's self to the service of the state (by undertaking an office); *ad vectigalia*, to engage in collecting the revenues; *ad periculum, causam alicujus*, to undertake any one's cause; *ad bona*, to take possession of property — c) to come near in resemblance, to be almost like, *a. propius ad deos*; *Philippus ei proxime a.* — d) to assent to, to agree to, *alicui, sententiae*, or *ad sententiam alicujus*; *a. ad condiciones*, to accept the conditions. 2) To be added as an increase: *nihil a. potest ad virtutes*; *animus ei a.*, he acquires more courage; *quo plus ei ætatis a.*, the older he becomes; *pretium a. agris*, the lands advance in price (opp. to *ab eo*); in the s. sense, *plurimum a. pretio*. In partic., *impers. accedit*, with a sentence as subject, add to this, besides: *a. (or huc, eo a.) quod patrem amo*; and, *ad senectutem accessit ut caecus esset.*

ACCĒLĒRĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* [*accelero*]. A hastening, acceleration.

AC-CĒLĒRO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr.* 1) *Tr.*, to accelerate, to hasten, iter, oppugnationem. 2) *Intr.*, to make haste: *si a. volent.*

AC-CENDO, *ndi, nsum, 3. v. tr.* [*candeo*]. 1) (Mostly poet.) To kindle (above, that it may burn downward, comp. *succendo* and *incendo*), to set on fire, *urbem*; *meton.*, *a. aras, focum*, to kindle the fire on the altar, the hearth; *a. aurum*, to make glow; *a. calcem*, to slake; *luna accensa radiis solis*, made shining, illuminated by. 2) *Trop.*, *A)* to inflame, to set on fire, to instigate, to rouse up, *aliquem contra aliquem*, *ad libidinem*, in *rabiem, bello*, to incite to war; but, *a. bellum, seditionem*, to enkindle the flames of war, of sedition; *a. alicui ingentem curam*, to cause, to occasion. *B)* To increase, to make stronger and more vehement, *proelium, vim venti, invidiam*; *a. pretium*, to raise.

AC-CENSEO, *ui, itum, or nsum, 2. v. tr.* To reckon among or with, to associate with, *aliquos militibus*.

ACCENSEO, *i, m.* [*accenseo*]. 1) A magistrate's messenger, a beadle, pursuivant, sergeant. 2) In the *pl.*, soldier of a certain kind, the reserved or supernumerary battalions, citizens of the fifth class, or (properly) numbered among the fifth class. They made up fifteen companies, and followed the legions as light-armed troops. In battle, they stood in the hindmost rank of the triarii.

ACCENTUS, *ūs, m.* [*accino*]. (Lat.) 1) A blowing upon an instrument. 2) The tone, accentuation, accent of a word.

ACCEPTIO, *ōnis, f.* [*accipio*]. An accepting, receiving.

ACCEPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [freq. of accipio]. (Ante-cl. & Lat.) To receive, rem.

ACCEPTOR, ōris, m. [accipio]. (Ante-cl.) Prop., an acceptor, an approver, one who takes a thing for a good article.

*ACCEPTRIX, icis, f. [accipio]. (Pl.) An acceptress.

ACCEPTUS, ā, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of accipio]. Well-received, i. e., welcome, acceptable, dear (conf. gratus; acceptus is the effect of gratus); alicui, and apud aliquem.

ACCESSIO, ōnis, f. [accedo]. 1) An approaching, a coming to or near: quid tibi ad hæc aedes a. est (Pl.), *why comest thou near this house?* aa. suis, *by means of his frequent coming*; a. morbi, *an attack of illness*. 2) An accession, an increase — a) abstr. = *augmentation, increase, dignitatis, pecunie* — b) concr. = *the addition, the increasing object*: adjungere accessionem aedibus suis, *to build an addition to*; Epirus fuit a. regno Macedoniae, *an appendage to*; aurum jam a. est, *the gold is a mere accessory circumstance* (on account of the great abundance of gems and pearls which are there besides). In partic., used of presents which had to be given as an addition to the taxes due, aa. numorum ad singulas decumas. In rhet., used of an addition (a completing clause) to a definition.

*ACCESSITO, 1. v. intr. [freq. of accedo]. (Ante-cl.) To approach repeatedly.

ACCESSUS, ūs, m. [accedo]. 1) A going or coming to or near to, an approach: solis a. et discessus; nocturnus a. ad urbem; dare (negare) aliqui accessum, *admittance*. 2) (Poet. & lat.) An entrance, lustrare omnem a.

ACCIDENS, tis, n. [part. of accido]. (Lat.) only in plur. 1) The accidental, the unessential in any thing. 2) An unfortunate occurrence, an accident.

AC-CIDO, Idi, —, 3. v. intr. [cado]. 1) To fall down somewhere, to fall, to come to a place by falling (thus mostly poet. and ante-classical): a. terrae or ad terram, *rosa a. in menas*; tela aa. ab omni parte. In partic.: A) a. ad pedes alicujus or alicui ad genua, *to fall down at the feet or knees of any one, to cast one's self down, to entreat one as a suppliant*. B) = *To reach, to come to a place*: vox a. ad hostes, *reached*, i. e., *penetrated the ears of the enemy*; fama a., *sermo a. ad aures alicujus, comes to the ears*; tela aa. = *hit (the mark, or some one)*. 2) Trop. — a) hoc a. in illum, *falls to him*, i. e., *suits him* — b) to fall out, to end: quorsum hoc accidet, *how will this turn out?* bene, *pejus mihi a.* — c) to happen, to chance, to come to pass (in partic., of surprising and unexpected occurrences, whether agreeable or otherwise, — cf. evenio, contingo): si quid adversi a.; calamitas a.; omnia gratissima tibi aa. Frequently, *impers.*, a. ut (seld. quod or accus. w. inf.), *it happened, came to pass*

that; si quid mihi (ei) a., *if any thing human should happen to me*, i. e., *if I should die* — d) (lat., rhet., & gramm. term) to belong to.

AC-CIDO, Idi, isum, 3. v. tr. [caedo]. To cut on or into, to hew down partially, arborem. Hence, trop., to weaken, to diminish, to impair, res hostium, robur juventutis, opes, copias alicujus; (poet.) a. dapes = *to consume a part of*; freq., res accisae, *a bad state of things, disordered affairs*. 2) (Lat.) To cut off, crines.

*AC-CIEO, —, —, 2. (Pl.) = Accio.

AC-CINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Poet.) To gird on, to bind on, ensem lateri. 2) To gird around or about; hence, in gen., to equip, to furnish, to endow; mostly, *pass.*, accingor ense, accinctus facibus; abs., miles accinctus, *equipped*; a. se juveno, *to provide one's self* (by adoption) with a young man as a stay or support. Rarely, a. aliquem ad aliquid, *to make one ready, to equip one for any thing*. 3) Trop., *refl.*, accingere se, or *pass.*, accingi, *to make one's self ready, to prepare, for any thing*: a. se praedae, *ad or in rem, to enter upon*; accingere, *up and be doing!* (poet.) accingor magicas artes, *I have recourse to*, and omnes accingunt operi, *lay hold of the work*.

AC-CIO, Ivi, itum, 4. v. tr. To call or summon, to make come, aliquem Etruriā, doctorem filio, *to procure*; trop., a. mortem = *to kill one's self*.

AC-CĪPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. tr. [capio]. To receive. 1) = To get, to obtain, to receive (in cases where the receiver is passive; of a thing, whether good or bad, given to or brought upon one person by another, — cf. nanciscor, adipiscor, etc.): a. epistolam ab aliquo, *rem a majoribus* (by inheritance), *provinciam*; a. vulnera; a. detrimentum, calamitatem, to suffer. Hence, A) = to hear, to perceive, to learn, by word of mouth, or by means of writing: quæ gerantur, accipies ex illo; freq., accipimus illud factum esse = *they tell us, the tradition informs us*; accipio patres id aegre tulisse = *I learn from the accounts*. B) To understand, to comprehend, a. quæ traduntur; a. aliquid recte, *to set forth correctly*. C) In partic., in money affairs, to receive, to take in money. Hence, acceptum = receipts, income: tabulae, ratio accepti or acceptorum = *the credit side*; referre aliquid acceptum (also, in acceptum), *to enter in one's account-book as received*; alicui, *to place to one's credit* (comp. expendo.) In the a. manner, acceptum facere sponsonem, *to make out a receipt for the sp.* Hence, trop., acceptum referre alicui aliquid, *to owe or be indebted to one for any thing*. 2) = To take into (in cases where the receiver is conceived as active — cf. moreover excipio, recipio): a. armatos in arcem, aliquem in amicitiam, in civitatem; amnis a. fugientes. Hence, A) To receive as a guest, a. aliquem; whence also,

in gen., *to treat well or ill*, *aliquem bene*, male; *miseris modis*, *to maltreat*. B) = *To accept*, *to approve*, *to agree to*, *conditionem*, *legem*, or *rogationem*; *a. excusationem alicujus*; *a. nomen alicujus*, *to accept the name of a candidate*, i. e., *to admit to election*; *a. omen* or *in omen*, *to recognize as a good omen*; *a. iudicium*, *to engage in a lawsuit*. C) *To take a thing in any sense*, *to construe*, *to interpret*, *aliquid in contumeliam*, in *bonam* (malam) *partem*; (lat.) *urbis appellatio Roma accipitur*, *by the appellation 'the city' Rome is to be understood*; *a. aliquid aliter*, *to consider it otherwise than*. D) *To be susceptible of any thing*, *dolorem*; *res a. interitum* = *can be destroyed*.

ACCIPITER, tris, m. *A hawk or falcon*; used, trop., of a *rapacious man*.

ACCITUS, ūs, m. [accio]. Only in *abl. sing.* A summons, a call; *accitu genitoris*, *at the call of*.

ACCLAMATIO, ōnis, f. [acclamo]. A calling to, an acclamation, expressive of either applause or disapprobation.

AC-CLAMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. To call to, to cry out at (as well approving as disapproving), *alicui*; *a. aliquem liberatorem*, *to call one a deliverer with loud acclamations*.

*AC-CLARO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Obsol.) *To make clear* = *to reveal*, *to show clearly*, *signa*.

ACCLINIS, e, adj. [acclino]. (Poet.) Inclined to, leaning on, *arbori*, *on a tree*; trop., *animus a. falsis*, *inclined to the false*.

AC-CLINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [κλίνω]. To lean on, to incline to anything, *se in aliquem*; trop., *a. se ad causam senatus*, *to join, to support the cause of*.

ACCLIVIS, e, adj. [clivus]. Rising upwards, ascending obliquely (cf. declivis), *via*.

ACCLIVITAS, ātis, f. [acclivis]. An obliquely ascending direction, an acclivity.

ACCLIVUS, a, um, adj. = acclivis.

ACCŌLA, ae, m. [ad-colo]. A dweller by a place, a neighbour (comp. incolae), *montis*, *fluvii*; *fluvii accolae* (Tac.), *tributary streams* (which fall into the Tiber).

AC-CŌLO, cōlui, cultum, 3. v. tr. To dwell by or near any thing, *locum*, *fluvium*; *fluvius accolitur oppidis*, *has towns near its banks*.

ACCOMMŌDĀTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [accommodatus]. Fitly, agreeably, suitably.

ACCOMMŌDATIO, ōnis, f. [accommodo]. 1) The fitting or adjusting of one thing to another: *a. sententiarum ad inventionem*. 2) Compliance, courteousness.

ACCOMMŌDATUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [accommodo]. Suitable, properly adjusted, adapted to: *oratio a. ad persuadendum* or *a. temporibus*.

AC-COMMŌDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To adjust one thing to another, to lay or put it on

so that it fits; *a. sibi coronam ad caput*, *to place upon one's head*; *gladium dextrae*, *to take into the hand*; *ensem lateri*; *to gird on*. 2) Trop. To accommodate, to adapt or to conform to any thing: *accommodo consilium meum ad tuum*, *sumptus ad mercedes*; *a. orationem auribus* (dat.) *auditorum*; *a. alicui verba*, *to put words into one's mouth*. Hence, A) refl., *To occupy one's self with something*, *to apply one's self to something*; *a. se* (animum) *ad res gerendas*, *humanitati*, *to be devoted to*. B) To apply to or to devote to, *operam studiis*; *a. se ducem*, *to give one's self as a leader*; *a. se ad rempublicam*, *a. versum ad aliam rem*, *to apply it to something else*. C) Lat., *a. se alicui* = *to side with one*. E) Abs., *a. alicui de re aliqua*, *to be compliant to one in any thing*; *a. tempus litis orandae*, *to fix the time of pleading the case to the advantage of any one*.

*AC-CONGĒRO, gessi, gestum, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) To bring to, *dona alicui*.

AC-CREDO, didi, ditum, 3. v. tr. To believe one about a thing, *alicui aliquid*.

AC-CRESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. intr. 1) To grow to, to be added to as an increase: *nova negotia aa. veteribus*; *fides a. rei*, *obtains (more) credit*; *nomen a. rei*, *gets a (new) name*. 2) To grow, to increase, *fluvius*, *labor*.

ACCRĒTIO, ōnis, f. [accresco]. A growing, an increasing.

ACCŪBITIO, ōnis, f. [accubo]. A reclining at table.

AC-CŪBO, uli, itum, 1. v. intr. 1) To lie near or by a person or thing: *a. juxta*; *theatrum a. monti*, *beside the mountain*. 2) In partic., To recline at table, in convivio; (Pl.) *a. aliquem*, *with any one*.

*ACCŪBUO, adv. A punning word made by Plaut. (corresponding to *assiduo*) = lying near.

*AC-CŪDO, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) To add to (prop., by stamping or coining), *tres minas*.

AC-CUMBO, cūbui, cūbitum, 3. v. intr. 1) To lay one's self down at or on a place, in via. 2) in partic., To recline at table, in epulo; *a. epulis divum*.

ACCŪMŪLĀTE, adv. w. sup. [accumulo]. Abundantly.

*ACCŪMŪLATIO, ōnis, m. [accumulo]. (Lat.) A heaping up, the heaping up of earth about the roots of trees.

*ACCŪMŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. [accumulo]. (Lat.) An accumulator, opum.

AC-CŪMŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To add by heaping to something already great, still to heap upon: *venti aa. arenam*; *a. pecuniam*; trop. *a. caedem caedi*, *to heap murder upon murder*; *a. alicui honorem*, *to overload one with honours*; (poet.) *a. animam alicujus donis*, *to offer gifts to the shade of any one*.

ACCURATE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [accuratus]. Carefully, accurately.

ACCURATIO, ōnis, *f.* [accuro]. (Rar.) Great carefulness, accuracy.

ACCURATUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp. & sup.* [*part. of accuro*]. Executed with care, careful, exact (of things — 'diligens' is used of persons), dicendi genus, oratio, diligentia; litterae a., a full (detailed) letter: malitia a., studied.

AC-CURO, āvi, ātum, *1. v. tr.* (Mostly coll.) To provide or to perform with care, to bestow care upon, rem, prandium, ut aliquid fiat; a. hospitem, to care for a guest, to entertain him; accurato opus est (Pl.), there is need of care.

AC-CURRO, curri (seld. cūcurri), cursum, *3. v. intr.* To run to or up to, to come with haste to, ad aliquem, Romam, in auxilium; in aliquem equo admisso a., to come suddenly upon one.

ACCURSUS, ūs, *m.* [accurro]. (Lat.) A running to.

***ACCUSABILIS**, e, *adj.* [accuso]. Blameworthy.

ACCUSATIO, ōnis, *f.* [accuso]. 1) An accusation, indictment for a crime (comp. actio). 2) *meton.*, A bill of indictment, legere a.

ACCUSATIVUS, i, *m.* (Lat.) Gramm. term. The fourth case.

ACCUSATOR, ōris, *m.* [accuso]. An accuser, a prosecutor in criminal cases (comp. petitor, actor); often, an accuser, in gen., whether in public or private cases.

ACCUSATORIE, *adv.* [accusatorius]. In the manner of an accuser, accusingly.

ACCUSATORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [accusator]. Accusatory, pertaining to an accuser, vita, mos, spiritus.

ACCUSATRIX, icis, *f.* [accuso]. She that accuses, a (female) accuser.

***ACCUSITO**, āvi, ātum, *1. v. tr.* [accuso]. (Pl.) To accuse, deum.

AC-CUSO, āvi, ātum, *1. v. tr.* [causa]. 1) To complain of a person or thing; hence, to blame, aliquem de (on account of) epistolarum infrequentia; ambo accusandi estis, you both deserve censure. 2) To accuse before a tribunal, aliquem furti, also illo crimine, de vi, inter sicarios; a. eum illud, to charge him with that; a. aliquem lege Sempronia, of an infraction of the S. law; a. aliquem capitis, of a capital crime.

ACE, ĕs, *f.* [Ἀκρ]. A town in Galilee, called afterwards Ptolemais or Acca (now Acre).

ACER, ĕris, *n.* The maple-tree; also, maple-wood.

ACER, acris, *acre, adj.* with *comp. & sup.* [ἀκρῆς]. 1) Pointed, sharp, cutting (cf. acutus), arma, ferrum. Hence, 2) of the perceptions of and impressions upon the senses = sharp, biting, penetrating, stinging, &c.: a. sonitus, odor, cibus; oculi aa., sharp eyes; splendor a., dazzling; a. hiems, rough; frigus, severe; sol,

burning, fames, gnawing; morbus, acute, violent. 3) Of the soul: A) of the disposition and character — a) in a good sense = ardent, zealous, equus, miles — b) in a bad sense = violent, passionate, severe, pater, uxor; of animals — wild, raging — c) of inclination in gen.: strong, passionate, amor: B) of the understanding, acute, penetrating, subtle, ingenium, judicium. 4) Of other things: hot, violent, cruel, severe &c., impetus, bellum, supplicium, judicium.

ACERBITAS, ātis, *f.* [acerbus]. 1) Harshness, the harsh taste of unripe fruits. 2) Trop. — a) harshness, cruelty, severity — b) unkindness, moroseness in behaviour — c) sadness, bitterness of feeling, a. luctus — d) = trouble, calamity.

ACERBO, āvi, ātum, *1. v. tr.* [acerbus]. (Poet.) To make harsh or bitter; trop., to make something unpleasant still worse, crimen.

ACERBUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [ācer]. 1) Harsh, astringent to the taste (opp. to mitis; cf. amarus), e. g., sea-water. 2) Unripe, uva; trop., virgo a., not grown; in gen. = unripe, immature, partus. 3) Trop. — a) harsh, bitter, violent, dominus, inimicus; a. supplicium, cruel; imperium, severe, hard — b) frigus a., sharp, biting; vox a., shrill — c) sorrowful, painful, distressing, mors, vulnus, memoria.

ACERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [acer]. Of maple-wood, made of maple.

ACERRA, ae, *f.* An incense-box.

ACERRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* A town in Campania.

ACERRANI, ōrum, *m. pl.* The inhabitants of Acerrae.

ACERSECOMES, ae, *m.* [= ἀκροσεκόμης]. (Poet.) With the hair of the head unshorn (= intonsus), a surname of Apollo and of Bacchus; hence, of any effeminate young man.

***ACERVĀLIS**, e, *adj.* Heaped up; a translation attempted by Cicero of the Greek word σαρπηγῆς, v. Sorites.

ACERVĀTIM, *adv.* [acervus]. 1) By or in heaps. 2) Trop., crowded together, briefly and compactly, dicere.

ACERVO, āvi, ātum, *1. v. tr.* [acervus]. To heap up, to pile up: trop., a. leges, to heap law upon law.

ACERVUS, i, *m.* 1) A heap (conf. cumulus, strues), frumenti; in gen., a mass, a multitude, pecuniae, facinorum (Poet.); abs. = a pile of money. 2) = sorites, q. v.

ACESCO, —, —, *3. v. intr.* [aceo]. To become sour.

ACESTES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀκτῆς]. A son of the Sicilian river-god Crimæus and of a Trojan woman: he founded the town of Egæta, or Segesta, and kindly entertained Æneas there.

ACETABULUM, i, *n.* [acetum]. A cup (properly, a vinegar cup).

ACETUM, i, *n.* [aceo]. Vinegar; trop., = wit, understanding.

ACHAEL, ἄραμ, *m. pl.* [= 'Αχαεῖ]. The *Achaean*, one of the chief tribes of the Grecian people dwelling, in later times, principally in the northern part of the Peloponnesus; originally, they possessed the greater part of this peninsula, and from thence planted colonies, chiefly into Asia Minor. In Homer, A. is a general designation for the whole Greek people. Their mythical ancestor was *Achaeus*, son of *Xuthus*, and brother of *Ion*.

ACHAEMENES, ἰς, *m.* [= 'Αχαίμενης]. The ancestor of the Persian kings, grandfather of *Cyrus*, and the founder of the family of the *Achaemenidae*.

ACHAEMENIUS, α, *um, adj.* [*Achaemenes*]. *Persian*.

ACHAEUS, α, *um, adj.* ['Αχαεύς]. (Poet.) *Achaean*.

ACHAIA, or *Achaja*, αε, *f.* 1) The north-western portion of the Peloponnesus. 2) After 146 B. C., the name for Greece as a Roman province.

ACHAÏAS, ἄδης [*Achaja*], *f.* (Poet.) A Greek woman.

ACHAÏCUS, α, *um, adj.* *Achaean* or *Grecian*.

ACHAÏS, ἰδης ἰδος, *f.* (Poet.) 1) An *Achaean* woman. 2) *Greece*.

ACHAÏUS, α, *um, adj.* (Poet.) = *Achaicus*.

ACHARNAE, ἄραμ, *f. pl.* [= 'Αχαρναί]. A town in *Attica*.

ACHARNANUS, α, *um, adj.* A native of *Acharne*.

ACHATES, αε, *m.* [= 'Αχάτης]. A companion and friend of *Aeneas*.

ACHÉLOÏAS, ἄδης, } *f.* [= 'Αχέλωϊς]. Daugh-
ACHÉLOIS, ἰδης, } ter of *Achelous*; in *pl.*
(poet.), the *Sirens*.

ACHÉLOUS, ἰ, *m.* [= 'Αχέλωϊς]. A river in western Greece, on the borders of *Acaernania* and *Ætolia*. The river-god A. fought with *Hercules* for the possession of *Dejanira*, but was conquered by him.

ACHÉLOÏUS, α, *um, adj.* Pertaining to *Achelous*.

ACHÉRON, τῖς, *m.* [= 'Αχέρων]. 1) A river of *Thesprotia* in *Epirus*, which flows through the lake or marsh *Acherusia* into the *Ionian* sea. 2) A river in the Lower World; hence, in the poets, Ach. often denotes the Lower World itself.

ACHÉRONTIA, αε, *f.* A small town in *Apulia*, on the borders of *Calabria*.

ACHÉRUNS, τῖς, *comm.* The old form for *Acheron*; *trop.* (Pl.), *Acheruntis* pabulum, food for hell, of a reprobate man; *Acheruntis* ostium, of a badly-smelling place; *Acheruns* ulmorum, of the back of a slave, on which, because he was so often whipped, the rods, as it were, died, i. e., were broken up, worn out.

ACHÉRUNTICUS, } α, *um, adj.* Belonging
ACHÉRUNTIUS, } to *Acheruns* or to the
Lower World; senex A., near to death.

ACHÉRUSIA, αε, *f.* 1) v. *Acheron*. 2) A lake in *Campania*. 3) A cave in *Bithynia*, through which, according to some accounts, *Hercules* dragged up *Cerberus*.

ACHÉRUSIUS, α, *um, adj.* 1) Pertaining to the river *Acheron*, aqua. 2) Pertaining to the Lower World; hence, *meton.* = *sad, gloomy, vita*.

ACHILLEA, or *Achillis* (insula), αε, *f.* An island, at the mouth of the *Borysthenes*, containing a sanctuary of *Achilles*—an island of the blessed, where *Achilles*, with others, judged the dead.

ACHILLES, ἰς, *m.* [= 'Αχιλλεύς]; hence also, poet., *gen.* *Achillei* or *Achilli*, *acc.* *Achillea*, *voc.* *Achille*. The famous Grecian hero, son of *Peleus* and *Thetis*, and father of *Pyrrhus* or *Neoptolemus*.

ACHILLEIS, ἰδης, *f.* An (unfinished) epic poem of the Roman poet *Statius*.

ACHILLEUM, εἰ, *n.* [= 'Αχιλλεῖον]. A fortified place on the promontory *Sigeum*, containing the tomb of *Achilles*.

ACHILLEUS CURSUS ['Αχιλλεύς ἑρμης]. A peninsula, at the mouth of the *Borysthenes*, where *Achilles* is said to have celebrated races.

ACHILLEUS, α, *um, adj.* Pertaining to *Achilles*, *Achillean*, especially in the comb.: 1) A cothurnus, the earnest, lofty style of tragedy, in which *Achilles* was often a prominent character: 2) statue A., statues which were naked and grasped a lance.

ACHILLIDES, αε, *patron.* [= 'Αχιλλιδῆς]. A descendant of *Achilles*.

ACHIVI = *Achaei*.

ACHOLLA, αε, *f.* [= 'Αχόλλη]. A Carthaginian town in *Byzacium*.

ACHRĀDĪNA, αε, *f.* [= 'Αχράδιν]. The most important part of the city of *Syracuse*.

ACIDĀLIA, αε, *f.* [= 'Ακιδάλια]. A surname of *Venus*, from the fountain of the same name in *Boetia*.

ACIDŪLUS, α, *um, adj.* [*dim.* of *acidus*]. Sourish, somewhat sour.

ACIDUS, α, *um, adj.* [*aceo*]. Sour; *trop.*, disagreeable.

ACIES, ὄϊ, *f.* 1) A point or sharp edge: a rostri, hastae, gladii. 2) Hence, A) of the eye—a) keenness, power of vision, a. oculorum; a. incolumis, opp. to caecitas; hence, *trop.*, a. stellarum, brightness—b) a looking at any thing, the eye in general; flectere a., *trop.* (Pl.) = attention, habeo a. ad eam rem—c) the pupil of the eye: B) of the soul (always with a gen., as ingenii, animi): the sharpness of the mental eye = acuteness, penetration, genius. 3) In military lang.: A) the line or order of battle (of an army drawn up in array—conf. agmen, exercitus): prima a., the vanguard; dextra a.,

the right wing: B) a battle: decernere acie; trop., a *disputation, a word-strife, in a lawsuit.*

ACINACES, *in, m.* [= *ακινάκης*]. (Poet. & lat.) *A Persian sabre.*

ACINUS, *i, m.* } *A berry; esp., the grape.*

ACIPENSER, *ōris, m.* } *A costly fish (prob. the sturgeon).*

ACIS, *Idis* [= *Ἀκίς*]. 1) *m., A river of Sicily, at the northern side of Aetna.* 2) *M., a herdsman, who was a lover of Galatea.* 3) *F., one of the Cyclopes, called later Siphnus.*

ACLIS, *Idis, f.* (Poet.) *A small javelin.*

ACMONENSIS, *e, adj.; subst., -ses, ium, m.* *The inhabitants of Acomia.*

ACMONIA, *ae, f.* [= *Ἀκμονία*]. *A town in Great Phrygia.*

ACONITUM, *i, n.* [= *ἀκόνιτον*]. *A poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, aconite.*

ACONTIUS, *ii, m.* 1) *A mountain in Boetia.* 2) *A lover of Cydippe.*

ACOR, *ōris, m.* [aceo]. (Lat.) *Sourness, a sour taste.*

AC-QUIESCO, *ēvi, ētum, 3. v. intr.* 1) *To come to rest, to find rest, to rest, a lassitude, in lecto; trop., res familiaris a., is not encroached upon. Hence, meton.: a) = to sleep — b) = to die, or to be dead.* 2) *Trop., to come to rest, with respect to one's wishes, desires; therefore — a) to be satisfied with any thing, to acquiesce in: a. in re aliqua — b) = to rejoice in any thing, to be rejoiced by it, morte Clodii, in caritate adolescentium — c) to be satisfied with respect to one's doubts, or with the reasons adduced by any one; hence (lat.), to assent, to give credit to, aliquid.*

AC-QUIRO, *quisivi, quisitum, 3. v. tr.* [quaero]. 1) *To acquire, to get (besides that already in possession), aliquid ad vitae fructum; a. vires; a. fidem, to increase one's credit; nihil jam acquirerebatur, I could get nothing more.* 2) *In a general sense, to get, to procure, to obtain, sibi aliquid, dignitatem alicui; a. alicui periculum (lat.), to get one into danger; (lat.) abs. = to acquire money or riches.*

ACRAEUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *ἀκραίος*]. *Worshipped on high places, a surname of Juno, and of Jupiter.*

ACRAGĀS, *antis, m.* [= *Ἀκράγας*]. *The Greek name of the city of Agrigentum.*

ACRATOPHORUM, *i, n.* [= *ἀκρατοφόρον*]. *A vessel for holding unmixed wine.*

ACREDŪLA, *ae, f.* *The name of an unknown bird, prob. = the owl.*

ACRICŪLUS, *a, um, adj. dim.* [acer]. *Slightly sharp.*

ACRIMŌNIA, *ae, f.* [acer]. 1) *Sharpness of taste, pungency.* 2) *Trop., energy, penetration, force.*

ACRISIŌNE, *es, f.* [= *Ἀκρίσιον*]. *The daughter of Acrisius, i. e., Danaë.*

ACRISIŌNEUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *Ἀκρίσιδης*]. *Pertaining to Acrisius.*

ACRISIŌNIĀDES, *ae, m.* [= *Ἀκρίσιωνίδης*]. *A descendant of Acrisius = Perseus.*

ACRISIUS, *ii, m.* [= *Ἀκρίσιος*]. *A king of Argos, son of Abas, father of Danaë, and grandfather of Perseus, by whom he was unintentionally killed.*

ACRITER, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [acer]. *Sharply — a) = violently, passionately, hotly — b) ardently, zealously — c) strongly, powerfully — d) = sagaciously, acutely.*

ACRITŪDO, *inis, f.* [acer]. *Sharpness; trop., vivacity.*

ACROĀMA, *ātis, n.* [= *ἀκρόαμα*]. 1) *An entertainment of the ear by music and song, reading or conversation.* 2) *Melom., a person who affords such entertainment; hence (esp. at table), a reader, a humorous narrator, or esp. a buffoon.*

ACROĀSIS, *is, f.* [= *ἀκρόασις*]. 1) *An assembly for hearing a learned discourse, an auditory.* 2) (Lat.) *A discourse.*

*ACROĀMĀTĪCUS, *a, um, adj., v.* *Acroaticus.*

*ACROĀTĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* [ἀκροατικός] (the reading 'acroamaticus' is incorrect). (Lat.) *Intended for hearing, for oral recital.*

ACROCĒRAUNIA, *ōrum, n. pl.* [= *τὰ Ἀκροκεράυνια*]. *A high mountain-range, running along the coast of Epirus.*

ACROCŌRINTHUS, *i, f.* [= *Ἀκροκόρινθος*]. *The citadel of Corinth.*

ACTA, *ōrum, n. pl.* (very seld. in sing.) [ago].

1) *Acts, finished works, aa. Herculis.* 2) *Public transactions of a state or magistrate: aa. Pompeii, tribunatus tui.* 3) *For commentarii actorum, the reports of any occurrence, especially of any public undertaking: viz., A) aa. senatus (also called aa. patrum, commentarii senatus), the record of the proceedings of the senate, in which the resolutions passed, together with the chief topics of discussion and the statements of witnesses, were set down: B) aa. publica (populi), diurna, urbana, etc., a kind of daily journal or chronicle of the news of the city, in which occurrences in the imperial family and in the families of private citizens, such as births, deaths, &c., and also resolutions of the senate and imperial ordinances (probably only their chief contents), were recorded.*

ACTA, *ae, f.* [= *ἀκτῆ*]. *A charming seashore with a fine prospect, &c.*

ACTAEŌN, *ōnis, m.* [Ἀκταίων]. *A son of Aristaeus and Autonoe, and grandson of Cadmus. Having seen Diana bathing, he was changed by her into a stag, and was torn into pieces by his own dogs.*

ACTAEUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *Ἀκταίος*]. (Poet.) *Of or pertaining to Attica, Attic.*

ACTE, *es, f.* [= *Ἀκτῆ*, 'the Coast-Land']. *An ancient name of Attica.*

ACTIACUS, a, um, *adj.* Relating to Actium: from A., of laurel branches, legiones Aa., which fought at Actium, triumphus, after the victory at Actium.

ACTIÄS, ädis, *f.* [= *äktias*]. (Poet.) An Athenian woman.

ACTIO, önis, *f.* [ago]. 1) The doing, performing, carrying out, of any thing, rerum illarum; a. gratiarum, the giving of thanks. 2) An action, act, an activity: a. honesta, suscipere a.; a. vitae, practical life. 3) An official function, action in public life; generally, public deliberation or negotiation, a motion or proposition made to the people; thus, e. g., aa. magistratus, the laws which they have proposed; aa. senatorum, the votes of the senators at a division; a. de pace; seditiosae aa. tribunorum; aa. Ciceronis, Gracchorum, the whole public life, as apparent by their proposals, speeches, &c. 4) In partic., a judicial action: A) in gen., the suit, usually on the part of the plaintiff or accuser, therefore = the accusation, in abstr. (a. furti or de furto); intendere actionem alicui, to bring suit against any one, to go to law with one; rarely on the part of the defendant, a. causae, the carrying on of a suit: B) permission for an action at law, the admission to the carrying on of a suit; dare alicui a., habere, postulare, accipere a.: C) the form of accusation; hence, in gen., judicial forms, legal proceedings: D) the accusation in concr., the indictment, the charge: E) any particular action at law, the day of trial, altera, tertia a. 5) The outward bearing of a speaker or actor, the carriage and action of the body, the gesture, the modulation of the voice, &c. — N. B. Cic. Fam. 5, 12, the reading 'aa. consiliorum et temporum' is corrupt.

ACTITO, ävi, ätum, 1. v. tr. freq. [ago]. To do any thing much or often: a. causas, to conduct, tragoedias, to play.

ACTIUM, ii, n. [= *Äktion*]. 1) A promontory in Acarnania, near which Octavius (81 B. C.) conquered Antony. In earlier times, it contained only a temple of Apollo; but, at a later period, Augustus built there a town, and renewed the temple. 2) A harbour and roadstead in Corcyra.

ACTIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) = Actiacus.

***ACTIUNCULA**, ae, *f.* dim. [actio]. A short judicial harangue.

ACTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [ago]. (Lat.) Active, effective.

ACTOR, öris, m. [ago]. 1) He who drives any thing, a. pecoris = a herdsman. 2) A doer, performer, manager, rerum. 3) (Lat.) A manager of an estate, an agent; a. summarum, a cashier; a. publicus, the administrator of the public property, the superintendent of the state-domain. 4) The plaintiff, esp. in private cases = petitioner; hence, in gen., an attorney. 5) One who per-

forms any public act (actio), a public speaker.

6) A player of a part, a play-actor, a. primarium partium.

ACTOR, öris, m. [*Äktor*]. The father of Menoetius, and grandfather of Patroclus, who was from him called Actorides.

ACTUÄRIÖLA, ae, *f.* [actuarius], sc. navis. A small rowboat.

ACTUÄRIÖLUM, i, n. = Actuariola.

ACTUÄRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ago]. That which is driven (rapidly), swift: a. navis or navigium, a light fast-sailing galley.

ACTUÄRIUS, ii, m. A shorthand writer.

ACTUÖSE, *adv.* [actuosus]. Energetically.

ACTUÖSUS, a, um, *adj.* [ago.] Effective, active, full of life and activity, vita, oratio.

ACTUS, ūs, m. [ago]. 1) A driving, a setting in motion, an impulse: fertur mons magno a., with a mighty fall; hence, meton. = the right to drive cattle through a place. 2) (Lat.) The doing, the performing, of any thing, esp. of a public or official action. 3) The outward bearing, action or delivery of a speaker or player = actio, 5, q. v. 4) An act, principal part of a play.

ACTÜTUM, *adv.* [uno actu?]. (Mostly Com.) Immediately, on the spot.

ÄCÜLEÄTUS, a, um, *adj.* [aculeus]. 1) (Lat.) Furnished with prickles, prickly. 2) Trop. — a) sharp, stinging, litterae — b) subtle.

ÄCÜLEUS, i, m. [acus]. 1) A sting: a. apis; hence, a. sagittae, the point. 2) Trop., of everything that stings or wounds — a) of sorrow: a. sollicitudinis, severitatis — b) of sharp and stinging language, bitter scorn, &c.: aa. contumeliarum, orationis — c) habere a. ad animos stimulos = a spur.

ÄCÜMEN, inis, n. [acus]. 1) A point, hastae, stilli. 2) Trop. — a) sharp-sightedness, wit, acuteness: a. ingenii, or simply a. — b) subtlety — c) deceit, craftiness.

ÄCUO, ui, ätum, 3. v. tr. [acus]. 1) To make pointed, to sharpen, to whet, sudes, serram, dentes. 2) Trop.: A) to sharpen = to exercise, to make more penetrating, linguam, mentem: B) to incite, to spur on, aliquem ad crudelitatem: C) (mostly poet. & lat.) to excite, to provoke, iram, furores: D) gramm. tech. t., to accent: a. syllabam.

ÄCUS, ūs, *f.* A needle: pingere acu, to stitch, to embroider; prov., rem acu tetigisti, you have hit the nail on the head; si acum qua ereres, acum invenisses, who looks carefully will find.

ÄCÜTE, *adv.* with comp. and sup. [acutus]. 1) Pointedly, sharply. 2) Trop. — a) acutely: a. audire — b) of a tone, sharply — c) of the understanding, keenly, wittily.

ÄCÜTÜLUS, a, um, *adj.* [acutus]. Somewhat sagacious or subtle, conclusiones.

ACUTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [acuo].

1) Pointed, sharp, *esp.* = made pointed, sharpened, by means of art (*comp. acer*): *cuspis, sagitta, aures, nasus; pinus a., with pointed leaves.* 2) *Meton.*: A) = acting sharply upon the outward senses, sharp, sapor, odor, frigus; (*poet.*) sol a., the burning heat of the sun; in partic., of a sound, clear, high, treble (*opp.* to gravis, 'deep'), vox, sonus; stridor a., piercing, as also hinnitus: B) of the senses themselves, sharp, fine; yet, only trop., nares aa. = nicety of judgment: C) gramm. tech. t.: syllaba a., accented. 3) Trop.: A) of intellectual qualities, acute, sagacious: a. homo, ingenium: a. morbus, febris, violent; acuta belli (*poet.*), perils of war.

AD, *prep. w. acc.* To, expressing direction or motion to a place, but not entrance into it (*comp. in; opp. to ab*).

1) Of space: A) in gen., to, toward — a) with expressions of motion (proper and improper), venire, proficisci, ad urbem, ad aliquem, to any one, to his house; impetum facere ad aliquem, against one; with the names of towns, this prep. is, in gen., used only where the environs are chiefly thought of, or when an adjective, or an appellative noun in the way of apposition, is added — b) it denotes situation, inclination, &c. = toward, vergere ad septentriones: B) to, up to, extendere agmen ad mare; trop., usque ad necem caedi: C) since we pass from a state of motion to a state of rest in a place — a) = by, near by, at, esse ad exercitum, stare ad curiam, jacere ad pedes alicujus; in partic., esse ad urbem, to remain before the city, of a general returning from his province, or departing thither, who, so long as he had not laid down his imperium, (*espec.* when granted a triumph), could not enter the city, but had to remain at least 1000 paces from it; ad omnia pulvinaria; in partic., frequently ad (aedem) Bellonae, Castoris, etc.; magna auctoritate ad (= apud) plebem esse; res famam habitura ad posteros; so ad Caesarem; ad vina, at the drinking bout, ad tibicinem, with the accompaniment of a flute, ad omnia templa — b) hence, by means of an unexact expression, almost = in, at, on, ad portem, ad forum; ad dextram, on (to) the right hand; ut ad locum miles paratus esset, at his place: D) with names of persons, to, scribere ad aliquem; hence, to denote the person to whom a book is dedicated, Ciceronis ad M. Brutum Orator.

3) Of time: A) = until, just up to, ad meridiem; usque ad summam senectutem: B) denoting, approximately, any point of time, toward, about, shortly before or after, ad vesperum, ad hiemem, ad mediam noctem; ad lucem, at daybreak: C) denoting a limit, at, on, upon, ad diem (dictam), on the day appointed; ad horam destinatum; nos te hic ad mensem Januarium expectamus; ad tempus, at the right time: D) =

within, after, nihil interest utrum illuc nunc an ad decem annos veniam; videbam eum ad annum tribunalum pl. fore, after a year: E) to, for, when a limitation is indicated, ad breve tempus, ad tempus, for some time.

3) Of relations of number: A) about, frequentes fuimus ad ducentos; emi eam ad quadraginta minas (Pl.); often as adv., occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor: B) ad assem, ad numum, to the last cent; ad unum omnes, all together.

4) Of other relations, wherein the fundamental conception is likewise that of direction or approximation towards: A) it denotes the end, the aim, postulare legatum ad tantum bellum; canes alere ad venandum; ad id, for this, for this purpose: B) of the use which one makes of any thing, of that to which it is adapted, serves, pertains, res quae sunt ad incendia; quae signa sunt ad salutem (Com.); utilis, aptus ad dicendum; nihil ad nos, it is nothing to us; quid id ad me, what is that to me? C) = with regard to, in relation to, as to, mentis ad omnia caecitas; difficilis ad credendum; ad cetera, as to the rest: D) for the expression of a rule of action, measure, after, according to, agere omnia ad praescriptum; ad naturam, conformably to nature; ad similitudinem (effigiem) alicujus; ad speciem, for show; ad hunc modum, after this manner; quem ad modum, as; ad hanc faciem (Com.), of this kind; ad verbum, to the letter, literally; hence = because of, in consequence of, upon, ad illorum preces, upon their entreaty; ad ea, because of this: E) for the expression of that which is placed beside any thing for the sake of comparison, compared with, in comparison with, by the side of, vir bonus, sed nihil ad Persium: F) it expresses any thing that is added, besides, in addition to, ad cetera vulnera; ad hoc (haec), moreover; ad id quod, besides that.

5) Different adverbial phrases are formed with ad, as ad tempus, ad praesens, ad summam, ad extremum, etc.; these are treated under the various words.

ADACTIO, ōnis, f. [adigo]. Prop., a driving to: a. jurisjurandi, the binding by an oath.

*ADACTUS, ūs, m. [adigo]. (Lucr.) A driving together: a. dentis, a bite.

AD-AEQUE, adv., used only in Pl., and with negatives = aequè 2.

AD-AEQUO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. 1) To make equal to, fortunam cum virtute, aliquem alicui, to equalize: a. tecta solo, to level to the ground; trop. (lat.) = to compare with, to place by the side of. 2) Intr., to equal, to reach by equalling, aliquid, and (lat.) rei alicui; abs., urna equitum a., showed an equally divided vote, as many votes 'for' as 'against.'

ADAGIUM, ii, n. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A proverb.

ADAMANTEUS, a, um, } *adj.* [adamas].
 ADAMANTINUS, a, um, } (Poet.) Made
 of steel; hence, *trop.* — a) impenetrable — b)
 hard as steel, adamantine.

*ADAMAS, antis, m. [= *ἀδάμας*]. (Poet.) Steel,
 the hardest iron; *trop.*, a hard, cruel, inflexible
 character.

AD-AMBULO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.)
 To walk near by any thing.

AD-AMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To become
 fond of, to take a liking to any thing, to begin to
 love, aliquem. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To love pas-
 sionately.

AD-APĒRIO, ui, ertum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) (Lat.)
 To uncover, to make bare, rem, caput; adaper-
 tus, visible. 2) To open, portas.

AD-APTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (only in the
part. adaptatus). (Lat.) To fit, to put on by
 fitting, aliquid capiti.

AD-ĀQUOR, ātus, 1. *dep. intr.* 1) Of men: to
 fetch water. 2) Of animals: to go to water.

*AD-AUCTUS, ūs, m. (Lucr., doubt.) An
 increase, augmentation.

AD-AUGEO, xi, ctum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To make
 greater, to increase, maleficia aliis nefaria. 2)
 (Pl.) To devote, to offer, victimam.

AD-AUGESCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* To increase,
 to grow.

AD-BĪBO, bībi, bībitum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. &
 lat.) To take to one's self by drinking, to drink,
 paullo plus; *trop.*, to drink in a discourse, admo-
 nitions, i. e., to impress upon one's self, to take to
 heart.

AD-BĪTO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Pl.) To come
 near.

AD-DĒCET, —, —, 2. *impera.* (Ante-cl.) It is
 fit, it becomes: ut me a.; a. te illud facere.

*AD-DENSEO, 2. (doubt. r.) } *v. tr.* (Poet. &
 AD-DENSO, 1. } lat.) To make
 more compact, to close together, aciem.

AD-DICO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) Tech. term,
 in augural language, to assent to, to be propi-
 tious to: aves, auspicia aa. 2) Tech. term, in
 judicial lang., to award, to adjudge, to award a
 thing by a decree to a person as his property, ali-
 cui aliquid; a. liberum hominem in servitatem
 (of an insolvent debtor), a. bona alicujus in pub-
 licum = to confiscate. 3) Tech. t., in auctions,
 or in leases, to strike down to the best bidder; there-
 fore, to deliver over to, to sell (with price in abl.),
 aliquid alicui; a. regnum pecuniā. 4) *Trop.*: A)
 in a good sense = to devote, to consecrate to;
 a. se senatui, to be entirely devoted to; is mihi
 addictus est, altogether given up to: B) gen., in
 a bad sense = to abandon; a. se alicui, to sur-
 render one's self slavishly to any person or thing,
 to give one's self entirely up; a. alicui fidem suam,
 to sacrifice his integrity to any one; a. Galliam
 servituti; addictus alicui, the slave of any one;
 (poet.) addictus jurare, slavishly bound to swear.

*ADDICTIO, ōnis, f. [addico]. An adjudging
 (as property), v. addico. 2.

ADDICTUS, i, m. [addico]. T. t. A debtor,
 who has been adjudged as a servant to his creditor
 (a bondman, but not properly a slave).

AD-DISCO, didici, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To learn in ad-
 dition to (what one already knows), aliquid. 2)
 (Lat.) To learn, to hear.

ADDITAMENTUM, i, n. [addo]. An addi-
 tion, appendix.

ADDITIO, ōnis, f. [addo]. (Lat.) An addition,
 adding to.

AD-DO, didi, ditum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To bring,
 to put, to lay, a thing any where; a. epistolas
 in eundem fasciculum; a. manus in arma (poet.)
 = to take up arms; a. equo calcaria, to put spurs
 to the horse, frena, to put on the reins; a. alicui
 custodem, to set a guard over any one; (poet.)
 Juno addita Teucris, who is associated with the
 T. as persecutor, i. e., who never forsakes them, but
 always persecutes. Sometimes, the signif. of the
prep. almost entirely disappears, so that, in gen-
 eral, the word = to give, to impart, &c.: a. ali-
 cui virtutem, metum, animum, to make timid,
 courageous; a. rebus nomina, to give. 2) To
 add by way of increase, to join to: a. laborem
 ad quotidiana opera; a. aliquid in orationem;
 a. rem rei alicui; a. aliam insuper injuriam;
 a. gradum, to quicken the pace. In partic., of an
 addition to a discourse or a writing: addidit
 etiam illud; often, esp. in the *imperat.*, adde,
 add to this, besides (when the preceding thought
 is, by means of a new thought or circumstance,
 expanded, or a new reason is added): coqui,
 pistores, etc.; a. huc unguentarios; a. quod,
 besides that; in the *sing.*, also, when several are
 addressed.

AD-DŌCEO, cui, ctum, 2. *v. tr.* (Rar.) To
 teach in addition to, artes.

AD-DORMISCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* [dormio].
 (Lat.) To fall asleep.

AD-DUBITO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* To
 doubt, to fall into or be in doubt, de or in re ali-
 qua, about any thing, quid dicas, what you say;
 res addubitatur, is a matter of doubt, is ques-
 tionable.

AD-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To lead, to
 guide, to bring near or to: aliquem secum, ad
 negros medicum, ad coenam; a. exercitum in
 Italiam; a. aliquem in judicium or jus, to sum-
 mon one before a court. Hence, 2) *Trop.*: A)
 to bring into a certain position or condition, a. rem
 ad interregnum, aliquem in discrimen ultimum;
 res est adducta in eum locum ut, the affair is
 brought to such a point that, &c.: B) to lead, to
 bring, to a certain state of feeling or to a certain
 act, to move, to prompt, one to it, a. aliquem ad
 misericordiam, in expectationem; a. aliquem
 ut, etc.; and espec., often adduci ut, to be in-
 duced, to be prevailed upon; also, freq. his rebus

adductus, *being induced by this*. Hence, adducor (when ut credam is to be supplied) with *accus. c. inf.* = *I am induced to believe, I am convinced, I believe*: jam a. hanc esse patriam meam; in same sense, illud adduci vix possum ut haec tibi vera non videantur, *I cannot be persuaded that you do not believe this*. 3) To draw to one's self, to draw near: a. sagittam, *when one bends a bow*; a. habenas, *to draw tight, to tighten, arcum, to bend*. 4) To draw together, to wrinkle, frontem.

ADDUCTIUS, *adv. in comp.* [adduco]. *More or severally*.

ADDUCTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [prop. part. of adduco]. Drawn tight, contracted, wrinkled, frows; hence, of character, serious, grave.

AD-EDO, ēdi, ēsum, 3. v. *inch. tr.* To eat off of, to bite on, to gnaw, rem; lapides adesi, *abraded by water, and hence, smooth*.

ADELPHI, ōrum, m. pl. [= 'Adελφai, 'the Brothers']. *The title of a play of Terence*

AD-EMPTIO, ōnis, f. A taking away, depriving.

AD-EO, Ivi, oftener ii, Itum, 4. v. *tr. and intr.* 1) To go to, to approach, ad aliquem, Romam in jus. 2) To go to any one for some specific purpose: A) to accost, to address, to apply to, to petition for something: a. aliquem, *to approach one*; so, also, a. aliquem per epistolam, *to address one by letter*; a. deos, aras deorum, *to supplicate or to petition the gods for any thing*; a. libros (Sibyllinos), oraculum, *to inquire of*: B) to visit, to go to see: a. hiberna; a. urbes, *to travel for the purpose of examining*: C) (poet.) to visit with a hostile design (= aggredior), to attack, to fall upon any one: D) to visit in order to undertake the care or the direction of any thing, to undertake or to enter upon a specific business (cf. accedo): a. ad causas publicas, ad rempublicam; a. hereditatem, *to enter upon, nomen, to assume, gaudium, to be willing to enjoy*; hence = to take upon one's self, to undergo, periculum or ad periculum, inimicitias: E) (Pl.) a. manum alicui, prob. = *to make fun of one, to tease, deceive*.

AD-EŌ, *adv.* 1) So far, to the point: A) (ante-cl.) prop., in space, usque a. quo, *as far as, &c.*; trop., a. res rediit, *the affair has reached such a point*: B) in time, so long; often, usque a. (with donec, quoad, dum, etc., following). 2) In expressions of degree and of measure, so very, so; adeo ferus est; gaudere a. coepit ut, etc.; a. summa observatio erat; a. non (nihil, etc.), *so little*; non a., *not so very*. In the Com. writers, a., foll. by ut = so - as: adeone quemque infelicem esse ut ego sum! 3) (Com.) = moreover, besides; is tibi a. lectus dabitur ubi, etc. 4) Often, it gives emphasis to some word (espec. a pronoun, adverb, or adjective), to which it is added almost enclitically = even, indeed or just, precisely; hinc a., *hence indeed*; tute a. verba ejus audies; id a. malum multos

post annos in civitatem reverterat; id a. ex ipse senatusconsulto cognoscite; tres a. annos, *full three years*. In partic. — a) ei (nisi) a., *if truly, if indeed* — b) atque a., *and even*; when a stronger expression is added, posco atque adeo flagito crimen, β) or rather, hoc consilio atque adeo amentia impulsus.

ADEPS, ipis, m. Fat. Hence — a) of men = fatness, and conseq. unwieldiness — b) of a discourse, bombast.

ADEPTIO, ōnis, f. [adipiscor]. An obtaining.

AD-EQUITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* 1) To ride to, castris (dat.) Syracusas, in primos ordines, *towards*. 2) To ride close by, near by, circa, juxta aliuem.

*AD-ESŪRIO, —, —, 4. v. *intr.* (Pl.) To be very hungry.

AD-HAEREO, haesi, haesum, 2. v. *intr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) To hang fast to any thing, to hang on, to stick to; tela aa. in visceribus ejus; cuspis a. fronte alicujus; a. corpus (Lucr), *upon the body*. 2) Trop.: A) to be near to any thing; silva a. vineis; pectus a. lateri; tempus adhaerens, *the next (immediately following) time*: B) a. alicui, *not to leave the side of, to stick to like a bar*; hence, nomen ei a., *sticks to him, i. e., he retains the name (against his will)*; Cominus gravis lateri a., *keeps for ever closely to them*: C) animus ejus nulli fortunae a. (of a very unstable man): D) ultimus adhaesisti, *you have come in at the end of the poll, i. e., you have been barely elected*.

AD-HAERESCO, haesi, haesum, 3. v. *inch. intr.* 1) Prop., but rare, to continue hanging, cleaving or sticking to any thing, to cling to: tragula a. ad turrim; ignis a., *lays hold, kindles*: a. in loco, *to remain, to stay long*. 2) Trop.: A) to hold fast, to adhere or to cleave to: a. ad disciplinam; a. justitiae, *not to deviate from justice*: B) of an enduring impression, ratio a., *makes a deep impression*; quae prava sunt, adhaerescunt, *stick in the memory*: C) oratio a., *comes to a stop*: D) hoc ad vestrum studium a., *suavis, corresponds to*: E) prov., in Scyllae illo aeris alieni freto a. ad columnam = *to be punished as a bad or dishonest debtor*.

*ADHAESF, *adv.* [adhaereo]. Stammeringly, loqui.

*ADHAESIO, ōnis, f. (doubt. reading.) }
*ADHAESITATIO, ōnis, f. (doubt. read.) }
ADHAESUS, ūs, m. (Lucr.) }

[adhaereo]. An adhering, adhesion, adherence.

AD-HIBEO, ui, Itum, 2. v. *tr.* [habeo]. To hold one thing to another, to bring to, to convey to; a. manus medicas ad vulnera, *to lay upon*; a. odores ad deos, *to offer*; a. animum ad aliquid, *to direct the thoughts to any subject*: so also, a. aures huc; a. alicui vincula (poet.), *to put chains upon*; a. alicui calcaria, *fig. = to spur on any one*, opp. to frenos, *to tighten the reins upon any*

one = to hold back: a. aliquid ad panem, to eat something with (the) bread. Hence: A) trop., a. alicui motum, to call forth an emotion in any one, studium, to give one's interest to a person, preces, to offer prayers to any one; a. manus vectignibus, to seize upon the revenues of the state; a. rebus lumen, alicui voluptates, to procure; a. memoriam rei, to recollect any thing: B) of things, to add to, aliquid rei alicui or ad rem: C) of persons, to take along with, to admit as a participant, to bring with, medicum, testem, aliquem in auxilium, ad or in consilium; espec., a. aliquem in convivium, coenae, to admit as a guest, i. e., to invite. 2) To employ, to make use of, for any end or purpose, vestem ad ornatum, machinas ad tenendum, saevitiam in famulos, in salute reipublicae, where the question is concerning the weal of the state, fidem et diligentiam in periculis amicorum; a. cautionem rebus suis, in one's own affairs: a. vim, fraudem alicui, to commit, to practise, upon any one; a. modum voluptati, to set limits to enjoyment; a. memoriam. 3) With an adv.: A) to treat, aliquem liberaliter: B) a. se sic, to behave.

AD-HINNIO, *ivi* or *ii*, *Itum*, 4. v. *intr.* To neigh to, equae or equam; trop., den. the excitation of sensual desire.

ADHORTATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [adhortor]. An exhortation.

ADHORTATOR, *ōris*, *m.* [adhortor]. An exhorter, an inciter.

ADHORTOR, *ātus*, 1. v. *dep. tr.* To exhort, to summon to, to incite to, aliquem ad laudem, ad aliquid faciendum, in ultionem sui, ut (ne) aliquid faciat, also a. aliquem abeat; abs., a. milites, to rouse to bravery; a. aliquem de re aliqua, in relation to any thing.

AD-HUC, *adv.* 1) (Seld.) Of space: to this place; mostly, trop., of the point to which a person is come in a discourse or writing: a. ea dixi quae. 2) Of time: as yet, hitherto, until now (up to the present point of time); a. res in tuto est; usque a. probe actum est, thus far all goes well; *a. locorum (Pl.), up to this moment; a. non, neque a., until now not, not yet. Hence: A) (mostly lat.) in the expression of a limitation of time in the past = etiam tum, till that time; ille vidit, quot fuissent a. sententiae; scripsi (olim), me eloquentem a. cognosce neminem: B) = yet, still (the French 'toujours'), of a thing whose continuance is unexpected, or, at all events, surprising: stertis a. 3) (Lat.) Besides, further: unum a. addam; a. impudens erat, into the bargain. 4) (Lat.) Used with comparatives (for the purpose of augmentation, instead of etiam): yet, still; villior a.

ADIABENE, *es*, *f.* A province of Assyria, about = Kurdistan.

ADIABENI, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* The inhabitants of Adiabene.

ADIABENICUS, *i*, *m.* A surname of the Emperor Severus, from his having subdued the Adiabeni.

ADIABENUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Pertaining to Adiabene.

ADIATÖRIX, *Igis*, *m.* A king of the Comani, captured by Octavius at Actium; afterwards taken to Rome in triumph, and finally put to death.

AD-IGO, *ēgi*, *actum*, 3. v. *tr.* [ad-ago]. 1) To drive, take, or bring a person or thing to a place: a. oves illuc, pecus e vicis longioribus, aliquos Italiam (poet.); a. clavum in arborem, to drive into, ferrum per corpus (also sibi gladium), to plunge; a. telum, to hurl the spear to the mark; a. vulnus, to inflict a wound; (poet.) a. aliquem fulmine, to strike down; (poet.) tempus adigitur, the time approaches. Hence, a. aliquem (ad) arbitrum, to compel any one to appear before an arbiter, to summon. 2) Trop.: A) to drive one to any act or state of mind: a. aliquem ad insaniam; also (poet.), with ut or an *inf.* following = to compel, to force: B) a. aliquem iusjurandum or ad j. and iurejurando (sacramento), to administer an oath to one, in verba, e. g., principis (according to a form dictated by any one) = to cause one to swear fidelity to a prince; hence, adigi sacramento alicuius or in verba alicuius, to swear fidelity and obedience to any one; sometimes (lat.) abs. in same signif.

ADIMO, *ēmi*, *emptum*, 3. v. *tr.* [kindred with emo, demo; but the 'ad' is obscure]. To take from, to take away (without the idea of violence; cf. aufero, eripio, etc.), vincula, alicui pecuniam, militibus arma, alicui vitam, to rob one of life; a. alicui puellam, to snatch away; but also (poet.) of something disagreeable = to take away, to free one from any thing: a. alicui compedes, metum, dolores; (poet.) a. cantare severis, to forbid; (poet.) nox a. diem, sweeps it away; (poet.) ademptus morte, carried off.

ADIPATUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [adeeps]. Supplied with fat, fatty; trop., dictionis genus a., bombastic.

ADIPISCOR, *adeptus sum*, 3. *dep. v. tr.* [ad-apisco]. 1) Of space: to reach, to overtake, aliquem. 2) To attain, to reach, to obtain by toil and the overcoming of obstacles (cf. accipio, nanciscor, etc.), laudem, summus honores a populo; *a. rerum (Tac.) = potiri, to seize upon supreme power; a. mortem (lat.), to commit suicide.

ADITIÁLIS, *e*, *adj.* [aditus]. Pertaining to the entrance upon an office, sc. coena, an inaugural banquet (which was given by a magistrate or priest at the time of entrance upon office).

ADITIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [adeo]. A going to, an approach: quid tibi haec aditio est (Com.), why hast thou to go to her?

ADĪTUS, ūs, m. [adeo]. 1) A going to, an approach: a. atque abitus; urbes uno a. atque adventu captae, *approach and arrival*. Hence; A) = *the right, the possibility, the opportunity of approaching, access*: habere a. ad aliquem; esse rari, difficilis aditus, *not easily accessible*; facilis aditus, *easy of access*: B) trop. — a) *the approach to a subject, the entrance upon a discussion or discourse*, ab hoc adita, januaque, primus a. et postulatio ejus haec fuit — b) in gen., *possibility, opportunity, access*: a. sermonis, a. mihi est de illa re agendi. 2) *The place through which one goes to another place, an entrance, an approach*: claudere omnes aa. Hence, trop., a. laudis (of a rostrum).

AD-JĀCEO, cui, —, 2 v. intr. To lie near to, to border upon, munitioni and a. illud mare.

ADJECTIO, ōnis, f. [adjicio]. 1) An adding to, annexation: a. populi Albani; familiarum adjectiones Hispaniensibus dedit, *he permitted the Sp. to receive new families*. Hence, 2): A) at sales and auctions, *an addition to a bid, illiberalis* (the addition of too small a sum): B) rhet., *the repetition of a word*.

ADJECTUS, ūs, m. [adjicio]. (Ante-cl. and lat.) = adjectio 1.

AD-JĪCIO, fēci, jectum, 3. v. tr. 1) To throw to, to cast to or at any thing: a. olivas in vas, telum aliquo; in partic., abs., a. telum, *to send the spear to the mark with effect*; voces auribus alicujus adjectae, *which have reached the ears of any one*; a. rei calculum album, trop. = *to vote for a thing*. Hence, in partic., to turn, to direct towards: a. oculos rei alicui or ad rem aliquam, also, trop., *to direct one's aim towards*; a. animum ad puellam, *to begin to think about the damsel* (with a view to getting her into his power), ad consilium (or consilio), *to fall upon a conclusion*. 2) To add to: a. gloriam ingenii ad bellicam laudem; a. alicui auctoritatem, *to procure*; a. alicui animos (lat.), *to inspire with greater courage, expectationem, to increase the expectations of any one*. Hence: A) (lat.) without an accus., *to add to any thing, to increase it*: a. celeritati alicujus, magnitudini Pori: B) at sales and auctions, *to bid more, supra a.*: C) (poet. & lat.) *to add a thought or statement in discourse*: is a., in domo illius venenum esse inventum; in partic., *impers.*, adice = adde.

AD-JŪDĪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To assign, to award, judicially, something to one as his property, alicui domum; a. alicui causam, *to decide the suit in favour of any one*; (poet.) a. aliquid Italis armis = *to subject*. 2) Trop., *to ascribe something to any one, alicui salutem imperii*. *3) (Pl.) To decide.

ADJŪMENTUM, i, n. [adjuvo]. A means of help, help, ad rem aliquam or in re aliqua.

AD-JUNCTIO, ōnis, f. [adjungo]. 1) A joining or binding to: a. animi = *inclination towards,*

attachment; si, etc., nulla potest esse homini ad hominem adjunctio. 2) An adding to, addition: sententiae in quibus nulla est virtutis adjunctio, *in which nothing derived from the consideration of virtue is adduced*. 3) Rhet., *a limiting and restricting addition to a sentence*.

***ADJUNCTOR**, ōris, m. [adjungo]. One who adds, joins, &c.

ADJUNCTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. from adjungo]. 1) Of place: lying near to, bordering upon, locus. 2) Trop., espec. n. pl. — a) (poet.) = *that which is suitable, fitting, natural* — b) *that which is closely and necessarily connected with a subject, an adjunct*: adjunctum rei alicui (prob. also rei alicujus).

ADJUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To join by a yoke, to yoke to, tauros aratro. 2) To annex, to join or bind to, to add to by uniting: a. agros civitati, Ciliciam ad imperium. In partic., often: A) to unite, to link, a person to another or to one's self by the bonds of friendship, kindness, &c.: a. aliquem sibi, *to make one a friend, socium, an associate, uxorem, to take a wife*; a. se alicui, a. sibi auxilium, *to obtain, to procure*; a. urbem in civitatem or ad amicitiam, *to receive*: B) = *to turn to, to direct towards, animum ad aliquid*; a. diligentiam alicujus, *towards one's self*: C) a. fidem rei alicui or ad rem, *to give credit to a thing*; crimen et suspicionem potius ad praedam quam ad egestatem a., *to fasten the crime and the suspicion rather upon him who has the spoil, than upon him who has only poverty*. 2) To add to, accessionem aedibus. In partic., of a discourse = *to add something, aliquid*.

AD-JŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Rar.) To swear to something besides, in addition, aliquid, praeter commune jusjurandum. 2) In gen., to swear, to assert upon oath: ego a., eam esse filiam meam; (poet.) adjuro teque, tuumque caput, *by thee, &c.*

ADJŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. freq. tr. [adjuvo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To help, to support, aliquem aliquid, in any thing; a. alicui onus, *to help only carry the burden*; a. voluntatem alicujus, *to promote*.

AD-JŪTOR, ōris, m. [adjuvo]. A helper, an assistant: adjutorem esse alicui in re aliqua; a. iracundiae alicujus, voluntatis, *a promoter*.

AD-JŪTRIX, icis, f. [adjuvo]. She who helps, supports, further, sceleris alicujus; in partic., legio a. (Tac.), a designation of the first and of the second legion, composed of seamen, as subsidiaries.

AD-JŪVO, jŭvi, jŭtum, 1. v. tr. 1) To help, to support, to stand by (any one who would accomplish a thing, and whose efficiency is by that means increased; cf. auxilior, subvenio, etc.): a. aliquem in re aliqua, ad aliquid faciendum; also, a. ut, etc., *to help so that, &c*

3) To promote, to foster, insaniam alicujus; a. milites clamore, to inspire; (lat.) a. alicui messem, to help any one at harvest; abs. = to be useful, to profit.

ADL, etc., v. ALL., etc.

*AD-MĀTŪRO, —, —, 1. v. tr. To make ripe, to hasten, seditionem.

AD-MĒTIOR, mensus, 4. v. dep. tr. To measure out to, alicui frumentum.

ADMĒTUS, i, m. A king of Phœæ, in Thebæis, whose sheep were for a long time tended by Apollo.

*AD-MIGRO, —, —, 1. v. intr. (Pl.) To wander to; trop., to be added to.

*ADMĒNICŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. [adminiculator]. (Lat.) A supporter.

ADMĒNICŪLĀTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of adminiculator]. (Lat.) Supported by = well furnished with any thing.

ADMĒNICŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. (ante-cl. & lat.) = adminiculator.

ADMĒNICŪLOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. [adminiculum]. To prop up, to support, vitem.

ADMĒNICŪLUM, i, n. [manus? or admineo?]

1) A prop, post or stake: ipsa aa. prolapsi, of the hands and knees, when one rests upon them in order to raise himself up. 2) Trop. — a) a means of help, an implement — b) = a support: id a. senectuti meae erit.

AD-MĒNISTER, tri, m. 1) He who is at one's hand, a servant or waiter at table: a. victus quotidiani, he who brings food to any one. 2) Trop., a helper (esp. in a bad sense), tool, accomplice: a. negotiorum omnium; a. audaciae alicujus.

AD-MĒNISTRA, æ, f. A (female) helper, servant.

ADMĒNISTRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [administro]. 1) Help, assistance, agency, ministration. 2) The management, administration or care of a thing: a. rerum publicarum; a. tormentorum, the working of; a. belli, the carrying on, conducting; abs. officia et aa., affairs of state.

ADMĒNISTRĀTIVUS, a, um, adj. [administro]. (Lat.) Pertaining to the care of a thing, practical.

ADMĒNISTRĀTOR, ōris, m. [administro]. A manager, administrator, rerum.

ADMĒNISTRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To be at one's hand, to wait upon: a. alicui ad rem divinam, at a sacrifice. 2) To give into one's hands, to offer, as a servant or waiter: a. mel in secundam mensam. 3) To manage, to administer, to take care of: a. negotium, rem familiarem, rempublicam, provinciam; a. navem, to steer; freq., of a war, a. imperium, to hold the chief command; a. exercitum, to lead; a. bellum, to conduct; milites omnis per se administrabant, adopted all measures themselves; abs. = to do one's

duty, to put the hand to, to labour, neque milites sine periculo administrare poterant.

ADMĒRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. [admiror]. 1) Worthy of admiration. 2) Wonderful, strange.

ADMĒRĀBĪLITAS, ātis, f. [admirabilis]. Admirableness, wonderfulness; facere a., to excite admiration.

ADMĒRĀBĪLITER, adv. [admirabilis]. Admirably, wonderfully.

ADMĒRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [admiror]. 1) Admiration, alicujus, for any one; admiratione affici, to be an object of admiration; as philos. term = passionate longing. 2) Wonder, astonishment, rei alicujus, at any thing.

ADMĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. [admiror]. An admirer.

AD-MĒROR, ātus, 1. v. dep. 1) To admire, aliquem, rem aliquam; often = to long, to wish for, or to strive after a thing, from a passionate admiration of it. 2) To wonder at, or to be astonished at a thing, to consider it strange or astonishing: a. brevitatem epistolæ; *a. in re aliqua; de illo a., at him, as regards him; a., cur hoc factum sit; admiratus sum quod tu scripsisses, that you, &c.

AD-MĒSCĒO, scui, xtum (rar. stum), 2. v. tr. 1) To mix with, to add by mixing: a. radicem lacti, versus orationi, sagittarios funditoribus. Hence, trop. — a) a. se erroribus, to entangle one's self in errors — b) to take in a person as a participator in any thing, to involve, to mix up with: a. se or admisceri ad consilium, in any measure; Trebatium non est quod isto (adv.) admisceas = leave T. out of the play. 2) To mingle, to intermix: aer multo calore admixtus; trop., hoc cum his rationibus admisceri nolo.

AD-MĒSSĀRIUS, ii, m. [admitto]. Trop., a dissolute man; prop., a stallion.

ADMISSIO, ōnis, f. [admitto]. 1) (Agricul. term.) The admission of a stallion to a mare. 2) (Lat.) An admittance to a prince or potentate, an audience: primæ, secundæ aa., the first, second classes of courtiers or clients, according as they were admitted to an audience.

ADMISSUM, i, n. [admitto]. A transgression, a fault.

AD-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. v. tr. 1) To admit, to permit to go or come to a place, to let in: a. aliquem ad capsas, lucem in cubiculum; a. aliquem domum ad se. Hence: A) = To give any thing free course — a) a. equum, to give the reins to a horse, equo admisso = at a gallop — b) (poet.) a. fluctus, aquam, to let the water flow; (poet.) aquæ admissæ = a rapid stream, admissa rota, a rapidly revolving wheel, comæ, jubæ admissæ, flowing loosely, waving; a. equum in aliquem, to ride impetuously upon any one — c) a. equum equæ, etc., to admit to copulation:

B) *trop.* — a) a. aliquem ad consilium, to admit one to a deliberation, in numerum, ad honores; a. aliquid ad animum, to take a thing to heart, ad aures or auribus, to listen to a thing, to lend an ear to it — b) (ante-cl. & lat.) to permit a thing, to let it come to pass, aliquid; hence — c) in the language of the augurs, aves aa. = adducit, q. v. 2) To permit a person or thing to come to one's self, to give admittance: a. aliquem ad se, and simply a. aliquem; in partic., of princes and such persons, who admit any one to an audience. Hence: A) a. preces alienius = to accept, to grant: B) to give a bad act admittance to one's self, to be guilty of it, to commit it: scelus, dedecus a. or in se a.; facinus miserabile admittitur.

ADMIXTIO, ōnis, f. [admisceo]. An admixture.

*ADMŌDĒRĀTE, adv. [admoderor]. (Lucr.) Suitably.

*AD-MŌDĒROR, āri, 1. v. dep. (Pl.) To moderate, to keep within right limits: a. se risu, to moderate his laughter.

AD-MŌDUM, adv. 1) With adjectives, adverbs, and substantives used as adjectives, very, very much, exceedingly (it is placed both before and after the word to which it belongs): a. gratus; nuper a.; also (ante-cl. & lat.) with quam after it, but in the same sense (a. quam suavis est, she is exceedingly lovely). Joined with a negation = at all: a. nihil and nihil a., nothing at all. 2) With verbs: A) (rarely) sufficiently; hence = tolerably: animi a. mitigati erant: B) very, very much. 3) With expressions of number, time, measure, &c. = just, as many as, well on to, fully, at least, to denote that something reaches at least a certain measure or number: decem a. annos habens, fully ten years old; quinque millia a. Romanorum caesa sunt; mille a. equites praemisera. 4) (Colloq.) In emphatic answers, yes, certainly: advenis modo? admodum.

*AD-MŌENIO, —, —, 4. v. tr. [moenia]. (Pl.) To besiege, urbem.

AD-MŌLIOR, itus, 4. v. dep. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Tr., to bring, to put or to lay upon, to throw upon, to heap up: natura rupes praealtas admolita est, has piled up; a. manus rei alicui, to lay hands upon. 2) Intr., to struggle towards, to make for.

*AD-MŌNĒFĀCIO, fēci, factum, 3. v. tr. (doubtful reading) = admoneo.

AD-MŌNEO, ui, Itum, 2. v. tr. 1) To put in mind, to remind (in a mild and friendly way; cf. moneo): A) to recall a thing to one's remembrance: a. aliquem rei alicujus, de re aliqua, also aliquid (rar. with acc. of a subst.); illud non sunt admonendi, they need not to be reminded of that; admonuit eos, urbem esse captam, quanta vis esset amoris: B) to admonish = to

call upon, to urge: res me admonet ut (ne) etc.; (poet.) sol a. decedere, querns (us) to depart, (rar.) admoneor ad thesaurum quaerendum, am induced to seek for the treasure. 3) In partic.: A) in discourse = to note, to mention, to remind of any thing, aliquid or de re aliqua: B) of a creditor, to dun: C) (poet. & lat.) to urge on, equos, aliquem verberibus.

ADMŌNĪTIO, ōnis, f. [admoneo]. An admonition. 1) = A reminding of any thing, the recalling of a thing to one's remembrance: a. verbi unius, of a single word; tanta est in locis admonitio = such power of calling to mind (to such a degree can places be turned to account in recalling a thing to mind). 2) = Admonition, advice, correction.

ADMŌNĪTOR, ōris, m. } [admoneo]. A re-
ADMŌNĪTRIX, icia, f. } minder, an admonisher; a. operum, one who incites to labour.

ADMŌNĪTUM, i, n. [admoneo] = admonition.

ADMŌNĪTUS, us, m. [admoneo] = admonition, but only in abl. sing.: admonitu tuo, in accordance with thy suggestion; levi a., with slight persuasion.

AD-MORDEO, mordi, morsum, 2. v. tr. (Poet.) To bite at: a. stirpem, to gnaw into; trop., a. aliquem, to cheat one, to get away his money, to fleece him.

*ADMŌTIO, ōnis, f. [admoveo]. A moving to, digitorum a., fingering (in playing a stringed instrument).

AD-MŌVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. tr. 1) To move, to bring, to conduct, near or to any thing: a. fasciolum ad nares, exercitum propius Romam, copias in locum; a. alicui stimulum = to urge on, facem alicui rei, hostiam arae, labra poculo; a. machinam, to bring near, and thus, abs., a. propius, to draw near, to approach. In partic. — a) a. aliquem ad convivium, to introduce; a. medicum alicui, to call in a physician for any one; a. oscula alicui = to kiss, filium collo, to press to the heart — b) a. diem, to hasten — c) = to bring near, to approach. In partic., admotus = near to, brought near to: Africa a. Nilo; (poet.) a. supremis, near to death. 2) Trop.: A) a. aurem, to apply the ear for the purpose of listening = to give attention to: B) a. manus, to put the hand to any thing — a) in order to occupy one's self therewith, to labour at it, operi — b) with a hostile intention, nocentibus, to lay hands upon, vectigalibus, to seize: C) a. orationem animo alicujus, to direct the discourse to the feelings, to inspire, to excite: D) more Agrippae admovit propius Neronem Caesari, brought N. closer to C., made the relationship between N. and C. more intimate; a. se ad aliquid, to unite one's self to any thing: E) a. preces, to offer; curationem ad aliquem, to apply a cure to any one; a. acumen rei alicui, to direct one's talents to any subject.

AL-MÜGIO, īvi, itum, 4. v. *intr.* (Poet.) To bellow to, tauro.

ADMURMÜRATIO, ōnis, *f.* [admurmuro]. A murmuring in a low tone, as an expression either of satisfaction or of disapproval.

AD-MURMŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* To murmur at, to express approval or disapproval of any thing by murmuring, to talk together in an undertone; admurmuratum est, they spoke in a low voice to each other.

AD-MURMŪROR, ātus, 1. v. *dep.* = admurmuro.

AD-MŪTĪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* Prop., to clip, to shear; trop., to cheat, to fleece, aliquem usque ad cutem.

ADN., etc., v. ANN., etc.

AD-OLEO (I.), ōlui, ultum, 2. v. *tr.* (related to adoleo II., as its causative, and den. to make to smell, to cause to go up in smoke). 1) To burn a sacrificial offering, to consume by burning, verbenas, viscera tauri; (poet.) a. honores diis, to honour the gods with burnt-offerings. 2) Of the place to which the offering is brought, to honour with offerings: a. altaria donis, penates flammis, to keep the fire burning on the hearth where the penates stood; (lat.) precibus et igne puro altaria adolentur. 3) To burn up (without reference to sacrifice), stipulas, librum.

AD-OLEO (II.), —, —, 2. v. *intr.* To emit an odour or smell.

AD-OLESCENS, tis [part. of adoleseo]. 1) (Rar.) *Adj. w. comp.*, growing up, young, homo, Academia. 2) *Subst. comm.*, a youth, a young man or woman, in gen., from the 17th to the 25th year; sometimes without any limitation (hence here and there applied to a man of forty years and upwards).

AD-OLESCENTIA, ae, *f.* [adolescens]. The age or period of youth, youth, the age of an adolescens, q. v.

AD-OLESCENTŪLA, ae, *f.* [dim. of adolescens]. A very young woman, little maiden: (Pl.) salveto, adolescentula!

AD-OLESCENTŪLUS, i, *m.* [dim. of adolescens]. A very young man, youth: imberbis a.

*AD-OLESCO, —, —, 3. v. *intr.* [adoleo]. (Poet.) To burn: aras aa. ignibus, the fire burns upon the altar.

AD-OLESCO, āvi, ultum, 3. v. *intr.* 1) To grow up, to grow, puella, seges; (poet.) aetas, ver a., ripens apace, advances; a. in justam magnitudinem, in longitudinem, in solitam speciem, with reference to the direction in which any thing grows. 2) To increase, to become greater or stronger, cupiditas, ratio, res Persarum.

AD-ONEUS, ei, *m.* [Adonis]. (Poet.) = Adonis.

AD-ONIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= rā 'Adonia]. The festival of Adonis.

AD-ONIS, is or Idis, *m.* [Adonis]. A son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. On account of his

extraordinary beauty, he was beloved by Venus, but was torn to pieces, while hunting, by a boar. His death afflicted Venus with inconsolable grief. The entire story of Adonis is of a northern Asiatic rather than of a Grecian origin, and has a mystical reference to the dying and the reviving again of nature, in the fall and the spring.

AD-OPĒRIO, ōrui, ertum, 4. v. *tr.* (mostly poet. & lat., and almost exclusively in the *pass.* adoptus). To cover over, to cover, to envelop: humus adopta floribus, caput adoptertum.

*AD-ŌPINOR, āri, 1. v. *dep. tr.* To conjecture or to think besides, aliquid.

AD-OPĀTICIUS, a, um, *adj.* [adopto]. (Pl.) Taken in the place of a child, adopted.

AD-OPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [adopto] = adoptio.

AD-OPĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [adopto]. (Lat.) He who receives some one in the place of a child, an adoptive father.

AD-OPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [adopto]. The receiving of one in the place of a child, adoption (in the strictest sense, of a minor; whereas the adoption of one who was homo sui juris, was also called arrogatio, q. v.): dare se alicui in adoptionem, to let one's self be adopted; ascire aliquem in adoptionem = adoptare; per a., by adoption.

AD-OPTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [adopto]. 1) Pertaining to adoption, acquired by adoption, adoptive, filius, nobilitas, sacra. 2) (Poet.) Engrafted, ramus.

AD-OPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) To choose, to select, to accept for one's self: a. aliquem patronum, socium, sibi defensorem. Hence (mostly poet. & lat.): A) to adopt: a. aliquem in regnum, as a successor to the throne; a. ramum (by grafting); a. nomen, to take: B) a. se alicui, to give or to attach one's self to a person: C) (poet.) a. opes Etruscas, to seek help from. 2) In partic., of domestic relations (opp. to abdicare), to receive into one's family, and, especially, to adopt as a child: adoptare sibi aliquem; adoptare aliquem in familiam; adoptatus patricius a plebeio, elevated from a plebeian to a patrician by adoption.

AD-OR (only in *nom.* and *acc.*), *n.* A kind of grain, spelt.

AD-ORATIO, ōnis, *f.* [adoro]. Reverence; trop. = the slavish homage (σπουδαι) which in later times, and especially under the emperors, was rendered, after the manner of the East, to princes and emperors.

AD-ŌREA, ae, *f.* [ador]. A reward of valour, consisting of a portion of spelt, given to soldiers; hence, trop. = renown, glory.

AD-ŌREUS, a, um, *adj.* [ador]. Pertaining to spelt, consisting of spelt, semen, liba.

AD-ŌRIOR, ortus sum, 4. v. *dep. tr.* 1) Antec. To approach any one, aliquem. Hence 2): A) To approach any one with a hostile purpose, to fall upon, to attack (mostly from the vicinity

and stealthily; of. *aggredior*), *aliquem, urbem*: B) to enter upon a course of action, to begin, to undertake, any thing (esp. any thing difficult and dangerous): a. *rem, oppugnare urbem*.

ADORNATE, *adv.* [*adorno*]. (Lat.) *Chicely, elegantly*.

AD-ORNO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* 1) To prepare, to provide, to get ready, to furnish: a. *viaticum ad fugam, nuptias*; a. *bellum, to make every preparation for the war, accusationem, for the charge or accusation*; a. *testes, in general, to witness*. 2) To equip, to fit out, *classem*. 3) To furnish a thing with something, in partic., to adorn, to decorate, *aliquem insigni veste, maria classibus et praesidiis*; *trop.*, a. *aliquid verbis, to commend, to praise*.

AD-ORO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* Prop., to accost, to speak to; but, in the class., 1) to beseech, to entreat, to supplicate; hence, in general, to adore, to worship: a. *pacem deūm*; a. *deum ut, etc., to supplicate that, &c.*; a. *deos*. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To render slavish homage to a prince, to do homage to him by *adoratio* (q. v.), *regem, imagines Caesarum*; *trop.*, to praise excessively.

ADP., etc., v. APP., etc.

ADR. etc., for most of words beginning with ADR., see ARR.

AD-RĀDO, *rāsi, rūsum, 3. v. tr.* To scratch, to scrape; (poet.) to shave off part of one's beard.

ADRĀMYTTĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* From *Adra-myttēum*; in pl. = the inhabitants of *Adr.*

ADRĀMYTTĒOS, ei, f. } A mari-
ADRĀMYTTIUM & -ĒUM, i, n. } time town
in Mysia, now Edramit.

ADRĀNA, ae, f. A river in western Germany, now the Eder, which flows into the Fulda.

ADRĀSTĒA, } ae, f. [= *Ἀδράστεια*]. A sur-
ADRĀSTĪA, } name of the goddess *Nemesis*: according to some, she was so called from an altar dedicated to her by *Adrastus*; according to others, the name denotes the inevitable.

ADRĀSTUS, i, m. [*Ἀδραστός*]. King of Argos, father-in-law of *Tydeus* and *Polynices*, and promoter, according to the poets, of the celebrated war of the "Seven against Thebes."

AD-REMIGO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr.* (Lat.) To row towards.

ADRIA, ae, f. & m. 1) (F.) A town in Gallia Cisalpina. 2) (M., poet.) The Adriatic sea.

ADRIĀCUS, } a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to
ADRIĀNUS, }
ADRIĀTICUS, } *Adria, Adriatic*.

ADS., etc., v. ASS., etc.

ADT., etc., v. ATT., etc.

ADUĀTŪCA, ae, f. A fortified town, in the territory of the *Eburones* (Belgian Gaul).

ADUĀTŪCI, ōrum, m. pl. A people in Gallia Belgica.

ADULĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [*adulor*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Easy to soothe or to pacify.

ADULANS, tis, *adj. w. comp.* [*part. of adulor*] Flattering.

ADULĀTIO, ōnis, f. [*adulor*]. 1) Of a dog: a fawning upon. 2) Of a cringing, servile flatterer: *adulation, sycophancy*.

ADULĀTOR, ōris, m. [*adulor*]. A cringing flatterer, a lick-spittle.

ADULĀTORIUS, a, ūm, *adj.* (Lat.) Flattering, adulatory.

ADULOR, ātus, *dep.* } 1. v. tr. 1) Of a
ADŪLO, āvi, ātum, (rar.) } dog, to fawn upon, to cling to. 2) (Old poet.) To wipe off, sanguinem. 3) *Trop.*, of servile behaviour, to flatter, to cringe before one, to act the sycophant (of. *blandior, assentior*), *aliquem, and (seld.) alicui*; in partic. = *adorare* 2.

ADULTER, tēra, tērum, *adj.* Adulterous, unchaste, mens; crines aa., dressed after the manner of a courtesan.

ADULTER, ēri, m. } An adulterer, an adul-
ADULTĒRA, ae, f. } teress; (poet.) in gen., of unlawful love, a paramour.

ADULTĒRINUS, a, um, *adj.* [*adulter*]. 1) (Lat.) Adulterous, sanguis. 2) *Trop.* = false, not genuine, counterfeit, crines, numus, clavis.

ADULTĒRIUM, li, n. [*adulter*]. Adultery.

ADULTĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [*adulter*]. 1) (Intr.) To commit adultery. 2) (Tr.) A) to dishonour by seducing, *aliquam*; *trop.*, *columba adulteratur milvo, the dove has unnatural intercourse with the kite*: B) to falsify, *jus, naturam, formam suam, to change into something bad*.

ADULTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*adoleasco*]. Grown up, adult, catulus, virgo, vitis; a. aetas; *trop.* = grown to be strong, conjuration, pestis; *Athenis jam aa., when Athens had already become powerful*; (poet.) *ubera aa. lacte, distended with milk*; *adulta nocte, aestate, in the middle of night, of summer*.

*ADUMBRĀTĪM, *adv.* [*adumbro*]. (Lucr.) In sketch or outline.

ADUMBRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [*adumbro*]. Prop., a sketch in shadow; *trop.*, a first sketch, an incomplete representation.

ADUMBRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*prop., part. of adumbro*]. Sketched only in outline — a) = indistinct, incomplete, *imago, signum, res*; aa. *intelligentiae, imperfectly developed notions* — b) = that has semblance only, false, feigned; *comitia aa., that have only the name*; *Pippae vir a., who has only the name of the husband of P.* (whilst, in fact, *Verres* lived with her as husband); *dii Epicuri aa., feigned gods (who had no bodies)*.

AD-UMBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To shade, espec. in painting, to sketch a thing and at the same time to shade it: *quis pictor omnia a. potest?* Hence, *trop.* — a) to picture something by means of language, oral or written: a. *aliquid dicendo* — b) in gen., to represent: a. *aliquid ementiendo* = to feign, to invent — c) = to imitate: a. *mores Persarum*.

ADUNCITAS, ātis, *f.* [aduncus]. An inward curvature, hookedness, rostri.

AD-UNCUS, a, um, *adj.* Bent inward, hooked, nasus, cornu.

AD-ŪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To unite, to make one.

AD-URGEO, —, —, 2. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) Prop., to press to or upon; hence, *trop.*, to pursue eagerly, aliquem.

AD-ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. tr.* To set fire to, to scorch; hence, to burn up slowly, capillos; loca adusta sole, burned by the heat of the sun. Hence, of a hurt which is similar in its effects to burning: membra adusta nivibus, frozen limbs; *trop.*, Venus a. te igni, excites in thee an ardent love.

AD-USQUE, *prep. & adv.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Prep. w. acc.* = usque ad, all the way to, up to: a. columnas. 2) *Adv.*, throughout, everywhere.

ADUSTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [part. of aduro]. Burned, scorched, color, sun-burnt.

***ADVECTICIUS**, a, um, *adj.* [adveho]. Imported, foreign.

***ADVECTO**, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To convey to a place with great exertions.

ADVECTOR, ōris, *m.* [adveho]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) One who conveys a thing to a place, a carrier.

ADVECTUS, ūs, *m.* [adveho]. A conveying to, transportation.

AD-VĒHO, xi, otum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To convey, to conduct, to transport, frumentum Romam, mulierem; unda a. rates (poet.). 2) *Pass.*, advehi (equo, curru), to ride to (on horseback, in a carriage); (navi), to sail to, ad ripam; (poet.) a. aliquem, to any one, orae, to the shore.

AD-VELO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) Prop., to veil; *trop.*, to wreath, tempora lauro.

ADVĒNA, ae, *m.* [advenio]. 1) A new-comer, a stranger, one who comes to a foreign country; cf. peregrinus. 2) A stranger to a thing, one who is ignorant, uninformed.

AD-VĒNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. intr.* 1) To come to, to arrive at, Romam, in provinciam; (lat.) litterae aa. Hence: A) of time, dies adventi, the day has come: B) of events — a) of any thing bad, to approach, to come near, morbus, periculum a. — b) of any thing good, to fall to one's share: res a. ad me — c) (Lucr.) adventi = accedit, add to this that, &c.

ADVENTICIUM, ii, *n.* [advenio]. Only in the comb. ex adventicio fulget, shines with an adventitious brilliancy.

ADVENTICIUS, a, um, *adj.* [advenio]. 1) (Lat.) Pertaining to an arrival, coena, a banquet given at one's arrival. 2) Coming to one from abroad (without one's own exertions, by chance, inheritance, &c.): copiae aa.; doctrina a., received from another people, foreign; visio a., proceeding from something external (in opp. to the

soul); pecunia a., obtained otherwise than by inheritance; fructus a., accidental.

ADVENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [freq. of advenio]. To advance, to come continually nearer (it involves the idea of haste): a. Romam, ad urbem, also (lat.) a. urbi; tempus, senectus a.

ADVENTOR, ōris, *m.* [advenio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A visitor, a guest; esp., one who visits a tavern or house of bad repute.

ADVENTUS, ūs, *m.* [advenio]. An arrival: nocturnus a. in urbem; adventibus se offerre, to go to meet them as they arrive; a. lucis, daybreak.

ADVERBIUM, ii, *n.* [ad-verbum]. (Lat.) Gramm. t., an adverb.

ADVERSARIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [adversus]. A waste-book (always lying before the eye), a journal or day-book, for domestic and instant use, wherein the daily receipts and expenditures were temporarily entered, to be transferred afterwards to the principal book or ledger.

ADVERSARIA, ae, *f.* [adversus]. A female antagonist.

ADVERSARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [adversus]. Opposed to, opposite or against: opinio a. oratori, disadvantageous to; argumenta aa., the arguments of an antagonist; factio a., the adverse party.

ADVERSARIUS, ii, *m.* [adversus]. An antagonist, adversary, esp. in court, but also in general (cf. inimicus, hostis): aa. sunt in fuga = the enemy.

ADVERSATRIX, icis, *f.* [adversor]. (Com.) = adversa.

***ADVERSIO**, ōnis, *f.* [adverto] (doubt. read.). A turning or directing of any thing to, animi.

***ADVERSO**, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [adverto]. (Pl.) To attend to, sedulo animo.

ADVERSOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [adversus]. 1) To be against, ventus. 2) *Trop.*, to oppose, to resist, commodis alicujus, libidini; (lat.) a. aliquem.

ADVERSUM, } [adverto]. I. *Prep. w. accus.*
ADVERSUS, } 1) Opposite to, aliquem.

Hence, *trop.*: A) before any one, in the presence of one, before the face, mentiri a. aliquem: B) = with respect to any one, in relation to any thing: respondere a. aliquid; excusatio a. aliquem, an apology to one; omnia a. aliquem audere, for the sake of any one; lentae a. imperium aures: C) in comparison with, compared with, nihil est a. patrem; comparare aliquem a. patrem. 2) Toward: bene se gerere a. aliquem; fides a. aliquem. 3) Freq., to den. opposition, against: mittere imperatorem a. Gallos; a. legem. 4) Of direction in space, toward: impetum facere a. montem. II. *Adv.* Opposite to, against, resistere; a. ire, to go to meet (in a friendly way); arma ferre a.

ADVERSUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [adverto]. 1) Turned towards one, with the face

towards one; hence, before, in front of, opposite: *intueri aliquem adversum, to look into the face of; dentes aa., the front teeth; vulnus a. and adverso corpore acceptum, on the front of the body; in adversum os vulneratus, in the face; adversos stare or adversis vestigiis contra (nostra) vestigia stare, to stand with their feet directly opposite ours, i. e., to be our antipodes; adversis hostibus occurrere, to go to meet the enemy; adverso antro, in the forepart of a cave; ventus a., a contrary wind; itinera aa., marches against the enemy; adverso colle ire, to go up hill (a hill being always in front of those ascending it); flumine adverso ire, up stream; adversâ viâ (Pl.), straight on. In partic., adversum, n.: tenere a., to be against; adversum or in a. subit, goes to meet; ex adverso, opposite to (urbi, opposite the city); in adversum, to the opposite side. 3) Trop.: A) adverse, unfavourable, unpropitious, unsuccessful, fortuna, casus, proellum; res (casus) aa. (also in the sing.), misfortune, calamity; a. valetudo, sickness; annus a.: B) hostile to, alieni; multos adversarios (subst.) habet, many opposers; a. partium populi (doubt read.), an opposer of the people's cause: C) = odious, hateful, mihi illud est a.*

AD-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) To turn, to direct to or towards, oculos in partem aliquam, classem in portum, to steer the fleet to; a. proram terrae, to turn towards the land; (poet.) pass. w. intrans. signif., to turn to or towards, arenae, to the shore, Scythicas oras, to the Scythian coasts. Hence: A) to turn or to draw to or upon one's self — a) a. aures alicujus, oculos omnium, the eyes of all; freq., a. aliquem, the attention of a person to one's self — b) a. odium, to draw upon one's self: B) in partic., animum (or animos) advertere ad aliquid or rei alicui (also ne quid fiat) — a) to direct the attention to a thing, to give attention to — b) = animadvertere (which is more usual in classic prose), to observe, to perceive, aliquid, magnas ibi esse hostium copias. 2) (Poet. & lat.): A) advertere (by ellipsis) = animadvertere; advertē (imper.), attend; in the s. sense, but rar., a. animo; B) = animadvertere; hence, to punish, aliquem or in aliquem. AD-VEPERASCIT, rāvit, —, 3. v. impers. intr. It is getting to be evening.

AD-VIGILO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. To watch by a person or thing, aliqui; trop., to attend carefully, to give close attention to.

ADVOCATIO, ōnis, f. [advoco]. Prop., a calling to. 1) Abstr., assistance, legal aid (v. advocatus). 2) Concr., the friends who assisted in court, the company of legal assistants. 3) A consultation held by the legal advisers. 4) The time necessary for procuring legal aid: postulare jūnas aa.; hence, in lat. writers, in gen., an adjournment, delay. 5) (Lat.) The management of a lawsuit, attorneyship.

ADVOCATUS, i, m. 1) A legal assistant, counsellor, a respectable man, who, by his advice, testimony, or by his presence only, in court, gave assistance to a party, declaring himself his supporter by sitting on the benches with him; frequently, there were several aa. in one cause. 2) (Lat.) An advocate, attorney, who conducted a cause for any one. [Fr. advoco.]

AD-VOCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To call or summon one to a place (espec. for a specific purpose, as an adviser, helper, &c.), aliquem ad obsignandum, aliquos in consilium; a. concionem; (poet.) advocari aegro, to be called to the relief of, convitiis, to be invited to. In partic., to summon one as a legal assistant, counsellor, &c. (v. advocatus): a. sibi aliquem; in gen., to call to one's aid; also (poet.) of things = to have recourse to, to employ, magicas artes.

*ADVOLATUS, ūs, m. [advolo]. (Old post.) A flying to (only in the abl. sing.).

AD-VOLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. To fly to or toward; hence = to hasten to; (poet.) fama a. Aeneae, flies quickly to; rar. w. acc., a. rostra, to hasten to the rostrum.

AD-VOLVO, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To roll to or toward, ulmos focis; trop., a. se or advolvi genibus (lat., also genua) alioquus, to throw one's self at the feet of a person.

ADVORSARIUS, adversors, etc. = adversarius, etc.

ĀDŸTUM, i, n. [= δῶρον]. (Poet.) The innermost part of a temple or of a consecrated place, which none but priests were allowed to enter, the sanctuary.

AEĀCIDĒIUS, a, um, adj. [Aeacides]. Pertaining to the Aeacids, regna = the island Ægina.

AEĀCIDES, ae, m. [= Αἰακίδης]. An Aeacide, a descendant of Aeacus. The word is used of — a) his three sons — b) his grandson Achilles — c) his great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles — d) Pyrrhus, king of Epirus (who waged war against Rome), a descendant of Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles — e) Perseus, king of Macedonia, also a descendant of Achilles.

*AEĀCIDINUS, a, um, adj. [Aeacides]. (Pl.) Pertaining to or worthy of an Aeacide.

AEĀCUS, i, m. [= Αἰακός]. A king of Ægina, son of Jupiter and Ægina, father of Telamon, Peleus, and Phocus. On account of his piety and justice, he was a favourite of the gods, and, after his death, was made (together with Minos and Rhadamanthus) a judge in the lower world.

AEAEA, ae, } f. [= Αἰαίη]. According to the
AEAEAE, es, } fable, an island in the Mediterranean sea, inhabited by Circe.

AEAEUS, a, um, adj. [= Αἰαίος]. Pertaining to Æaea; hence — Ae. Circe, v. Aeaea — b) Ae. insula, the island of Circe; according to the later fables, the island of Calypso, who is therefore called Ae. puella.

AEBURA, ae, f. *A town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Cuerva.*

AEBUTIUS, i, m. *A Roman family-name; hence (adj.), lex Aebutia, given by Aebutius.*

AEDEPOL, v. Edepol.

AEDES or AEDIS, is, f. 1) *Sing.* : A) (Com. & lat.) *an apartment, a room: per omnes aedes domi (Pl.); hence (poet.), the cells of bees: B) in partic., a dwelling for a god, originally prob. only a simple edifice, without side-buildings; hence, in gen., a temple, sanctuary (cf. templum); in this sense, used also, in the pl., of several temples. 2) Pl., a house, inasmuch as it consists of several rooms, a dwelling (cf. domus, aedificium); in mediis aedibus. *3) (Lat.) *Melon., a catafalque in the form of a temple.**

AEDICŪLA, ae, f. [*dim. of aedes*]. 1) *Sing.*, a little chapel, a small temple. 2) *Pl.*, a small house.

AEDIFICATIO, ōnis, f. [*aedifico*]. 1) *Abstr.*, a building. 2) *Concr.*, a building, an edifice.

*AEDIFICATIUNCŪLA, ae, f. [*dim. of aedificatio*]. A little building.

AEDIFICATOR, ōris, m. [*aedifico*]. 1) *A builder; trop., ae. mundi, the Creator. 2) Abs., est ae., is fond of building.*

AEDIFICIUM, ii, n. [*aedifoo*]. A building in gen. (cf. aedes, domus).

AEDIFICŌ, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*aedes-facio*]. To build, to erect a building, domum, navem; ae. mundum, to create; trop., ae. rempublicam, to found, establish; hence, *melon.* = to lay out, hortos.

AEDILICIUS, a, um, adj. [*aedilis*]. 1) *Pertaining to an aedile, edictum, munus, exhibition; ae. repulsa, in seeking the aedileship. 2) (Homo, vir) ae., who has been an aedile, an ex-aedile.*

AEDILIS, is, m. [*aedes*]. An aedile. *There were at Rome, after 493 B. C., two plebeian, and after 366 B. C., two curule aediles. The former had charge of the ludi plebei, the latter of the ludi magni or Romani (v. ludus). It was their joint duty to see to the preservation of the public buildings, the cleaning, the repairing, and the safety of the public streets, the maintenance of good order at the market, the price and quality of the provisions brought there, in short, to all matters of internal police. To these four aediles J. Caesar added (44 B. C.) two aediles cereales, who were exclusively charged with the supplying of the city with provisions, until this duty was, under Augustus, transferred to the praefectus annonae.*

AEDILITAS, ātis, f. [*aedilis*]. *The office and dignity of an aedile, aedileship.*

AEDITIMOR, AEDITIMUS, v. Aeditumor, Aeditumus.

*AEDITUENS, entis, n. [*aedes-tueor*] = aeditans

*AEDITŪMOR, 1. v. dep. intr. To take care of a temple. [*Fr. aeditaus.*]

AEDITŪMUS, } i, m. An overseer of a temple.
AEDITUUS, } ple, a sacristan, who opened and closed the doors, kept every thing clean, and conducted strangers through it; trop., the poets are called by Hor. 'aeditui,' in the temple of Merit = panegyrist, eulogists. [*Fr. aedes.*]

AEDON, ōnis, f. [= *ἀιδών*]. (Lat.) The nightingale (pure Latin 'lucinia'). In the fable, the wife of Zethus, who, from envy of her sister-in-law Niobe, intended to kill her eldest son, but killed by mistake her own son, and was then changed by Jupiter into a nightingale.

AEDUI, ōrum, m. pl. A Celtic tribe in Gaul, between the Arar (Saône) and the Liger (Loire).

AEETAEUS, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Aetes.

AEETA, } ae, m. [= *Αἰετας*]. A king of
AEETAS, } Colchia, son of the Sun, father of
AEETES, } Medea. To him Jason and the Argonauts came for the golden fleece.

AEETIAS, ādis, } f. Daughter of Aetes =
AEETINE, es, } Medea.

AEGAE, ārum, f. pl. [*Αἶγαι*]. 1) A town in Macedonia, in later times Edessa. 2) A town in Cilicia.

AEGAEON, ōnis, m. [= *Αἰγαῖον*]. A giant, who had a hundred eyes, son of Uranus, called sometimes also Briareus.

AEGAEUM, i, n., or Aegaeum mare (poet. fretum) [= *Αἰγαῖον πᾶλος, Αἰγαῖος πόντος*]. The Aegean sea, now the Archipelago.

AEGAEUS, a, um, adj. [Aegaeum]. Pertaining to the Aegean sea.

AEGATES, ium, f. pl. The Egates, islands in the Mediterranean sea, west of Sicily.

AEGEATES, ium, m. pl. The inhabitants of Aege.

AEGER, gra, gram, adj. Unwell, suffering, in gen. used both of the body and (more freq.) of the mind. 1) Of the body: indisposed, unwell, sick, homo, corpus; freq. with the addition of the part of the body affected or of the cause of illness, aeger morbo gravi, ex vulnere, from a wound; pedibus ae. esse, to have sore feet; ae. valetudo, bad health. Hence, trop.—a) of a precarious condition of the state, diseased, disordered; (poet.) seges ae. — b) ae. anhelitus, shortness of breath, genua, feeble. 2) Of the mind: suffering (of every painful excitement of the emotions and passions); hence = grieved, afflicted, distressed: animus ae. avaritiā, amore, curis; ae. animi, suffering in one's mind; (lat.) ae. rei aliquid, on account of a thing; (poet.) mortales aegri, mankind struggling with the troubles of life. 3) (Poet.) Painful, sad, afflicting, mors, dolor, luctus.

AEGEUS, a, um, v. Aegaeus.

AEGEUS, i, m. [= *Αἰγέως*]. A king of Athens son of Pandion, and father of Theseus.

AEGIALEUS, ei, m. [= *Ἀγιάλες*]. 1) *A son of Æetes, and brother of Medea, commonly called Aegyrtus.* 2) *A son of Adrastus.*

AEGIDES, ae, m. [= *Ἀγίδης*]. *A descendant of Ægeus, esp. = Theseus.*

AEGIENSIS, e, adj. *Pertaining to Ægium; in plur. (subst.) the inhabitants of Ægium,*

AEGIMUROS, i, f. [= *Ἀγίμυρος*]. *An island opposite Carthage, now at Daïmoor.*

AEGINA, ae, f. [= *Ἀγίνα*]. 1) *A nymph, the mother of Æacus.* 2) *An island in the Saronian Gulf, originally called Ænone.*

AEGINENSES, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Ægina.*

AEGINETA, ae, m. *A native of Ægina.*

AEGINIENSES, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Æginium.*

AEGINIUM, ii, n. *A town in Macedonia, opposite Thessaly, now Erkinia.*

AEGIPAN, ānis, m. [= *Ἀγίπαν*]. (Lat.) 1) *A sylvan god with goat's feet.* 2) *Plur., a fabulous race of men in Africa with goat's feet.*

AEGIS, Idia, f. [= *ἄγυς*]. 1) *In Homer, the shield of Jupiter, which he holds in his left hand, whilst he hurls lightnings with the right; in the middle of it there is the head of the Gorgon Medusa.* 2) *Later, the Ægis was supposed to belong exclusively to Minerva, and was represented sometimes as a shaggy hide thrown over her breast and shoulders, sometimes as a corselet, wreathed with serpents, and having the Medusa's head in the centre, sometimes as a shield worn by her on the left arm.*

AEGISTHUS, i, m. [= *Ἀγισθος*]. *A son of Thyestes, who murdered first his uncle Atreus, afterwards Agamemnon, the son of Atreus, in concert with Agamemnon's wife, Clytemnestra, and was himself slain by Agamemnon's son, Orestes. Pompey called Cæsar 'Ægisthus,' because he had seduced his wife Mucia.*

AEGIUM, ii, n. [= *Ἀγίον*]. *A town in Achaia.*

AEGŪCĒROS, ōtis, m. [= *Ἀγούκρος*]. (Poet.) *The wild goat, used only as a sign of the zodiac.*

AEGOS flumen [= *Ἀγὸς ποταμός*]. *The Goat River, a small river (and town) on the Thracian Chersonese, made famous by the battle fought there 406 B. C.*

AEGRE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [aeger]. 1) *Disagreeably, grievously, painfully: ae. est mihi (Com.), it grieves me; ae. alicui facere, to trouble some one; ae. aliquid ferre, to be indignant at, dissatisfied with a thing; hoc aegerrime tuli, I was much vexed at it; ae. aliquid pati (tolerare), to submit to a thing reluctantly.* 2) *With great ado, hardly, with difficulty, scarcely (subjectiv., when we think of the person who has trouble with any thing; cf. vix).*

***AEGREO**, —, —, 2. v. intr. [aeger]. (Lucr.) *To be sick.*

AEGRESCO, —, —, 3. v. intr. [aeger]. (Poet.)

1) *To become sick, to be taken ill.* 2) *Trop.: A) of something already bad, to become worse. B) to become anxious, to be afflicted.*

AEGRIMŌNIA, ae, f. [aeger]. *Affliction, grief, ill humour (subjectiv., cf. aerumna).*

AEGRĪTUDO, Inis, f. [aeger]. *In gen., ill ness: A) of the body (lat.) = indisposition B) of the soul, grief, sorrow, care.*

AEGROR, ōris, m. [aeger]. (Lucr.) *Sickness.*

AEGRŌTĀTIO, ōnis, f. [aegroto]. *A diseased condition, sickness (subjectiv., cf. morbus); trop. weakness of mind, a diseased state of the mind.*

AEGRŌTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. [aegrotus]. *To be sick, leviter, periculose, capite; trop., of the mind and abstract subjects, to suffer, animus, fama; artes, languish.*

AEGRŌTUS, a, um, adj. [aeger]. *Sick, homo, corpus; trop., animus; respublica, diseased.*

AEGYPSOS, i, f. [aegyptus]. *A town in Lower Æasia.*

AEGYPTIUS, a, um, adj. [Aegyptus]. *Egyptian; subst., -IUS, ii, m., an Egyptian.*

AEGYPTIĀCUS, a, um = *Aegyptius.*

AEGYPTUS, i, m. [= *Ἀίγυπτος*]. *A son of Belus, and brother of Danaus, after whom Egypt was named. He had fifty sons, who married the fifty daughters of Danaus.*

AEGYPTUS, i, f. *Egypt.*

ÆLIĀNUS (I.), a, um, adj. [Aelius]. *Pertaining to Ælius, espec. jus Aelianum, a collection of laws (legis actiones) named after the distinguished lawyer S. Ælius Pætus (consul 198 B. C.). To the same Ælius belong 'Studia Æliana' in Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 183.*

ÆLIĀNUS (II.), i, m. (Lat.) *A common Roman surname.*

ÆLINOS, i, m. [= *ἄλιος*]. (Poet.) *A dirge.*

ÆLIUS, a, um, adj. *The name of a plebeian gens in Rome, to which the families Pæti, Tuberones and others belonged.*

ÆLLO, ūs, f. [= *ἄλλω*]. *One of the harpies.*

ÆLŪRUS, i, m. [= *ἄλυρος*]. *A male cat.*

ÆMĪLIĀNA, ōrum, m. pl. [Æmiliius]. *A quarter of the city of Rome, outside of the walls, near the Campus Martius.*

ÆMĪLIĀNUS, i, m. *A surname of the younger Scipio Africanus, who was a son of L. Æmiliius Paulus Macedonicus.*

ÆMĪLIUS, a, um, adj. *The name of an old and celebrated gens in Rome, of which the families Lepidi, Pauli and Scarii were the most famous.*

ÆMĪLIUS, a, um, adj. *Æmilian, tribus; Ae. via, pons, ludus, named after their founders, persons of the Æmilian gens.*

AEMŪLATIO, ōnis, f. [aemulor]. *A striving to do like another in any thing.* 1) *In a good sense, emulation: ae. laudis alicujus.* 2) *In a bad sense, jealousy.*

AEMULĀTOR, ōris, m. [aemulor]. In a good sense, an emulator, Catonia.

AEMULĀTUS, ūs, m. (lat.) = aemulatio.

AEMŪLOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. & intr. [aemulus]. To strive to do like another in any thing. 1) Tr., in a good sense, to emulate, to vie with, to strive to equal, aliquem, but also (lat.) alicui; hence, also, to equal. 2) Intr., in a bad sense, to be envious or jealous of, to vie with enviously: aemulari alicui or cum aliquo; aemulantur inter se; proverb, aemulari suas umbras, to be envious of one's own shadow = to be exceedingly jealous.

AEMŪLUS, a, um, adj. (often subst.). Striving to equal another: — 1) In a good sense, emulating; subst. = an emulator: a. alicui and (subst.) alicujus; ae. laudis alicujus, one who strives to reach the glory of another. 2) In a bad sense, emulating with jealousy, envious, jealous; subst. = a rival: ae. imperii Romani; in partio. = rivalis, a rival in love. 3) (Poet. & lat.) Of things, competing with, comparable to, rivalling: a. alicui.

AENĀRIA, ae, f. A volcanic island on the coast of Campania, called by some the landing-place of Aeneas. The Roman poets, from a wrong interpretation of the Homeric εἰς Ἀρήριος, called the island Inarime, and fabled that Typhoeus, slain by lightning, lay under it.

AENĒA, ae, f. [= Alveia]. A town in Ætolia on the Thermaic gulf.

AENEĀDES, ae, m. [= Αἰνεάδης — Aeneas]. A descendant of Aeneas: A) Ascanius: B) Augustus: C) pl. — a) the companions of Aeneas, or in gen., the Trojans — b) the Romans.

AENĒAS, ae, m. [= Αἰνείας]. A son of Anchises and Venus, the leader of the Trojans to Italy, and forefather of the Romans.

AENĒATES, um, n. pl. [= Αἰνεάται]. The inhabitants of Aeneas.

AENEĀTOR, ōris, m. [aeneus]. (Lat.) One who blows a horn of brass, a trumpeter.

AENĒIS, idis or idos, f. The Aeneid, the celebrated epic of Virgil.

AENĒIUS, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Aeneas.

ĀENEUS, a, um, adj. [aes]. Brassy, of copper, of bronze, status; ut aeneus stes, as a brassy statue; (poet.) lux a., of shining weapons; barba a., of the colour of bronze; trop., to denote that which is firm and impregnable, turris, jugum.

AENIA and **AENIATES**, v. Aenea and Aeneates.

AENIĀNES, um, n. pl. A tribe in southern Thessaly.

AENIGMA, ātis, n. [= αἰνίγμα]. 1) A riddle, an enigma, an allegory which is purposely kept obscure. 2) Meton., of every thing dark or enigmatical — a) an obscure hint, allusion: ae. alicujus, to some one — b) in rhet., an allegory which is too dark, and therefore vicious.

AENII, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of Aenus.

AENĪPES, ēdis, adj. [aenus-pes]. (Post.) Brassy-footed.

AENŌBARBUS, i, m. [aenus-barba]. Prop., red-beard, a surname in the gens Domitia.

AENUM, i, n. [aes]. A brassy vessel, a caldron.

AENUS, a, um, adj. (poet.) = aeneus.

AENUS, i, f. & m. 1) (F.) A town in Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus, sometimes confounded with Aenia. 2) (M.) v. Oenus.

AEŌLES, um, m. pl. [= Αἰολεῖς]. The Æolians, one of the three principal tribes of the Hellenic people, which spread from Thessaly over Asia Minor, and settled in the province named after them Æolis or Æolia, and on the adjacent islands, espec. Lesbos.

AEŌLIA, ae, f. [= Αἰολία]. 1) = Aeolis II., the country in Asia Minor inhabited by the Æolians. 2) An island near Sicily.

AEŌLICUS, a, um, adj. Pertaining to the Æolians.

AEŌLIDES, ae, m. [= Αἰολίδης]. A descendant of Aeolus: A) of Aeolus I. — a) his sons Athamas, Sisyphus, Salmoneus — b) his grandson Cephalus — c) Phrixus, son of Athamas — d) Ulysses, son of Sisyphus: B) of Aeolus II., Misenus, a companion of Aeneas.

AEŌLI, ōrum, n. pl. = Aeoles (q. v.) Æolii was the name given by the Romans to the Æolians in Asia Minor.

AEŌLIS (I.), idos, f. [Αἰολίς]. A (female) descendant of Aeolus I. — a) his daughter Canace — b) Alcione, q. v.

AEŌLIS (II.), idos, f. A country in Asia Minor, inhabited by the Æolians.

AEŌLIUS, a, um, adj. [= Αἰολίος]. 1) Relating to Aeolus. 2) Relating to Æolia.

AEŌLUS, i, m. [= Αἰολός]. 1) Aeolus I., a son of Hellen, forefather of the Æolians, father of Sisyphus, Athamas, Salmoneus, and others. 2) Aeolus II., a grandson of Aeolus I.; he disowned his daughter Arne, who was pregnant by Neptune. 3) Aeolus III., son of Aeolus II., and a favourite of the gods; he went to the Æolian island (insula Aeolia—in later poets several insulae Ae.), north of Sicily, where he had his residence as the ruler of the winds.

AEQUĀBĪLIS, e, adj. w. comp. [aequo]. 1) Equal, cum aliquo. 2) Remaining equal to itself, uniform, equable, motus, amnis perennis et ae., always flowing with an equal current; aequabilis cunctis vitae officiis. 3) Equal to all, equitable, partitio; hence, just, impartial, jus.

AEQUĀBĪLITAS, ātis, f. [aequabilis]. Equality, uniformity, equability: ae. orationis, an equable and quiet flow; esp. = equality before the law, equality of rights; legitima ae., hence equity, impartiality.

AEQUABILITER, *adv. w. comp.* [aequalis]. Equally, uniformly.

AEQUAEVUS, a, um, *adj.* [aequus-aeuvum]. (Post.) Of equal age, coeval, alicui.

AEQUALIS, e, *adj.* [aequus]. 1) (Sall. & lat.) Of place, uniform, even, locus. Hence, trop., remaining equal to itself, uniform, strepitus, imber. 2) In comparison with other objects, equal, *equalling* (esp. in respect to size, value, &c.; cf. par): tumuli aeq., *equally high*; aeq. alicui. 3) Hence, of time, of equal age, or, in a wider sense, contemporary, alicui; as *subet.* = *an equal in years, a contemporary*: aeq. meus, alicujus, *benevolentia aeq. aetati, a good will as old as the life of one.*

AEQUALITAS, ātis, *f.* [aequalis]. Equality. 1) (Lat.) = Evenness, maris. 2) = Equality — a) of a thing with itself = *uniformity* — b) *equality of age* — c) *equality of rights*. Thus: ae. fraternitas; cetera in summa ae. ponere, *to deem of quite equal value.*

AEQUALITER, *adv. w. comp.* [aequalis]. Equally, equitably, uniformly.

AEQUANIMITAS, ātis, *f.* [aequus-animus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Favour, good will. 2) Calmness, equanimity.

AEQUATIO, ōnis, *f.* [aequo]. An equalizing, equalization, honorum.

AEQUE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [aequus]. 1) To den. a comparison: A) abs., where a thing is compared with itself, equally: duae trabes ae. longae; benevolentia non omnes ae. egent, *in an equal degree*: B) where one thing is compared with another, ae; as much; usu. foll. in the second sentence by *atque* or *ac*, also *et* or *quam* (= *as*), in Com. and lat. writers, also by *cum* (ae. mecum, *just as much as I*), in Pl., even by an *abl.* (nullus est hoc meticulosus ae., *so fearful as he*); often the second member of the comparison is to be supplied: tu prope ae. doles (sc. *atque* ego). *2) Equitably.

AEQUI, ōrum, *m. pl.* The *Equians*, a people of Latium, who carried on war against Rome for a long time, until they were humbled by Camillus, and at last wholly subdued.

AEQUICULUS, i, m. An *Equian*.

AEQUICULUS, } a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to
AEQUICUS, } the *Equians*.

***AEQUILIBRITAS**, ātis, *f.* [aequus-libra]. A translation attempted by Cicero of the Greek *isolepis* = *the law of equality*, i. e., *the equal distribution of the powers of nature*.

AEQUILIBRIUM, ii, n. [aequus-libra]. (Lat.) *Equilibrium, horizontal position.*

AEQUIMÆLIUM, i, ii, n. An open place in *AEQUIMELIUM*, } Rome, called after Sp. Mælius, whose house originally stood there. According to the legend, he was put to death for treason.

AEQUINOCTIALIS, e, *adj.* [aequinoctium].

(Lat.) *Equinoctial, pertaining to the time of equal day and night*; ae. circulus = *the equator*.

AEQUINOCTIUM, ii, n. [aequus-nox]. The *equinox, the time of equal day and night*.

AEQUIPARABILIS, e, *adj.* [aequiparo]. (Pl.) Comparable with, alicui and cum aliquo.

AEQUIPARATIO, ōnis, *f.* An equalizing, a comparison.

AEQŪ-PĀRO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. 1) To count things equal in judging of them, to compare, to consider equal, aliquem alicui and (Pl.) ae. meas virtutes ad tuas; perh. also ae. rem cum re aliqua. 2) To equal, to attain to by *equalling*, aliquem (aliqua re), (lat.) also alicui.

AEQUITAS, ātis, *f.* [aequus]. 1) (Lat.) Equality of parts, symmetry, proportion, membrorum. 2) In civil affairs, equality before the law. 3) Equity, just conduct. 4) Tranquility of mind, equanimity, patience: ae. animi.

AEQUO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. & intr. (Tr.) 1) To make even, to level, locum, aream, planiciem. Hence, 2) to make equal: A) to make a thing equal with itself, to distribute any thing equally, to make equally great for all: ae. frontem (tech. t., of an army), to form a straight line; velis aequatis, with sails equally filled; ae. omnium pericula, to make the danger of all equally great, pecunias, to equalize property; aequato jure omnium, the rights of all being made equal; aequato Marte = aequo M.; ae. foedus (poet.), to conclude a treaty with equal conditions; ae. sortes, to take care that the lots are in equal number, of equal material, and that each has its different name: B) to make a thing equal to another, to equalize: ae. rem rei or cum re; ae. ludum nocti (poet.), to make a play last as long as the night; esp., ae. templum solo, to level with the ground, i. e., to demolish: C) to count things equal in judging of them, to place on an equality, to compare, rem cum re, Philippum Hannibali. — (Intr.) To make one's self equal to another, i. e., to equal, to come up to: a. alicui or aliquem (cursu, in running), also cursum alicujus, to run as swiftly as; sagitta ae. ventum (poet.), flies as swiftly as the wind; ae. facta dictis, to represent the facts in discourse in a manner corresponding to their greatness.

AEQUOR, ōris, n. [aequus]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) An even, horizontal surface, campi, speculi; (poet.) = a field, in gen.; but esp. of the surface of the sea, and hence, the sea.

AEQUOREUS, a, um, *adj.* [aequor]. (Poet.) Pertaining to the sea.

AEQUUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) Of space, even, level, horizontal (opp. to an ascending or descending slope — cf. planus), campus, locus; hence, ex aequo (loco) dicere, of an orator, if he and his hearers stand on the same level, i. e., in the senate, opp. to ex inferiore loco, in court, before judges sitting on raised seats, and to

ex superiore loco, from the tribune, in the assembly of the people; sometimes *subst.*, *aequum* = a level, a plain, campi. 2) Equal, equally great, praeda, pars; passibus non aequis (poet.), with unequal, i. e., shorter steps; esp., aequo Marte pugnare (aequâ manu or aequo proelio discedere), to fight with equal success, so that victory remains undecided; ae. pugna, an undecided battle. Hence: A) frons ae., even (milit. tech. t.): B) (poet.) corresponding to, agreeing with: poena ae. peccatis; materies ae. viribus: C) aequum, as *subst.*, in certain comb. — a) ex aequo, in an equal degree, in like manner — b) in aequo esse or stare, to be equal (in respect to rights, circumstances, &c.) — c) in aequo ponere aliquem alicui, to put on an equality. 3) Favourable: A) = advantageous, convenient: locus, tempus ae. (poet.) = friendly, kind, alicui, and (seld.) in aliquem, (poet.) in aliquo. 4) Equitable, just (in accordance with the law of nature, whilst 'justus' den. conformity with positive law), lex, postulatio: judex ae., impartial. In partic. — a) *subst.*, *aequum*, that which is equitable, equity; esp., ae. et bonum, that which is equitable and right; aequi bonique aliquid facere, to put up with a thing, to bear it — b) *aequum* est, it is right, equitable, becoming — c) *abl.*, aequo, with comp. = (more) than is right and reasonable: largius ae., too large. 4) Of a mind that never loses its equilibrium, calm, composed, constant, patient: freq., ae. animus = calmness of mind, equanimity; aequo animo aliquid ferre (accipere pati), to bear a thing with equanimity.

AER, ãris, m. [= ãr]. The air, esp. the lower air, the atmosphere (cf. aether). Hence (poet.) — a) = mist, cloud — b) summus ae. arboris, the highest point of a tree.

AERARIA, ae, f. [aes] sc. fodina. A mine.

AERARIUM, ii, n. [aes]. The treasury at Rome: A) = the place, the building where the public money was kept, the temple of Saturn on the Capitoline hill, where were the public records, important documents of state, the military standards, &c.: B) = the public treasure (in the time of the emperors, usually opp. to fiscus).

AERARIUS, a, um, adj. [aes]. 1) Pertaining to brass or copper, metallum; ae. fornax, a smelting furnace. 2) Pertaining to money: ratio ae., the standard of coin.

AERARIUS, ii, m. [aes] sc. civis. A Roman citizen of the lowest class, who was excluded from military service, the right of voting and public office, and paid only a poll-tax.

AERATUS, a, um, adj. [aes]. 1) Furnished or covered with brass or copper: navis, classis ae., furnished with copper beaks, lectus, with copper feet. Hence, trop., homo ae. = very rich. 2) (Poet.) = aëneus, made of brass.

AEREUS, a, um, adj. [aes]. (Poet. & lat.)

1) (= aëneus), made of brass. 2) (= aeratus), covered with brass.

AEREUS, a, um, adj., v. Aërius.

AERIFER, ãra, ãrum, adj. [aes-fero]. (Poet.)

Bearing brass = bearing brazen cymbals, manus.

AERIPES, ãdis, adj. [aes-pea]. (Poet.) Brazen-footed.

AERIUS, a, um, adj. [aër]. (Poet.) 1)

Aërial, pertaining to or being in the air: volatus a., through the air; columba a., flying high in the air. 2) = very high, rising aloft in the air, mona.

AERÖPA, ae, } f. [= 'Aëpón]. A daughter

AERÖPE, es, } of Catreus, king of Crete, wife of Plisthenes, one of his father Atreus, and mother of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

AERÜGNÖSUS, a, um, adj. [aerugo]. (Lat.) Full of copper rust, rusty.

AERÜGO, inis, f. [aes]. 1) Rust of copper, verdigris. 2) Trop. — a) = envy, jealousy — b) = avarice, greediness of gain.

AERUMNA, ae, f. [aegrimonia?]. Distress, tribulation, need, trouble (object. — cf. aegrimonia.)

AERUMNÄBILIS, e, (Lucr.) } adj. [aerumna.]

AERUMNÖSUS, a, um, } Full of trouble, troubled, wretched, homo; mare ae. = stormy.

*AERUSCÄTOR, öris, m. [aerusco]. (Lat.) A mountebank, a wandering juggler.

AERUSCO, i, v. intr. [aes-äytlw?]. (Lat.) To make a living as a wandering mountebank, v. Aeruscator.

AES, aeris, n. 1) Ore, copper, in gen., brass, bronze; hence (oft. in pl.), things made of copper (statues, weapons, tablets, utensils of various kinds, trumpets, &c.); aes Corinthium, a mixture or alloy, whose properties are not well understood. 2) Money, coins, originally copper-money: aes grave, the old, heavy Italian money, of which the 'as' weighed a pound. Freq. aes, used collect. = asses: quingenta millia aeris = 50,000 asses; with numeral adverbs, in counting round sums of a million and upwards, the words 'centena millia' are left out (as with sesterrium): habere decies aeris, to possess ten millions of asses. Hence: A) it den. the various circumstances of debt: aes alienum (literally, another's money), a debt (facere or contrahere, to contract, solvere or persolvere, to pay off, habere aes al. or esse in aere al., to be in debt, aere alieno exire or exsolvî, to get free of debt); in meo aere sum, I am out of debt, but trop. is est in meo aere, he belongs to me, he is my friend: B) (Lat.) = value: esse alicujus aeris: C) mostly in pl., wages, esp. the pay of soldiers; hence, trop., like stipendia = the time of service, military service (trop., cognoscentur vetera illius aera, the time of his service in debauchery). 3) In partic. A) aes equestre, the sum of 10,000 asses, which every knight received from the state for the purchase of a horse: B) aes hordearium, the sum of 2000 asses, which every knight received yearly from the

state for the keeping of his horse, which sum had to be paid by wealthy widows (*viduae*), who were exempted from other contributions.

AESĀCUS, *i*, *m*. *A son of Priam.*

AESAR, *m*. (Lat.) *The Etruscan name of God.*

AESAR, *āris*, *m*. [= *Alarpes*]. *A river of Brutium, in Lower Italy.*

AESĀREUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *Pertaining to the river Æsar.*

AESCHĪNES, *is*, *m*. [= *Ἀἰσχίνης*]. 1) *A philosopher of Athens, scholar of Socrates.* 2) *A philosopher of Neapolis, and teacher of the New Academy at Athens, about B. C. 109.* 3) *The celebrated orator of Athens, the antagonist of Demosthenes.* 4) *An orator of Miletus, and a contemporary of Cicero.*

AESCHYLĒUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*Ἀἰσχύλειος*]. *Of or from Æschylus.*

AESCHYLUS, *i*, *m*. [= *Ἀἰσχύλος*]. 1) *The celebrated Greek tragic poet, and originator of the Greek drama.* 2) *A rhetorician of Chnidus, contemporary with Cicero.*

AESCŪLĀPIUS, *ii*, *m*. [*Ἀσκληπιός*]. *According to the common story, the son of Apollo and Coronis; in Homer, he is mentioned only as a distinguished physician; at a later period, he is the god of medicine, and pupil of Chiron.*

AESCŪLETUM, *i*, *n*. [*aesculus*]. (Poet.) *A forest of evergreen or winter-oaks.*

AESCŪLEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*aesculus*]. (Poet.) *Made of the winter-oak, frons.*

AESCŪLUS, *i*, *f*. *The winter-oak, sacred to Jupiter.*

AESERNIA, *ae*, *f*. *A town in Samnium.*

AESERNINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. 1) *Pertaining to Aesernia.* 2) *A surname of M. Marcellus.* 3) *The name of a celebrated gladiator. Subst., Aesernini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Æsernia.*

AESON, *ōnis*, *m*. [= *Ἄϊων*]. *The son of Cretheus, father of Jason, and half-brother of Pelias, by whom he was expelled from the throne of Iolcus. According to Ovid, he was, in his old age, made young again by Medea.*

AESŌNĪDES, *ae*, *m*. *A son of Æson, Jason.*

AESŌNIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*Aeson*]. *Æsonian.*

AESŌPEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*Aesopus*]. *Æso-*

AESŌPIUS, *a*, *um*, *pl*. [*Aesop*]. *Æso-*

AESŌPUS, *i*, *m*. 1) (= *Ἀἰσώπης*) *Æsop, the Greek fabulist, who is said to have lived about the time of Solon.* 2) *Clodius Aes., a celebrated tragic player at Rome, contemporary with Cicero.*

AESTAS, *ātis*, *f*. [*ἄεθ, aestus*]. *The summer; (poet.) = a) summer air or summer heat — b) a year.*

AESTĪ-FER, *fēra*, *fērum*, *adj*. [*aestas-fero*]. (Poet.) *Heat-bringing.*

AESTIL, *ōrum*, *m. pl*. *A tribe on the eastern coast of Germany.*

AESTĪMĀBĪLIS, *e*, *adj*. [*aestimo*]. *Valuable, estimable.*

AESTĪMĀTIO, *ōnis*, *f*. [*aestimo*]. 1) *The estimating of a thing according to its money-value, valuation, appraisement, frumenti, census; ae. litis, poenae, the determination of the punishment, v. aestimo; venire in aestimationem, to become subject to a valuation; facere, habere ae. In partic. — a) the valuation at a certain price, of real estate which was made over by a debtor to his creditor: an arrangement ordered by Julius Caesar, after the civil wars = payment by means of appraised property: accipere praedia in aestimationem; accipere ae. ab aliquo; malim numerato quam aestimatione, to prefer cash to an ae. — b) meton. = the property valued (in the way above described), and received in place of a money-payment: vendere aeae. suas. 2) *The valuation of a thing according to its intrinsic worth (cf. existimatio).**

AESTĪMĀTOR, *ōris*, *m*. [*aestimo*]. *An estimator — a) of the money-value of property, an appraiser — b) of the intrinsic value of any thing, a valuer, estimator, in gen.*

AESTIMO, *āvi*, *ātum*, *l. v. tr*. [*aes*]. 1) *To determine the money-value of a thing, to appraise, to rate: ae. rem magni, high, so pluris, plurimi, also magno, etc.; ae. domum tribus denariis. In partic., ae. litem alicui or alicujus, to estimate the value of any thing litigated, or (oftener in a criminal action) the damages incurred, together with the costs of the suit, and thus to fix the sum which a loser or convicted person must pay; hence, ae. litem capitis, to make the penalty capital. 2) *To determine the intrinsic value of a thing, to value, to estimate (the terms expressing the value or the standard according to which the value is estimated are always added — cf. existimo): ae. rem ex veritate, ae. virtutem annis (according to truth, by years); ae. rem magni, seld. magno, or with an adv.; (lat.) ae., qualis illa pax sit, etc.**

AESTIVA, *ōrum*, *n. pl*. (sc. loca or castra) [*aestivus*]. *A summer resort: 1) Of cattle; hence (poet.) = a herd. 2) Of an army — a) a summer camp — b) the portion of the year suitable for a campaign, a campaign (military operations being usually, among the ancients, suspended in winter): conficere aestiva.*

AESTIVE, *adv*. (Pl) [*aestus*]. *Summer-like.*
AESTIVO, *āvi*, *ātum*, *l. v. intr*. [*aestas*]. (Lat.) *To spend the summer in a place.*

AESTIVUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*aestas*]. *Pertaining to summer, summer-like, summer-, dies, a summer-day; saltus ae., the wood-land pastures frequented by the herds in summer; aves ae., which make their appearance in summer; in partic., castra aestiva, a summer camp.*

AESTUĀRIUM, *ii*, *n*. [*aestus*]. *A low part of the sea-coast, which during flood-tide, is over-*

flowed, and thereby becomes marshy, a lagoon. Hence — a) in gen. = a marsh — b) an inlet, a *frith*.

AESTUATIO, ōnis, *f.* [aestuo]. (Lat.) A heaving up (as of waves); *trop.* = unrest, agitation of mind.

AESTUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [aestus]. 1) Of fire (poet.), to blaze up, to rage. Hence: A) (poet.) *object.*, to be hot, aēr, B) *subject.*, to feel hot, to be overheated: homo ae. sub pondere. *sweats*. 2) (Poet.) Of water, esp. of the sea, to heave, to rise and fall in waves, to foam. 3) *Trop.*, of the feelings—*a)* to be violently excited, to be in commotion: ae. desiderio, with longing — *b)* = to waver, to be undecided.

AESTUOSE, adv. *w. comp.* [aestuosis]. 1) Hotly. 2) Violently.

AESTUOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [aestus]. 1) Exceedingly hot, glowing with heat. 2) Heaving, surging.

AESTUS, ūs, *m.* [aἶθω]. In gen., of every undulating, billowy motion. 1) (Mostly poet.) Of fire, the flame, the heat, the glow: propiusque volvunt incendia aestus, the conflagration rolls its waves of flame still nearer; ae. febrisque = the heat of fever. 2) Of the sea: A) the swell, the surge; (poet.) also of boiling water: B) the tide of the sea, gen. in the comb. aestuum accessus, the flood, decessus or recessus aestuum, the ebb, aestus maxime tumens = spring-tide. 3) Of the feelings: A) a violent swelling up, agitation, commotion: ae. belli civilis, irarum, curarum; also, ae. consuetudinis nos abripit: ae. gloriae, consuming ambition: B) of a vacillating and irresolute state of mind, vacillation, irresolution, disquiet.

AESTYI, ōrum, *m. pl.* A maritime people of eastern Germany.

AESŪLA, ae, *f.* A small town in Latium.

AESŪLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Aesula]. Pertaining to Aesula. Aesulani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Aesula.

AETAS, ātis, *f.* [contr. from the ante-cl. aevitas f. aevum]. 1) Age = a definite part of the lifetime of men: ae. militaris; ae. tenera, infirma, childhood or tender youth; flos aetatis, youth; ae. constans = manly age, exacta, old age. Hence, *meton.* — *a)* = a man at any particular age: dedecora quae ipsius aetas per tulit — which he did in his youth — *b)* collectively, persons of any specific age: puerilis ae., boys; omnes ordines et aetates. 2) The lifetime of man, life: agere, degere aetatem. 3) An age, a generation, time: A) prop., abstr., usque ad hanc ae.: B) (mostly poet. & lat.) *concr.* = the men living in any particular age, any particular generation: dura ae.; aurea ae. 4) (Ante-cl.) Aetatem, as *adv.* — *a)* = always, throughout life — *b)* = a long time. 5) (Ante-

cl.) In aetate, as *adv.* — *a)* = at times — *b)* = always.

AETĀTŪLA, ae, *f.* [dim. fr. aetas]. A tender age, childhood or youth.

AETERNITAS, ātis, *f.* [aeternus]. 1) Eternity, everlasting duration. 2) Imperishableness, immortality. Hence, in the time of the emperors, as a title of honour, ae. tua.

AETERNO, 1. *v. tr.* [aeternus] (only *trop.*). To immortalise, to make eternal, virtutes.

AETERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= aeviternus from aevum]. 1) Eternal, raised above all limitations of time (cf. sempiternus). 2) Often = imperishable, immortal, ever-during. 3) *Adv.* — *a)* aeternum or aeterno, continually — *b)* in aeternum or (poet.) aeternum, forever.

AETHER, ēris, *m.* [aἰθήρ]. The upper, pure air, the ether (cf. aēr). Hence — *a)* (poet.) = heaven — *b)* = Air, in gen. — *c)* (poet.) onerare aethera votis = the gods.

AETHEREUS, } a, um, *adj.* [= αἰθερος]. Per-
AETHERIUS, } taining to the ether, ethereal,
both in a prop. and metaph. sense — *v.* Aether.

AETHIŌPIA, ae, *f.* [Αἰθιοπία]. Ethiopia, in the widest sense (with Homer and the later poets) = the entire southern part of the earth; in a narrower sense, the portion of Africa lying south of Egypt.

AETHIŌPICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Αἰθιοπικός]. Ethiopian.

AETHIOPS, ōpis, [= Αἰθίοψ]. 1) *Adj.*, Pertaining to Ethiopia, Ethiopian. 2) *Subst.*, an inhabitant of Ethiopia, an Ethiopian.

AETHRA, ae, *f.* [= αἰθήρ]. The bright, serene sky, the clear, pure air.

AETHRA, ae, *f.* [Αἰθήρα]. A daughter of king Pittheus, in Troezen, and mother of Theseus. According to the (later) fable, she was a servant of Helen, and went with her to Troy. 3) A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, called by others Pleione, q. v.

AETNA, ae, *f.* [= Αἴτνη]. 1) The volcano Aetna, in Sicily. According to fable, Typhoeus or Enceladus, when conquered, was buried under Aetna; according to another more common legend, Vulcan had here his workshop, in which he worked with the Cyclopa. 2) A town at the foot of Mount Aetna.

AETNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Αἰτναίος]. Pertaining to Mount Aetna; fratres Ae. = the Cyclopes; deus = Vulcan; hence — *a)* Sicilian, tellus — *b)* = volcanic. ignes. Aetnaei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, those who dwell on or near Mount Aetna.

AETNE, ēs, *f.* = Aetna.

AETNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Aetna]. Pertaining to the town Aetna; *subst.*, Aetnensis, is, *m.*, an inhabitant of the town Aetna.

AETŌLIA, ae, *f.* [= Αἰτωλία]. A province in Western Greece.

AETŌLICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *Ἀιτωλικός*]. *Ætolian*, *aper* *Ae.*, the *Calydonian boar*—*v.* *Calydon*.
AETOLIS, *Idia*, *f.* [= *Ἀιτωλίας*]. An *Ætolian woman*.

AETOLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *Ἀιτωλός*]. (*Poet.*) *Ætalian*, *heros* = *Diomedes*.

AETŌLUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *Ἀιτωλός*]. *Ætalian*; hence (*poet.*), *Ae. plague*, *hunting-net*, with an allusion to the *Calydonian chase*; *urbs*, *campi* *Ae.*, of *Ἀργί*, in *Italy*, which was founded by the *Ætolian Diomedes*. *Aetoli*, *ōrum*, *m. pl. (subst.)*, the *Ætlians*.

AEVITAS, *ātis*, *f.* [*aevum*]. *Obsol. form* of *aetas*, *q. v.*

AEVUM, *i. n.* [= *αἰών*]. (*Mostly poet. & lat.*)
 1) (*Poet.*) *Eternity*. 2) *The lifetime of man*, *life*: *agere*, *degere* *ae.*; *aevi brevis*, *short-lived*. 3) *Age*, a *period of human life*: *meum* *ae.*; *hominis omnis aevi*; *primum* *ae.*, *childhood*. 4) *Old age*: *obitus aevi*. 5) *An age or generation*: *ingenia nostri aevi*.

AEVUS, *i. m.* (*rar. & ante-cl.*) = *Aevum*.

ÆFER, *fra*, *frum*, *adj.* *African*; *subst.*, *Æfer*, *Afri*, *m.*, an *African*.

AFFABĪLIS, *e*, *adj. w. comp.* [*affor*]. (*Lat.*) *Easily approached*, *affable*, *friendly*, *condescending*.
 ***AFFABĪLITAS**, *ātis*, *f.* [*affabilis*]. *Affability*, *kindness*.

AFFABĪLITER, *adv. w. sup.* [*affabilis*]. (*Lat.*) *affably*, *kindly*.

AFFĀBRE, *adv.* [*faber*]. *Skillfully*.

AFFĀTIM, *adv.* [*ad-fatim*, kindred with *fastidium*]. *To satisfaction*, *sufficiently*, *enough* (*subj.*, so that one wishes no more—cf. *satis*): *parare commeatum a.*; also *w. a genit.*, *affatim* *est hominum*; *edas usque a.*, *until you have enough*.

AFFĀTUS, *ūs*, *m.* [*affor*]. (*Poet. & lat.*) *A speaking to*, an *address*.

AFFECTĀTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [*affecto*]. (*Lat.*) 1) *An eager longing for or striving after a thing*, *sapientiae*. 2) *In rhet.*, *affectation*, an *unnatural effort to imitate a thing or to say something in a striking and original manner*.

AFFECTĀTOR, *ōris*, *m.* [*affecto*]. *He who earnestly strives after a thing*.

AFFECTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [*afficio*]. 1) *A disposition in a person, or a condition of any thing produced by an influence from without*: *affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore commutatio, a transient change*. 2) *A permanent state or disposition of the mind*: *virtus est affectio animi constans, an unchanging disposition*. 3) (*Lat.*) *Esp.*, a. *animi* or only a. = *kind disposition*, *affection*, *good-will*, *erga aliquem*.

AFFECTO, *āvi*, *ātum*, *l. v. tr.* [*freq. of afficio*]. 1) *To grasp*, *to seize*, *aliquem*, *navem*; a. *opus*, *to go about a thing*. Hence: A) *affectari morbo*, *to be attacked with illness*: B) a. *viam*, (*iter*) *ad rem aliquam*, *to take a way*, *in*

order to arrive at a certain point; a. *speciem*, *to cherish*. 2) *Trop.*, *to strive eagerly after a thing*, *to long for*, *to endeavour to possess one's self of it* (either in a good or a bad sense): a. *regnum*; a. *diligentiam*; a. *civitates*, *Gallias*, *to seek to draw to one's side*. 3) (*Lat.*) *To affect, to attempt to imitate*, *studium aliquod*, *rem*.

AFFECTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part. f. afficio*]. 1) *Furnished*, *endowed*, *gifted*, *optima valetudine*, *honore*, *omnibus virtutibus*. 2) *Without an abl.*: A) of the body, *affected*, *attacked*, *weakened*: *manus tua sic affecta est*; *Caesarem graviter affectum videram*: B) of the mind, *affected*, *disposed*, *inclined* (*v. afficio*): C) of the affairs of a person or the state, *impaired*, *disordered*: *res affectae*, *disordered affairs*; *fides a.*, *injured credit*; *aetas a.* = *old age*.

AFFECTUS, *ūs*, *m.* [*afficio*]. 1) *A condition*, *state*, *corporis*, in *partic.*, *animi*, *disposition*, *affection*: *qualis cujusque animi a. esset*. 2) (*Lat.*): A) = *emotion*, *passion*, *desire*: B) *good-will*, *love*, *sympathy*.

AFFERO, *attūli*, *allātum*, *afferre*, *v. tr.* [*ad-fero*]. 1) *To bring*, *to take*, *to carry or to convey to a place* (of inanimate objects, whilst 'adduco' is used of persons): a. *pecuniam ad aliquem* and *alicui*; a. *litteras*, *to deliver*; (*poet.*) a. *me* or *afferor*, *I betake myself*, *I go or come to*. Hence: A) *trop.* — a) = *to bring* (i. e., *with one's self*), *animum vacuum ad scribendum*; a. *auctoritatem* — b) a. *consulatum in familiam suam*, *to be the first of a family to receive the consulship* — e) a. *manus (vim) alicui*, *to lay violent hands on* (never = *to help*), thus also *bonis alicujus*, *temple*, *to lay hands on the property of another*, on the temple = *to plunder*, *to rob*; a. *manus sibi* = *to commit suicide*; a. *manus vulneribus suis*, *to tear one's wounds open*; a. *manus beneficio suo*, *to render his benefaction useless*, *to nullify it*: B) *to bring a thing as news*, *to report*, *to announce*: a. *calamitatem*, *Darium male rem gerere*: C) *to cause*, *occasion*, *alicui molestiam*, *populo Romano magnam cladem*, *alicui metum*. 2) = *To bring forward*, *to produce*, *to allege as a reason*, an *excuse*, &c.: a. *causam*, *aetatem*; *nilhil a.*, *to bring forward something of no account*. 3) *To contribute to a thing*, *to help*, *to assist*: a. *oratori aliquid*, *a. aliquid ad rempublicam*, *to be useful to the state*. 4) (*Rar.*) *To bring forth as a product*, *to bear*, *to produce*: *ager plus a. quam accipit*.

AFFICIO, *fēci*, *fectum*, *3. v. tr.* [*facio*]. *To affect a person or thing*, *to treat in some way*, and hence, *to put in a certain state*, *position*, &c.; accordingly, it may be rendered in different ways: A) *freq. w. an abl.*, a. *aliquem poenam*, *to punish*, *honore*, *to honour*, *laetitiam*, *to gladden*, *cruciatu* (*dolore*), *to torment*, *sepulturam*, *to bury*, *beneficio*, *to benefit*, *praemio*, *to reward*, *injuriam*, *to wrong*, *servitute*, *to bring into servitude*, *praedam*, *agro*, *to procure booty*, *land*; a. *aliquem admiratione*,

odio, to excite one's admiration, hatred, ignominy, to disgrace; affici morbo gravi, to fall seriously ill, difficultate, to be in difficulty, perplexity: B) without an abl. —a) of the body = to weaken, to attack: aestus et labor eos a. —b) of the mind, to produce a certain impression, to affect: diversissime and in diversum a.; litterae tuae me sic affecerunt; quomodo ille nos vivos a.

AF-FIGO, ixi, iotum, 3. v. tr. To attach, fasten, affix to: a. aliquem cruci, to crucify; a. ad terram, litteram ad caput; a. radicem terrae, to plant, set out; trop., senectus me lectulo affixit, has confined me to bed; (lat.) trop., a. aliquid animo, to impress upon the mind.

*AF-FIGURO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To form in addition (of new words, formed according to analogy).

AF-FINGO, inxi, iotum, 3. v. tr. 1) To form as an addition, to add by forming: a. manum statuæ; natura multa a.; hence, 2) trop., to invent as an appendage, to add by inventing, to impute a thing to one falsely: a. aliquid in moribus, to add something false; a. alicui crimen, falsam laudem.

AF-FINIS, e, adj. 1) (Rare, instead of 'confinis,' more freq.) Bordering upon, neighbouring to (of a people — cf. vicinus, finitimus): gens a. genti. 2) Both adj. & subst. comm.: A) taking part in, privy to, connected with: a. publicis negotiis, facinori, an accomplice of; a. illarum rerum: B) related by marriage (cf. consanguineus, cognatus, etc.): a. alicui; hence, a. meus, a brother-in-law, son-in-law, &c.

AFFINITAS, ātis, f. [affinis]. 1) (Lat.) Connection, affinity, litterarum, corporis et mentis. 2) Relationship by marriage — a) abstr. alicuius, to one: contrahere a. —b) (Pl.) concr. = the persons related: deserere a.

*AFFIRMANTER, } adv. [affirmo]. With
AFFIRMATE, w. sup. } asseveration, with assurance, positively.

AF-FIRMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To confirm — a) = to strengthen, spem alicui, societatem — b) = to confirm a thing as true and correct, dieta alicujus; a. virtutem populi Romani armis (Tac.), to prove the valour of the Romans by arms. 2) To affirm, to assert, to aver, rem pro certo, aliquid esse factum.

AFFIXUS, a, um, adj. [part. of affigo]. Fastened or joined to, alicui; hence, trop., keeping closely to, cleaving to: anus a. foribus, who keeps at the door; homines aa. in ea regione, settled; res a. ad aliquid, closely connected with.

AFFLATUS, ūs, m. [afflo]. A blowing or breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath, venti, vaporis; a. e. terra; a. serpentis; trop., a. divinus or furoris = inspiration.

AF-FLEO, 2. v. intr. To weep at.

AFFLICTATIO, ōis, f. [afflicto]. (Rare.) Torment, pain.

*AFFLICTIO, ōis, f. [affligo]. (Lat.) Distress, grief.

AFFLICTOR, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [affligo]. 1) To toss or agitate with violence, to injure, to damage: tempestas a. naves; naves afficiuntur in vadis. 2) Trop., to use one ill, to vex, to torment: afflictori morbo; respublica afflictaur; a. Italiam luxuriā saevitiāque, to oppress. In partic., a. se or afflictori, to be anxious, to be troubled about a thing.

*AFFLICTOR, ōis, m. [affligo]. One who strikes a thing to the ground, dignitatis, a destroyer.

AFFLICTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of affligo]. 1) Ill-used, wretched, desperate, fortuna; res afflictae. 2) Dejected, desponding, luctu. 3) Of character, abandoned, vile.

AF-FLIGO, ixi, iotum, 3. v. tr. 1) To strike a thing to some place; esp., to strike to the ground, to strike or to cast down, to make fall: a. vasa parietibus; a. caput saxo, against a stone; a. arborem; a. aliquem terrae or ad terram; equi virique afficti sunt, tumbled down. Hence, 2) trop.: A) to ill-use, to damage, navem; senectus a. hominem, weakens: B) to cast down, to depress, to prostrate, to make unfortunate: a. aliquem sententia sua; virtus nostra nos a., has ruined us; fames a. hostes, comes upon; mors ejus omnes cives a., was a heavy blow to all the citizens; vexitigalia bello affliguntur, suffer by the war; religiones prostratae et affictae sunt, trampled under foot: C) to cast down = to discourage, to dishearten, animum; discessus tuus me a.: D) = to reduce, to lower in value: rem a. vituperando (opp. augere laudando): E) a. causam suscepam, to give up, to abandon.

AF-FLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) (Tr.) With the thing blown upon another as object, to blow on or to, to convey to by blowing: odores afflatur e floribus; trop., aura voluntatis eorum ei afflatur, reaches him, is breathed to him; sol a. vaporem membris, imparts; also (poet.), a. oculis homores, to breathe beauty upon the eyes. 2) With the thing as object upon which something is blown, to blow or breathe to or on, erinem alicujus, ventus a. terga. Hence: A) of an influence similar to a current of air, afflari viribus ignis, incendio, to be touched by, to feel the effect of, fulminis telis (ventis), to be struck by a flash of lightning: B) afflari numine, spiritu divino, to be inspired by the gods, to be filled with the divinity. —(Intr.) To blow upon or toward, to come as a breeze: odores tibi afflabunt; mostly trop. —a) fortuna a., amor a. tibi = to be favourable — b) rumoris nescio quid afflaverat, a rumour had come there; odores a. tibi.

AFFLUENS, entis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of affluo]. 1) Flowing in abundance, at hand in abundance, aqua, copia; ex affluent (Tac.), in abundance. 2) Having a thing in abundance, rich in, opibus et copiis.

AFFLUENTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [affluens]. Richly, abundantly.

AFFLUENTIA, *ae, f.* [affluo]. Prop., a *flowing to*; hence, abundance, copiousness, affluence.

AF-FLUO, *xi, um, 3. v. intr.* 1) To flow or to stream to or towards: Rhenus a. ad ripam; (Lucr.) res a. corpus sensu, imbues. Hence: A) of persons (in gen., a great number or multitude), to hasten, to come to in haste: B) rumor a., reaches a place; amor a. alicui, arises in one: C) voluptas a. ad sensus cum voluntate, makes an agreeable impression: D) = to be in abundance: opes aa.; quod a. opibus vestris = in abundance. 2) To overflow with a thing, to have an abundance, to be abundantly supplied with, divitiis, honore, voluptatibus.

AF-(FOR), *fātus, 1. v. dep. tr.* (the first pers. of pres. indic. does not occur — mostly poet.). To speak to, to address, aliquem; a. deos, to invoke, to implore. In partic., a. mortuum, to say, vale (= the last farewell) to the dead at burial.

AF-FÖRE and **AF-FÖREM**, *fr. assum, q. v.*

***AF-FORMIDO**, *1. v. intr.* (Pl.) To be very much afraid.

AF-FRICO, *ui, etum, 1. v. tr.* (Lat.) Prop., to rub on or against a thing; hence, trop. = to impart by rubbing: a. alicui rubiginem suam.

AF-FULGEO, *si, -, 2. v. intr.* To shine, to beam upon, stella; trop., of something fortunate that shines or smiles upon us: vultus tuus, spes, gaudium a., fortuna a. alicui.

AF-FUNDO, *ŭdi, ŭsum, 4. v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To pour to, upon or into: a. venenum alicui in aqua frigida; os Mosae fluminis Rhenum Oceano affundit, the Rhine empties into the Ocean through the mouth of the river Mosae: amnis affusus oppido, flowing by the town, and oppidum affusum amne, washed by the stream; trop., equitum tria millia cornibus affundebantur, were added to the wings, i. e., were dispatched to.

AF-FŪSUS, *a, um, adj.* [part. of affundo]. Stretched out, prostrate: affusae tumulo, upon the tomb; esp., a. genibus alicujus, and aba., cast at the feet of one, cast upon the ground.

A-FÖREM and **A-FÖRE**, from *abeum, q. v.*

AFRĀNIĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* Pertaining to Afranius, legio.

AFRĀNIUS, *ii, m.* The name of a Roman gens. 1) Lucius A., a comic poet, who lived about 100 B. C. 2) Lucius A., an adherent of Pompey, and his lieutenant in Spain: after the battle of Thapsus, he was put to death, as a captive, by the soldiers of Cæsar.

AFRICA, *ae, f.* [Afer]. Africa; in its widest sense = the division of the world known by that name; in a narrower sense = the Roman province, the territory of Carthage, A. propria or provincia.

AFRICĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* Pertaining to Africa, African, bellum, possessiones; in partic., the surname of the two Scipios.

AFRĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (Mostly lat.) African, Afric.

AFRĪCUS VENTUS or **AFRĪCUS**, *i, m.* The stormy south-west wind.

ĀGĀMEDES, *is, m.* [= 'Agamēdēs]. A son of Erichonius, and king of Orchomenus; he and his brother Trophonius built the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and received, as their reward from the god, a speedy death.

ĀGĀMEMNON, *ōnis, m.* [= 'Agamēmnon]. King of Mycenæ, son of Atreus, brother of Menelaus, and chief commander of the Greeks before Troy. After his return from Troy, he was murdered by his wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus.

***ĀGĀMEMNŌNĪDES**, *ae, m.* ['Agamēmnonīdēs]. A male descendant of Agamemnon.

ĀGĀMEMNŌNIUS, *a, um, adj.* ['Agamēmnonīus]. Pertaining to Agamemnon, Agamemnonian, classis, puella, Orestes.

ĀGĀNIPPE, *es, f.* [= 'Aganippē]. A fountain sacred to the muses, at the foot of Mount Helicon, in Boeotia.

ĀGĀNIPPEUS, *a, um, adj.* ['Aganippēus]. Pertaining to the fountain Aganippe.

***ĀGĀNIPPIS**, *idos, f.* Of Aganippe.

ĀGĀSO, *ōnis, m.* [ago-asinus?]. An hostler, a groom; hence, in gen., a menial servant.

ĀGĀTHOCLES, *is, m.* ['Agathoklēs]. A tyrant of Syracuse, and king of Sicily, though a man of lowly origin, who lived about 340 B. C.

ĀGĀTHYRNA, *ae, f.* [= 'Agathyrna]. A town on the northern coast of Sicily.

ĀGĀTHYRSI, *ōrum, m. pl.* ['Agathyrsoi]. A Scythian people, who lived upon the river Maros, in what is now called Hungary.

ĀGĀVE, *es, f.* [= 'Agavē]. A daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echion, and mother of Pentheus, whom she tore in pieces for his contempt of the orgies of Bacchus.

ĀGĒLASTUS, *i, m.* [= 'Agēlaistos]. Prop., he who never laughs, a surname of M. Crassus, the grandfather of the triumvir.

ĀGĒLLŪLUS, *i, m.* [a double dim. of ager]. (Poet. & lat.) A very small field.

ĀGĒLLUS, *i, m.* [ager]. A little field.

ĀGĒMA, *ātis, n.* [= agmē]. The name of a corps or division of soldiers in the Macedonian army.

ĀGĒNDĪCUM, *i, n.* A town in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Sens, in Champagne.

ĀGĒNŌR, *ōris, m.* [= 'Agēnor]. A son of Neptune and Libya, king of Phœnicia, brother of Belus, and father of Cadmus and Europa.

ĀGĒNŌRĒUS, *a, um, adj.* [Agenor]. Pertaining to Agenor.

ĀGĒNŌRĪDES, *ae, m.* ['Agēnorīdēs]. A male descendant of Agenor — a) Cadmus — b) Perses (as a grandson of Danaus, and descendant of Belus).

AGENS, *the adj. [part. from ago].* In rhet. Effective, powerful, imago, orator.

AGER, *gri, m. [dyces].* 1) A field, a piece of land, used for tillage, pasture, or the rearing of flowers (cf. *arvum*): *agrum colere*; *a. fertilis*. 2) The country (in opp. to the town—cf. *rus*): *concurrere ex aa.* 3) The territory or domain belonging to a community, i. e., a city or people: *a. Tusculanus, Helvetius*. Hence, in gen., collect = a tract of country, a district, territory. 4) In surveying, in *agrum* = in depth (opp. to in fronte, *in breadth*.)

AGĒSILĀUS, *i, m. [= 'Ἀγέσιλαος].* The celebrated Spartan king, who was victorious in the war of the Spartans against the Persians, and defeated the allied forces of Athens and Boeotia, at Coroneia, 394 B. C.

AGĒSIPŌLIS, *is, m. ['Ἀγέσιπολις].* The name of several kings of Sparta.

AG-GĒMO, *ui, —, 3. v. intr. (Poet.)* To groan, to sigh at any thing, *malis alicuius*.

AGGER, *ēris, m. [aggero].* 1) Materials gathered together, heaped or piled up, to make an elevation above ground; such as, earth, sand, stone, rubbish, sod, brush-wood, &c.: *petere, comportare a*; *fossas (paludem) complere aggere*. 2) The pile, the elevation made by the materials so brought together; and, according to its specific destination—*a*) = a clay or mud-wall (for defence) about a town or camp—*b*) = a dam or dike for the protection of a harbour—*c*) a military road—*d*) a mound, raised to sustain the battering engines which were used against the walls of a besieged city—*e*) = the slope of a shore or the shore itself—*f*) (poet.) of a mountain (aa. *Alpium*), a funeral pile, a great wave or billow, &c.

AGGERĀTIO, *ōnis, f. [aggero]. (Lat.)* A piling or heaping up; *concr.*, a dike, a dam.

AGGĒRO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [agger]. (Poet. & lat.)* To heap up, to cast up, to pile up, *cadavera*; *a. tramitem, to make with rubbish*. Hence, *trop.*, *a. iras diotis, to increase*.

AG-GĒRO, *gessi, gestum, 3. v. tr.* To bear, to bring, to carry to a place, *aliquid ad aliquem*; *a. aquam, cespitem*; *a. opes opibus, to heap treasure upon treasure*.

AGGESTUS, *ūs, m. [aggero]. (Lat.)* A carrying to, a procuring.

AG-GLŌMĒRO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. Prop.*, to wind upon a ball; hence (poet.), to join to, to add to a crowd.

AG-GLŪTĪNO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* To glue to = to fasten to, *aliquid alicui rei*; *a. se alicui, to hang fast to any one*.

AG-GRĀVESCO, *—, —, 3. v. intr. (Ante-cl.)* To become heavier; *trop.*, to grow worse, *morbus*.

AG-GRĀVO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* 1) To make heavier, *pondus*. 2) *Trop.*: *A*) to make worse, to make more dangerous and critical: *res aggra-*

vantur, the condition (i. e., of the state) becomes more critical: *B*) to incommode, to trouble, *aliquem*; *res illa reum nihil a., is not prejudicial to his cause*.

AGGRĒDIO, *3. v. tr. [a rare act. form of the follow. dep.].* To go to, to approach.

AGGRĒDIOR, *gressus, 3. v. dep. tr. & intr. [ad-gradior].* 1) (*Rar.*) To go to, in gen., *aliquo, somewhere, ad hominem* or only *hominem*. 2) To go to a person or thing for a certain purpose: *A*) to approach one, to apply to one in order to speak to him, to ask something of him, &c.: *a. aliquem de re aliqua*; *a. aliquem dictis, to address, precibus, to implore*; *a. aliquem pecuniā, to attempt to bribe*; *a. crudelitatem principis (Tac.), to use for one's purpose*: *B*) to fall on one, to attack, to assault, *milites palantes*; *a. aliquem vi*: *C*) to go about, to undertake, to set one's self about a thing: *a. ad disputationem illam, ad injuriam faciendam*; *a. causam ancipitem*; *a. dicere de illis rebus*; also *aba. = to begin, aggrediar, si pauca ante de fama mea dixerō*.

AGGRĒGO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ad-grex].* To add to a flock or crowd: *a. ceteros naufragos eodem, to collect in the same place*; *a. aliquem in numerum nostrum, to receive*. Hence, *trop.*, *a. se alicui, to unite one's self with, to join, se ad amicitiam alicuius, to join one as a friend*; *voluntatem meam ad dignitatem ejus aggrego, I show my readiness to promote his reputation*; *a. filium ad interitum patris, to ruin both father and son*.

AGGRESSIO, *ōnis, f. [aggredior]. (Rar.)* 1) A proem, introduction to a speech. 2) (*Lat.*) A translation of the Greek *ἐπιχρημα*, a conclusion.

AG-GŪBERNO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* To govern; *trop.*, *fortunā agubernante iter, to guide*.

ĀGLĪS, *e, adj. [ago]. (Mostly poet.)* Moveable. 1) Of things, easily moved or driven, *remus, rota*. 2) Of persons: *A*) agile, nimble, quick, *Diana, Mercurius*: *B*) active, busy, *homo, animus*.

ĀGLĪTAS, *ētis, f. [agilis].* Mobility, nimbleness: *a. naturae, flexibility*.

ĀGIS, *Idis, m. [= 'Ἄγυ].* The name of several kings of Sparta.

***ĀGITĀBĪLIS**, *e, adj. [agito]. (Poet.)* = *Agilis*, 1.

ĀGITĀTIO, *ōnis, f. [agito].* 1) A motion, agitation: *a. fluctuum, commotion*. 2) *Trop.*: *A*) prosecution, practice: *a. studiorum, of literary pursuits*: *B*) activity, *mentis*.

ĀGITĀTOR, *ōris, m. [agito].* A driver, *aselli*; hence, esp. = a charioteer.

ĀGITO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [freq. of ago]. (Tr.)* 1) To set in motion, to agitate: *A*) to drive, *capellas*; (poet.) *e. equos*: *B*) of other objects, to move violently, to shake, *caput, alas*; *ventus a. mare, arbores*; *numina Trojae agitata, tossed about (upon the sea)*; *trop.*, *rebus agitata,*

in troublesome times: C) to hunt, to chase, to pursue, feras: D) trop. = a) to stir up, to excite, plectum — b) to disquiet, to torment, to pursue: dii aa. to — e) diversus agitabatur, *he was drawn hither and thither* (of one wavering between fear and desire) — d) to assail with words, to blame, to scold, aliquem, rem. 2) Of time, to pass, to spend, aevum, vita agitabatur. 3) To urge on a thing, to be engaged in, to occupy one's self with, artem, legem; (poet.) a. fugam, to flee; a. bellum, to have war; a. inducias, to keep a truce; a. festum or convivium, to celebrate; a. custodiam, to keep guard; pax agitur, peace prevails; (poet.) a. molem, to erect. 4) Trop.: A) to intend, to think of, to deliberate upon, to meditate, rem aliquam, facere aliquid; a. de re aliqua; usually animo, in mente, secum, or the like, is added. 5) To speak or to treat of a thing, aliquid or de re aliqua. — 6) (Intr. or abs.): A) (abs., instead of a se) to live, to abide, to sojourn: Germani laeti, neque procul, aa.; jubet equitatum pro castris agitare; consul a. inter primos, was seen: B) to behave, to act, ferociter. *7) Sat agitare = satagere, q. v.

AGLĀIA, ae, f. [= 'Ἀγλαΐα]. The oldest of the three Graces.

AGLĀOPHON, ontis, m. [= 'Ἀγλαοφών]. A celebrated Greek painter of *Thanaos*, about 400 B.C.

*AGLASPIS, Idis, m. [ἀγλαΐς and ἰδής]. Having a bright, shining shield.

AGLAUROS, i, f. [= 'Ἀγλαυρὸς]. A daughter of *Cecrops*. Acc. to one fable, she was changed into a stone by Mercury; acc. to another, she threw herself, while deranged, into the sea.

AGMEN, Inis, n. [ago]. 1) A train, a crowd, a troop in motion; esp. of men, but also of animals and things; agmine ingredi (of two) to go together; (poet.) of water, lene a., stream; a. pulverulentum, a cloud of dust; a. remorum, the strokes of the oars; agmine certo, in an unerring course. 2) Esp., the train of an army, a march: pugnare in agmine, aggredi hostes in agmine; trop., agmina fati et volumina, the movements and windings of fate. 3) An army on a march (cf.acies, exercitus): a. primum, the vanguard, medium, the centre, extremum or novissimum, the rear-guard; cogere or claudere a., to close the train; a. quadratum, an army marching in the form of a square, and with the baggage placed in the centre, which was done when they expected to meet an enemy. Hence — a) an army, in gen., instructo agmine — b) a troop, a crowd, in gen., medium in agmen.

AGNA, ae, f. (Econ. & poet.) An ewe lamb.

AGNĀLIA, ium, n. pl. = Agonalia, q. v.

AG-NASCOR, ātus, 3, v. dep. intr. 1) To be born in addition to, i. e., after the father has disposed of his property by will. 2) (Lat.) To grow in addition to, dentes.

AGNĀTIO, ōnis, f. [agnascor]. Consanguinity on the father's side (cf. cognatio.)

AGNĀTUS, i, m. [part. of agnascor]. 1) An after-born child, i. e., after the father had made his will. 2) A relative on the father's side (cf. cognatus).

*AGNELUS, i, m. [dim. of agnus]. (Pl.) A little lamb.

AGNINA, ae, f. (sc. caro) [agnus]. Lamb's meat, lamb.

AGNINUS, a, um, adj. [agnus]. Pertaining to a lamb.

AGNĪTIO, ōnis, f. [agnosco]. A perceiving, knowledge, animi, of the nature of mind.

AGNŌMINĀTIO, ōnis, f. [ad-nomino]. (Rar.) Tech. t. in rhet. = paronomasia, a bringing together of two words, similar in sound, but differing in meaning: e. g., si lenones tamquam leones vitasses.

AGNŌNIDES, ae, m. An Athenian orator, the accuser of *Phocion*.

AGNOSCO, ōvi, Itum, 3, v. tr. [ad-nosco]. 1) To acknowledge as one's own, or to admit as due to one's self: a. aliquem filium; a. laudem Augusti = to claim for one's self; mihi tantum tribui dicis quantum ego nec a., etc., neither can admit as due to me. Hence, in gen., to acknowledge (that a thing is what it claims to be), to admit, to concede: a. gloriam illius facti, a. crimen, a. aliquem ducem; a. id meo jussu esse factum. 2) To recognize a thing already known: a. aliquid reminiscendo, a. Anchisen veterem amicum. 3) (= Cognoscere) To acquire knowledge of, to become acquainted with, deum ex operibus ejus; non quisvis haec a. potest, understand; hence also, in gen., to perceive, to notice: a. aliquid oculis, auribus; a. cantum, to hear.

AGNUS, i, m. A lamb; prov., conari agnum eripere lupo, to attempt an impossibility.

ĀGO, āgi, actum, 3, v. tr. [āye]. To set in motion. 1) To drive, to lead, pecudes, aliquem ante se. Hence: A) a. praedam, to carry off, to plunder, of men and animals taken as booty in war (in opp. to 'fero,' which is used of things, hence, freq., 'ferre et agere' = to plunder, to make booty of): B) agmen agitur, moves, marches, and (poet.), a. se = to go, to come; in (Pl.) abs., unde agis, whence come you? C) to chase, to pursue, to put to flight: canes aa. apros. Hence, trop. — a) a. aliquem furti, a. reum, to accuse — b) (poet.) to pursue, to persecute, to vex, to disturb: a. aliquem diris, to curse; verba agentia Lycamben, which drive L. to despair: D) trop. — a. aliquem praecipitem, to drive to desperate resolutions; a. aliquem in facinus, to urge one to crime: E) a. vineas, to bring nearer, to move forward; a. cloacam, aggerem, cuniculum, to make: F) (poet.) to steer, navem, cursum: G) = to drive, to throw forth or out: a. vocem = to speak or to scream, apumas = to foam; animum a., to give up the

ghost; u. tela, to hurt; a. radices in profundum, to strike deep: H) a. viam, to make a way for one's self, rimas, to open in cracks or fissures; a. subleas, to drive in or down.

3) Of time, to spend, to pass, aetatem, vitam, diem; mensis septimus agitur, *this is the seventh month*; principium anni tum agebatur, *it was at the beginning of the year*; annum ago vicesimum, *I am in my twentieth year*. Hence (rar.) = to live, to be: incultus a., a. sine legibus.

3) To drive = to be engaged in any thing: A) = to act, to do, to be occupied: nihil a., to be idle; quid agis, how do you do? quid agitur, how goes it with you? how are you? B) to accomplish, to effect, nihil aut non multum: C) to perform, to carry out, to execute, rem, negotium, delectum census, to make; freq. it can be rendered, to have, a. triumphum; to keep, a. custodias, praesidium; a. silentium, to observe silence; forum a. (tech. t.), to hold court: D) to attend to something, to direct the attention to it: hoc age, give attention, attend; aliud or alias res a., to be inattentive, to think of something else: E) to strive, to labour for any thing, ut (ne) aliquid fiat: F) to guide, to manage, to carry on (cf. gero), bellum; a. proelium, to join battle; curam a., to take care of.

4) To transact business: A) of public affairs, to transact, to discuss any affair, and to bring it to a decision, aliquid or de re aliqua. In partic., a. cum populo (of a magistrate), to bring a proposition before the people for their approval or rejection; on the contrary, a. ad populum, simply to communicate, to report something to the people: B) in private affairs, to negotiate, to treat, to confer with any one about a request, a proposal, &c.: a. cum aliquo aliquid or de re aliqua, also ut (ne) aliquid fiat; agitur de re aliqua, the talk is about: C) with an adv., to deal with one, to treat one, bene, male a. cum aliquo; a. ferociter cum aliquo; freq. pass., bene agitur, it is well, mecum, I am well off: D) a. lege, (ex) jure, ex sponso, to make an accusation, to commence a suit, &c. (often in opp. to vi agere, to use violence): E) causam a., to conduct a suit; causam alicujus a., to defend one at law: F) res or de re agitur, the question is about such a thing; in partic., res (not de re) agitur, it concerns, it affects; caput meum a., my life is at stake, is in danger; vectigalia populi Romani aguntur: G) actum (or acta res) est, it is all over, all up, de me, with me.

5) To represent: A) of a public speaker, to pronounce, to rehearse: B) of a player, to play, to act, partes, a part, a character, amicum, the part of a friend: C) a. gratias, to return thanks.

6) A) refl., to behave, to conduct one's self, ferociter; also abs., a. pro victore, to deport one's self as a victor: B) abs., to loiter, to tarry, to live, to be somewhere: a. apud primos, circa muros; incultus, prope a mari a.

7) Imper., age, agite, up! come on! A) in encouragement and exhortation: B) in transitions in discourse, now then, well now: C) to express assent, well! good! right! (used also in the sing. when several are addressed, age abite). Sometimes the strengthening particle 'dum' is added, agedum.

AGON, ōnis. m. [= ἀγών]. (Lat.) A contest or combat in the public games, a prize-fight; proverb, nunc est agon, now is the time for action.

AGONALIA, ium, n. pl. A festival, celebrated at Rome on the ninth of January, in honour of Janus.

AGONALIS, e, adj. Pertaining to the Agonalia: lux A. = Agonalia.

*AGONIA, ōrum, n. pl. (Ovid) = Agonalia.

AGONŌTHĒTA, ae, m. [= ἀγονοθέτης]. The superintendent of public games.

AGORANŌMUS, i, m. [= ἀγοράνομος]. The superintendent of the market at Athens.

AGRARIUS, a, um, adj. [ager]. Pertaining to fields or lands, esp., a. lex, the agrarian law, by which public lands were divided among, or rather leased to, the poorer citizens; a. res, ratio, the whole subject of a division of public lands; triumvir a., one of the three who superintended the division of public lands. — Subst., agrarii, the friends and advocates of the leges agrariae.

AGRESTIS, e, adj. [ager]. 1) Pertaining or belonging to the country: A) of plants, in opp. to those improved by culture, wild, growing wild, pomum, palma: B) of animals, in opp. to those tamed and domesticated, wild: a. columba (opp. to a tams pigeon). 2) In opp. to the town, rural, rustic: a. hospitium, cultus; homo a., a countryman. 3) (Trop.): A) boorish, clownish, uncultivated, unpolished (mostly of manners which violate the laws of decorum — cf. rusticus): animus a. ac durus, unfeeling: B) (poet.) brutish, vultus, figura.

AGRICŌLA, ae, m. [ager-colo]. A countryman, a farmer; dñi aa., the tutelary deities of agriculture. 2) Proper name, Cn. Julius A., the father-in-law of the historian Tacitus.

AGRICULTIO, ōnis, f. [ager-colo]. (Rar.) = agriculture.

AGRICULTOR, ōria, m. [ager-colo]. (Rar.) = agricola.

AGRICULTŪRA, ae, f. [ager-colo]. Agriculture, husbandry.

AGRIGENTINUS, a, um, adj. Of or from Agrigentum. Subst., Agrigentini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Agrigentum.

AGRIGENTUM, i, n. A rich and famous city on the southern coast of Sicily (originally a Greek colony), now Girgenti.

AGRIPĒTA, ae, m. [ager-peto]. One who strives for the possession of land.

AGRIPPA, ae, m. *A Roman family name.*
1) A. Menenius, consul b. c. 508, and known by his fable of the stomach and the limbs. 2) M. Vipsanius A., born b. c. 63, died 12 b. c., the well-known general and confidential friend of Augustus; he married first Pomponia, a daughter of Atticus, afterwards Marcella, the niece of Augustus, and finally Julia, the daughter of Augustus. 3) A. Posthumus, a son of the preceding, who was murdered by order of Tiberius.

AGRIPPINA, ae, f. *The name of the women in the Agrippina family.* 1) A daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa by Pomponia, and wife of Tiberius. 2) A daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa by Julia, wife of Germanicus and mother of Caligula, who died by starvation in exile. 3) A daughter of the preceding and Germanicus, sister of Caligula, and mother of Nero, by whose order she was at last murdered. She is notorious for her crimes and deeds of villany.

AGRIPPINA } **COLONIA**. *The birth-*
AGRIPPINENSIS } *place of Agrippina 3; originally a hamlet in the territory of the Ubii, but enlarged by a Roman colony, a. d. 50, and then called after her; now Cologne.*

AGYIEUS, ei, m. [= 'Αγυιεύς]. A surname of Apollo, as guardian of the streets.

AGYLLA, ae, f. [= 'Αγυλλα]. *The original name of the town Caera in Etruria, now Cerveteri.*

AGYLLINI, ōrum, n. pl. *The inhabitants of Agylla.*

AGYRINENSES, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Agyrum.*

AGYRIUM, ii, n. [= 'Αγύριον]. *A town in Sicily.*

AH, rar. **AHĀ**, interj. Ah! alas! aha! den. sadness, indignation, surprise, raillery, &c.

AHĀLA, ae, m. *The name of a Roman family, of which the most famous member was C. Servilius A., who, as magister equitum, slew Sp. Maelius, 440 b. c.*

AHARNA, ae, f. *A town in Etruria.*

AIO, v. def. 1) To say yes (opp. to nego). 2) To assert, to avouch (cf. dico — almost always w. the orat. obliqua — cf. inquam): a. aliquem misum esse. In partic.: A) aiunt, it is said: B) ain' (instead of aisne), ain' tu (colloq.), to den. surprise, reproach, &c., indeed! it is possible! C) (colloq.) quid ais, what do you say? what do you mean? what do you think? — a) to denote surprise — b) when one wishes to ascertain the meaning or the opinion of another.

ĀJAX, ōcis m. [= Ἀΐας]. 1) *The name of two Greek heroes at Troy: A) the son of Oileus, king of Locris, who, after the conquest of Troy, abused Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, and perished on his return in consequence of the wrath of Minerva: B) the son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and hence grandson of Æacus. When the arms of Achilles were adjudged to Ulysses he*

became deranged, and finally killed himself. 2) *The title of an unfinished tragedy of the Emperor Augustus.*

ĀLA, ae, f. [contr. from axilla]. 1) *A wing of a bird; (poet.) aa. velorum, fulminis.* 2) *In men, the shoulder, esp. the cavity under the shoulder, the armpit; in animals, the hollow where the foreleg is joined to the shoulder; in plants, the hollow where the branch is joined to the stem; of buildings, a side-wing, a side-hall.* 3) *The wing of an army, which was composed of cavalry and the troops (esp. the horsemen) of the allies. The soldiers who formed the wings of an army were called 'alarii' — cf. legionarii).*

ĀLABANDA, ae, f., & ōrum, n. pl. *A town in Caria.*

ĀLABANDENSIS, e, adj. *Pertaining to Alabanda. (Subst.) Ālabandenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Alabanda.*

ĀLABANDENI, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Alabanda.*

ĀLABANDEUS, ei, m. [= 'Αλαβανδέης]. *A native of Alabanda. Hence, Alabandis or Alabandes [= 'Αλαβανδείης], the inhabitants of Alabanda.*

ĀLABANDI, ōrum, m. pl. [= 'Αλαβανδοί]. *The inhabitants of Alabanda.*

ĀLABANDUS, i, m. *The founder of Alabanda, who was honoured as a deity by the inhabitants of that town.*

ĀLABARCHES, ae, m. (doubtful reading) v. Arabarches.

ĀLABASTER, tri, m. [= ἀλάβαστρος]. *A box for unguents.*

ĀLĀCER, oris, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. *Lively, eager, roused to action, quick (cf. acer); esp. of joyous feelings, cheerful, joyful; also = merry (cf. laetus): a. ad aliquid faciendum; a. et promptus; equus a., a fiery horse; (poet.) a. voluptas.*

ĀLACRITAS, ātis, f. *Liveliness, briskness, alacrity, joy, gladness: (rar.) a. rei alicujus, on account of something.*

ĀLĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. [= 'Αλανοί]. *A warlike Scythian tribe, living upon the Tanais.*

ĀLĀPA, ae, f. *A box on the ear (given with the open hand — cf. colaphus): ducere sibi a., to give one's self a box on the ear. At the manumission of a slave a gentle slap on the ear was given him, and therefore alapa = manumission: multo majoris aa. mecum veneunt.*

ĀLĀRIS, e, (rar.) } adj. [ala]. *Pertaining*

ĀLĀRIUS, a, um, } *to the wing of an army: alarii, the troops forming the wings (v. ala); aa. cohortes, the infantry, alarii or aa. equites, the cavalry.*

ĀLĀTUS, a, um, adj. [ala]. *Winged.*

ĀLAUDA, ae, f. 1) *The lark.* 2) *A Gallic legion, raised by Cæsar, so called from the decoration on their helmets.*

ALAZON, ōnis, m. [= ἀλαζών]. (Pl.) A braggart, boaster (pure Latin, gloriosus).

ALBA, ae, f. *The name of several towns:* 1) A. Longa, a town in Latium, the mother-city of Rome, founded, acc. to the legend, by Ascanius, the son of Æneas. 2) A. Fuentia, a town in Samnium.

ALBĀNIA, ae, f. *A province on the coast of the Caspian sea.*

ALBĀNUS, a, um, adj. 1) Pertaining to Alba (Longa), Alban. 2) Pertaining to Albania. (Subst.) Albāni, ōrum, m. pl., 1) the inhabitants of Alba Longa; 2) the inhabitants of Albania.

ALBĀTUS, a, um, adj. [albo]. Clothed in white.

ALBENSIS, e, adj. Pertaining to Alba (Fuentia). (Subst.) Albenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Alba Fuentia.

ALBEO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. [albus]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) To be white, albente coelo, at the dawn of day.

ALBESCO, bui, —, 3. v. intr. [inch. of albeo]. To become white; esp., to become bright by means of light, fire, &c.; lux a., ūdawns.

ALBIĀNUS, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Albias.

ALBICASCO, —, —, 3. v. intr. [albico]. (Ante-cl.) To become white = to become clear.

ALBICO, —, —, 1. v. intr. [albus]. (Poet. & lat.) To be white.

ALBIDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [albus]. Whittish.

ALBINŌVĀNUS, i, m. Prop. name: 1) C. Peto A., an epic poet of Rome, and a contemporary of Ovid. 2) Celsus A., one of the acquaintances of Horace.

ALBINUS, i, m. A Roman family name, esp. in the gens Postumia.

ALBION, ōnis, f. An ancient name of Britain.

ALBIS, is, m. A river in Germany, the Elbe.

*ALBITŪDO, inis, f. [albus]. (Pl.) Whiteness.

ALBIUS, ii, m. A Roman family name. The most famous of the name were, 1) A. Tibullus, a renowned poet, and a contemporary of Horace. 2) Statius A. Oppianicus, whom Cluentius was accused of having murdered, against which charge Cicero defended Cl.

ALBŪLA, ae, f. [albulus]. 1) An ancient name for the river Tiber. 2) A rivulet near Tibur, formed by several springs.

ALBŪLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of albus]. White, whittish.

ALBŪNEA, ae, f. A prophetic nymph (sibyl), to whom one of the springs near Tibur (v. Albula) was sacred; hence the fountain itself was so called.

ALBURNUS, i, m. A mountain in Lucania.

ALBUM, i, n. [albus]. 1) Whiteness, the white color: columnas albo polire, to polish white; maculis insignis et albo, white spots. 2) A white tablet (usually covered with gypsum) on which

any thing was written for public inspection; in partic.: A) the tablets of the pontifex maximus, on which he inscribed the principal events of the year, and which he kept for inspection at his house (annales maximi): B) the tablets of the praetor, on which he made known his edicts. Hence, ad album sedentes = the lawyers; se ad a. transferre, to study the edicts of the praetors: C) a list of names, a roll; esp., a senatorium, a list of the names of the senators, the roll in the senate-house, which, after Augustus, was publicly exhibited; a. (judicum), the list of the judges.

ALBUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. White (prop., a dull, pale white, not shining; opp. to 'ater' — of candidus); (poet.) a. corpus, pale; trop., a. stella, favourable, promising happiness; ventus a. = dry. Prov. — a) albis dentibus deridere, to deride with great laughter — b) albus an ater sit nescio, I don't know any thing about him — c) albo reti aliquid oppugnare, with a white net, i. e., in a skilful manner — *d) albis equis procurrare aliquem, to excel one (a figure taken from a triumphing general, to whose chariot white horses were attached) — *e) a. avia, a white sparrow (= something uncommon) — *f) albae gallinae filius = a child of fortune — g) album calculum adjicere rei alioi — v. Calculus.

ALCAEUS, i, m. [= Ἀλκαίος]. A Greek lyric poet of Lesbos, who lived about 600 B. C.

ALCĀMĒNES, is, m. [= Ἀλκαμένης]. A Greek sculptor, a pupil of Phidias.

ALCĀTHŌĒ, es, f. [= Ἀλκαθῶν]. The castle of Megara.

ALCĀTHŌUS, i, m. [= Ἀλκαθῶς]. A son of Pelops, rebuilder of the walls of Megara.

ALCEDŌ, inis, f. [= ἀλκιδών]. (Ante-cl.) The kingfisher — v. Alcyon.

ALCEDŌNIA, ōrum, n. pl. [alcedo]. The time of the calmness of the sea, i. e., seven days before and seven days after the shortest day of the year, during which period the kingfisher, acc. to the opinion of the ancients, broods, and the sea is calm; hence, in gen., a calm, stillness, tranquillity.

ALCES, is, f. The elk.

ALCESTE, es, } f. [= Ἀλkestis]. Daughter

ALCESTIS, is, } of Pelias and wife of Admetus, who saved the life of her husband by dying in his stead. Afterwards, she was restored to Admetus by Hercules.

ALCEUS, ei, m. [= Ἀλκείος]. Son of Perceus, father of Amphitryon, and grandfather of Hercules — v. Alcides.

ALCIBIĀDES, is, m. [= Ἀλκιβιάδης]. A renowned Athenian, and a contemporary and disciple of Socrates.

ALCIDĀMAS, ae, m. [= Ἀλκιδᾶμας]. A Greek rhetorician, a scholar of Gorgias.

ALCIDES, æ, m. [*Ἀλκίδης*]. *A male descendant of Alcæus* = Hercules.

ALCIMÉDE, Æs, f. [= *Ἀλκιμένης*]. *The wife of Æson and mother of Jason.*

ALCIMÉDON, ontis, m. *The name of a carver in wood.*

ALCINOUS, i, m. [= *Ἀλκίνοος*]. *A king of the Phæaciæns, on the island of Scheria, to whom Ulysses came in his wanderings. His luxurious life became proverbial (Alcinoi juvenus), as also his beautiful gardens; hence, poma dare Alcinoos = to do something superfluous.*

ALCIS, Idis, f. [= *Ἀλκίς*, from *ἀλκή*, 'strength']. *A surname of Minerva, in Macedonia.*

*ALCIS, m. (doubtful reading). *A deity of the Netherworld, in Germany.*

ALCITHOË, Æs, f. *A daughter of King Minyas, at Orchomenos, who, with her sisters, opposed the worship of Bacchus, for which they were changed into bats.*

ALCMAEON, ðnis, m. [= *Ἀλκμαίων*]. *Son of Amphiaræus and Euphyle, and leader of the Epigoniæns in the expedition against Troy; he killed his mother because she had caused the death of his father, and for this he was pursued by the furies.*

ALCMAEONIUS, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Alcmæon.*

ALCMÉNA, æ, f. *Daughter of Electryon, ALCMÉNE, Æs, f. wife of Amphitryo, mother of Hercules (by Jupiter), and of Iphiclus (by Amphitryo).*

ALCYON, ðnis, f. [= *Ἀλκυών*]. (Poet.) *The kingfisher* — v. Alcedo.

ALCYÖNE, Æs, f. [= *Ἀλκυόνη*]. *A daughter of Æolus, wife of Ceyx, who threw herself into the sea in despair, because Ceyx had been drowned by shipwreck. Both were changed into kingfishers by Thetis. Acc. to others, this change was a punishment for their haughty conduct.*

ALÆA, æ, f. 1) *A game of dice, and, in gen., a game of chance or hazard. The Romans used two kinds of dice, 'tessera' and 'talus' (q. v.). 'Jacta alæa esto,' let the die be cast, the die is cast, Cæsar's memorable exclamation when he decided to pass the Rubicon and to march against Rome. 2) Trop., an accident, a venture, risk; in gen., any thing uncertain: rem in alæam dare, to risk, to stake; a. belli tuta est, it is safe to risk a war; in dubiam alæam rei aliojous ire, to stake recklessly; opus plenum periculosæ alææ, full of danger, in which much is risked.*

ALÆATOR, ðris, m. [alæa]. *A player with dice, a gambler.*

ALÆATÖRIUS, a, um, adj. [alæator]. *Pertaining to a gambler; *damna, loss in gaming; forum a. calfecimus, we have played deeply.*

ALÆC, Æcis, n. *Fish-brine.*

ALÆCTO, (üs), f. [= *Ἀλκτώ*]. *One of the three furies* — v. Furiæ.

ALËÏ CAMPI [= *τὰ Ἀλκίον πεδία*]. *A flat country in Cilicia, where, acc. to the legend, the frenzied Bellerophon wandered about.*

ALËMANNI, ðrum, m. pl. *The name of a confederacy of German tribes.*

ALËMON, ðnis, m. [= *Ἀλκμων*, 'a wanderer']. *The father of Myscelus, who was hence called Alemonides, q. v.*

ALËMÖNIDES, æ, m. *A descendant of Alemon = Myscelus, who founded Crotona, in lower Italy.*

ALËO, ðnis, m. (poet. & rar.) = Aleator.

ALËS, Itis [ala]. (Poet. & lat.) I. adj., winged; hence, trop. = swift, ventus; II. subst., m. & f., a bird (of. volucris, mostly in elevated style and of a large bird — cf. avis), esp. in the language of augury, of a bird which gives a sign by its flight (cf. oscines). Hence (poet.), cum bona alite, with a good omen.

ALËSCO, —, —, 3. v. intr. [alo]. *To grow up, to thrive.*

ALËSIA, æ, f. [= *Ἀλκία*]. *A town in Gaul.*

ALËTRINAS, Ætis, adj. *Pertaining to Aletrium. (Subst.) Aletrinâtes, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Aletrium.*

ALËTRINENSIS, is, m. *An inhabitant of Aletrium.*

ALËTRIUM, ñ, n. *A town in Latium.*

ALËUAS, æ, m. [= *Ἀλεῦας*]. *A descendant of Hercules, who reigned at Larissa, in Thessaly, and became the founder of a powerful dynasty (Aleuadæ, Ærum).*

ALËXANDER, dri, m. [= *Ἀλέξανδρος*]. *A frequently occurring name of antiquity. The most known of the name are: 1) A., son of Priam, usually called Paris, who afterwards received this name as one of honour (ἀσπ-ἀλξίω). 2) A., tyrant of Phæra, in Thessaly, who lived about 360 B. C., notorious for his cruelty. 3) Kings of Epirus — a) A., I. brother of Olympias, the wife of Philip of Macedonia — b) A., II. son of Pyrrhus, expelled by Demetrius, the son of Antigonus Gonatas. 4) Kings of Macedonia — a) A., I. an ally of Xerxes, in the second Persian war — b) A., II. (369–367 B. C.) brother of Philip, and uncle of A. the Great — c) A., III. the Great. 5) A king of Egypt.*

ALËXANDRËA, } æ, f. [= *Ἀλεξάνδρεια*]. *The ALËXANDRIA, } name of several towns. 1) A., in Lower Egypt, which still retains its original name. 2) A. Troas, south of Troy, on the sea-coast.*

ALËXANDRINUS, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Alexandria. (Subst.) Alexandrini, ðrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Alexandria.*

ALFENUS, i, m. (P. A. Varus). *First a shoemaker, then a renowned lawyer under Augustus.*

ALFIUS, ii, m. *A Roman family name. 1) C. A., a friend of Cicero. 2) A famous usurer at Rome.*

ALGA, *ae, f.* Sea-wood.

ALGEO, *lei, —, 2. v. intr.* To be cold, to feel cold (*cf. frigeo*).

ALGESCO, *alsi, —, 3. v. intr. [algeo].* (*Ante-cl.*) To catch cold.

ALGIDUM, *i, n.* A small town on the mountain *Algidus*.

ALGIDUS, *i, m.* A mountain in *Latium*, near Rome; *adj.*, *Algidus, a, um*, pertaining to the mountain *Algidus*.

ALGIDUS, *a, um, adj. [algeo].* (*Post.*) Cold, icy cold.

ALGIFICUS, *a, um, adj. [algeus-facio].* Causing cold, a translation of the Greek *ψυχρονους*.

ALGOR, *oris, m.* } [*algeo*]. Cold-
ALGUS, *us, m. (Ante-cl.)* } ness, chilliness, (*subj. — cf. frigus*).

ALIUS, *adv. [alius].* 1) Of time, at another time: *nunquam alias, at no other time; a. — a., at one time — at another time, sometimes — sometimes; a. aliud, aliter, etc., sometimes the one — sometimes the other, now so — now otherwise; semper a., always at other times.* 2) (*Lat.*) Of place, elsewhere. 3) (*Lat.*) = *alioquin*, as to the rest, otherwise. 4) (*Lat.*) *non a. quam, from no other reason, in no other case.*

ALIBI, *adv. [alius].* 1) Elsewhere, in another place; of persons = *with another; esp., freq. of authors, a. invenies, in others; a. — a., at one place — at another; here — there; alius a., the one here — the other there.* 2) In other things, in other respects, on other occasions: *ne spes fuit a. quam in pace, they founded their hope in nothing else but peace.*

ALICA, *ae, f.* 1) A kind of corn, spelt. 2) — b) *grits prepared from spelt, spelt-grits — b) a drink prepared from these grits.*

ALICARIUS, *a, um, adj. [alica].* Pertaining to spelt; *trop.*, *reliquiae aa. (Pl)* = *prostitutes*.

ALICUBI, *adv. [aliquis].* Somewhere; *hic a., somewhere whereabouts.*

ALIO-UNDE, *adv. [aliquis].* From somewhere; also of persons and things, *pecuniam sumere a., from some one; a. nobis obicitur labor, from something.*

*ALIDENSIS, *e, adj.* Pertaining to *Alinda*, a town in *Caria*, where splendid garments were manufactured. Hence, *Alidensia, sc. vestimenta* = *a full dress, a court dress.*

ALIENATIO, *onis, f. [alieno].* An alienation. 1) a transfer of a thing from one's self to another. 2) *trop.* — a) a separation of one's self from another, estrangement, desertion, enmity: *tua a me abalienatio ad impios cives — b) (lat.) loss of consciousness, delirium.*

ALIENI-GENA, *ae, m. [igno].* A foreigner, a stranger.

ALIENI-GENUS, *a, um, adj. [igno].* 1) (*Lucr.*) Heterogeneous. 2) Foreign.

ALIENO, *avi, atum, 1. v. tr. [alienus].* To

alienate, to estrange. 1) To transfer a thing to the possession of another: *nunquam tu me alienabis quin noster siem (Pl), you will never make me belong to another, and not to my own house.* Hence: A) = *to sell, to convey to another, domum, rem a. se: B) = to remove, to keep off: a. occisos, to carry away; mulier alienata est a te, has been snatched away; a. aliquem = to thrust back (a candidate for an office). 2) Trop.: A) = to alienate, to draw away from one, to make disinclined or unfavourable, *aliquem (mentem, animum alicujus) ab aliquo or alicui; insulae alienatae, the rebellious islands; non alienatus vultu (Tac.), not showing any mark of disgrace in his countenance: B) a. mentem alicujus or alicui, to disorder the intellect of one, to make delirious, to drive mad: alienatus mente, sensibus, deprived of his reason, out of his senses; animo a sensu alienato, insensibile to pain; alienatus ad libidinem animo, beside one's self with desires: C) alienari a re, to have an aversion to a thing, to shun it.**

ALIENUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [alius].* 1) Foreign = *belonging to another, pecuniā a. locupletari; odit virtutem a., virtue in others; aes a., a debt; alieno Marte pugnabant, fought in an unaccustomed manner (of horsemen who had to fight on foot); largiri ex alieno, from the property of another; trop., Epicurus in physicis plane est a., dependent on others.* 2) In opp. to consanguinity and friendship, foreign, not related, not connected by friendship, *homo; also = belonging to a foreign country.* 3) Trop.: A) Foreign from, unacquainted with a thing: *a. ab re (also in re) alius, and (rar.) a. consilii, unconnected with the plan: B) = inadequate, unsuitable, not fitting, incompatible, re, also labor a. ab aetate, a dignitate, rar. (lat.) rei alicui or alicujus: C) = unfavourable, inconvenient, unsuitable, locus, tempus: D) = averse, hostile, of an unfriendly disposition: animus a. ab aliquo, rarely alioqui.*

ALIGER, *göra, gërum, adj. [ala-gero].* (*Post.*) Winged.

ALII, *örum, m. pl. [Alis].* The inhabitants of *Elys.*

ALIMENTARIUS, *a, um, adj. [alimentum].* Pertaining to nourishment, *lex a., probably proposing a distribution of provisions among poor citizens.*

ALIMENTUM, *i, n. [alo].* 1) Nourishment, and *concr., food, aliment.* 2) In partic. [= *θετροφή*], the support of parents by their children, as a return for the sustenance given them in childhood.

ALIMONIA, *ae, f.* } [*alo*]. (*Ante-cl. & lat.*)
ALIMONIUM, *ii, n.* } Nourishment, sustenance.

ALIO, *adv. [alius].* 1) Elsewhere, to another place; *a. quo, to any other place.* 2) Impropr., to another person or thing: *orationem a. con-*

ferre, to direct to something else; hoc a. spectat, tends to something else; nusquam a. natus, born for nothing else. 3) A. ... a., hither ... thither; a. atque a., to different sides; alius a., one in one way, another in another.

ALIOQUI, } *adv.* 1) In other
ALIOQUIN, (w. euphon. n.) } respects, as for
the rest, triumphatum est de illis, a. victoria mitis fuit. 2) In general, et a. ... et, both in general ... and. 3) In itself (in himself, &c.), besides this, a. speciosus. 4) Else, otherwise, in the contrary case: brevitatis concedenda est, si causa permittet; a., etc.

ALIORSUM } *adv.* (rar. and not contr., ali-
ALIORSUS } vrsus [alius-vertō]). 1) Else-
where, to another place. 2) Trop., in another sense, with another design: dicere aliquid a.; accipere a., to take it differently.

ALIOVRSUM, *adv.* [alius-vertō] = aliorsum.
ALIPES, *ēdis, adj.* [ala-pes]. (Poet.) Having wings on the feet, wing-footed, Mercurius; trop. = swift, equus.

ALIPHERA, *ae, f.* [= 'Ἀλφειρα or 'Ἀλφειρα]. A town in Arcadia.

ALIPLUS, *i, m.* [ala-pilus]. (Lat.) A slave, who, in the baths, plucked the hairs from the arm-pits.

ALIPTA, } *ae, m.* [= Ἀλπτῆς]. 1) Among
ALIPTES, } the Romans, a slave, who anointed and rubbed the bathers. 2) Among the Greeks, the anointer of the athletes; hence, the manager of a wrestling-school.

ALIQUA, *adv.* [aliquis, *abl. sing. f.*]. 1) Of place, to some place, somewhere. 2) Trop., of action, in some manner.

ALIQUAM, *adv.* [aliquis, *acc. sing. f.*]. Considerably, in some degree; used only in the comb. 'aliquamdiu' and 'aliquam multi.' 1) Aliquamdiu: A) for some time, a good while; often followed by deinde, postea, donec, etc.: B) (lat.) in reference to place, a tolerably long distance. 2) Aliquam multi, a good many.

ALIQUANDO, *adv.* [aliquis]. 1) Once, at one time, as well of the past as of the future: a. illucescet ille dies; a. tempus libertatis fuit; freq. si a., if ever. Hence, esp. = now finally, of a thing expected with impatience: collegi me a.; freq. connected with 'tandem,' by which it is strengthened: tandem a. Catilinam ex urbe eiecimus. 2) = Sometimes, occasionally (of events occurring more seldom than those of which 'nonnunquam' and 'interdum' are used): quidam homines et te nonnunquam a me alienarunt et me a. immutarunt tibi. In later writers, also a. — a., now — then, sometimes — sometimes.

ALIQUANTILLUM, *i, n.* [*dim.* of aliquantum]. (Pl.) A very little.

ALIQVANTISPER, *adv.* [aliquantus]. (Antecl. & lat.) For some time, awhile.

ALIQVANTVLVS, *a, um, adj.* [*dim.* of aliquantus]. Little, small. (Subst.) Aliquantulum, *i, n.*, a little bit, a little.

ALIQVANTVS, *a, um, adj.* [aliquis]. Some, considerable, not small, numerus, spatium, timor. Mostly as *subst.*: Aliquantum, *i, n.* w. *genit.*, some (not an inconsiderable) quantity, not a little, pecuniae, agri, negotii. Hence, freq. as *adv.*, somewhat, in some degree, considerably — a) aliquantum: a. tumida, oratio regis eum a. movit, affected him not a little — b) aliquanto, w. a *comp.* or words of a comparative meaning: a. prius, amplius, crudelior; a. ante, post.

ALIQUA-TENVS, *adv.* 1) As far as a certain point or place. 2) To a certain degree. 3) In some measure, in some respects.

ALIQVI, *qua (and quae), quid, adj.* } [alius-
ALIQVIS (also *adj.*), *qua, quid, subst.* } qui].
Prosa. indef., some, any — some one, any one (of a single undefined person or thing — cf. quia, quidam, quisquam): aliqui sensus, oasus aliquis; aliquod magnum malum, aliquis vestrum or ex vobis, aliquod negotii; si aliquis, instead of si quis (where the pronoun is esp. emphatic). In partic.: A) w. numbers, some, about: viginti aa. annos: B) = something considerable, great: se aliquid esse putant, they think they are something great, esse aliquem or aliquid, to be greatly esteemed: C) with the idea of 'alius' predominant = some or any other, some or any thing else: ira aut a. perturbatio: D) In connection with other words: unus a., a single one, alius a., (Com.), some or any other, something or any thing else; (Poet.) aliquis eam evocato, let some one of you call her out, exoriare a. ultor (where an avenger yet unknown is addressed).

ALIQVO, *adv.* [aliquis]. Somewhere, to some place, abire; a. rus eum abduxit, to some place in the country.

ALIQVOT, *adj. indecl.* Some, a tolerably large number (less than 'nonnulli').

ALIQVOTIES, *adv. num.* [aliquot]. Several times, more than once.

ALIQVO-VORSUM, *adv.* (Pl.) Toward some place.

ALIS, old form for alius, q. v.

ALIS = Elis [= Doric Ἀλῆς for Ἑλῆς].

ALISO, *ōnis, m.* A Roman fortress in Germany, on the Lippe, not far from Paderborn, now either Elsen or Liesborn.

ALITER, *adv.* [alius]. 1) In another manner, otherwise (followed by atque, ac, quam): haud a. quam = exactly in the same manner, just so; non a. nisi or quam ut, by no other means, on no other condition; a. res est, is of a different nature; a. ... a., in one way ... in another; alius a., the one in one way, the other in another. 2) Else = aliqui.

*ALITURA, *ae, f.* [alo]. A nourishing, a rearing.

ALI-ŪBI, *adv.* (lat., rar.) = alibi, which is a contr. from aliubi.

ALI-UNDE, *adv.* From elsewhere, from another place or object: venire a., hoc pendet a., depends on something else; mutuari, capere a., from another; a. alio, from here there, from there here.

ALIUS, a, ud, *adj.* [= ἄλλος]. 1) If it stands alone, another (of more than two — cf. alter). Usually it is followed by atque or ac; when a negation is added, by nisi or quam, rarely by praeter; in the poets also by an ablat. (as, with a comp., a. illo, than he). In partic.: nihil aliud quam (without any connection with the rest of the sentence) = tantum, modo, only, nothing else than: lictor n. a. q. prohibetur, is only kept off; likewise quid aliud quam admonemus, what else are we doing but advising? 2) When repeated (in opp. to each other) = the one — the other, pl., some — others. Hence: A) the use of alius twice in the same sentence, originating in contraction: alius alio tempore dixit, one at one time, another at another; alius alii subsidium ferunt, they succour each other; alius alio modo vivunt, they live each one in his own way: B) alius ex alio, super or post alium, one after another: C) a. atque a., a. aliusque, now this, now that, different; alio atque alio loco. 3) = Different; hence aliam facere, to change; alium fieri, to become another, to be changed; in alia omnia ire (transire, discedere), to agree with an entirely different opinion (hence = to disapprove or reject the thing proposed). 4) (= Reliquus, ceteri) The remaining: a. multitudo, a. superbia, his haughtiness on other occasions; a. desperatio salutis, despair of any other remedy. 5) (Rar.) = Alter, the one of two: duo Romani a. super alium.

ALIUS-MÖDI, *adj.* (Rar.) Of another kind, res a. est.

***ALIUS-VIS**, *adj.* [doubtful read.]. Any other.

AL-LĀBOR, lapsus, 3. v. *dep. intr.* To glide, to flow, to come to or near: humor allabitur extrinsecus, anguis a. ex oculo; (poet.) a. oris, to the shore (of a ship); sagitta a. viro, hits; fama a. aures, reaches.

AL-LĀBORO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr. & tr.* (Poet.) To labor at a thing; a. aliquid rei alicui, to add to with labour.

AL-LĀCRIMANS, ntis, *adj.* [part. of the unusual allacrimo or allacrimor]. Weeping at, shedding tears.

AL-LAMBO, —, —, 3. v. *tr.* (Lat.) To lick, rem aliquam.

AL-LAPSUS, ūs, m. [allabor]. (Poet. & lat., rar.) A gliding to, serpentis.

AL-LATRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (Mostly lat.) To bark at — a) to use one roughly, to revile, aliquem — b) of the sea = to dash against.

***ALLAUDĀBĪLIS**, e, *adj.* [allaudo]. (Doubtful read., Pl.) Praiseworthy.

***AL-LAUDO**, 1. v. *tr.* (Pl.) To praise highly, rem.

***ALLECTĀTIO**, ōnis, f. [allecto]. An enticing, the soothing song of nurses.

ALLECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr. freq.* [allicio]. To allure, to entice, aliquem ad agrum colendum.

ALLĒGĀTIO, ōnis, f. [allego]. A dispatching of a person as a negotiator, messenger, &c.

ALLĒGĀTUS, ūs, m. [allego] = Allegatio; it occurs only in the *abl. sing.*: a. meo venit, at my instance, by my order.

AL-LĒGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) To send one away with a commission (as a messenger, negotiator, &c.), to dispatch (cf. mitto, of private affairs only — cf. lēgo): a. amicos, aliquem ad negotium; a. aliquem alicui or ad aliquem; allegati alicujus = ambasciadors, deputies. Hence (Com.), to instigate one to a thing, esp. to an act of deceit. 2) (Lat.) To quote, to refer to, to mention, exemplum, merita sua, se primum ab Alexandro petium esse.

AL-LĒGO, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. *tr.* To select or elect one in addition (= to add one to a corporation by election): a. octo praetoribus duo; a. aliquem in senatum, inter patricios.

ALLĒGŌRIA, ae, f. [= ἀλληγορία]. (Lat.) An allegory.

***ALLĒVĀMENTUM**, i, n. [allevo]. A means of alleviating.

ALLĒVĀTIO, ōnis, f. [allevo]. (Lat.) 1) A raising up, humorum. 2) An alleviating (of pain) — var. read., levatio.

AL-LĒVO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) (Mostly lat.) Prop., To lift up, to raise up, scutos, pollicem, manum; allevatus re aliqua, raising one's self by means of something, leaning on it. 2) To lighten, to alleviate, onus. Hence, trop., to lighten and alleviate mental and physical troubles: A) of the person = to encourage, to cheer up, to revive, aliquem; more freq. pass. = to recover: B) of the trouble, to lighten, to lessen, to ease, sollicitudines suas; notae allevatae.

***ALLEX**, icis, m. (Pl.) The great toe; trop., a. viri, duodecimo-men, dwarfs.

ALLIA, ae, f. A small river in Latium.

ALLIĀTUM, i, n. [allium]. (Pl.) A mess of garlic (a kind of food used by poor people).

ALLICE-FĀCIO, ēci, actum, 3. (Lat., rar.) = Allicio.

ALLICIO, exi, ectum, 3. v. *tr.* [lacio]. To allure, to entice, to gain by alluring, aliquem ad se, multorum opes ad misericordiam; a. benevolentiam alicujus, to conciliate; magnes a. ferum, attracts.

ALLIDO, si, sum, 3. v. *tr.* [ad-laedo] To thrust against, to strike or dash one thing against another: a. aliquid trahi, against the beam.

allidi ad scopulos (of a ship), to strike against a rock; hence, a. virtutem, to have one's virtue damaged; Servius allisus est, has suffered shipwreck.

ALLIENSIS, e, adj. Pertaining to Allia: pugna A., the battle at A., 390 B. C., in which the Romans were defeated. Hence 'dies A.' was used proverbially of an unlucky day.

ALLIENUS, i, m. A Roman family name: C. Allienus, who was praetor 58 B. C.

ALLIFAB, ārum, f. pl. A town in Samnium, now Alife.

ALLIFANUS, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Allifani. Hence — a) Allifani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Allifae — b) Allifana, ōrum, m. pl. (pocula), drinking cups made at Allifae.

AL-LIGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To bind to something, aliquem ad palum. 2) In gen., to bind, to bind fast, to hold fast: ancora a. navem; alligatus = a slave. Hence: A) = to fetter, to entangle, to hold fast: impedire et a.; calculus alligatus, a piece (in a game of chess) that cannot be moved; trop., a. se scelere or (Com.) furti, to be guilty of a crime, of theft: B) = to oblige, to bind, aliquem jurejurando; lex a. omnes: C) a. verba lege quadam, to limit a discourse in accordance with a certain rule. 3) To bind round or up, caput, vulnus.

AL-LINO, lēvi, lītum, 3. v. tr. To besmear, to varnish over, to attach to, rei alicui colorem, atrum signum versibus incomptis; a. alicui vitia sua, to impart by intercourse or acquaintance.

ALLIUM, i, n. Garlic.

ALLOBROGICUS, a, um, adj. Allobrogian, pertaining to the Allobroges.

ALLOBROX, ōgis, m. An Allobrogian; more freq., Allobroges, um, m. pl., the Allobrogians, a tribe in Gallia Lugdunensis, whose capital was Geneva.

ALLŌCŪTIO, ōnis, f. (poet. & lat.) } [allo-

ALLŌQUIUM, ii, n. (mostly lat.) } quor].

A speaking to, an addressing, accosting, esp. for consolation, exhortation, &c.; hence = consolation, exhortation.

AL-LŌQUOR, locūtus, 3. v. dep. intr. To speak to one, esp. for the purpose of consoling, exhorting, &c.; hence = to console, to exhort, to pray: a. aliquem; a. deos, to invoke.

ALLŪBESCO, —, —, 3. v. intr. inch. (Pl.) To begin to please, femina.

AL-LŪCEO, xi, —, 2. v. intr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To shine upon: alicui a.; die non contentus nisi aliquis igniculus alluxerit. Trop., nequidquam tibi fortuna faculam allucere vult, fortune wishes a torch to shine upon you, i. e., to show you the way. (There is no necessity to give a transitive meaning to the verb, in this place, as some propose.)

ALLUCINATOR, ALLUCINATIO, ALLUCINOR, v. Alucinator, etc.

ALLŪDIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. [alludo]. (Pl.) To jest with one, to caress.

AL-LŪDO, si, sum, 3. v. intr. & tr. 1) To play or to sport with, to jest or to joke with any thing: a. alicui or ad aliquem; alludens, he said it jestingly; nec plura alludens, not jesting any longer. 2) Hence (lat.) = to refer or to allude to jestingly: Phidias versibus Homeri egregio dicto a. 3) Impropr.: A) of impersonal objects, to clash against, to play upon: mare alludit littori, ripples upon, splashes against the shore; transil. (poet.), fluctus alludunt aliquid ad pedes alicujus, cast: B) trop. (lat.), a. sapientiae, to approach wisdom; alludentia spei nostrae, that which is within the reach of our hope.

AL-LUO, lui, —, 3. v. tr. To ripple upon, to wash: fluvius a. urbem.

ALLŪVIES, ei, f. [alluo]. The overflowing water of a sea or river, a land-flood: in proxima alluvie pueros exponunt.

ALLŪVIO, ōnis, f. [alluo]. (Tech. t.) An alluvion, the earth added to a shore by the flowing of water.

ALMO, ōnis, m. 1) A small river near Rome, now Aquataccio. 2) A river-god, father of the nymph Lara.

ALMUS, a, um, adj. [alo]. Nourishing, affording nourishment; hence = bountiful, kind, propitious, Ceres, vitis, sol, Venus, musae.

ALNEUS, a, um, adj. [alnus]. Made of alder-wood.

ALNUS, i, f. The alder; poet. = a ship.

ĀLO, ālui, altum & (lat.) āltum, 3. v. tr. To nourish, to support (in gen., so as to promote the development of any thing — cf. nutrio), hominem; terra a. arbores; trop., a. spem alicujus, luxuriam, to promote luxury; a. exercitum, to maintain an army; a. civitatem, to increase the power of.

ĀLOË, ēs, f. [= ἀλόη]. The aloe.

ĀLOËUS, ēi & ēos, m. A giant, the husband of Iphimedia, who had two giant sons by Neptune — v. Aloidae.

ĀLŌGIA, ae, f. [= ἀλογία]. (Lat.) Stillness, irrationality.

ĀLOIDAE, ārum, m. pl. [= Ἀλωΐδαι]. Otus and Ephialtes, the giant sons of Iphimedia and Neptune, so called from Aloeus, the husband of their mother. Attempting to storm heaven, they were slain by Apollo.

ĀLŌPE, es, f. [= Ἀλόπη]. 1) A daughter of Cereyon, loved by Neptune. 2) A town in Locria.

ALPES, v. Alpia.

ALPHA, n. indecl. [= ἄλφα]. The name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet; hoo discount ante alpha et beta, before the abc.

ALPHEIAS, ēdis, f. [= Ἀλφειάς]. A surname of the fountain Arethusa, from its supposed connexion with the river Alpheus, in the Peloponnesus — v. Alpheus.

ALPHESIBOEA, *ae. f.* [= 'Ἀλφειβοία]. *Daughter of Phœgeus and wife of Alcmaeon*; although deserted by her husband, she avenged his murder on her brothers.

ALPHEUS, *ei, m.* [= 'Ἀλφειός]. *A river in the Peloponnesus, which, accord. to the ancients, disappeared several times under the earth. The river-god A. fell in love with the nymph Arethusa, and pursued her, after she had been changed into a fountain, as far as the island Ortygia, near Syracuse — cf. Arethusa.*

ALPHEUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or pertaining to the Alpheus: Pisae Alpheae, because it was founded by a colony from Pisa, in Elis, on the river A.*

ALPICI, *orum, m. pl.* [*Alpes*]. *The tribes dwelling upon the Alps.*

ALPINUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Alpes*]. *Of or pertaining to the Alps. The poet M. Furius Bibaculus was by Horace jestingly called 'Alpinus' on account of his bombastic verse: 'Jupiter hibernas cana nive conspuat Alpes.'*

ALPIS, *is, f.* (only poet.), commonly *Alpes*, *ium, f. pl.* *The Alps.*

ALSIENSIS, *e, adj.* *Pertaining to Alsium; subst., Alsienae, is, n., Pompey's villa at A.*

ALSIUM, *ii, n.* [= 'Ἀλσιον]. *A maritime town in Etruria.*

***ALSIUS**, } *a, um, adj.* [*algeo*]. (Lucr.) *Cold,*
***ALSUS**, } *chilly, cool, corpora.*

ALTARIA, *um, n. pl.* (the *sing.* with doubtful *nom.*, only in later writers) [*altus*?]. 1) *The upper part of an altar, on which the victim was burned (cf. ara).* 2) = *Ara*, an altar, esp., a high, splendid altar.

ALTE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [*altus*]. 1) *On high, high; trop., nihil tam alte natura constituit.* 2) *Deep; a. petere, to bring from afar, expedire, to recount from the beginning.*

ALTER, *tra, trum* (*genit.* commonly *altērius*, sometimes *altērius*), *adj.* 1) *The one of two (cf. alium), the other. Freq. in opp. to the subject acting = a fellow-man, another (in gen.); a. — a., the one — the other; in plur., if the reference be to a plur. subst. or to two parties. Often = oppositae, adversae: a. factio, pars, the adverse party. Sometimes one alter is wanting; sometimes hic, ille or a subst. is used in its stead.* 2) *As a numeral = secundus, the second: a. vicesimus dies, the twenty-second day. Hence: A) unus et (atque) a., unus alterque, a) the one and the other = two, dies — b) of an undefined number, one and another = several: B) alterum tantum, as much again: altero tanto major, as large again: C) with subst., to denote a complete similarity, a second: a. parvas, a. Verres; alter ego, my second self; a. idem, a second self.* 3) = *alteruter: non uterque sed alter; sine alteris vestrum*

ALTERCATIO, *ōnis, f.* [*altercor*]. 1) *A con-*

test in words, a dispute, altercation. 2) *In rhet., an altercation, an effort to embarrass one's opponent by interposing a great number of questions — v. Altercor 2.*

ALTERCATOR, *ōris, m.* [*altercor*]. *A disputant — v. Altercor 2.*

***ALTERCO**, (*Ter.*) } 1. *v. intr.* [*alter*]. 1)
ALTERCOR, *ātus, dep.* } *To carry on a strife*
in words, to dispute, to wrangle, cum aliquo; aa.
inter se. 2) *In rhet., to strive to embarrass one's*
opponent in a court of justice by putting a great
number of questions.

ALTERNE, *adv.* [*alternus*]. (*Lat.*) *Alternately.*

ALTERNO, *avi, ātum, i. v. tr. & intr.* (*Poet. & lat.*) *To do a thing alternately, to alternate, to interchange with something: a. vices; also a. cum re; (poet.) haec alternanti, etc., weighing these things one after the other.*

ALTERNUS, *a, um, adj.* [*alter*]. *One after another, by turns, alternate: a. pede terram quatere, of persons dancing (poet.); aa. trabes et saxa, alternating in a fixed order; aa. sermones = dialogue; aa. paene verbis, with almost every other word; a. metus = mutual fear; aa. versus, alternating song; but esp., freq. = in alternate hexameters and pentameters = elegiac; aa. iudices rejicere, of the rejection of a certain number of the judges appointed by the praetor, which privilege was granted alternately to the accuser and the accused. Hence, alternis (sc. viribus), adv., alternately, canere.*

ALTER-ŪTER, *alterutra, alterutrum* (*genit.* *alterutrinus*, etc. — both words are very rarely declined), *adj.* *One of two, either one (no matter which): ne a. alterutri praecooccupet.*

***ALTI-CINCTUS**, *a, um, adj.* (*Phædr.*) *High-girded.*

ALTILIS, *e, adj.* [*alo*]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) *Fattened, fat; hence, trop. (Pl.), dos a., a rich dowry. (Subst.) Altilis, is, f. (sc. avis), a fattened fowl.*

ALTINĀTES, *ium, m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Altinum.*

ALTINUM, *i, n.* [= 'Ἀλτινον]. *A town in the country of the Veneti, now Altino.*

ALTI-SŌNUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Poet.*) 1) *Sound- ing from on high = thundering, Jupiter.* 2) *Of a poet, high-sounding = sublime.*

ALTI-TŌNANS, *tis, adj.* (*poet.*) *Thundering from on high.*

ALTITŪDO, *inis, f.* [*altus*]. 1) *Height, montis.* 2) *Trop., height = sublimity, animi, fortunae.* 3) *Depth; hence, trop., a. animi, unfathomableness (of a man whose real disposition and sentiments are not easily found out); most freq. of a serenity that conceals the real disposition; sometimes involving also censure: secrecy, reserve.*

***ALTUSCULUS**, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of *altus*].
Rather high, calceamenta.

ALTĪ-VOLANS, tis, *adj.* (Poet.) Flying high.

ALTOR, ōris, m. [*alo*]. A nourisher.

ALTRINSECUS, *adv.* [*alter*]. (Pl.) On the other side.

ALTRIX, icis, *f.* [*alo*]. A (female) nourisher; in partic., terra a., mother-country, leonum, where lions dwell.

ALTRŌ-VORSUM, *adv.* (Pl.) On the other side.

ALTUM, i, n. [*altus*]. 1) A height, esp. (poet.) of heaven, in a., ex a. 2) A depth, esp. freq. = the deep sea, the deep: provehi in altum, jactari in alto.

ALTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*alo* = grown or become great by nourishment]. 1) Seen from below, high (cf. celsus, sublimis), mons, arbor, domus. Hence, *trop.* — a) = elevated, a. dignitatis gradus; a. animus, aiming high; Jupiter a., august, majestic — b) of the voice = clear, distinct, high. 2) Seen from above, deep, mare, vulnus, radix. Hence: A) of any thing intense — a) a. quies, somnus, a deep sleep, likewise silentium — b) = hidden, dissimulatio — c) = profound, unfathomable, animus (cf. altitudo 3): B) ex alto repetere (cf. alte), to begin far off, to go far back. 3) (Poet.) Of that which goes far back in time = ancient, gens.

ALUCINATIO, ōnis, *f.* [*alucino*]. Idle talk, chattering.

ALUCINOR, ātus, i. v. *intr.* (better than all. and hal.) [*alēo*]. *Trop.*, to wander in mind; hence, to talk idly or at random, to prate, to dream, aliquid; epistolae interdum a. debent, to pursue no definite train of thought, to leap from one subject to another.

ALUMEN, inis, n. Alumn.

ALUMNA, ae, *f.* — v. Alumnus.

ALUMNO, āvi, ātum, i. v. *tr.* (Lat.) To nourish, to bring up, to educate.

ALUMNUS, i, m., and **ALUMNA**, ae, *f.* [*alo*]. A foster-son, a foster-daughter, a pupil, alicujus; freq. (poet.) with the *genit.* of the place where a person was born or grew up: a. Italiae; a. regionum, a foster-child of the army, sutrinae tabernae, of the cobbler's stall; *trop.*, a. Platonis = scholar.

ALUNTINUS, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to Aluntium. Aluntini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Aluntium.

ALUNTIUM, ii, n. [= 'Αλυντιον]. A town in Sicily.

ALUTA, ae, *f.* [*alumen*]. 1) Alum-leather, a very soft and fine leather tanned by means of alum. 2) Of things made up of such leather: A) a shoe: B) a purse: C) a patch put on the face for ornament.

ALVEARIUM, ii, n. [*alveus*]. A bee-hive.

ALVEOLUS, i, m. [*dim.* of *alveus*]. A little tray.

ALVEUS, i, m. [*alvus*]. 1) A hollow, a cavity: vitiosae illicis a. Hence, 2) a tray, trough, any hollowed, tray-shaped vessel. 3) The hold of a ship; hence — a) = a small boat, a skiff — b) = a ship. 4) A gaming-board with an edge or border around it; hence = a game at dice. 5) A water-basin, bathing-tub. 6) (Poet. & lat.) The bed of a river. 7) A bee-hive.

ALVUS, i, f. The belly, abdomen (the stomach, considered as the duct for the conveyance of nourishment — cf. venter): purgare, exonerare a. = to purge. Hence: A) = the excrements; deicere alvum, to purge (prop., a. inferiorem, as alvum superiorem deicere denotes to vomit): B) = venter: C) = uterus, the womb.

ALYATTES, is or ei, m. [= 'Αλυαττης]. A king of Lydia, father of Croesus.

ALYZIA, ae, *f.* [= 'Αλυζία]. A town in Acarnania, now Porto Canello.

AMABILIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*amo*]. Amiable, lovely; carmen a., a pleasant, beautiful song.

AMABILITER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*amabilis*]. 1) Amiably. 2) Lovingly, a. in aliquem cogitare.

AMABILITAS, ātis, *f.* [*amabilis*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Amiableness, loveliness.

AMALTHEA, ae, *f.* [= 'Αμάλθεια]. 1) The goat which suckled Jupiter when a child, in Crete, or the nymph who nursed and watched over Jupiter. 2) A sibyl.

AMALTHEA, ae, *f.* } 1) Prob., a sanctuary
AMALTHEUM, i, n. } of Amalthea, near the villa of Atticus, in Epirus. 2) A similar sanctuary at Cicero's villa in Arpinum.

***AMANDATIO**, ōnis, *f.* [*amando*]. A sending away, a removing from one's self.

AMANDO, āvi, ātum, i. v. *tr.* To send away, to remove from one's self (with the access. idea of contempt or indignation), aliquem in ultimas terras.

AMANICUS, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to Amanus. Pylae Amanicae, the name of one of the passes between Syria and Cilicia.

AMANIENSES, ium, m. pl. The inhabitants of the mountain Amanus.

AMANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of *amo*]. 1) Loving, affectionate, fond of a person or thing: a. patriae; *subst.*, Amans, tis, m., a friend, alicujus, amantissimus tui, your very affectionate friend; *abs.* = a lover. 2) Of things, kind, friendly, verba.

AMANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*amans*]. Lovingly, kindly, in a friendly manner.

AMANTIA, ae, *f.* [= 'Αμαντία]. A town in Grecian Illyria.

AMANTIANI, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of Amantia.

AMANIENSIS, is, m. [a-manus]. (Lat.) A clerk, a secretary.

AMANUS, i, m. [= "Ἀμανός"]. A range of mountains (part of Taurus), separating Cilicia from Syria.

AMARACINUM, i, n. Oil or ointment of marjoram, a favourite perfume.

AMARACINUS, a, um, adj. [amaracus]. Of marjoram; oleum or unguentum a. = amara-cinum.

AMARACUM, i, n. } [= ἀμαράκων]. Mar-
AMARACUS, i, comm. } joram.

AMARANTUS, i, m. [= ἀμαράντος]. Amaranth.

AMARE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [amarus]. Bitterly; only trop. = harshly, offensively, in an acrimonious manner.

AMARITIES, ei, f. [amarus]. (Poet.) = Amaritudo l.

AMARITUDO, inis, f. [amarus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Bitterness, bitter taste. 2) Trop.: A) bitterness of mind or disposition, exasperation: B) offensiveness, disagreeableness, of a thing or person, carminum: C) harshness, vocis.

AMAROR, ōris, m. [amarus]. (Poet.) = Amaritudo l.

AMARUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Bitter, repugnant to the taste (opp. to dulcis — of acerbus), latex, sapor; also, improp. of smell, disagreeable, &c. 2) Trop., mostly poet.: A) disagreeable, adverse, calamitous; subet., Amara, ōrum, n. pl., adversity, bitterness: B) of the disposition, irritable, harsh, violent, mulier: C) of speech, sharp, biting, offensive.

AMARYNTHIS, idis, f. [= Ἀμαρύνθις]. A surname of Diana, from a small town Amarynthus [= Ἀμαρύνθες], in Euboea, where she had a temple.

AMASENUS, i, m. A river in Latium.

AMASIA, ae, f. [= Ἀμασία]. A town in Pontus, the birthplace of Strabo.

AMASIUNCULA, ae, f. } [dim. of amasius].

AMASIUNCULUS, i, m. } (Lat.) A mistress, a lover.

AMASIUS, ii, m. [amo]. (Poet. & lat.) A lover, a paramour.

AMASTRIACUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to Amastria.

AMASTRIANI, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of Amastria.

AMASTRIS, is, f. [= Ἀμαστρίς]. A town in Paphlagonia, now Amastro.

AMATA, ae, f. 1) The wife of King Latinus. 2) The name given to any vestal virgin, after she had been chosen by the pontifex maximus.

AMATHUS, untis, f. [= Ἀμαθούς]. A town in Cyprus, with a temple of Venus.

AMATHUSIA, ae, f. Of Amathus, a surname of Venus.

AMATHUSIACUS, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Amathus.

AMATIO, ōnis, f. [amo]. Love, a love-affair.

AMATOR, ōris, m. [amor]. A lover. 1) In a good sense, a friend, an admirer of a person or thing, sapientiae, urbis; a. meus. 2) In a bad sense, a paramour, lover, a. alicujus, and, in gen., without reference to the object of the passion, a voluptuary, one who is addicted to sensual love.

AMATORCULUS, i, m. [dim. of amator]. A (pitiful) lover.

AMATORIE, adv. [amatorius]. Amorously; epistola a. scripta, a love-letter.

AMATORIUM, i, n. [amatorius]. A philter, love-potion.

AMATORIUS, a, um, adj. [amator]. Pertaining to sensual love, amorous, gallant; (in a bad sense) sermo, voluptas.

AMATRIX, icis, f. [amo]. (Poet.) A (female) lover, a mistress, sweetheart.

AMAZON, ōnis, f. [= Ἀμαζών]. An Amazon. The Amazons were a mythical community of warlike women, who, according to the legend, dwelt on the northern coast of Asia Minor, on both sides of the river Thermodon, and made warlike expeditions westward, even as far as Greece.

AMAZONICUS, a, um, adj. [Amazon] [= Ἀμαζονιάς]. Amazonian.

AMAZONIS, idis, f. [= Ἀμαζονίς]. (Poet.) = Amazon.

AMAZONIUS, adj. [Amazon] [= Ἀμαζόνιος]. Amazonian. A. vir = Hippolytus, the son of an Amazon by Theseus.

AMBACTUS, i, m. [Celtic word]. A vassal, a dependant (upon a lord).

AMB (AM, AN) [ἀμφί]. An inseparable particle, which, in composition, signifies around, round about.

AMB-AD-ĒDO, ēdi, —, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) To eat around, uxoris dotem.

AMBAGES, um, f. pl. (of the sing. only the abl. ambago) [ambigo]. (Mostly poet. & lat.)

1) A roundabout way, a labyrinth, turnings, windings, tecti, itinerum. 2) Trop.: A) of speech — a) circumlocution, diffuseness, digression, evasion: mitte aa., renounce all evasions — b) (poet.) obscure and enigmatical language, enigma: B) transf. to actions, mysterious and enigmatical conduct: tacitae aa., symbolic actions; per aa., by means of a symbolic action.

AMBARRI, ōrum, m. pl. A tribe of Gaul, kindred to, and confederated with the Aeduians.

AMB-ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum, 3. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To eat or gnaw around, mensas, herbas.

AMBIANI, ōrum, m. pl. A people on the coast of Gallia Belgica.

AMB-IGO, —, —, 3. v. tr. & intr. [amb-ago]. Prop., to drive in two different directions; hence, 1) (Tac.) to hover, to go about or around a place, patriam. 2) To doubt or combat a thing, to be of a different or contrary opinion, to con-

tend, to dispute, de re, res ambigitur, there are two different opinions, there is a contest about a thing. Hence = to litigate, to dispute, in gen., esp. in court, cum aliquo. 3) *Intr.*, to waver, to hesitate, to be undecided, de re, quid faciendum sit.

AMBIGUE, *adv.* [ambiguus]. 1) Ambiguously, dicere. 2) In a wavering, indecisive manner: a. pugnatum est.

AMBIGUITAS, *ātis*, *f.* [ambiguus]. Ambiguity, double sense, nominis.

AMBIGUUS, a, um, *adj.* [ambigo]. Prop., driven to both sides; hence, 1) wavering between two, inclining to two sides: ambiguo inter marem et feminam sexu, of a hermaphrodite; aa. viri, of the Centaurs; Proteus a., the changing P., Sallamis, another, a second S.; ambiguus pudoris et metus (Tac.), wavering between shame and fear. 2) In gen., wavering, undecided: (Tac.) ambiguus futuri, undecided about the future, imperandi, whether he would command as emperor. 3) Uncertain, unreliable, wavering, fides, domus; res aa., critical circumstances; rex haud a., who was quite certain to become a king. 4) Of speech, &c., equivocal, obscure, ambiguous.

AMBIO, *ivi* & *ii*, *itum*, 4. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [ambio]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) In gen., to go around something: lunae cursus a. terram; hence (poet. & lat.) = to surround: mare a. terram; of an artist, a. oras auro, to border. 2) Usu., to go around and about for a certain purpose, esp. for the purpose of asking, seeking something, &c. (cf. ambulo, circumeo), and hence: A) tech. t., of those who sought office at Rome, to go around and solicit the votes of the citizens, to seek a person's favour and vote by attentions of every kind, to canvass for votes: a. populum, tribus, singulos ex senatu: B) (poet. & lat.) in gen., to solicit one for a thing, to petition, to implore, aliquem, deos; ambiuntur plurimum nuptiis, several fathers wish to give them their daughters in marriage: sometimes it is followed by a sentence as object, with ut, ne, that, &c., rarely by an infin.: C) (Pl.) a. magistratum, to seek after an office.

AMBITIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [ambio]. 1) The going about of candidates in Rome to canvass for votes, &c. (v. ambio), a soliciting of office (by just and lawful means — cf. ambitus): quid loquar de nostris aa., de cupiditate honorum. 2) A striving to please others, to obtain favour by attentions to them, by gratifying, flattering them, &c., an excessive desire of favour; a flattering, courting of the favour of the common people, &c.: ambitio re legata = without flattery; of judges = impartiality. 3) An immoderate desire of honour, ambition, vanity: a. mala; magna ambitio Platonem Syracusas deduxit, with a splendor calculated to create sensation. *4) (Lat.) = Urgent, submissive entreaty: aegre obtinere aliquid magna ambitio.

AMBITIOSE, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [ambitiosus]. 1) Ambitiously, from ambition. 2) With an immoderate desire to please or to obtain favour.

AMBITIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [ambitio]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) Going around, encompassing, embracing amnis a., with many windings; a. puella. 2) Desirous of pleasing, courting favour, obsequious, ambitious: ita est ambitiosus ut omnes quotidie persalutet; a. in aliquem, towards one, of a condescension originating in a desire to please; (poet.) esse a. pro aliquo, to intercede (with flattery) for one. 3) Of things and abstract ideas, ostentatious, vain, ambitious, calculated and planned to obtain favour and reputation: aa. rogationes, by which one would win the people, amicitiae, by which one seeks only favour and advantage. Hence, preces aa., urgent, insinuating; sententia a. (from desire of pleasing) partial; domus a., splendid, pulchritudo, showy; ornamenta aa., calculated for effect.

AMBITUS, *ūs*, *m.* [ambio]. 1) A moving around, a circular motion round a thing: luna currit brevior a. quam sol; trop., a. seculorum, revolution, expiration. 2) A circle, circumference, border: castra lato a., folia serrato a.; a. aedium = the space immediately around a house. 3) Trop.: A) in speech, circumlocution: facere multos aa. circa unam rem: B) a. verborum or only a. = a period. 4) The unlawful striving for posts of honour by bribery, &c. (cf. ambitio): accusare aliquem ambitus; effusae ambitus largitiones. 5) (Lat.) = ambitio, ostentation, vanity.

AMBIVĀRETI, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* A Gallic people in the neighbourhood of the Ambarri.

AMBIVĀRITI, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* A Gallic people on the Meuse (in the region of Breda).

AMBIVIUS (i, m.) **TURPIO**. A player at Rome, in the time of Terence, whose pieces he acted.

AMBO, ae, o, *adj. pl.* [ἀμφω]. Both (together, united — cf. uterque): a. fessi estis; diligo ambos.

AMBRĀCIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀμβρακία]. A town on the southern boundary of Epirus, now Arta.

AMBRĀCIAS, *ādis*, *adj.* (Poet.) Ambracian, terra.

AMBRĀCIENSIS, e, *adj.* Ambracian; subst., Ambracienses, *ium*, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Ambracia.

AMBRĀCIOTĒS, ae, *m.* [= Ἀμβρακιώτης]. A native of Ambracia.

AMBRĀCIUS, a, um, *adj.* Ambracian, esp. sinus, now the bay of Arta.

AMBRŌNES, um, *m. pl.* A Celtic tribe.

AMBRŌSIA, ae, *f.* [= ἀμβροσία — ambrosius]. (Poet.) Ambrosia. 1) = The food of the gods. 2) = An unguent used by the gods.

AMBRŌSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἀμβροσιος]. (Poet.) Pertaining to the gods, divine, comae.

AMBRYsus, i, f. [= Ἀμβρυς]. A town in Phocis, now Dystomo.

AMBUBAJA, ae, f. [a Syriac word]. (Poet. & lat.) A Syrian flute-player.

AMBULACRUM, i, n. [ambulo] = Ambulatio 2.

AMBULATIO, ōnis, f. [ambulo]. 1) A going back and forth, a walking, a walk. 2) A promenade, a walk in the neighbourhood of a house (usually set out with trees).

AMBULATORIUS, a, um, adj. [ambulo]. (Lat.) Moveable (as a tower, &c.).

AMBULO, āvi, ūtum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) Intr., To go about (without a definite purpose, mostly for pleasure and recreation — cf. ambio), to take a walk: milites ambulando bellum confecerunt, by mere walking, with comfortable marching. Hence: A) in gen. = to go, to travel, to betake one's self: quo ambulas tu? B) in partic., si recte ambulaverit is, if he has gone on as he ought; superbus ambulo, I step, stride proudly forth; (Com.) bene ambula, a safe journey to you! Nilus a. (lat.), flows. Also, with the distance gone over, a. tria millia passum. 2) Tr. (mostly poet.), with an acc. of that on which one goes: a. maria, to walk over the seas; a. viam, to travel a road.

AMB-ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3. v. tr. 1) To burn around, to scorch, to set on fire: ambustus tamen evasit. Hence, artus ambusti vi frigoris, chilled, denumbed with cold. 2) To burn up, to destroy by fire, corpora mortuorum. 3) Trop., part. ambustus = of one who escapes trouble or danger with impaired health, fortune, fame, &c.: qui collegae damnatione et sua prope ambustus evaserat.

***AMB-USTŪLATUS**, a, um, adj. (Pl.) Burned around.

AMELLUS, i, m. The star-wort.

AMENANUS, i, m. [Ἀμνῆνας]. A river in Sicily.

AMENANUS, a, um, adj. Pertaining to the river A., flumina.

A-MENS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. Out of one's senses, senseless, beside one's self (from passionate excitement — cf. insanus): a. errore, invidia; also, of abstract objects, a. consilium, furor.

AMENTATUS, a, um, adj. [amentum]. Furnished with a strap (for hurling), hasta; trop., to denote valid arguments.

AMENTIA, ae, f. [amens]. Madness, senselessness, a mad and passionate state of mind, senseless behavior.

AMENTUM, i, n. [ἄμτρον]. A strap, esp. one fastened to a missile weapon.

AMERIA, ae, f. A town in Umbria.

AMERINUS, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Ameria.

AMERIOLA, ae, f. A town in the territory of the Sabines.

AMES, Itis, m. A forked pole, on which a net was fastened for catching birds.

AMESTRATINUS, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Amestratus; subst., Amestratini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of A.

AMESTRATUS, i, f. [= Ἀμῆστρατος]. A town on the northern coast of Sicily, now Mistretta.

AMETHYSTINUS, a, um, adj. [amethystus]. Of the colour of amethyst; subst., Amethystina, ōrum, n. pl. (sc. vestimenta), garments of the colour of amethyst.

AMETHYSTUS, i, f. [= ἀμῆστος]. The amethyst, a precious stone of a violet colour.

***AMFLEXUS**, a, um, adj. [part. of the unusual amflecto]. Curved around, ora.

AMFRACTUS — v. Anfractus.

AMICA, ae, f. [amicus]. 1) A female friend. 2) A mistress, a concubine.

AMICE, adv. [amicus]. In a friendly manner; a. vitae, philanthropically.

AMICIO, Ieui or ixi (both only poet.), ictum, 4. v. tr. [am-jacio]. Prop., to throw around. 1) A. se or pass. amiciri, to throw around one's self, to clothe one's self (with an upper garment — cf. vestio): amictus pallio, togā. Hence — a) simulacrum amiciebatur veste, was clothed — b) amictus nube, enveloped (as with a garment). 2) Trop. (only pass.), loca amicta nive, covered with snow; arbor a. vitibus, clad with vine-branches; quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, is wrapped round with.

AMICITER, adv. (Pl.) = Amice.

AMICITIA, ae, f. [amicus]. Friendship: est mihi a. or sum in a. cum illo, I am in friendly relations with him, am his friend; contrahere, jungere, facere amicitiam, to form a friendship; freq. of nations or states = a treaty or league of friendship.

***AMICITIES**, ei, f. (Lucr.) = Amicitia.

AMICTUS, ūs, m. [amicio]. 1) A mode of dress, dress, clothing: imitari amictus alicujus; exoleverunt Graeci a. 2) An upper garment, a cloak, mantle (cf. vestis). 3) (Poet.) Trop. — a) a garment, in gen. — b) everything that envelops or surrounds an object: multus nebulae a., a thick envelopment of mist; coeli a., the air surrounding us.

AMICŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of amica]. A dear female friend, a mistress.

AMICŪLUM, i, n. [amicio] = Amictus 2.

AMICŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of amicus]. A dear friend.

AMICUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [amo]. Friendly, amicable, well-disposed, benevolent, homo, animus; homo mihi (but also meus, alicujus) amicissimus, my best friend; sus amica luto, that is fond of mud. Hence (poet.) — a) of things, favourable, advantageous, ventus, sidus — b) amicum mihi est, it is agreeable to me. Subst., Amicus, i, m., a friend a. alicujus, meus;

esp. in later writers, freq. aa. regis = courtiers, counsellors.

***Ā-MIGRO**, 1. v. intr. (doubtful read.). To depart from a place, to wander, Romam (found in the best MS., Liv. 1. 85).

ĀMINAEUS, } a, um, adj. [= 'Ἀμιναιος']. Pertaining to Aminaea, a region in the country of the Piceni, vites.

ĀMISIA, ae, f. } 1) A river in northern Germany. 2) A town at the mouth of the Ems, perhaps now Emden.

ĀMISSIO, ōnis, f. } [amitto]. A loss (of. ***ĀMISSUS**, ūs, n. } jactura).

ĀMISUS, i, f. [= 'Ἀμισος']. A town in Pontus, now Samsun.

ĀMITA, ae, f. An aunt (= a father's sister — cf. matertera).

ĀMITERNINUS, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Amiternum. Subst., Amiternini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Amiternum.

ĀMITERNUM, i, n. A very ancient town in the country of the Sabines, the birthplace of Sallust, now S. Vittorino.

ĀMITERNUS, a, um, adj. (poet.) = Amiterminus.

Ā-MITTO, īsi, issum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Ante-cl.) To send away from one's self, aliquem. 2) To let go or let slip from one's self, to dismiss: a. filium a se, hostem saucium e manibus, aliquem e conspectu, praedam ex oculis et manibus. Hence, trop., a. occasionem, tempus, to let pass by unimproved; a. fidem, to break one's word; sacramentum amittitur, becomes invalid, is annulled; a. spem, to give up. 3) To lose (so that a thing remains no longer in one's possession — cf. perdo): a. pecuniam; Decius amisit vitam at non perdidit, has lost his life, but has not thrown it away uselessly; a. litem, to lose a suit.

AMMON, ōnis, m. [= 'Ἀμμων']. A deity of Egypt and Lybia, worshipped afterwards in Greece and Rome as Zeus 'A., Jupiter Am., and represented as a ram, or as a man with a ram's head.

AMNESTIA, ae, f. [= ἀμνηστία]. An amnesty (pure Latin, oblivio).

***AMNICŌLA**, ae, m. [amnis-colo]. Growing by a river, salix.

AMNICŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of amnis]. A little river, a rivulet.

AMNIS, is, m. 1) A stream, a broad and deep river (cf. fluvius); (poet.) of all running waters, esp. such as flow rapidly = a river; secundo, adverso a., down stream, up stream. 2) (Poet.) = Water, liquid, in gen.

AMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To love (with the fundamental idea of affection and passion — cf. diligo): a. uxorem, filium, patriam; a. litteras, otium, to be fond of. Esp., freq. of love between persons of different sexes (in a good as well as in a bad sense); hence abs., filius meus

amat, has a love-affair, has fallen in love with a maid. In partio.: A) (Com.) Ita (sic) me di (bene) ament or amabunt, so help me God! mea, assuredly! (usually followed by ut, etc.); also, as a salutation: dii te ament, God bless thee! B) (colloq.) amo te de (in) illa re, I am much obliged to you for it, under many obligations to you; also, a. te, quod illud fecisti: a. amorem tuum, I rejoice in your love: C) (colloq.) amabo te, Pray, be so good! sometimes followed by ut or ne: D) (mostly poet. & lat.) = to be accused, aliquid facere; also = to wish, to like: ira hoc fieri amat, wishes such a thing to be done.

ĀMOENE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [amoenus]. (Lat.) Delightfully, sweetly.

ĀMOENITAS, ātis, f. [amoenus]. 1) Of places, natural beauty, beautiful and charming situation, litorum. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Pleasantness: a. vitae, a pleasant, luxurious life. 3) As a caressing address (Pl.), mea a., my sweet.

***ĀMOENTER**, adv. = Amoene.

ĀMOENUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Freq., of place, charming, delightful (object, in and of itself — cf. dulcis: latebrae dd., which seem beautiful to a person, aa., which really are so), locus, ora. 2) (Mostly lat.) Of other things, pleasant, agreeable, ingenium, fructus; cultus amoenior, a too showy dress.

Ā-MŌLIOR, itus, 4. v. dep. tr. 1) To move or carry away, to put away, to remove (with effort and trouble), aliquem, omnia e medio; a. se, to betake one's self away, to be off. 2) Trop., a. periculum, to avert; a. nomen alioquius, to pass over, to make no reference to; a. crimen, to refuse, to rebut.

ĀMŌLITIO, ōnis, f. [amolior]. A removing, infantis.

ĀMŌMUM, i, n. [= ἄμμορον]. An aromatic plant, from which balsam was prepared.

ĀMOR, ōris, m. [amo]. 1) Love (the subst. of the verb 'amo,' the fundamental meaning of which is also that of amor — cf. caritas): a. in (erga) me; a. patriae, litterarum. Esp. of love between persons of different sexes (in a good as well as a bad sense); also, in the plur., est mihi in amoribus or amore, I love him. Hence: A) = the beloved object, Roscius amores tui; addicere amores suos, to adjudge the beloved one to another as his property: B) personified = the god of love. 2) Trop., a strong desire, lust, longing for something: a. habendi; (poet.) amor est cognoscere, I have a wish to learn. 3) A means of producing love = hippomanes, q. v.

***ĀMŌRĀBUNDUS**, a, um, adj. [amo]. Amorous, mulier.

ĀMORGUS, i, f. [= Ἀμωργος]. One of the Sporades, in the Archipelago, now Amorgo or Morgo.

ĀMŌTIO, ōnis, f. [amoveo]. A removal, doloris.

Α-ΜΩΕΟ, *mōvi, mōtum*, 2. *v. tr.* To move or take away, to remove (often of things that are disagreeable or troublesome): a. aliquem ex aliquo loco, scripta Livii ex bibliothecis; a. se, to betake one's self away, to withdraw; (poet.) a. boves, to steal; (lat.) a. aliquem in insulam, to banish. Hence, *trop.*, a. socrdiam ex pectore, metum, molestiam, to remove; culpam a. se, to clear one's self of; a. sensum doloris a sententia dicenda, not to suffer to exert influence upon the judgment; quod aetas amoveat (Lucr.), takes away with itself.

AMPĒLUS, *i, m.* [= 'Ἀμπῆλος, 'a vine']. A youth beloved by Bacchus.

AMPĒLUSIA, *ae, f.* [= 'Ἀμπέλους']. A promontory and town in Mauretania.

AMPHIARĀEUS, *a, um, adj.* Amphiaræan, pertaining to Amphiaræus.

AMPHIARĀIDES, *ae, m.* A descendant of Amphiaræus = Alcmaeon.

AMPHIARĀUS, *i, m.* [= 'Ἀμφιδραός']. A son of Oicles and Hypermnestra, the husband of Eriphyle, the father of Alcmaeon and Amphilocheus, and also a seer and interpreter of dreams, at Argos. In the expedition of the Seven against Thebes, he was swallowed up by the earth.

AMPHIBŌLIA, *ae, f.* [= 'Ἀμφιβολία']. In rhet., ambiguity.

AMPHIBRĀCHYS, *ŷos, m.* [= 'ἀμφιβραχὺς']. The amphibrach (- - -), a poetic foot.

AMPHICTYŌNES, *um, m. pl.* [= 'Ἀμφικτύωνες']. Associations of Greek states for religious rather than for political purposes, the Amphictyons; the most important of them were the association at Delphi and that at Thermopylae.

AMPHIDĀMAS, *antis, m.* [= 'Ἀμφιδάμας']. One of the Argonauts, son of Aleus, from Arcadia.

AMPHILŌCHI, *orum, m. pl.* [= 'Ἀμφιλοχοί']. The inhabitants of Amphilochia.

AMPHILŌCHIA, *ae, f.* [= 'Ἀμφιλοχία']. A small province in Acarnania.

AMPHILŌCHIUS, *a, um, adj.* Amphilocheian. Argos Amphilochium [= 'Ἀργὸς τὸ Ἀμφιλοχικόν'], the capital of Amphilochia.

AMPHILŌCHUS, *i, m.* [= 'Ἀμφιλοχὺς']. A son of Amphiaræus, and founder of Greek cities on the coast of Cilicia.

AMPHIMĀCER, *cri, m.* [= 'Ἀμφιμακρὸς']. The amphimacer (- - -), a poetic foot.

AMPHINŌMUS, *i, m.* [= 'Ἀμφινόμος']. A youth who, with his brother Anapis, bore his parents through the fire of Mount Etna.

AMPHION, *onis, m.* [= 'Ἀμφίων']. A son of Jupiter and Antiope, brother of Zeithus, and husband of Niobe. When he built the citadel of Thebes, the rocks and trees followed, of their own accord, the magical tones of his lyre. He committed suicide, after his own and Niobe's children had been killed by Apollo and Diana.

AMPHIŌNIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Amphion]. Amphionia.

AMPHIPŌLIS, *is, f.* [= 'Ἀμφίπολις']. A town in Macedonia, now Emboli.

AMPHIPŌLITĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* Pertaining to Amphipolis.

AMPHISSA, *ae, f.* [= 'Ἀμφισσα']. The chief town in Locri Ozolae.

AMPHISSIUS, *a, um, adj.* Pertaining to Amphissa.

AMPHISSUS, *i, m.* [= 'Ἀμφισσός']. A son of Apollo and Dryope, builder of the town Ceta.

AMPHITHEĀTRUM, *i, n.* [= 'ἀμφιθέατρον']. An amphitheatre, a circular building for the combats of gladiators and animals, with seats rising like terraces.

AMPHITRITE, *es, f.* [= 'Ἀμφιτρίτη']. A daughter of Nereus, wife of Neptune, and goddess of the sea.

AMPHITRYO, *onis, f.* [= 'Ἀμφιτρίτων']. A son of Alceus, king of Tiryns, and husband of Alcmene, who had by him Iphicles, and Hercules by Jupiter.

AMPHITRYONIĀDES, *ae, m.* [= 'Ἀμφιτρυωνιάδης']. A descendant of Amphitryo = Hercules.

AMPHŌRA, *ae, f.* [= 'ἀμφορεύς']. 1) A vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles, for preserving wine, &c., a jar, a jug. 2) A measure: A) for liquids = 2 urnae or 8 congi; hence, about = 24 quarts, 6 gallons: B) of the capacity of a ship (an 'a.' weighing about 80 pounds).

AMPHRYSIUS, *a, um, adj.* Pertaining to Amphrysus, vates A. = the Sibyl.

AMPHRYSUS, *i, m.* [= 'Ἀμφρύσιος']. A river in Thessaly, near which Apollo is said to have fed the flocks of King Admetus.

AMPLE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [amplius]. 1) Copiously, abundantly. 2) Splendidly, magnificently. — N. B. For the comp. 'amplius' a. bel.

AM-PECTOR, *plexus sum, 3. v. dep. tr.* Prop., to twine around a thing. 1) To elasp round, to embrace, to encompass (not so strong as 'complector'), aliquem. In partic., a. aliquem or aliquid amore, benevolentia, etc., to embrace one with love or good-will, and hence merely a. = to love, to value, to care for: a. artem, to study an art; a. rempublicam, to interest one's self for the state. 2) To surround, to encircle, to encompass: a. locum munimento; murus a. urbem. Hence, *trop.*: A) to comprehend with the mind = to understand, to consider, to weigh: a. aliquid consilio, cogitationem toto pectore: B) to comprehend, argumentum verbis, omnes res per scripturam: C) to include a thing in a name, to comprehend: a. aliquid virtutis nomine; sententia illa omnes crudelitates amplectitur.

AMPLEXO, *avi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* } *intens. form*
AMPLEXOR, *ātus sum, 1. dep.* } of amplector, q. v., used both properly and *trop.*

AMPLEXUS, *ūs, m.* [amplector]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) An encircling, a surrounding

a. g., of a serpent, of a sea that surrounds the earth. 2) An embrace: dare a.; petere aliquem amplexu, to attempt to embrace a person.

AMPLIATIO, ōnis, f. [amplio]. A deferring of the decision of a judge — v. Amplio 2.

AMPLIFICATIO, ōnis, f. [amplifico]. An enlarging; an increasing, pecuniae; esp. in rhet., an amplification.

AMPLIFICATOR, ōris, m. [amplifico]. An amplifier, enlarger, dignitatis tuae.

AMPLIFICE, adv. [amplificus]. (Poet.) Splendidly.

AMPLIFICO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [amplifico]. To widen, to enlarge, to augment, to extend, urbem, auctoritatem; a. sonum, to strengthen; a. aliquem honore, to augment the honour of one. Esp. of an orator, a. rem = to place in a clearer light, to make very prominent (as well in order to praise as to blame a thing).

AMPLIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [amplus]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To widen, to enlarge, to extend. 2) T. t., of a judge, to defer a decision to another time (which the praetor expressed by the word 'amplius,' q. v.), to delay, to adjourn: a. aliquem or causam alicujus.

AMPLITER = Ample.

AMPLITUDO, inis, f. [amplus]. 1) Wide-ness, wide extent, largeness, urbis, simulacri. 2) Trop.: A) greatness = grandeur, sublimity, animi, rerum gestarum; B) reputation, dignity: splendor et a., in illo est summa a.; a. orationis, dignity and copiousness.

AMPLIUS, comp. of the adv. 'ample,' is used substantively, esp. of extension in space and time = more, farther, longer, particularly in connexion with a number (— the different constructions occurring here are explained in the grammar): a. sunt sex menses, it is more than six months; duas a. horas ibi fuit, longer than two hours; a. horis quatuor pugnabant; also, a. quam tres iudices; freq. with a negation, duo haud a. millia; non a., no longer. Hence: A) quid a., what further? alia a. = besides, more, moreover: B) nihil a., only this, nothing further; in later writers, freq. nihil a. quam, nec quidquam a. quam, elliptically, without a verb = only, but: illum nihil a. quam monuit, he only admonished him (did nothing else but admonish him); nec quidquam a. quam muscas captavit, did nothing but catch flies: C) tech. t., in the language of law — a) non (nihil) a. petere, not to demand any thing more, to make no further claim: b) 'amplius' pronounciare (by the judge), to delay a decision because the case is not yet clear to him — v. Amplio 2.

AMPLUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Wide, spacious, large, domus, res; (poet.) ter a., three-bodied. 2) Much, great, considerable, ample, divitiae, pecuniā, dona; aa. negotia, tedious; hence, amplius, more; a. obsidum, more

hostages. Hence — a) (poet.) = strong, violent, morbus, ira, spes — b) of an orator, orator a., who speaks with dignity and copiousness. 3) Trop. (to denote the manner in which something appears to others): A) of things, splendid, magnificent, glorious, res gestae, triumphus, funus; amplum mihi est, it is honourable to me: B) of persons, illustrious, honourable, renowned, distinguished, homo, familia, genus; amplissimus ordo, of the senate, and likewise often as a title of honour in public life.

AMPULLA, ae, f. A vessel for holding wine (and sometimes ointment), having two handles, a narrow neck, and made wide and swelling in the middle, a flask, a jar. *Trop. (poet.), affected and bombastic language.

AMPULLARIUS, ii, m. [ampulla]. (Pl.) A flaskmaker.

*AMPULLOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [ampulla]. To make use of bombastic and affected language.

AMPUTATIO, ōnis, f. [amputo]. A cutting off, lopping of twigs, sarmentorum.

AM-PŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To cut off, to cut around, ramos. Hence: A) in gen., to cut off, manus; humeros, to amputate; caput, to behead: B) trop. = to take away, to remove, errorem. 2) To lop, vitem. Hence, trop., a. colloquia, to shorten; numerum legionum, to diminish; amputata loqui, in abrupt sentences.

AMPYCIDES, ae, m. A son of Ampycus = Mopsus.

AMPYCUS, i, m. [= Ἀμύκος]. 1) A son of Jupiter, and priest of Ceres. 2) One of the Lapithae, son of Pelias, and father of the seer Mopsus.

AMPYX, ŷcis, m. [= Ἀμύξ]. 1) A companion of Phineus, changed with him into stone by Perseus. 2) One of the Lapithae.

AMSANCTUS, i, m. A lake in the country of the Hirpini, famous for its pestiferous exhalations, now Lago d'Ansante.

AMULETUM, i, n. An amulet, a talisman, or sympathetic preservative against sickness and other evils.

AMULIUS, ii, m. Brother of Numitor, and king of Alba.

AMURCA, ae, f. [= ἀμύρρα]. (Poet. & lat.) The scum of oil, the watery liquid that flows out in pressing oil.

AMUSSIS, is, f. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A ruler, a carpenters and masons' rule. Hence, ad a., and written in one word, as an adv., adamussim or examussim, exactly, accurately.

AMUSSITATUS, a, um, adj. (Pl.) Made according to rule, made accurately, indoles.

AMYCLAE, ārum, f. pl. [= Ἀμύκλαι]. 1) A town in Laconia, the birthplace of the Dioscuri, also of Helen and Clytemnestra. 2) An ancient town in Latium: tacitae A., because the conquest of the town was occasioned by a law forbidding any one to speak of the approach of an enemy.

AMYCLAEUS, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to Amyclae (in Laconia).

AMYCLIDES, ae, m. A (male) descendant of Amyclae, the builder of Amyclae 1, i. e., his son Hyacinthus.

AMYCUS, i, m. [= 'Ἀμυκος']. 1) A son of Neptune, king of the Bebrycians, in Bithynia. When the Argonauts landed on his shores, he challenged the strongest of them to a pugilistic encounter, and was slain by Polydeuces. 2) A centaur.

AMYDON, ōnis, f. [= 'Ἀμυδών']. A town in Macedonia.

AMYGDALUM, i, n. [= 'ἀμυγδαλον']. An almond.

AMYMONE, ēs, f. [= 'Ἀμυμώνη']. 1) A daughter of Danaus, beloved by Neptune, who, for her sake, caused a new fountain to spring from the earth. 2) The fountain A., near Argos.

AMYMONIUS, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to the fountain Amymone.

AMYNANDER, dri, m. [= 'Ἀμύνανδρος']. A king of the Athamones, and an ally of the Romans in their war against Philip of Macedonia.

AMYNAS, ae, m. [= 'Ἀμυντας']. The name of several Macedonian kings.

AMYNIADES, ae, m. [= 'Ἀμυνιάδης']. A son of Amyntas, i. e., Philip, of Macedonia.

AMYNTOR, ōris, m. [= 'Ἀμύντωρ']. A king of the Dolopians, and father of Phœnix.

AMYNTORIDES, ae, m. [= 'Ἀμυντορίδης']. A son of Amyntor = Phœnix.

AMYSTIS, idis, f. [= 'Ἀμυστις']. A long draught, the emptying of a cup at once (a term denoting eager drinking).

AMYTHAON, ōnis, m. [= 'Ἀμυθάων']. The father of Melampus.

AMYTHAONIUS, a, um, *adj.* Descended from Amythaon.

AN, *conj.* 1) Prop. belongs to the second member of the sentence in which it is used; in disjunctive interrogations, at the beginning of the second (or third, &c.) sentence, in both direct and indirect discourse — or: utrum superbiam ejus primum memorem an crudelitatem? Vosne L. Domitium an L. Domitius vos deseruit? sortientur an non, or not? nescio, gratulerne tibi an timeam; the poets sometimes have 'an — an' in both members of a sentence.

2) When the first part of a disjunctive interrogation is not expressed (which is often the case), but is left to be supplied from the context, 'an' begins the interrogative sentence — or, or rather, even: De. Credam ego istuc, si esse te hilarum videro. Ar. An tu esse me tristem putas? (where 'nonne me hilarum vides' is implied); an hoc non dixisti? an me haec dicturum fuisse censes, or do you think that I would say such things? Freq. in double

questions, which also contain an argumentative conclusion: an vero P. Scipio Tib. Gracchum privatus interfecit, Catilinam vero nos consules perferemus?

3) After haud scio, nescio, dubito (dubium or incertum est), sometimes too after other expressions of doubt and uncertainty — whether not, so that the entire phrase den. a conjecture that something may be so = perhaps: nescio an melius patientiam dicere possim, I might better, perhaps, say patience; dubito an Venusiam tendam, whether I should not hasten to V.; dubito an turpe non sit, perhaps it is not base; haud scio an ne opus quidem sit, perhaps it is not even necessary; (poet. & lat.) in dependent questions = num, whether, whether or not: nescio an profecturus sim, whether I shall go or not; opus nescio an superabile, magnum certe, a work, of which I do not know whether it is practicable, at all events, a difficult one; hence the later writers often have 'nescio an ullus, quidquam' where Cicero has 'an nullus, nihil.'

4) Sometimes it is used elliptically, without an expression of asking or doubting, to denote uncertainty, and a wavering between two ideas: quum ei Simonides, an quis alius, polliceretur (the sentence begins affirmatively, but 'a. q. a.' is inserted), or was it, perhaps, some one else? So, esp. in the later writers, an = sive, vel, and in connexion with the former particle: sive fatali recordia, an — ratus, or because he thought.

ANACES, um, m. pl. [= 'ἄνακες, instead of ἀνακτες']. The rulers, a name of the Dioscuri.

ANACHARSIS, idis, m. [= 'Ἀναχάρσις']. A Scythian, who, in the time of Solon, made a journey through Greece.

*ANACLINTERIUM, ii, n. [= 'ἀνακλιντήριον']. A cushion for leaning upon.

ANACREON, ontis, m. [= 'Ἀνακρέων']. A famous Greek lyric poet, born 559 B. C.

ANACREONTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= 'Ἀνακρεόντιος']. Pertaining to Anacreon.

ANACTORIUM, ii, n. [= 'Ἀνακτόριον']. A promontory on the Ambracian bay.

ANADĒMA, ātis, n. [= 'ἀνάδημα']. A head-band, fillet.

ANAGNIA, ae, f. [= 'Ἀναγρία']. An old town in Latium, the capital of the Hernici.

ANAGNINUM, i, n. A country-seat near Anagnia.

ANAGNINUS, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to Anagnia. Subst., Anagnini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Anagnia.

ANAGNOSTES, ae, m. [= 'Ἀναγνώστης']. A reader. Among the Romans, the anagn. was a slave.

ANALECTA, ae, m. [= 'ἀναλεκτάς']. The collector of the crumbs, a slave who had to clear away the crumbs and fragments of a meal.

***ANALECTRIS**, *Idis*, *f.* [*ἀναλεκτρος*]. (Poet., doubtf. reading.) A little cushion or pad for the shoulders.

ANALŌGIA, *ae*, *f.* [= *ἀναλογία*]. (Lat.) Analogy; (gram. term) similarity, conformity in the formation of words, in the style, &c. 'Liber de Analogia,' a work written by Jul. Cæsar.

ANALŌGICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*ἀναλογικός*]. Pertaining to analogy: libri analogici, on analogy.

ANANCAEUM, *i*, *n.* [= *ἀναγκαιον*, 'that which is necessary']. A large drinking cup, that had to be emptied, for a wager, at a single draught.

ANĀPAESTUM, *i*, *n.* [anapestus]. A poem in anapestic verse.

ANĀPAESTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*ἀνὰ παῖστος*, prop. 'struck back']. Pes a., a metrical foot, the anapest = (- - -). Subst., Anapaestus, *i*, *m.*, an anapest.

ANĀPHE, *ēs*, *f.* [= *Ἀνάφη*]. One of the Sporades, now Nansi.

ANĀPIS, *is*, } *m.* [= *Ἀναπες*]. 1) A Sicilian river in Sicily, falling into the Gulf of Syracuse, now Anapo.

ANARTES, *um*, *m. pl.* A people of Dacia.

ANAS, *ae*, *m.* A river in Spain, now Guadiana.

ANAS, *ētis*, *f.* A duck.

ANĀTICŪLA, *ae*, *f.* [*dim.* of *anas*]. (Pl.) A duckling; trop., as an expression of fondness, my duck!

ANĀTINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [anas]. Of or belonging to ducks.

ANĀTŌCISMUS, *i*, *m.* [= *ἀνατοκισμός*]. Interest upon interest, compound interest.

ANAXĀGŌRAS, *ae*, *m.* [= *Ἀναξαγόρας*]. A Greek philosopher of the Ionian school, and friend of Pericles — lived about 500 B. C.

ANAXARCHUS, *i*, *m.* [= *Ἀναξαρχος*]. A Greek philosopher of Abdera, a follower of Democritus, and a contemporary of Alexander the Great.

ANAXĀRĒTE, *ēs*, *f.* [= *Ἀναξαρτή*]. A Grecian maiden, who, for her prudishness, was changed into a stone.

ANAXILĀUS, *i*, *m.* [= *Ἀναξίλαος*]. A ruler of Rhegium, and founder of Messina, in Sicily.

ANAXIMANDER, *dri*, *m.* [= *Ἀναξίμανδρος*]. A Greek philosopher of the Ionian school, who lived about 560 B. C.

ANAXIMĒNES, *is*, [= *Ἀναξίμενης*]. A Greek philosopher of the Ionian school, and pupil of Anaximander — lived about 560 B. C.

ANCAEUS, *i*, *m.* [= *Ἀγκαιός*]. An Arcadian, and one of the Argonauts, who was slain by the Calydonian boar.

ANCEPS, *cipitis*, *adj.* [am-caput]. 1) (Poet.) Having two heads, Janus; trop., of a mountain, having two peaks. 2) Extended to two different sides, two-sided; hence, often translated by two-fold, double, &c. (cf. duplex): a securis, two-

edged; bestiae aa., of a twofold nature, amphibious; proelium, pugna, acies a., a battle, &c., on two sides, at two different points; periculum, terror a., proceeding from two different sides; tela aa., hurled from both sides; munimenta aa., facing in two different directions. 3) Trop.: A) undecided, uncertain, dubious, fortuna, casus; ancipiti Marte pugnare, so that the victory is undecided; likewise, proelium a.: B) insecure, untrustworthy: C) ambiguous, equivocal, oraculum; sententia, jus, that may be interpreted to the advantage of either party: D) critical, dangerous, perilous, via, locus; esse in ancipiti, in a critical situation.

ANCHĀRIĀNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Pertaining to Ancharius.

ANCHĀRIUS, *i*, *m.* A Roman family name.

ANCHĒMŌLUS, *i*, *m.* Son of Rhoetus, and king of the Marubii.

ANCHIĀLOS, *i*, *f.* [= *Ἀγχιάλος*]. A small town in Thrace, on the Pontus Euxinus, now Akiali.

ANCHISES, *ae*, *m.* [= *Ἀγχίσις*]. A son of Capys and Themis (daughter of the Trojan king Ilus). He had, by Venus, Æneas, with whom he fled, after the downfall of Troy, as far as Sicily, where he died.

ANCHISEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [= *Ἀγχίσιος*]. Pertaining to Anchises.

ANCHISIĀDES, *ae*, *m.* [= *Ἀγχισιάδης*]. A son of Anchises = Æneas.

ANCILE, *is*, *n.* A small, oval shield, which was said to have fallen from heaven, in the reign of Numa, and which was afterwards preserved, at Rome, as a sacred relic, together with eleven others made like it.

ANCILLA, *ae*, *f.* [*dim.* of the obsolete ancula, from the verb anclo, 'to serve' — cf. exanclo]. A maid-servant, a handmaid, a female slave.

ANCILLĀRIŌLUS, *i*, *m.* [ancilla]. (Poet. & lat.). One who runs after maid-servants.

ANCILLĀRIS, *e*, *adj.* [ancilla]. Relating to female servants, slavish, artificium.

ANCILLŪLA, *ae*, *f.* [*dim.* of ancilla]. A young maid-servant or handmaid.

ANCIPE (Pl.), obsolete form, instead of Anceps.

***ANCISUS**, *part.* of the unusual verb ancido [am-caedo]. (Lucr.) Cut around.

ANCON, *ōnis*, } *f.* [= *Ἀγκών*]. A town in Italy, on the Adriatic sea — still Ancona.

ANCONTĀNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Pertaining to Ancona.

ANCŌRA, *ae*, *f.* [= *ἄγκυρα*]. An anchor. ancoram jacere, to cast, tollere, to weigh; in ancoris consistere (navem tenere), ad a. stare, to lie at anchor.

ANCŌRALE, *is*, *n.* [ancora]. A cable.

ANCUS (MARCUS) — v. Marcius.

ANCYRA, *ae, f.* [= *Ἀγκυρα*]. *The capital of Galatia, now Angora.*

ANCYRANUS, *a, um, adj.* *Pertaining to Ancyra; hence, monumentum Ancyranum, a summary of the most important deeds and undertakings of the Emperor Augustus: a copy of the 'Index rerum gestarum' that was added to his testament.*

ANDĀBĀTA, *ae, m.* *A kind of gladiator, whose helmet had no opening before the eyes, and who therefore fought blindfolded.*

ANDĀNIA, *ae, f.* [= *Ἀνδανία*]. *A town in Messenia, now Andorossa.*

ANDĒĀVI, *ōrum, m. pl.* *A Gallic tribe, on the Lower Loire, with a capital of the same name—now Angers. Cæsar calls them 'Andes.'*

ANDES, *ium, m. pl.* 1) *A village near Mantua, the birthplace of Virgil.* 2) [= *Andegavi*, *q. v.*]
ANDRAEMON, *ōnis, m.* [= *Ἀνδραμῶν*]. 1) *The husband of Dryope, and father of Amphissus.* 2) *A king of Calydon, the father of Thoas.*

ANDRIA, *ae, f.* [= *Ἀνδρία*]. *The Maid of Andros (a play written by Menander, and translated into Latin by Terence).*

ANDRISCUS, *i, m.* [= *Ἀνδρίσκος*]. *A slave who pretended to be a son of the Macedonian king Perseus, and waged war against the Romans, until he was taken captive and carried to Rome in triumph.*

ANDRIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Pertaining to or born at Andros.*

ANDROCLUS, *i, m.* [= *Ἀνδρόκλος*]. *A slave, recognized and saved from death by a lion with which he had lived in the desert.*

ANDROGEON = Androgeus.

ANDRŌGEONEUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *Ἀνδρῳγεωνεύς*]. *Pertaining to Androgeos.*

ANDRŌGEOS, } *i, m.* [= *Ἀνδρόγεως*]. *A son*
ANDRŌGEUS, } *of Minos and Pasiphaë, who was murdered at Athens.*

ANDRŌGYNES, *is, comm.* [= *Ἀνδρῳγύνης*]. 1) = *Androgynus.* 2) *A heroic woman.*

ANDRŌGYNUS, *i, m.* [= *Ἀνδρῳγύνης*]. *A hermaphrodite.*

ANDRŌMĀCHA, } *ae, f.* [= *Ἀνδρομάχη*]. *A*
ANDRŌMĀCHE, } *daughter of Ætión, and wife of Hector, after whose death she became the captive of Pyrrhus, and was by him married to Helenus, the brother of Hector.*

ANDRŌMĒDA, *ae, f.* [= *Ἀνδρόπεδον*]. *A*
ANDRŌMĒDE, *es, f.* } *daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and of Cassiopeia. Being exposed to the assaults of a sea-monster, she was rescued by Perseus.*

ANDRON, *ōnis, m.* *An entry. (The Greek ἀνδρῶν denotes 'that part of the house where the men resided and dined.')*

ANDRŌNICUS, *i, m.* [= *Ἀνδρόνικος*]. *A (Greek) proper name; thus, esp., T. Livius A., who was taken captive at the conquest of Ta-*

rentum, and became the slave of a certain Lāvry—he was the first dramatic poet among the Romans.

ANDRŌPHĀGI, *ōrum, m. pl.* [= *Ἀνδρόφάγαι*]. *Man-eaters—v. Anthropophagi.*

ANDROS, } *i. f.* [= *Ἀνδρος*]. *The most north-*
ANDRUS, } *ern of the Cyclades, now Andri.*

ANELLUS, *i, m.* [*dim.* of *anulus*]. (*Pl.*) *A little ring.*

ĀNĒMŪRIUM, *ii, n.* *A promontory and town in Cilicia, now Anemur.*

ĀNĒTHUM, *i, n.* [= *ἄνθος*]. *A fragrant plant, dill.*

ANFRACTUS, *us, m.* [*am-frango*]. *A recurving, a bending up or back, esp., freq. of the windings of a road, &c., viarum, montium; a. annuus or solis, annual revolution: A) of discourse, digression, diffuseness, circuitio et a.: B) of legal affairs, quibbling, cavilling.*

ANGELLUS, *i, m.* [*dim.* of *angulus*]. *A little corner.*

*ANGĒLUS, *i, m.* [= *ἄγγελος*]. *A messenger (doubtful reading).*

ANGINA, *ae, f.* [*ango*]. (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) *The quinsy.*

ANGİPORTUM, *i, n.* } [*ango-portus*]. *A*
ANGİPORTUS, *us, m.* } *small and narrow lane, an alley.*

ANGİTĪA, *ae, f.* *According to Virgil, a sister of Medea and Circe, worshipped by the Marsi.*

ANGLI, *ōrum, m. pl.* *A people of Lower Germany.*

ANGO, *nxi (rar.), —, 3. v. tr.* [*ἄγω*]. 1) (*Poet.*) *To press together, esp. of the throat, to choke.* 2) *To oppress one's heart, to alarm, to trouble, to disquiet, aliquem, animum alicujus; esp. angere se animi (Pl.) or more freq. angī, to feel anguish, to trouble one's self, aliqua re or de aliqua re, on account of any thing; also, with a dependent interrogation, an acc. and inf. and with the conj. quod.*

ANGOR, *ōris, m.* [*ango*]. 1) *A contraction, compression of the throat: occupat fauces a., the quinsy; aestus et a., tormenting heat.* 2) *Trop., anguish, pro aliquo; confici angoribus, to be consumed with indignation, grief.*

ANGRIVĀRII, *ōrum, m. pl.* *A people of Germany, near the Teutoburg Forest.*

ANGUICŌMUS, *a, um, adj.* [*anguis-coma*]. (*Poet.*) *Having snaky hair, snake-haired.*

ANGUICŪLUS, *i, m.* [*dim.* of *anguis*]. *A small serpent.*

ANGUİFER, *fēra, fērum, adj.* [*anguis-fero*]. (*Poet.*) *Serpent-bearing.*

ANGUİGĒNA, *ae, m.* [*anguis-gigno*]. (*Poet.*) *Engendered of snakes.*

ANGUİLLA, *ae, f.* [*anguis*]. *An eel.*

ANGUİMĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* [*anguis-manus*]. (*Lucr.*) *Having serpent-arms (of the elephant, on account of the flexibility of his trunk)*

ANGUINEUS, } a, um, *adj.* [anguis]. *Of or*
ANGUINUS, } *pertaining to a snake, snakey.*

*ANGUIPES, *edis, adj.* [anguis-pes]. (Poet.)
Serpent-footed.

ANGUIS, *is, m. & f.* A serpent, a snake; as
a constellation — a) = Draco, the Dragon — b)
= Hydra, the water-serpent.

ANGUITENENS, *tis, m.* [anguis-tenens].
(Poet.) The Serpent-Holder, one of the con-
stellations.

*ANGULATUS, a, um, *adj.* [angulus]. Cor-
nered, angular.

ANGULOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [angulus]. Full
of corners, angular.

ANGULUS, *i, m.* [ἄγκυλος]. 1) An angle, a
corner: a. saxi, corner, point; in mathematics, an
angle. 2) A corner = a secret, retired place, a
hole, a nook, usually with the accessory notion
of contempt.

ANGUSTE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [angustus].
1) Narrowly, closely, sedere; continere aliquem
a., to confine one to a small space. 2) Of number
and quantity, sparingly, scantily: frumentum
angustius provenerat. 3) Of discourse, briefly,
concisely.

ANGUSTIA, *ae, f.* (very rar.) = Angustiae.

ANGUSTIAE, *arum, f. pl.* [angustus]. 1) A
narrow space, narrowness; freq. w. *genit.*, itineris;
a. locorum, narrow passes, straits. 2) Trop.: A) of
time, shortness, want, temporis: B) of pecu-
niary circumstances, &c., scarcity, want, indig-
ence: aa. aerarii, rei frumentariae, a scar-
city of provisions: C) of other circumstances,
embarrassment, difficulty, perplexity: res erat in
his aa.: D) of the mind, narrowness, littleness,
animi: E) of scientific inquiries, &c., subtlety,
verborum: F) of discourse, brevity.

*ANGUSTICLAVIUS, a, um, *adj.* [angustus-
clavus]. (Lat.) With a narrow strip of purple on
the tunic (the badge of a military tribune of ple-
beian rank — cf. laticlavus).

ANGUSTO, *avi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [angustus].
(Lat.) To make narrow, to straiten, domum;
trop. = to restrain, gaudia.

ANGUSTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [ango].
1) Of space, narrow, small, close, strait, via, pons,
cella; hence, spiritus a., short breath. 2) Trop.:
A) in angustum concludere, deducere, etc., to
confine, animi perturbationes, to restrain, to curb:
B) (poet.) of time, short, dies: C) of pecuniary
circumstances and the like, limited, indigent,
aedy, scanty, fortuna, mensa, res frumentaria;
a. pauperies: D) of other circumstances of life
= critical, difficult: res aa., a bad condition of
affairs, fides, impaired credit; subst., Angustum,
i, a. = a critical condition, embarrassment, diffi-
culty: E) of the mind, narrow, base, low-spirited,
animus: F) of scientific inquiries, &c., subtle,
minute, concertationes: G) of discourse, brief,
concise, oratio.

ANHELATIO, *ōnis, f.* [anhele]. (Lat.) A
panting, puffing. The classical word is 'anhe-
litus,' q. v.

ANHELATOR, *ōris, m.* [anhele]. (Lat.) One
who has difficulty in breathing.

ANHELITUS, *ūs, m.* [anhele]. 1) A panting,
puffing, shortness of breath: aa. moventur, are
occasioned (if one goes too fast). 2) (Poet. &
lat.) The breath, the air that one breathes in and
out: aridus a. venit ab ore. 3) Exhalation,
vapor, terrae.

ANHELO, *avi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr.* 1) Intr.,
To pant, to puff: a. eximis pulmonibus; taurus
a. sub vomere; (poet.) ignis a., roars; inopia
anhelans, neediness or want gasping for something.
2) Tr., to utter with panting, to breathe forth,
verba; trop., a. aculus, to breathe out = to be
intent upon.

ANHELUS, a, um, *adj.* [anhele]. (Poet.) 1)
Panting, puffing, equi, senes, short-breathed.
2) Making one pant, cursus, sitis, febris.

ANICIANUS, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to Ani-
cius, Anician: vinum A., from the consular year
of L. A. Gallus (160 B. C.).

ANICULA, *ae, f.* [dim. of anus]. A little
old woman.

ANIENSIS, e, } *adj.* [Anio]. Of or per-
ANIENUS, a, um, } taining to the Anio.

ANIENUS, *i, m.* (Property.) = Anio, q. v.

ANIGROS, *i, m.* [= ἄνιγρος]. A small river
in Elis.

ANILIS, e, *adj.* [anus]. Pertaining or proper
to old women, old-womanish: passus aa., an
old woman's steps, gait; often derisively, in-
eptiae, superstitiones aa.

ANILITAS, *ātis, f.* [anilis]. (Poet.) The old
age of women.

ANILITER, *adv.* [anilis]. Like an old
woman.

ANIMA, *ae, f.* [kindred to ἄνεμος, fr. ἄν, ἄνι].

1) (Poet.) A breath of air, a current of air,
wind: aa. impellunt vela. 2) The air as an
element (cf. coelum). 3) The air inhaled and ex-
haled, breath (concr.—cf. spiritus): comprimere
a., to stop the breath, ducere, to take breath. 4)
The physical principle of life, breath of life, vital
power, the soul (regarded physiologically as the
principle of animal existence — cf. animus).
Hence: A) = life: adimere alicui animam;
animam agere, efflare, edere, etc., to breathe
one's lust; prov., animam debet = he is deeply
in debt: B) (poet. & lat.) a living being: egre-
giae aa., noble souls: C) freq. of the souls of the
dead, the shades of the lower world: piaae aa.:
D) as a kind address, a. mea (carissima), my
soul! my life! 5) Sometimes = animus, the
rational soul of man.

ANIMABILIS (doubtful read.) = Animalis, q. v.

ANIMADVERSIÓ, *ōnis, f.* [animadverto]. 1)
Attention, observation: a. et diligentia; quaestio

et a., *inquiry* 3) Notice, observation, esp. a *censuring observation* = censure, reproach. *effugere animadversionem*. Hence, 3) punishment, a. alicujus, *inflicted by some one*; thus, a. censoria and censorum, q. v.

ANIMADVERSOR, ōris, m. [animadverto]. An observer, vitiorum.

ANIMADVERTO, ti, sum, 3, v. tr. [animum-adverto, q. v.]. 1) To direct the attention to a thing, to give heed to, to attend to, rem aliquam, quid factum sit. 2) To perceive, to notice, to observe, to see, puerum dormientem, aliquid ex re aliqua, quid existimandum sit, se alicui placere; res in qua nihil displicere, nihil animadverto possit, *no disapproving remark can be made*. Hence, 3) to notice an offence = to punish, a. rem, a thing, in aliquem, a person; res animadvertenda, something censurable.

ANIMAL, ālis, n. [animalis]. A living being, an animal (in the widest sense, also of man — cf. bestia, etc.).

ANIMALIS, e, adj. [anima]. 1) Airy, consisting of air, natura. 2) Living, animate, endowed with (animal) life: exemplum a., the living original.

ANIMANS, tis [anima]. 1) Adj., living. 2) Subst., m. f. & n., a living creature, an animal, also of a rational being, as man; but more freq. in opp. to man (— of. bestia).

*ANIMATIO, ōnis, f. [animo]. Prop., an animating, a quickening; trop., a living creature = Animal.

ANIMATUS, a, um, adj. [part. of animo]. 1) Living, animate (opp. to inanimatus). 2) With an adv. or the like, disposed, minded: bene (male) a. in aliquem; quemadmodum sis a., nescio. 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Courageous, miles; infirme a., with feeble courage.

ANIMO, āvi, ātum, 1, v. tr. 1) [Anima] To make alive, to animate, to quicken; (poet.) a. guttas in angues, to transform (lifeless) drops into (living) snakes. 2) [Animus] With an adv., to endow with a particular feeling or temper, to dispose (v. animatus) = a. pueros orientes sic.

ANIMOSE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [animosus]. 1) Courageously, boldly = a. aliquid facere. 2) Eagerly = a. votum solvere.

ANIMOSUS, a, um, adj. 1) [Anima]: A) living, full of life, signa, that seem to live: B) blowing hard, Eurus. 2) [Animus] With comp. & sup., courageous, spirited, stout-hearted, bold, vir; a. et fortis; (poet.) aa. guttura laqueo ligavit, tied up the bold throat; (poet.) a. re aliqua, proud of any thing.

ANIMULA, ae, f. [dim. of:] 1) [Anima] A little life: quiddam animulae restillare. 2) [Animus] A little or dear soul: unius mulierculae a.

ANIMULUS, i, m. [dim. of animus]. Used only in the voc.: mi animule, my dear heart!

ANIMUS, i, m. [ἀνιμος — cf. anima]. 1) The principle of intellectual life, the spirit (cf. anima): homo constat ex a. et corpore; but also, aa. bestiarum, the mental faculties, the instincts of animals. 2) The rational soul of man, comprising all his mental faculties (cf. mens). In particular: A) the faculty that wills = will, design, purpose, intention: in animo habeo or in animo mihi est, I intend; hoc animo, for this purpose; (poet.) a. fert or est, I have a desire, I intend; induco in animum or induco animum, to resolve, to make up one's mind: B) the emotional faculties — a) the heart, mind: ex a. amare, from the bottom of the heart: a. irā commotus; anxius animi; darc alicui animum, to give one's heart to a person; as a caressing address, mi a., my heart! — b) = character, temper: a. pusillus, mollis — c) of a particular feeling and state of mind, a) a. fortis, magnus, courage; a. bono, forti, magno esse, to be of good cheer (a. magni esse, to have a courageous character); esp. the plur. (in the poets) = courage: addere alicui animos, to inspire with courage; or = pride, haughtiness, arrogance: spiritus et aa. alicujus; β) = violent anger: vincere a.; γ) = inclination, desire, indulgere, obsequi animo, to gratify one's desire; animi causā (gratiā), for the sake of amusement, merely for fun — d) feeling, disposition toward a person: hoc animo in illum sum; bono animo, with a good design; ab optimo a. factum est, with the best intention: C) = mind, the thinking faculties (= mens): oogito cum or in animo, also only animo; advertere, appellere, attendere a., to direct one's mind to a thing; esp. of memory, consciousness, &c.: a. eum reliquit, he lost his consciousness, fainted away: D) (mostly Pl.) = opinion, judgment: meo quidem a., ut meus est a., according to my opinion. 3) (Poet. & lat.) = Anima 4, life, vital power.

ANIO, ēnis, m. [from the original, but unusual, nomin. Anien]. A river in Latium, passing by Tibur, and falling into the Tiber — now Teverone.

ANIUS, i, m. A king and priest in Delos.

ANNA (ae, f.) PERENNA. A Roman goddess, originally, according to the legend, a sister of Dido, who was said to have followed Aeneas to Italy.

ANNALIS, e, adj. [annus]. Pertaining or relating to years or age: lex a., the law which determined the year in which an office could be obtained. Annales, ium, m. pl., annals, chronicles, records of the events of a year in chronological order, esp. annales maximi, the annals which, down to the time of the Gracchi, the pontifex maximus had to compile for each year, and which he was required to hang up in his house for the information of the public (cf. album). Annalis, is, m. sing., is used only of a single book, ex. gr. the 'Annals' of Ennius.

AN-NĀTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) To swim to, insulae. 2) To swim by, lateri alicujus.

AN-NAVĪGO, 1. v. intr. To sail to or toward.

AN-NE, conj. = An 1.

AN-NECTO, exui, ectum, 3. v. tr. To tie or bind to, to annex, aliquid ad rem or rei alicui.

*ANNEXUS, ūa, m. [annecto]. (Lat.) A tying or binding to, connexion: a. gentium.

ANNIĀNUS, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Annianus.

ANNIĀNUS, i, m. A Roman poet, under the Emperor Hadrian.

ANNICĒRII, ōrum, m. pl. [= 'Annikēpeia']. A philosophical sect, a branch of the Cyrenaic school, so called after its founder Anniceris.

ANNICULUS, a, um, adj. [annus]. Only one year old, virgo.

ANNI-FER, ēra, ērum, adj. (Lat.) Bearing fruit the whole year.

AN-NITOR, nisus or nixus, 3. v. dep. intr. 1) To press upon or against, to lean or rest upon or against, rei or ad rem. 2) Trop., to take pains about a thing, to exert one's self: paululum a.; a. pro re aliqua, de triumpho; freq. followed by ut; also, ad aliquid obtinendum.

ANNIUS, ii, m. A Roman family name; thus, esp. T. A. Milo, the friend of Cicero, the opponent, and afterwards the murderer, of P. Clodius, for which crime he was banished to Massilia, where he perished.

ANNIVERSĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [annus-vertō]. Yearly, returning every year, sacra.

AN-NO, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) To swim to, navem, terrae, ad litus; trop., of merchandise brought to a place by sea. 2) To swim by the side of, alicui.

ANNON = An non. Or not — v. An.

ANNŌNA, ae, f. [annus]. 1) The yearly produce of the earth, esp. corn, but also, in gen., other natural products: a. vini, salaria. 2) Corn and provisions, in gen., but almost always with reference to the price or profit: a. pretium non habet; vilitas annonae; subsidia annonae; *a. aliarum rerum (opp. to frumenti) = a supply. 3) The price of corn and of provisions, in gen.: a. nihil mutavit, the price is just the same; a. est gravis, the prices are high; levare (laxare) annonam, to lower the price; on the contrary (Pl.), flagellare a., to raise the price; trop., villis amicorum est a., friends may be obtained at a low price.

ANNŌSUS, a, um, adj. [annus]. (Poet. & lat.) Aged, old, anus, vinum.

ANNŌTATIO, ōnis, f. [annoto]. (Lat.) A written remark, annotation.

ANNŌTĀTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of annotatio]. A brief written remark.

ANNŌTĀTOR, ōris, m. [annoto]. One who makes a remark, a remarker, observer.

ANNŌTĪNUS, a, um, adj. [annus]. (Rar.) Of last year, naves.

AN-NŌTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Lat.) To remark, to note down, to write down, aliquid. 2) To observe, to perceive, militem. 3) Litora annotantur piscibus, are distinguished, known by. 4) Tech. t., in judic. lang. (of a magistrate), to note or to designate one as condemned, and to order what shall be done with him: a. eos in urbem remittendos.

AN-NŪMĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To count to, alicui argentum; trop., a. litteras, to pronounce one by one. 2) To add to by counting or reckoning, to add to a former number: a. aliquem tertium illis duobus (dat.); (poet.) annumerari cum vivis, inter servos, in grege, to be counted with the multitude.

AN-NUO, ui, 3. v. tr. & intr. 1) Intr., to nod to, alicui. 2) To nod assent or approval, to assent, to agree, to consent, to approve: a. alicui petenti; ille imperat, ego a., I nod in order to indicate that I will obey; hence = to say 'yes,' to assent to; (poet.) annue coeptis, favour the undertaking; a. promissis, to fulfil. 3) Trans., to promise, alicui aliquid; a. se venturum esse; a. nutum numenque suum alicui (poet.), to promise protection to one. 4) To point out by nodding or winking: quos iste annuerat. 5) (Lat.) To affirm, falsa.

ANNUS, i, m. 1) A year; anno ineunte, at the beginning of the year, exeunte, extremo a., at the end of the year. Esp.: A) a. meus (tech. t.), the first year in which I am allowed (according to the 'lex annalis') to become a candidate for an office: B) anno — a) (mostly Pl.) = a year ago, last year — b) = during a whole year, for the space of a whole year — c) (lat.) = every year, bis anno, twice a year (classically, bis in anno): C) annum, for a year, for a whole year: D) ad annum, a year hence, for the coming year: E) in annum, for a year. 2) Trop.: A) exspectare a. = the produce of the year: B) (poet.) = age, time of life: a. integer rugis.

AN-NŪTO, 1. v. freq. intr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To nod often to.

ANNUUS, a, um, adj. [annus]. 1) Lasting a year, of a year, imperium; ut sinus aa., stay for one year (in the province). 2) Returning every year, yearly, commutationes, labor. Hence, subst., Annum, i, n., and, more freq., Annua, ōrum, n. pl., a yearly salary: accipere aa.

ANQUIRO, āvi, ātum, 3. v. tr. [an-quaero]. 1) To seek on all sides, to search after, aliquem. 2) To examine, to investigate (by looking around on all sides — cf. inquiri): mens semper aliquid a. aut agit. Esp. in legal affairs — a) (intr.) to institute a judicial inquiry, de perduellione, de morte alicujus — b) to accuse, to impeach, aliquem capite or capitia.

*ANQUISITE, *adv. w. comp.* [anquiro]. (Lat.) With careful examination.

ANSĀ, *ae. f.* 1) A haft, a handle, of a door, a jug, &c.; in gen., that part of a thing which we lay hold of, as the *loop of a sandal* for drawing the straps through. 2) An occasion, an opportunity: *ansam dare reprehensionis* or *alicui ad reprehendum*; a. *controversionum*.

ANSĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* [ansa]. Having a handle or handles; *trop., homo a. = with his arms a-kimbo*.

ANSER, *ĕris, m.* 1) A goose. 2) A poet, who was patronized by the triumvir Antony.

ANSIBĀRII, *ōrum, m. pl.* A Cheruscan tribe, on the western shore of the Weser.

ANTANDRIUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or pertaining to Antandros.

ANTANDROS, *i, f.* [= Ἀντάνδρος]. A town in Mysia.

ANTĀPŌDŌSIS, *is, f.* [= ἀνταπόδοσις]. In rhet., the application of a similitude to the object compared.

ANTARCTĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* [= ἀνταρκτικός]. Southern.

ANTE, *I., prep. w. acc.* 1) In space, before: a. *pedes, aedes*. Hence, *trop., to denote preference, before*: *quem a. me diligo, better than myself*; a. *alios, more than others*; esp., a. *omnia*: a) = *before all things, principally*; (3) (Quinct.) in enumerations = *first*. 2) Of time, before: a. *luem*; a. *Socratem, before the time of Socrates*; a. *hoc factum, before this happened*; a. *aeditatem, before my aedileship*; a. *omnia, before any thing else is done*; a. *tempus, before the (due or legal) time*; a. *diem, before the time fixed (by fate)*; a. *hunc diem nunquam (Com.), never as yet*; a. *diem quintum Kalendas Aprilis = on the 28th of March (cf. the grammar)*; also, ex (from) and in (on) a. *diem* — in which combinations 'ante-diem' was used as one word. In partic., 'a.' is used to state the distance in time: a. *decem dies* or a. *decimum diem (also, decimum a. diem), ten days before, reckoned from a certain point of time*; a. (hos) *centum annos, 100 years ago, reckoned from the present moment*; a. *decem dies quam venit, ten days before his arrival*.

II., *adv.* 1) Of space: A) before, in front: *fluvius a. tergo, a. velut ripa*: B) *forwards*: non ante, sed retro ingredi. 2) Of time, before, previously, ago: *multis annis a.*; *multo a., long ago*; *decem diebus a. (also, decem a. diebus; rar., a. decem diebus) or decimo die a. (also, decimo a. die), 10 days before a certain point of time*; sometimes = *his decem diebus, 10 days ago, counted from the present moment* = *abhinc*; *anno a. quam mortuus est, one year before his death*.

ANTEA, *adv.* [ante]. 1) Before, formerly, aforesaid, counted from another time or event

stated or alluded to — cf. *antehac*: *hac victoria elatus, quum a. semper audax fuisset, etc.* 2) = *Antehac*: *hunc videbant a., nunc praesentem vident, etc.* 3) *Antea quam, rar. = antequam*.

ANTĒ-AMBŪLO, *ōnis, m.* [ambulo]. (Lat.) A forerunner, a servant who walked before his master in order to make room for him.

ANTĒ-CANIS, *is, m.* The Lesser Dog, a constellation.

ANTĒ-CĀPIO, *cēpi, captum, 3. v. tr.* 1) To take or obtain beforehand: *informatio rei animo antecapta, a preconceived (innate) idea*. 2) To take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy, *pontem, ea quae bello usui sunt*. 3) To anticipate a time, not to wait for: *ante-noctem, sitim, famem, to anticipate by eating or drinking too early*; *antecapere omnia luxu*; a. *tempus legatorum, to take one's measures before the arrival of the ambassadors*.

ANTĒ-CEDO, *essi, essum, 3. v. tr. & intr.* 1) Of space and time, to go before, to precede: a. *legiones, Brutus me biduo antecessit, got a start of two days*; *haec res illi rei a.* 2) *Trop., to get the precedence of any one in a thing, to surpass, aliqui or aliquem*; a. *aliquem scientiā rei alicujus, in militia*. Also, abs. = *to excel, honore et aetate*.

ANTĒ-CELLO, *lui, —, 3. v. tr. & (rar.) intr.* Prop., to project beyond or above something; hence, to distinguish one's self above any one, to surpass, *alicui and (mostly lat.) aliquem re aliqua*; also, abs., a. *humanitate, to excel*.

ANTĒCESSIO, *ōnis, f.* [antecedo]. 1) A going before. 2) An antecedent (and efficient) cause.

ANTĒCESSOR, *ōris, m.* [antecedo]. (Lat.) He who goes before, but only in the plur., an advance-guard = *antecursores*.

ANTĒCESSUS, *ūs, m.* (Lat.) Only in the comb. 'in antecessum,' as an *adv.*, in advance, beforehand, *solvere, dare*.

ANTĒ-CURSOR, *ōris, m.* A forerunner, only as a military tech. t., in plur. = a detachment sent forward to select a place for an encampment, &c., an advance-guard.

ANTE-EO, *Ivi or ii, —, 4. v. intr. & tr.* 1) To go before, to precede: *lictores aa.*; a. *aliquem*. 2) *Trop.*: A) to surpass, to excel, to be superior to: *virtus a. omnibus rebus, Sulpicius iis aetate a., is older than they*; a. *aliquem sapientiā, antei ab aliquo*; also, abs., to distinguish one's self, *operibus*: B) (lat.) — a) to anticipate, *damnationem* — b) to resist, *auctoritati parentis*.

ANTĒ-FERO, *tūli, lātum, ferre, v. tr.* 1) (Lat.) To carry before, *imagines (at a funeral)*: a. *gressum (poet.), to go before*. 2) *Trop.*: A) to prefer, *aliquem alicui*: B) a. *a liquid c. nallio, to consider beforehand*.

ANTE-FIXUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part. of the unusual anteſigo*]. Fastened before to any thing, nailed to. *Antefixa*, ōrum, *m. pl.*, little ornaments, images, statues and the like affixed to the roofs of houses and temples.

ANTEGRĒDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. tr. & intr.* [*ante-gradior*]. To go before, to precede: stella a. solem; caussae antegressae, antecedent.

***ANTE-HABEO**, 2. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To prefer, aliquem alicui.

ANTE-HĀC, *adv.* 1) Before this time, formerly, counted from the present time — cf. antea): quum a. tum hodie. 2) (Rar.) = antea; et saepe a. fidem prodiderat.

ANTEIDEA (Pl.), oba., instead of antea, q. v.

***ANTELOGIUM**, ii, n. [*ante-λόγιον*]. (Pl.) A prologue.

ANTE-LUCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [lux]. Before daybreak, tempus, industria; coena a., lasting the whole night till daybreak.

ANTE-MĒRIDĪANUS, a, um, *adj.* In or of the forenoon, ambulatio; a. litterae, that arrived before noon.

ANTE-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar.) To send before, milites.

ANTEMNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* An ancient Sabine town.

ANTEMNĀTES, um, *m. pl.* The inhabitants of Antemnae.

***ANTE-MOENIO**, —, —, 4. *v. tr.* [munio]. (Pl.) To furnish with a protecting wall.

ANTENNA, ae, *f.* A sail-yard.

ANTENOR, ōris, *m.* [= 'Ἀντήρ]. A noble Trojan, who, after the fall of Troy, went to Italy with a band of his countrymen, and founded Patavium.

ANTENORĪDES, ae, *m.* A descendant of Antenor.

ANTE-PES, ēdis, *m.* (Poet. — only in the *pl.*)

*1) The forefoot. 2) A forerunner = antea-mulo.

ANTE-PILĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* The soldiers who fought before the pilani, i. e., the triarii = the hastati and the principes.

ANTE-PONO, sui, situm, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To set or to place before: a. locus equitum sedilibus plebis, to fix the places of the equites before the seats of the plebs; esp., a. alicui prandium, to set something to eat before one. 2) To prefer: a. aliquem alicui; a. amicitiā omnibus rebus, to esteem higher.

***ANTE-PŪTENS**, tis, *adj.* (Pl.) Superior in power, fortune, &c., voluptatibus, gaudiisque.

ANTE-QUAM, *adv.* (often separated in such a way that 'ante' stands in the first member of the sentence). Before, sooner than; sometimes (poet.) 'prius' is added pleonastically to the member in which 'ante' stands; sometimes 'quam' stands first: laurum, quam venit, ante vides. (For other particulars, see the grammar.)

ANTĒRŌS, ōtis, *m.* [= 'Ἀντήρ]. The avenging god of slighted love.

ANTES, ium, *m. pl.* Rows, e. g., of vines.

ANTĒ-SIGNĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [signum] Prob., a band of choice soldiers, who stood before the standards, and had to defend them in battle. Hence, trop., in sing., Antesignanus, i, m., a leader, a commander.

ANTE-STO, stēti, —, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* Prop., to stand before; hence, trop., to surpass, alicui or (rar.) aliquem aliqua re; abs. = to distinguish one's self, re aliqua.

AN-TESTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [prob. = ante-testor]. To summon as a witness (esp. if the defendant refused to follow the plaintiff into court), aliquem.

ANTĒ-VĒNIO, ēni, entum, 4. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) To come before, to get the start of, exercitum. aliquem, also (Pl.), tempori huic. 2) Trop. — a) homines novi antea per virtutem nobilitatem antevenire soliti, were formerly wont to get the start of the noble by means of their merit, i. e., to be preferred to them, in suing for places of honour: ubi beneficia multum antevenere, if benefits surpass by far that limit — b) to anticipate = to meet, to frustrate, consilia hostium.

ANTĒ-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. *v. intr.*

ANTĒ-VERTOR, sus, 3. *dep. (Pl.)* } and tr. 1) Abs., to go before. 2) Trop.: A) to do one thing before another, to do first: a. aliquid omnibus rebus (consiliis), before all other things: B) = to anticipate, damnationem.

ANTHĒDON, ōnis, *f.* [= 'Ἀνθηδών']. A town, with a harbour, in Boeotia.

ANTHIAS, ae, *m.* [= Ἀνθίας]. A kind of sea-fish.

ANTHRŌPŌPHĀGI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Ἀνθρωποφάγοι]. Man-eaters.

ANTHŪPŌPHŌRA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀνθυποφώρα]. A rhetorical figure, in which one himself alleges the arguments which his adversary might adduce, and refutes them.

ANTIAS, ātis, *adj.* Pertaining to Antium. Subst., Antias, ātis, *m.*, an inhabitant of Antium; usually, in the plur., Antiates, um, Antias, ātis, *n.*, Cicero's villa, near Antium.

ANTIĀTINUS, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to Antium.

ANTICĀTO, ōnis, *m.* [Ἀντι-Κάτο]. A polemic treatise written by Caesar against Cicero's book 'Cato.'

ANTICHTHŌNES, um, *m. pl.* [= Ἀντιχθόνες]. Antipodes.

ANTICIPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [anticipo]. A preconception of a thing, formed antecedently to any information or instruction respecting it (of anticipo): a. deorum, concerning the gods.

ANTĪ-CĪPO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [capio]. 1) To take before, to anticipate: id est anticipatum mentibus nostris (= anticipatio, an innate idea);

a. molestiam rei alicujus, to be distressed before there is any cause; a. mortem, to kill one's self before something (else) happens; anticipata via est (of dogs), they got the start of the rest. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To come before or earlier.

ANTICLEA, ae, f. [= 'Ἀντίκλεια]. The wife of Laërtes, and mother of Ulysses (mistaken by Cic. for Euryclaea, the nurse of Ulysses).

ANTICUS, a, um, adj. [ante]. That which is in front, foremost, pars (when used of time, it is written 'antiquus').

ANTICYRA, ae, f. [= 'Ἀντίκυρα or Ἀντικύρα]. The name of two towns, the one in Phocis, opposite Cirrha, whence the name; and the other in Thessaly. The environs of each abounded in hellebore (helleborus), which was used as a remedy for insanity.

ANTIDEA, ANTIDEO, ANTIDHAC, ante-cl., instead of Antea, Anteso, Antehac, q. v.

ANTIDÖTUM, i, n. [= ἄντιδότης]. (Lat.) 1) A counter-poison. 2) In gen., an antidote, a counter-remedy.

ANTIGÖNA, ae, f. } [= 'Ἀντιγόνη']. 1) A daughter of Oedipus and Jocaste, celebrated in antiquity for her sisterly love of Polynices; being condemned, by Creon, to death, for burying her brother's corpse, she killed herself. 2) A daughter of King Laomedon of Troy, transformed, by Juno, into a stork. 3) A daughter of Eurymon, and wife of Peleus.

ANTIGÖNEA, a, f. [= 'Ἀντιγόνηα']. 1) A town in Epirus. 2) A town in Macedonia.

ANTIGÖNENSIS, e, adj. Pertaining to Antigonea.

ANTIGÖNUS, i, m. [= 'Ἀντιγόνης']. The name of several Syrian and Macedonian kings: the first of the name was the renowned general of Alexander, who lost his life in the battle at Ipsus — 301 B. C.

ANTILIBANUS, i, m. [= 'Ἀντιλίβανος']. A mountain in Syria, opposite Mount Libanus.

ANTIÖCHUS, i, m. [= 'Ἀντίοχος']. A son of Nestor, who was slain before Troy.

ANTIMÄCHUS, i, m. [= 'Ἀντιμάχης']. A Greek epic poet, a contemporary of Plato, author of a poem entitled 'Thebais.'

ANTIMETÄBÖLE, es, f. [= ἀντιμεταβολή]. (Lat.) (A rhetorical figure.) A reciprocal interchange (pure Latin, 'commutatio').

ANTINÖMIA, ae, f. [= ἄντινομία]. A contradiction between laws.

ANTINÖUS, i, m. [= 'Ἀντίνοος']. 1) A suitor of Penelope. 2) A beautiful youth, whom Hadrian greatly loved, and to whom, after his premature death in the waves of the Nile, divine honours were rendered by order of the emperor.

ANTIÖCHENSIS, e, adj. 1) Of or pertaining to King Antiochus (the Great). 2) Pertaining to Antiochia; subst., Antiochenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Antiochia.

ANTIÖCHENUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to Antiochus (the Great).

ANTIÖCHĒUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to the philosopher Antiochus.

ANTIÖCHIA, ae, f. [= 'Ἀντιόχεια']. The capital of Syria, on the Orontes, and residence of the Syrian kings — now Antakia. 2) A town in Caria. 3) The name of the district in which Antiochia, on the Orontes, is situated.

ANTIÖCHINUS, a, um, adj. Pertaining to Antiochus: 1) to King Antiochus the Great, bellum; 2) to the philosopher Antiochus, partes.

ANTIÖCHUS, i, m. [= 'Ἀντίοχος']. 1) The name of several Syrian kings: thus, esp., Antiochus III., the Great, and Antiochus IV., Epiphanes. 2) The name of several kings of Commagene. 3) Antiochus of Ascalon, a scholar of Philo, an academic philosopher, and teacher of Cicero, at Athens.

ANTIÖPA, ae, f. [= 'Ἀντιόπη']. 1) A daughter of Nycteus, and mother of Amphion and Zethus. A tragedy of this name was written by Pacuvius. 2) The wife of Pieros, and mother of the Muses. 3) An Amazon, daughter of Mars, and wife of Theseus.

ANTIÖPÄTER, tri, m. [= 'Ἀντιόπαρος']. 1) A general in the service of Philip and of Alexander of Macedonia, father of Cassander, and finally king of Macedonia. 2) His grandson, son of Cassander. 3) The name of several Greek philosophers: A) Antipater of Cyrene, a scholar of Aristippus: B) Antipater of Tarsus, a stoic, teacher of Panætius: C) Antipater of Tyre, a stoic, and a friend of the younger Cato.

ANTIÖPHÄTES, ae, m. [= 'Ἀντιόφᾱτης']. 1) A king of the Laestrigones, who killed and devoured several of the companions of Ulysses. 2) A son of Sarpedon, and companion of Aeneas.

ANTIÖPHO, önis, m. } [= 'Ἀντιόφᾱρ']. A re-
ANTIÖPHON, ontis, m. } named sophist of
Rhamnus, and a contemporary of Socrates.

ANTIÖPODES, um, m. pl. [= ἄντιόδοες]. Antipodes; ironically, of men who turn night into day and day into night.

ANTIÖQÄRIA, ae, f. [antiquus]. A (female) antiquarian.

ANTIÖQÄRIUS, ii, m. [antiquus]. One who loves ancient words, phrases, books, &c., an antiquarian.

ANTIÖQUE, adv. w. comp. [antiquus]. (Poet. & lat.) In an antique manner, after the fashion of the ancients, dicere.

ANTIÖQUITAS, ätis, f. [antiquus]. 1) Ancient time, antiquity: ab ultima a. repetere; a. obscura. Hence, meton.: A) = the men of ancient times: a. errabat in multis: B) = the events, the history of antiquity: tenenda est omnis a.; peritissimus antiquitatis; plur., 'Antiquitates rerum divinarum et humanarum' was the title of an antiquarian work of the elder Cato. 2) Trop. =

primitive good manners, integrity, honesty: *vir gravissimae antiquitatis*.

ANTIQUITUS, *adv.* [antiquus]. 1) From ancient times: *pertinacia jam inde a. inaitus* ('inde' is often thus added). 2) In ancient times, of old, in old times: *tectum a. constitutum*.

ANTIQUO, *avi, atum, 1. v. tr.* [antiquus]. Prop., to declare any thing to be old, i. e., obsolete, invalid, &c.; hence, to reject, to annul, legem, rogationem.

ANTIQUUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [ante — cf. anticus]. 1) Ancient = belonging to antiquity and no longer to the present age (opp. to novus — cf. vetus), former: *a. concordia, patria*; *aa. scriptores, in as much as they lived long ago*; *a. homo, a man of ancient times*; *subst., Antiqui, orum, m. pl., the ancients*; *antiquum obtinere, to retain the old fashion of living*. Hence, A) old-fashioned, with the accessory idea of innocence, integrity, simplicity: *a. virtus, officium*; *homines aa., people of the old honest stamp*: B) = senex, aged. 2) = Vetus, old, that which has been in existence a long time, illex, hospes. 3) In the *comp. and sup., trop.* = more (most) important, urgent, holy, venerable, always with the verb 'habere' or 'esse' and a *dat.*: *laus ei antiquior fuit quam regnum*: esp. in the phrases 'longe antiquissimum reor,' 'nihil mihi antiquius est' or 'nihil antiquius habeo,' *I deem nothing more holy, more important*.

ANTISOPHISTA, *ae, m.* [= *ἀντισοφιστής*]. A counter-sophist, the antagonist of sophists.

ANTISSA, *ae, f.* [= *Ἀντίσσα*]. A town, with a harbour, on the island of Lesbos, now Petra.

ANTISSABI, *orum, m. pl.* The inhabitants of Antissa.

ANTISTES, *Itis, m. & f.* [antesto]. Prop., a president; always = a superintendent, or an overseer of a temple and of the service in it; hence = a high-priest, Jovis, sacri; *trop., a. artis = a master*.

ANTISTHÈNES, *is, m.* [= *Ἀντισθένης*]. A pupil of Socrates, and founder of the Cynic school of philosophy.

ANTISTITA, *ae, f.* [antesto] (= antistes, f.). A chief-priestess.

ANTISTITIUS, *i, m.* The name of a plebeian family. An Antistia was married for a short time to Pompey.

ANTITHETON, *i, n.* [= *ἀντιθέτον*]. A rhet. figure, an antithesis.

ANTIUM, *ii, n.* [= *Ἀντίον*]. A town in Latium, with a temple of Fortune, now Torre d'Anzo.

ANTIUS, *a, um, adj.* Pertaining to Antius, lex.

ANTLIA, *ae, f.* [= *ἀντλία*]. (Lat.) A water-pump, which was worked by the feet.

ANTONIĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* Pertaining to Antony; *subst., Antoniāni, orum, m. pl., the adherents of M. Antony*.

ANTONIĀNAE, *arum, f. pl.* Cicero's speeches against M. Antony.

ANTONINIĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* Pertaining to Antonine.

ANTONINUS, *i, m.* Antonine; the name of several Roman emperors.

ANTONIUS, *ii, m.* The name of a Roman gens. Thus, esp.: 1) Marcus Antonius, with the surname 'Orator,' a renowned orator, who was killed in the civil wars between Marius and Sulla. 2) M. A. Creticus, a son of the preceding, was killed, as commander against the pirates, in the attack on Crete — 74 B. C. 3) C. A. Hibrida, the colleague of Cicero in the consulship, secretly a favourer of the plans of Catiline. 4) M. A., son of A. 2, the renowned triumvir, Cicero's mortal enemy, who was defeated by Octavius, at Actium (31 B. C.), and then killed himself, in Egypt. 5) Antonia, *ae, f.*, the name of the women of this family; thus, esp., the two daughters of the Triumvir Antony and Octavia: A) Ant. major, the wife of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and grandmother of the Emperor Nero: B) Ant. minor, the wife of Drusus, and by him mother of Germanicus and the Emperor Claudius.

ANTONOMĀSIA, *ae, f.* [= *ἀντωνομασία*]. (Lat.) A rhetorical figure, by which, instead of a proper name, an epithet is employed, ex. gr., instead of Juno — Saturnia.

ANTRON, *ōnis, f.* [= *Ἀντρον*]. A town in Thessaly.

ANTRUM, *i, n.* [= *ἄντρον*]. (Mostly poet.) A cave, cavern.

ĀNŪBIS, *Idis, m.* An Egyptian god, worshipped in the form of a dog.

ĀNŪLĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [anulus]. 1) Adj., pertaining to a ring. 2) Subst., Anularius, *ii, m.*, a ring-maker.

ĀNŪLĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* [anulus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Furnished with a ring.

ĀNŪLUS, *i, m.* [anulus]. 1) A ring = a finger-ring: *jus anulorum = knighthood* (because in the time of the Roman republic only knights were allowed to wear gold rings); hence, *a. invenire = to become a knight*. 2) (Lat.) In gen., any thing ring-shaped, e. g., a link of a chain.

ĀNUS, *i, m.* *1) (Pl., doubtf.) A ring = shackles for the feet. 2) The fundament.

ĀNUS, *ūs, f.* An old woman (married or unmarried), often implying contempt, scorn. Freq. as an *adj.* = old, aged: *aa. matronae*; also, of animals (a. cerva) and lifeless things of the feminine gender (abarta a.).

ANXIE, *adv.* [anxius]. Anxiously, a. ferresiliq. **ANXIETAS**, *ātis, f.* [anxius]. Anxiety; sometimes — a) = angor, anguish, fear — b) = anxious care, carefulness, accuracy.

ANXIFER, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [anxius-fero]. (Poet.) Causing anxiety: *aa. curae*.

ANXITUDO, *inis, f.* (Rar.) = Anxietas.

ANXIOUS, a, um, *adj.* [ango]. 1) *Anxious, uneasy, solicitous*: a. animi (mentis), in mind; anxius omniae adverso, because of an unfavourable omen, furti, apprehensive of theft, de fama, concerning one's fame, pro aliquo, on account of one. 2) *Causing anxiety, distressing, cura.*

ANXUR, ūris, n. *An ancient town of the Volsci, afterwards called Terracina.*

ANXURAS, ātis, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to Anxur.*

ANXURUS, a, um, *adj. m.* *Of or pertaining to Anxur, a surname of Jupiter, because he had a temple at Anxur.*

ANŪTUS, i, m. [= 'Ἀνυτός]. *One of the accusers of Socrates.*

ĀONES, um, m. *pl.* [= 'Ἄονες]. *The name of the primitive inhabitants of Boeotia.*

ĀONIA, ae, f. [= 'Ἄονια]. *A mythical name of Boeotia.*

ĀONIDES, um, f. *pl.* (Poet.) = *The Muses, as dwelling on the Boeotian mountain Illicon.*

ĀONIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= 'Ἀόνιος]. (Poet.) *Āonian = Boeotian*: A. vir = *Hercules*; A. deus = *Bacchus*; Aa. aquae = *Aganippe*; Aa. sorores = *the Muses.*

AORNOS, i, m. & f. [= ἀορνος, 'without birds']. 1) *M., the Lake Avernus, in Campania.* 2) *F. — a) a very high rock in India — b) a town in Epirus.*

ĀOUS, i, m. [= 'Ἄδός]. *A river in Illyria, now Vauša.*

ĀPAGE [= ἀπαγε = abige]. *Away! with an accus. of another person: a. istas sorores, away with those sisters! Sometimes also with the pron. 'te': away with thee! begone! a. te a me; but also, in the same signification, abs.: a. hinc, a. a me.*

ĀPĀMEA, ae, f. [= 'Ἀπάμεια]. *The name of several towns, esp., 1) in Syria; 2) in Phrygia Major; 3) in Bithynia.*

ĀPĀMEI, ōrum, m. *pl.* (Lat.) *The inhabitants of Apamea (in Bithynia).*

ĀPĀMENSIS, e, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to Apamea (in Phrygia).*

ĀPĀTHĪA, ae, f. [= ἀπάθεια]. (Lat.) *Apathy, insensibility to pain and passion, the stoic principle of morals.*

ĀPELLA, ae, m. *The name of several Roman freedmen, esp., of a very credulous Jew, who lived in the time of Horace; hence, credat Judaeus Appella.*

ĀPELLES, is, m. [= 'Ἀπελλης]. *A celebrated Greek painter, and contemporary of Alexander the Great.*

ĀPELLEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= 'Ἀπελλεύς]. *Of or belonging to Apelles.*

ĀPENNINICOLA, ae, m. [Ap.-colo]. (Poet.) *An inhabitant of the Apennines.*

ĀPENNINIGĒNA, ae, m. [Ap.-gigno]. (Poet.) *Coming from the Apennines, Thybris.*

ĀPENNĪNUS, i, m. *The Apennines, a chain of mountains in Italy.*

ĀPER, pri, m. [= ἀπέρ]. *A boar; uno saltu duos aa. capere = to kill two birds with one stone.*

ĀPERANTIA, ae, f. [= 'Ἀπεραντία]. *A small province in Ætolia.*

ĀPERANTH, ōrum, m. *pl.* *The inhabitants of Aperantia.*

ĀPERIO, ōrui, ertum, 4. v. tr. 1) *To take the cover off of any thing, to uncover, to lay bare: a. patinam, caput, quasdam partes corporis: A) = to make visible, to show: unda dehiscens a. terram; terra procul a. montes: B) to reveal, to betray, to bring to light, to make known: a. sententiam suam, conjurationem; a. quis ille sit, hostes appropinquare, to announce; a. notitiam rei, to make plain, intelligible; in partic., a. se or aperiri, to reveal himself in his true character. 2) To open any thing that is closed or shut, to open, januam, oculos, epistolam, testamentum, fontes philosophiae. Hence: A) a. iter, viam, to open, to break a path: B) trop. — a) (poet.) a. annum = to begin; a. ludum, to open, to set up a school — b) to make accessible, to open the way to a place, Syriam, novas gentes; hence, a. pecuniam = to place at one's disposal, to offer to procure.*

ĀPERTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. 1) *Openly (not secretly), in an open field, vincere. 2) = Plainly (not obscurely), clearly, distinctly, loqui. *ĀPERTO, 1. v. tr. [āpertus]. (Pl.) *To lay entirely bare, brachium.**

ĀPERTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of aperio]. 1) *Uncovered: navis a., without a deck; (poet.) coelum a., clear, cloudless. 2) Unclosed, open, free: locus a. et propatulus; a. aditus, campus; regio aperta alicui, accessible to any one; latus a. (in military language), uncovered, unprotected. Freq., subst. Apertum, i, n., a clear, open space (opp. to a place not distinctly visible on account of a thicket or a hill): castra ponere in a., fugere per a. 3) Trop.: A) open = evident, manifest, notorious, similitates, latrocinium: esse in aperto, to be evident, apparent: quis apertior in iudicium adductus, more evidently guilty: B) intelligible, narratio; scriptor a., clear, easy to understand: C) of character, open = open-hearted, frank, undisguised: animus a. et simplex; also, ironically, of one who shamelessly exposes his vices to observation.*

ĀPEX, icis, m. *The extreme slender point of any thing; in partic., the rod at the top of the cap of a priest (or Flamen); hence, meton.: 1) the cap of a Flamen, esp. the Flamen Dialis. 2) In gen., every high cap or hat, esp. the diadem of Asiatic princes; trop., a. senectutis est auctoritas, the highest ornament, the crown. 3) (Poet. & lat.) = the point, the summit, the pointed end: a. arboris, montis; a. flammae, the extreme end, the tongue. 4) — a) the sign (-)*

of a long vowel — b) the form of a letter, viz litterarum aa. comprehendere.

APHAREUS, ei, m. [= 'Αφαρής]. A king of the Messenians, the father of Idas and Lynceus.

3) A centaur.

APHRACTUS, i, f. [= ἀφρακτός, sc. ναός]. A vessel without a deck (navis aperta).

APHRŌDISIA, ōrum, n. pl. [= τὰ Ἀφροδίσια]. A festival in honour of Aphrodite or Venus.

APHRŌDISIAS, ādis, f. [= Ἀφροδισιάς]. The name of several places called after Aphrodite or Venus.

APHRŌDISIENSES, ium, m. pl. The inhabitants of Aphrodisias.

APIANUS, a, um, adj. [apis]. Belonging to bees, of bees.

APIARIUM, ii, n. [apis]. A bee-house, a bee-hive.

APIARIUS, ii, m. [apis]. A bee-keeper.

APICATUS, a, um, adj. [apex]. (Poet.) Adorned with a priest's cap.

APICIUS, ii, m. (M. Gabius A.) A famous gourmand and spendthrift, of the times of Augustus and Tiberius.

APICULA, ae, f. [dim. of apis]. A little bee.

APIDANUS, i, m. [= Ἀνιδανός]. A river in Thessaly.

APIS, is, m. [= Ἄπης]. The sacred ox, worshipped by the Egyptians.

APIS, is, f. The bee.

APISCOR, aptus, 8. v. dep. tr. (Mostly anted. & lat.) 1) To arrive at, to reach a place, mare. 2) To get, to gain, to acquire, to attain to (with effort and trouble), laudem, finem bonorum; also (Tac.), a. dominationis.

APIUM, ii, n. Parsley (a species of plants to which our celery, &c., belong), esp. loved by the bees, and, on account of its strong fragrance, often used for garlands.

APLŪDA, ae, f. (Lat.) 1) Chaff. 2) Bran.

APLUSTRE, is, n. [ἀπλαστρόν]. (Poet.) The curved stern of a ship, with its ornaments (streamers, ribbons, &c.).

APŌCLETI, ōrum, m. pl. [= ἀποκλήτοι]. The called, a permanent committee of the Ætolian Council.

APŌDICTICUS, a, um, adj. [= ἀποδεικτικός]. Demonstrative, apodictic.

APŌDIXIS, is, f. [= ἀποδείξις]. A demonstration.

APŌDYTERIUM, ii, n. [= ἀποδυτήριον]. The undressing-room in a bathing-house.

APŌLACTIZO, 1. v. tr. [= ἀπολακτίζω]. (Pl.) To thrust away from one's self with the foot, to spurn.

APOLLINAR, āris, n. A temple dedicated to Apollo.

APOLLINARIS, e, adj. Belonging or sacred to Apollo, laurea, sacrum.

APOLLINEUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Of or belonging to Apollo: vates A. = Orpheus; proles

A. = Æsculapius; mater A. = Latona; urbs A. = Delos.

APOLLO, Inis, m. [= Ἀπόλλων]. Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, and brother of Diana, the god of archery; also, of prophecy, poetry, music and medicine; in later writers only, described as god of the sun, and confounded by barbarian nations with similar deities (as, for example, in Curtius, with the Phœnician Baal). Hence, 1) urbs magna Apollinis, a town in Upper Egypt; 2) promontorium Apollinis, a promontory on the north-coast of Africa.

APOLLŌDŌRUS, i, m. [= Ἀπολλόδορος]. 1) A rhetorician of Pergamus, and teacher of Augustus in rhetoric. 2) A grammarian of Athens (about 140 B. C.), and author of a collection of mythical legends, still extant under the name Βιβλιοθήκη.

APOLLŌNIA, ae, f. [= Ἀπολλωνία]. 1) A small town of Locri Ozoletae. 2) A town in Illyria. 3) A town in Thrace. 4) A town in Macedonia.

APOLLŌNIATES, ae, m. A native of Apollonia; in pl. (also, Apolloniates, ium), the inhabitants of Apollonia.

APOLLŌNIENSIS, e, adj. Pertaining to Apollonia; subst., Apollonienses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Apollonia.

APOLLŌNIS, idis, f. [= Ἀπολλωνίς]. A town in Lydia. Apollōnidenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Apollonia.

APOLLŌNIUS, ii, m. [= Ἀπολλώνιος]. A famous rhetorician of Rhodes, who lived about 210 B. C.

*APŌLŌGO, āvi, —, 1. v. tr. [= ἀπολέγω]. (Lat.) To reject.

APŌLŌGUS, i, m. [= ἀπολόγος]. A narrative; in partic., the Æsopie fable.

APŌNUS, i, m. [= ἀπονός, 'pain-relieving']. In gen., Aponi fons, a sulphur spring, in the neighbourhood of Padua.

APŌPHŌRĒTA, ōrum, n. pl. [= ἀποφώρητα]. (Lat.) Presents, which guests at the Saturnalia received, and carried home.

APŌPROEGMĒNA, ōrum, n. pl. [= ἀποπροηγμένα]. That which is to be cast aside or rejected (only in the philosophical language of the Stoics).

APŌSIŌPESIS, is, f. [= ἀποσιώπησις]. (Pure Latin, 'reticentia.') A rhetorical figure, suppression = a sudden breaking off in the midst of a discourse.

APŌSPHRĀGISMA, ātis, n. [= ἀποσφράγισμα]. (Lat.) The image or figure cut upon a signet-ring.

APŌTHECA, ae, f. [= ἀποθήκη]. A store-room, esp. for wine.

APPĀRĀTE, adv. w. comp. [apparatus]. With great preparation, magnificently.

APPĀRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [apparo]. 1) A preparation, esp. a magnificent and extensive preparation, munerum popularium. 2) A. et artificiosa diligentia = the preparation made by a speaker.

APPARATUS, *us, m.* [apparo]. 1) A preparing, a preparation, *abstr., a making ready for something*: a. belli, sacrorum; non cessare ab a. operum. 2) The preparation, in concr., provision, equipment, furniture, apparatus (instruments, machines, &c.): a. oppugnandarum urbium, *military engines*; in reliquo ejus a. etiam scrinium = *household furniture*; a. auxiliorum, *of a body of auxiliary troops*; a. vani timoris, *the preparations for the excitation of a needless fear*. 3) In partic., magnificent preparation = magnificence, splendour, pomp: a. regius, magnificus; a. ludorum venationumque.

APPARATUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of apparo]. 1) Of persons, ready, prepared. 2) Of things, well-provided, well-furnished, domus. 3) Magnificent, brilliant, ludi. 4) Of discourse, laboured, artificial, studied.

AP-PAREO, *ui, itum, 2. v. tr.* 1) To come to view, to appear, to show one's self; hence, in gen., to be visible (not so strong as 'emineo'): ille nusquam a.; a. alicui, *to show one's self to a person, to be seen by any one*. 2) Trop., to be evident, to become known, apparent, certain, &c.: res illa a. etiam caeco; causa a. plebi; in partic., freq. *impers.*, apparet, *it is evident, clear, quid tu feceris, eum victum iri*. Hence: labores nostri non aa. = *are not known, not recognized*; ratio a., *is correct*; promissa aa., *are fulfilled*. 3) Tech. t., to attend a magistrate as a public servant or assistant, to serve, alicui; hence the legal formula, sacerdotes apparento diis, *shall, by the observance of what is due (i. e., by means of expiations, serve the gods = shall bring to the gods propitiatory offerings*.

***AP-PARIO**, —, —, 3. v. tr. (Lucr.) To gain, to acquire, aliquid.

APPARITOR, *oris, m.* [appareo]. The public servant of a magistrate (a scribe, herald, interpreter, lictor, &c.), an inferior officer.

AP-PARO, *avi, atum, 1. v. tr.* To provide, to prepare, to arrange, to make ready, coenam, nuptias, ludos; a. bellum, *to prepare for war*; a. iter, *to break a path, aggerem, to build, arma, to provide*; a. crimina in aliquem, *to seek to bring some (matter of) accusation against any one, auxilium alicui, to procure*. Rar. (lat.): a. facere aliquid, *to get ready to do something*; abs., a. = *to get ready, to set one's self about*; (Pl.) a. ut faciam or me facere aliquid.

APPELLATIO, *onis, f.* 1) An addressing, speaking to. 2) Tech t., an appeal, the calling upon an equal or higher authority, esp. the tribunes of the people, by any one who thought himself wronged: a. tribunorum, *to the tribunes*. 3) A name, a title, an appellation: a. inanis; aa. regum venales erant, *the title of king*. 4) T. t. — a) pronunciation — b) = a substantive.

APPELLATOR, *oris, m.* [appello]. An appellant, one who appeals — v. Provocatio 2.

APPELLITO, 1. v. tr. [appello]. (Lat.) To name often, repeatedly, rem.

APPELLO, *avi, atum, 1. v. tr.* 1) To address, to speak to: a. aliquem asperere, benigne; appellatus est ab iis, *they addressed themselves to him*. Hence: A) to address a petition or request to any one = to beseech, to implore, to entreat, deos, senatum; a. aliquem ut, etc.: B) to invite one to something (bad), to make a proposal to any one: a. aliquem de scelere, *respecting a crime*, also with 'ut' following: C) in the language of law, to call upon some magistrate for assistance, to appeal to him, tribunos, collegium; a. tribunos a praetore, *to appeal from the praetor to the tribunes*: D) to speak to one about the payment of money, to dun, aliquem de pecunia or (lat.) pecuniâ; hence (lat.), a. mercedem, *to demand*: E) to accuse, to bring a legal accusation against, aliquem de proditiione. 2) To name, to call, to designate a person or thing by some name: a. aliquem falso nomine, aliquem patrem. Hence: A) to mention, to cite by name, illos hoc loco, auctores: B) to indicate: a. aliquem nutu et significatione. *3) To pronounce, literas.

AP-PELLO, *pûli, pulsum, 3. v. tr.* To drive, move, bring, carry to or towards: a. boves ad litora, turres ad opera Caesaris; (poet.) me appulit oris vestris; a. aliquem ad arbitrum, *to bring one before an arbitrator (= to compel him to appear)*. Hence: A) in partic., a. navem (rar. & lat., nave), and abs. appello or appellor, also (lat.) navis appellit and appellitur, *to bring to land, to land, ad ripam*; pater a. ad idem litus: B) (Com.) trop. — a) a. animum ad scribendum, *ad uxorem, to direct one's thoughts to something, to begin to think of* — b) to bring one into any condition, aliquem ad mortem, ad damnum, *to occasion death or loss to any one*.

APPENDICULA, *ae, f.* [dim. of appendix]. A small appendage.

APPENDIX, *icis, f.* [appendo]. 1) (Lat.) That which hangs upon another thing, an appendage. 2) An appendage = an addition, a supplement: corpus est a. animi; Carpetani cum aa. Olcadum, *with the auxiliaries from the Olc. added*.

AP-PENDO, *ndi, nsum, 3. v. tr.* To weigh to, alicui aliquid; trop., a. verba non numerare = *to regard the import and force of words more than their number*.

APPETENS, *tis, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of appeto]. Striving eagerly for, greatly desirous of something, rei alicujus; in partic. = avaricious.

***APPETENTER**, *adv.* [appetens]. Eagerly, covetously,

APPETENTIA, *ae, f.* [appeto]. (Rar.) A striving for something, longing, desire, rei alicujus.

APPETITIO, *onis, f.* [appetere]. *1) A grasping at any thing: triplex a. 2) An earnest long-

ing or striving after, desire, alieni, principatus; in gen. = the faculty of desire. 3) (Lat.) In partic. = the desire of food, *appetite*.

APPETITUS, *us, m.* [appeto]. 1) = Appetitio 2. 2) In gen., passion, appetite: efficiendum est ut aa. rationi obediant.

AP-PETO, (ad-p.), *ivi* or *ii*, *Itum*, 3. v. tr. & intr. 1) (Rar.) To tend towards, to approach, to move towards: mare a. terram, *presses upon the land*: urbs crescebat munitionibus alia atque alia loca appetendo, *by their continually approaching, with their structures, new ground*. Hence *abs.*, and consequently *intrans.*, of time, and events which arrive at a fixed period, and therefore mark a point of time, to approach, to draw near: dies septimus a.; consularia comitia aa. 3) To fall upon one, to assail, to attack: a. humerum gladio, *vitam filii ferro atque insidiis*. 3) To try to seize any thing, to grasp or snatch at, aliquem, *placentam*; a. manum oculis, *to seize the hand for the purpose of kissing it*, appetor = the people seize my hand to kiss it. 4) To long passionately for, to strive zealously for, to desire earnestly, bona, amicitiam alicuius; (rar.) with an *infin.*, animus a. agere aliquid.

APPĪA, *ae, f.* — see Appius.

APPĪANUS, *a, um, adj.* 1) [Appia] Of or pertaining to Appia, in Phrygia. Subst., Appiani, *orum, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Appia. 2) [Appius] Pertaining to Appius, Appian, caedes, libido.

APPĪAS, *adis, f.* [Appius]. 1) The statue of a nymph, near the fountain called Aqua Appia. 2) Appiades deae, statues at the temple of Venus, which stood near the above fountain. 3) A surname of Minerva, given to her by Cicero.

*APPĪETAS, *atis, f.* A sportive word formed by Cicero from 'pietas' = the respect due to the Appian family.

AP-PINGO, 3. v. tr. 1) To paint in or upon: a. delphinum silvis, *to put, in painting a picture, a dolphin in a forest*. 2) To add to by writing: a. aliquid novi.

APPIUS, *ii, m.* & APPĪA, *ae, f.* A Roman praenomen, esp. in the gens Claudia. Appii Forum, a borough of Latium, in the middle of the Pontine marshes, founded by A. Claudius Caecus.

APPIUS, *a, um, adj.* Appian: Appia via, the famous military road, running from Rome to Capua, and, after the time of Trajan, from thence to Brundisium, called after A. Claudius Caecus, who was censor, 312 B.C.; aqua Appia, an aqueduct, made by and called after the same Appius.

AP-PLAUDO, *si, sum*, 3. v. tr. & intr. 1) To strike upon or against, to clap: a. corpus palmas. 2) To clap the hands as a sign of approbation, to applaud, alicui.

APPLAUSOR, *oris, m.* [applaudo]. An applauder.

APPLICATIO, *onis, f.* [appono]. 1) An uniting, an attaching: a. animi, *an attachment, an inclination to unite in friendship with any one*. 2) Clientship, the relation of a client to a patron, hence, jus applicationis, the right of a patron to inherit his client's property.

AP-PLICO, *cavi* or (more freq.) *cui*, *cātum* or *citum*, 1. v. tr. 1) To affix, join, put or place to or near to: a. se ad arbores, humeros ad saxa, *to lean against, to rest on*; also, a. se trunco. Hence, elephanti applicantur corporibus, *press close together*; a. castra flumini, *to pitch the camp close to the river*, cornu sinistram ad urbem, *to draw up near the town*; a. se alicui, *to attach one's self to a person as his companion*; a. se ad flammam, *to approach the flame*; a. boves huc, *to drive hither*; quis te nostris applicat oris (poet.), *drives thee to our shores*. In partic., a. navem, or aba. a. and pass. applicari, *to direct a ship towards any place in order to land, to land, ad terram*, (poet.) in terram; also, of a ship, *to come to land, quocumque litore naves aa.* 2) Trop.: A) to add, to unite one thing to another, voluptatem ad honestatem, verba verbis: B) to attach one's self to a person, to apply one's self to something: a. se or animum ad aliquem, *ad familiaritatem, societatem alicujus, to form a friendship, a union with any one*; a. se ad conviviam, ad philosophiam: C) (lat.) a. alicui, crimina, *to charge upon*.

AP-PLORO, 1. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) To lament on account of any one, to bewail, to deplore, alicui.

AP-PONO, *pōui, pōsitum*, 3. v. tr. 1) To set, place or put near or to: a. machinum, a. notam ad verum, epistolae; a. manum ad os, *to place before the mouth, aurum ad gladium, to add*. Hence, in partic.: A) to set food before one, to serve up, coenam, patellam: B) to associate one person with another for any purpose, hence, to designate for any business or service, to commission and duly instruct (sometimes with odium implied): a. accusatorem, illicitatorem. 2) Trop.: A) (poet. & lat.) to add, to adjoin, laborem ad damnum, annos alicui: B) (poet.) to reckon, to consider as something: a. aliquid gratiae, lucro.

*APPORRECTUS, *adj.* [ad-, part. of porrigo]. (Poet.) Stretched near or by the side of any thing.

AP-PORTO, *avi, ātum*, 1. v. tr. To carry, bring or convey to: a. magnas divitias domum, ornamenta populo Romano, novam comœdiam, *to bring upon the stage*; in partic. = to bring with itself, to bring on, to occasion, damnum.

AP-POSCO, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To demand in addition, plura.

APPŌSITE, *adv.* [appositus]. Fitly, suitably, properly: dicere a. ad perasendum.

APPŌSITIO, *onis, f.* [appono]. (Lat.) An adding.

APPOS[ITUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [appono]. 1) Of place, placed near to something, contiguous to: regio a. mari. 2) Fit, suitable, serviceable: argumentatio a. ad iudicacionem; mensis a. ad agendum. 3) (Lat.) Inclined to, leaning to, juri, iniquo. 4) *Subst.*, Appositum, i, n. (gramm. t.), an epithet, an adjective.

AP-POTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Very drunk.

AP-PRĒCOR, i. *dep.* tr. v. (Poet. & lat.) To pray to, to supplicate, deos.

AP-PRĒHENDO (poet. APPRENDO), di, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) To seize, to take hold of, aliquem manu, with the hand; but, a. aliquem pallio, to lay hold of his mantle; a. furem = to seize, to arrest. Hence, trop. — a) to touch upon any thing in speaking = to mention, to bring forward — b) a. aliquid caute et cum iudicio, to take hold of, to handle, to treat — c) = to take possession of, to seize, Hispanias.

APPRIME, *adv.* [from an obsolete *adj.* — *apprimus*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Especially, very: a. nobilibus, utilis.

APPRIMO, pressi, pressum, 3. v. tr. [adpremo]. (Lat.) To press to, carnes ad ossa, scutum pectori.

*AP-PRIMUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & obsol.) By far the first.

APPRŌBATIO, ōnis, f. [approbo]. 1) Approval, satisfaction, acquiescence: a. popularis; movere aa. hominum, to obtain general approval. 2) Proof, confirmation by means of proof: hoc non eget a.

APPRŌBATOR, ōris, m. [approbo]. (Rar.) An approver, he who gives any thing his approval.

APPRŌBE, *adv.* [approbus]. (Ante-cl.) Perfectly.

AP-PRŌBO, ōvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To approve, to assent to, to be satisfied with: a. sententiam alienius, aliquid magno clamore; dii id approbent, may the gods show their approbation of this! = may they give it their favour and blessing! 2) To prove, to show, to demonstrate: a. aliquid, eum degenerasse a more civili. 3) (Lat.) To do (to manage) to one's satisfaction: is a. opus, the work done by him was approved.

AP-PRŌBUS, a, um, *adj.* Very good.

*AP-PRŌMITTO, 3. v. tr. To promise in addition to.

AP-PRŌPĒRO, ōvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To accelerate, opus, mortem; (poet.) a. portas intrare, to make haste to pass in through the gate. 2) *Intr.*, to hasten.

APPRŌPINQUATIO, ōnis, f. [appropinquo]. An approach (in time), nearness, mortis.

AP-PRŌPINQUO, ōvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* To approach, to draw near, ad portam, illi loco; of time, to be near, to be at hand, hiems, dies semitiarum. Hence, is a. primis ordinibus, was near to the highest rank; illi poena, nobis libertas

a., is at hand; qui jam appropinquat ut videat, is already near to seeing.

AP-PUGNO, 1. v. tr. (Tac.) To attack, to storm, castellum, castra.

APPŪLEIANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Appuleius]. Of or from an Appuleius.

APPŪLEIUS, i, m. A Roman family name: esp., 1) L. A. Saturnius, a demagogue of the time of Marius, put to death by order of the senate.

2) L. Appuleius, of Medaura in Africa, a celebrated writer of the second century — author of 'Metamorphoseon,' sc. de Asino Aureo. *Adj.*, Appŭlius, a, um, of or from an Appuleius, APPŪLIA, ae, f. A province in Lower Italy. APPŪLICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Appulia]. Appulian, mare, the Adriatic sea.

APPŪLUS, a, um = Appulicus; *subst.*, Appuli, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Appulia.

APPULUS, ūs, m. [appello]. 1) An approach: pars terrae appulsu solis exarsit; hence, the effect of an approach: frigoris et caloris aa. sentire. 2) A landing, a coming to land, liturum.

APRICATIO, ōnis, f. [apricor]. A sunning one's self, a basking in the sun.

APRICITAS, ātis, f. [apricus]. (Lat.) The quality denoted by apricus, sunniness.

APRICOR, 1. v. *dep.* *intr.* [apricus]. To sun one's self, to bask in the sunshine.

APRICUS, a, um, *adj.* [aperio]. Prop., open; hence, exposed to the sunshine, sunny (lighted and warmed by the sun), locus, hortus, campus. Hence (poet.), arbor, flos a., loving the sunshine; dies a. (lat.), serene (warmed by the sunbeams); flatus aa., warm breezes; trop., proferre in apricum, to bring to light, to make known.

APRILIS, e, *adj.* [contracted for aperilis, from aperio]. Pertaining to the month April, kalendae, idus; often *subst.*, Aprilis, is, m. (sc. mensis), the month April, the month in which the earth opens, and becomes again productive.

APRINEUS, a, um, *adj.* [aper]. Of or belonging to the wild boar.

APRONIANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Apronius]. Of or belonging to Apronius.

APRONIUS, ii, m. The name of a Roman gens, thus: 1) Qu. A., an accomplice of Verres. 2) L. A., governor of Africa under Augustus, and afterwards of Germany.

APRUGNUS, a, um, *adj.* [aper] (Ante-cl. & lat.) Of or belonging to the wild boar.

APS., etc. — see ABS., etc.

APSŌROS, } i, m. An island in the Adriatic
APSŪRUS, } sea.

APSUS, i, m. A river in Illyria, now Krovasta.

APTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [aptus]. 1) Accurately joined, closely united: a. cohaerere, pileam a. capiti reponere. 2) Fitly, suitably, properly, dicere.

APTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [aptus]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) To fit on, to put on, to tie on, to add by fitting, *vincula collo, sagittam nervo*; a. ensem dextrae, to grasp the sword with the right hand; a. bella modis citharae, to unite the song of war with the tones of the lyre. 2) To fit, to make ready, to prepare: a. arma pugnae, classem ad pugnam; a. orationem locis, to adapt; a. se armis, to get ready for battle by putting on the armour, classem velis, to get under sail; a. se, to get one's self ready; aptatus ad aliquid, fitted, calculated for any thing.

APTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of the obsol. verb apo or apio — *erro*]. I. As a part.: 1) fastened, joined to: gladius e lacunari setâ equinâ aptus, hanging from the ceiling by a single horse-hair; (poet.) a. terrae, attached to the earth (by means of roots). 2) *Trop.*: A) joined, united together: causas alias ex aliis aptas: B) dependent, depending upon something: vita a. est ex virtute: C) (poet.) = furnished, endowed with: aptus pennis, winged; coelum a. stellis, adorned with.

II. Adj. w. comp. & sup.: 1) joined together, hanging together, connected: dissolvere apta; applied to discourse, it denotes a harmonious combination of single qualities: oratio apta, rounded, rhythmical. 2) Fit, suitable, proper, convenient, serviceable (prop., by means of an external operation upon the object — cf. idoneus); exorcitus a. = ready for battle, tempus, appropriately chosen; locus a. ad excurrendum; res apta illi aetati; a. qui illud loquatur, the proper one to say that; *aptus in aliquid, (poet.) a. facere illud, the proper one to do that.

APUANI, ōrum, m. pl. A Ligurian people, on the southern side of the Apennines.

APUD (older form, **APUT**), prep. w. accus., denotes 'nearness to a thing,' esp. of persons and of a state of rest, while 'ad' implies a preceding state of motion (cf. also penes, in). 1) Of persons, by, with: esse a. aliquem. In partic.: A) a. aliquem, in any one's house; a. me domi: B) = before, in the presence of (esp. of a person who has at the time the power of deciding or judging): dicere a. iudices, verba facere a. senatum; queri a. aliquem; (Tac.) sacrificare a. deos (as it were, before the eyes of the gods), to offer sacrifices to the gods: C) of several persons among whom something takes place, among: a. nostros iustitia culta est: D) in other relations, with: gratiam consequi a. aliquem: E) of a writer = in the writings of; in: a. Xenophontem Cyrus haec dicit: F) (Com.) esse a. se, to be one's self, to be in one's senses, to be sane: G) sometimes = in, with abl. (sui a. eum magnus juris civilis usus). 3) Of place, by, near by, at: a. ignem esse; morari a. oppidum; sometimes, a. urbem, in the city and its vicinity. 3) (Ante-cl. & rar.) To a place (with verbs of motion): eo a. hunc vicinum.

APŪLEIUS, etc. — see Appuleius.

APŪLIA, etc. — see Appulia.

AQUA, ae, f. 1) Water; in partic. (poet.) = the sea (aquâ, on the sea); also, any particular sea (a. Albana), a river (a. Tusca — the Tiber); a. pluvialis, rain; augur aquae, who foretells rain. In partic.: A) (poet.) from the use of water at table, aquam praebere = to entertain any one: B) from the indispensableness of water for the support of life, aquâ et igni interdicere aliquem, to put under the ban, to banish: C) from the use of water in reviving faint persons (prov., Pl.), aquam alicui aspergere, to animate, to inspire with courage: D) esp. of the water in the water-clock (Clepsydra), which was used for measuring the time of legal proceedings; hence — a) (lat.) aquam dare, to give an advocate a certain amount of time for speaking — b) (lat.) aquam perdere, to lose, to waste the time — e) aqua (mihi) haeret = I am embarrassed, at a loss: E) a. intercus, dropsy; F) Aqua, the name of a constellation—Greek, Ἰδρυς. 2) *Plur.*, Aquae, medicinal springs, baths: Aquae Sextiae, now Aix, in France.

AQUAEDUCTUS, ūs, m. (more correctly written 'aquae ductus'). 1) An aqueduct. 2) The right of conducting water in or through a place.

AQUALICŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of aqualis]. (Lat.) Prop., a small vessel for water. 1) The stomach. 2) The lower part of the belly, the paunch.

AQUĀLIS, e, adj. [aqua]. (Ante-cl.) Of or pertaining to water; subst., Aqualis, is, comm., a vessel for water, a wash-basin.

AQUĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [aqua]. Of or relating to water; subst., Aquarius, ii, m.: 1) (lat.) a water-carrier. 2) A superintendent of the aqueducts, a conduit-master. 3) The Water-Bearer (a constellation).

AQUĀTICUS, a, um, adj. [aqua]. (Lat.) 1) Found in or near the water, aquatic, avis. 2) (Poet.) Watery, moist, Notus; Aquatica, n. pl., damp places.

AQUĀTILIS, e, adj. [aqua]. 1) Living, found in water, bestia. 2) (Lat.) Having a watery taste, succus.

AQUATIO, ōnis, f. [aquor]. 1) A fetching of water: aquationis causa prodire, for the purpose of fetching water (esp. of soldiers in a camp). 2) (Lat.) The place whence water is brought, a watering-place.

AQUĀTOR, ōris, m. [aquor]. A water-carrier, in the pl. only, and as a military tech. t.

AQUĀTUS, a, um, adj. [aqua]. Mingled with water, watery, thin, medicamentum.

AQUILA, ae, f. 1) The eagle. 2) The military eagle, the principal standard of the Roman legion (signa, the standards of single cohorts); hence, sometimes = a legion. 3) (Tac.) Eagle-shaped ornaments, upon the front of a temple. 4) The Eagle, the name of a constellation.

AQUILA, ae, m. *A Roman family name.*

AQUILARIA, ae, f. *A town in Africa Pro-pria, now probably Lawharsah.*

AQUILEIA, ae, f. [= 'Ακυλία]. *A town in Upper Italy, not far from Tergeste (Trieste), founded by the Romans, 182 B. C., still known by the same name.*

AQUILEIENSIS, e, adj. *Of or belonging to Aquileia, ager; subst., Aquileienses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Aquileia.*

AQUI-LEX, ēgis, m. [aqua-lego]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A conduit-master, a well-digger, a person who understood the finding of water-springs and the making of wells.*

AQUILIFER, ēri, m. [aquila-fero]. *An eagle-bearer, a standard-bearer.*

AQUILINUS, a, um, adj. [aquila]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Of or pertaining to an eagle.*

AQUILLIANUS, a, um, adj. *Aquillian, coming from the lawyer Aquilius.*

AQUILLIUS, ii, m., and **AQUILLIA**, ae, f. *A Roman gentile name: thus, esp., C. A. Gallus, a learned jurist, and a friend of Cicero.*

AQUILLIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to an Aquilius, lex.*

AQUILO, ōnis, m. 1) *The north-wind.* 2) *Meton. = the north-country, the north.* 3) *The name of a mythical personage, identical with the Greek Boreas.*

AQUILONARIS, e, adj. [aquilo]. *Northerly, northern.*

AQUILONIA, ae, f. *A town of the Hirpini, on the river Aufidus.*

AQUILONIUS, a, um, adj. [aquilo]. 1) (Lat.) *Northerly.* 2) (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Aquilo, or the north-wind personified.*

AQUILUS, a, um, adj. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Dark-coloured, swarthy.*

AQUINAS, ātis, adj. *Of or from Aquinum, Aquinatian, fucus; subst., Aquinates, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Aquinum.*

AQUINUM, i, n. *A Volscian town in Latium, famous for its purple dye — now Aquino.*

AQUINUS, or **AQUINIUS**, i, m. *A bad poet, and friend of Cicero.*

AQUITANIA, ae, f. *A province of Southern Gaul.*

AQUITANUS, a, um, adj. *Aquitanian; subst., Aquitani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of A.*

AQUOR, ātus, l. v. dep. intr. [aqua]. 1) *Of soldiers, to fetch water.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Of bees, to suck in water, to drink.*

AQUOSUS, a, um, adj. [aqua]. 1) *Fall of water, watery, moist, locus, nubes; a. hiems, rainy; Orion a., bringing rain.* 2) *Clear as water, crystallus.*

AQUULA, ae, f. [dim. of aqua]. *A little water.*

AB, an old form for **AD**.

ARA, ae, f. [related to aipe]. 1) *Any eleva-*

tion of stone, earth, turf, &c., esp. one designed for religious uses, an altar (cf. altaria). Altars were to be found not only in temples and public places, but also in nearly every private house; hence, aa. et foci, for the entire house as the home of the family; pro aris et fociis pugnare, for house and hearth, for what is dearest to one. 2) *Criminals fled for refuge to the altars, hence = a place of refuge, shelter, protection: confugere ad a.; a. sociorum; a. tribunatus, legum.* 3) *Meton. — a) a stone monument — b) (poet.) a. sepulchri, a funeral-pile.* 4) *The Altar, a constellation in the southern hemisphere.* 5) *Arae, pl., the Altars, the name of several rocks in the Mediterranean sea, between Sicily and Africa.*

ARABARCHES, ae, m. [= 'Αραβάρχης] or *Alabarches. A collector or receiver of taxes in Egypt: Pompey was ironically so called by Cicero, because he boasted of having increased the revenues of the Roman people.*

ARABIA, ae, f. [= 'Αραβία]. *Arabia.*

ARABICE, adv. [Arabicus]. *After the Arabian manner: a. olere, to diffuse Arabian odours.*

ARABICUS, a, um, adj. [Arabia]. *Of or from Arabia, Arabian, odor, sinus.*

ARABITAE, ārum, m. pl. [= 'Αραβίται]. *A people in Gedrosia, on the borders of India.*

ARABIUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) *Arabian, terra, limen.*

ARABS, ābis, adj. *Arabio; subst., an Arabian; (poet.) palmiferi Arabes = Arabia.*

ARABUS, i, m., a, um, adj. *Arabian; subst., Arabus, i, m.: 1) an Arabian; 2) a river of Gedrosia, now Korkes.*

ARACHNE, es, f. [= 'Αράχνη]. *A Greek maiden, who had, with Minerva, a trial of skill in spinning, and was changed by her into a spider.*

ARACHOSIA, ae, f. [= 'Αραχωσία]. *A province of Eastern Persia, now Afghanistan; subst., Arachosii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of A.*

ARACHTUS, i, m. [= 'Αραχτός]. *A river in Epirus, now Arta.*

ARACYNTHUS, i, m. [= 'Αράκυνθος]. *A mountain between Boeotia and Attica, now Zigos.*

ARADIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Aradus; subst., Aradii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Aradus.*

ARADUS, i, f. [= 'Αραδός]. *A Phoenician island-town, now Rouad.*

ARANEAE, ae, f. 1) *The spider.* 2) *The spider's web.*

***ARANEOLA**, ae, f. [dim. of aranea]. *A small spider.*

ARANEOLUS, i, m. [dim. of araneus]. *A small spider.*

ARANEOSUS, a, um, adj. [aranea]. 1) (Poet.) *Fall of cobwebs.* 2) (Lat.) *Like a cobweb.*

ARANEUS, i, m. [= 'Αράχνη]. (Lat.) *A spider.*

ARANEUS, a, um, adj. [aranea]. *Of or be-*

belonging to a spider; *subst.*, Araneum, i, n., a spider's web.

ARAR or ARARIS, is, m. A river of Gaul, now the Saône.

ARATEUS, } a, um, *adj.* [= 'Ἀράτειος]. Of
ARATIUS, } or belonging to the poet Aratus,
Arateus, carmen; *subst.*, Aratea, ōrum, n. pl.,
the poems of Aratus, translated by Cicero.

ARATIO, ōnis, f. [aro]. 1) A ploughing,
and hence, in gen., agriculture. 2) Melon,
ploughed land; in partic., *plur.*, the public farms
owned and rented by the state (agri publici).

ARATIUNCULA, ae, f. [*dim.* of aratio]. A
small estate.

ARATOR, ōris, m. [aro]. 1) A ploughman:
bos a., a plough-ox. 2) In gen., a countryman,
a farmer; in partic., freq. in *pl.*, the renters of
the public lands.

ARATRUM, i, n. [aro]. A plough.

ARATUS, i, m. [= 'Ἀράτος]. 1) A Greek
poet of the Alexandrian period, author of an astro-
nomical poem, entitled *ἑρμῆα*, of which Cicero,
in his youth, made a translation, still extant.
2) Of Sicyon, a famous Greek general, and
founder of the Achæan league.

ARAURIS, is, m. A river of Gallia Narbon-
ensis, now Hérault.

ARAUSIO, ōnis, f. [= 'Ἀραύσιον]. A town
of Gallia Narbonensis, now Orange.

ARAXES, is, m. [= 'Ἀράξης]. 1) A river of
Great Armenia, now Arrasch. 2) A river of
Persia, now Bend-Emir.

ARBACES, is, m. [= 'Ἀρβάκης]. The first
king of the Medes.

ARBELA, ōrum, n. pl. [= 'Ἀρβηλα]. A town
of Assyria, made famous by the battle fought in
its vicinity between Darius and Alexander the
Great, 331 B. C. — now called Erbil.

ARBITER, tri, m. [ar = ad-bito]. 1) Any
one who goes to a thing in order to hear and see it;
hence, a person present, an eye-witness, a hearer,
spectator: ejicere aa.; arbitris remotis, sine aa.,
between ourselves. 2) One who goes to a thing in
order to decide it; hence, an arbiter, umpire,
judge, who pronounces sentence in accordance
with his own views of right and equity — oppos.
to 'judex,' a judge, who decided according to
written laws: ire ad a.; capere aliquem a. (in
ancient times, the 'a.' was probably chosen by
the contending parties, but afterwards by the
prætor); after the enactment of the Lex Aebu-
tia, the difference between 'arbiter' and 'judex'
disappeared. Hence: A) an arbiter, in gen.:
a. pugnae: a. inter Academiam et Zenonem:
B) (poet. & lat.) a ruler, a lord: Augustus a.
imperii; a. bibendi, the master of the feast or
revel; Notus a. maris, the lord of the sea (in-
as-much as he agitates it at his pleasure): C) of
places: locus a. maris; Taurus innumerarum
gentium arbiter, i. e., that sets boundaries to: D)
Eurystheus a. irae Junonis, the executor.

*ARBÏTRA, ae, f. [arbitr]. (Poet.) A female
witness.

ARBÏTRARIO, adv. [arbitrarius]. (Pl.) Un-
certainly, arbitrarily.

ARBÏTRARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [arbitr]. 1)
(Pl.) Not sure, uncertain. 2) (Lat.) Arbitrary.

ARBÏTRATUS, ūs, m. [arbitr]. 1) Opinion,
sentiment, discretion, liking, almost always in
abl. sing. with a *genit.* or *poss. pron.*: a. meo,
tuo, alicujus, according to my, your, any one's
pleasure. In partic., ejus arbitratu de pace agi-
tur, with him as plenipotentiary; dedere se in ali-
cujus arbitratum, to surrender at discretion, i. e.,
without any stipulation or terms. 2) Oversight,
management, direction: educari arbitratu alicujus.

ARBÏTRIUM, ii, n. [arbitr]. 1) (Poet. & lat.)
A being present at any thing, presence. 2) The
decision of an arbitrator (v. Arbitr 2): aa.,
quibus additur 'Ex fide bona'; a. rei uxoriae.
Hence, in gen. = sentence, judgment, decision:
vestrum a., vestra existimatio valebit; res ab
opinionis arbitrio se junctae, which are not de-
cided according to personal, arbitrary views; a.
auris, the judgment. 3) Will, power, mastery,
dominion: Jupiter, oujus nutu et a. omnia re-
guntur; venire, dare se in arbitrium alicujus;
a. rei alicujus, the power to decide about any thing;
esse arbitri sui, one's own master; a. mortis,
muneris, a free choice. 4) Aa. funeris, the ex-
penses of a funeral (fixed by an arbitrator).

ARBÏTROR, ōtus, 1. v. *dep. tr. & intr.* [arbitr].
1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To observe, to listen to, to hear,
dicta nostra. 2) Tech. t., of witnesses, to state,
to testify. 3) In gen., to think, to consider,
to believe, to be of opinion: a. te scelestum,
id bellum celeriter confectum posse. 4) (Pl.)
A. alicui, to give credit to any one. — The *passive*
use of 'a.' is rare: bellum confectum a., was
supposed to be finished.

ARBOR, ōris, f. (poet. also -os). 1) A tree.
2) Melon., things made of wood, e. g., an oar, a
mast of a ship, a javelin; a. infelix = a gibbet.

ARBÖRARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [arbor]. (Lat.)
Of or belonging to trees.

ARBÖRETUM, i, n. [arbor] = Arbustum.
A plantation.

ARBÖREUS, a, um, *adj.* [arbor]. (Poet. &
lat.) Belonging to a tree, made of a tree, tree-
like, frondes, telum; cornu aa.

ARBUSCULA, ae, f. [*dim.* of arbor]. A small
tree.

ARBUSCULA, ae, f. The name of a mimic
actress in the time of Cicero.

ARBUSTUM, i, n. [from arbosetum, arbore-
tum fr. arbor]. 1) A place where trees are planted,
an orchard, plantation, esp. of trees upon which
vines were trained (cf. vinea). 2) (Poet.) A grove,
a wood (mostly *plur.*).

ARBUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* [arbor]. Planted
with trees, ager.

ARBÛTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [arbutus]. Of or belonging to the arbuté or strawberry tree.

ARBÛTUM, i, n. 1) *The fruit of the arbuté or strawberry tree, an arbuté-berry.* 2) (Poet.) = Arbutus.

ARBÛTUS, i, f. *The strawberry or arbuté tree.*

ARCA, ae, f. 1) *A box, trunk, chest, in which any thing was kept or locked up. In partic.: A) a money-chest, money-box: solvere ex a. = to pay cash; confidit arcae (meae), rely upon my coffer, i. e., my means, ability to pay: B) a coffin.* 2) *Trop., a small and narrow prison, a cell: conficere aliquem in arcem.*

ARCÁDIA, ae, f. [= 'Αρκάδία]. *Arcadia, the central province of the Peloponnesus.*

ARCÁDICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= 'Αρκάδικός]. *Arcadian: juvenis A., a simpleton.*

ARCÁDIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= 'Αρκάδιος]. *Arcadian: dea A. = Carmenta; virgo A. = Arethusa; deus A. = Pan; aper A., the Erymanthian boar.*

ARCANO, *adv.* [arcanus]. *Secretly, privately.*

ARCÁNUS, a, um, *adj.* [arca]. *Secret, private, hidden (esp. of things which, for religious reasons, were kept concealed, as though they were sacred): aa. consilia, sacra. Hence — a) (poet.) = silent, that keeps any thing secret, nox, homo — b) subst., Arcanum, i, n., a secret, a mystery.*

ARCAS, ádis, m. [= 'Αρκάς]. 1) *The mythical progenitor of the Arcadians, the son of Jupiter and Callisto, after his death, made one of the constellations (the Bear-keeper—Arctophylax).* 2) *An Arcadian, an inhabitant of Arcadia, hence, Arcádes, um, m. pl. ['Αρκάδες], the Arcadians.*

ARCEO, cui, —, 2. v. tr. [αἰρῶ]. *Prop., to fence in. 1) To enclose, to confine, to hold: a. ámen (by means of a dam); alvus arcet quod accipit. 2) To forbid access to, to keep or ward off, to keep at a distance, hostium copias, injurias; a. aliquem ab injuria; also, with the simple abl., a. aliquem aditu, sacris. Hence (poet.), with infin. as object, pl. ['Αρκάδες], to hinder, to prevent; a. aliquem morbo, classem aquilonibus = to preserve, to protect; a. aliquid alicui, to keep off something from one.*

ARCERA, ae, f. [arca]. *A covered carriage for sick persons.*

ARCÉSILAS, a, m. [= 'Αρκείλας]. *A Greek philosopher, founder of the Middle Academy — lived about 300 B. C.*

ARCESSITOR, ōris, m. [arcesso]. (Lat.) *One who calls or fetches another; in the language of law, an accuser.*

ARCESSITUS, us, m. [arcesso]. *A calling for, summoning, only in the abl. sing., a. tuo, at thy summons.*

ARCESSÍTUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of arcesso]. *Far-fetched, forced, unnatural, dictum, jocus.*

ARCESSO or ACCERSO, Ivi, Itum, 3. v. tr.

[ad-cieo or ad-cedo]. 1) *To fetch, to call, to send for (of living beings, that have in themselves the power of motion — cf. peto): a. aliquem, illum ad me; trop., a. somnum, quietem, to invite to, to cause, sleep, rest; (poet.) of things = peto, to bring along: sin melius quid habes, arcesso. 2) Of abstract objects = to derive, to fetch, to draw: comoedia a. res ex medio; res illa orationi splendorem arcessit, gives to. 3) To summon or bring before a judge, to accuse, aliquem hoc iudicio, capitis, maiestatis.*

ARCHE, es, f. [= ἀρχή]. *One of the four Muses, according to Cic. Nat. D. 8. 21.*

ARCHÉLAUS, i, m. [= 'Αρχέλαος]. *A philosopher of Miletus, a scholar of Anaxagoras. 2) A king of Macedonia, from 418 B. C., and a friend of Euripides. 3) A general in the service of Mithridates. 4) A son of Archelaus 3., son-in-law and adversary of the Egyptian king Ptolemaeus Auletes. 5) The grandson of Archelaus 4., and king of Cappadocia, from 84 B. C.; afterwards decoyed by Tiberius to Rome, where he died, A. D. 17.*

ARCHÉNOR, ōris, m. [= 'Αρχήνωρ]. *A son of Amphion and Niobe.*

ARCHÉTYPUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἀρχέτυπος]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *First made, original; hence, subst., Archetypum, i, n., an original.*

ARCHIA, ae, f. *The daughter of Oceanus, and wife of Inachus.*

ARCHIAS, ae, m. [= 'Αρχίας]. 1) *L. Lici-nius A., a Greek poet of Antioch, made famous by Cicero's oration in his defence. 2) A cabinet-maker at Rome.*

ARCHIÁCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Archias]. *Made by the cabinet-maker Archias, lecti.*

ARCHIŁÓCHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= 'Αρχιλόχιος]. 1) *Archilochian. 2) Appellatively = severe biting.*

ARCHIŁÓCHUS, i, m. [= 'Αρχιλόχος]. *A Greek poet of Paros, the inventor of Iambic verse, and author of exceedingly severe satires — lived about 680 B. C.*

ARCHIMÁGIRUS, i, m. [= ἀρχιμάγειρος]. (Lat.) *A chief-cook.*

ARCHIMÉDES, is, m. [= 'Αρχιμήδης]. *The celebrated Greek mathematician and mechanician, slain at the taking of his native city Syracuse, 312 B. C.*

ARCHIMEDEUS or -IUS, a, um, *adj.* [= 'Αρχιμήδειος]. *Archimedian.*

ARCHIMÍMUS, i, m. [= ἀρχίμιμος]. *The chief of the mimic actors or the pantomimes (v. Mimus).*

ARCHÍPIRÁTA, ae, m. [= ἀρχιπειρατής]. *A captain of pirates.*

ARCHÍTECTON, ōnis, m. [= ἀρχιτέκτων]. (Pl.) 1) = Architectus. 2) *Trop., an arch-intriguer, a contriver of cunning plots*

ARCHITECTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [architectus]. 1) To construct, to build; architectatus (used *passively*), *built*. 2) *Trop.*, to devise, to procure, volupates.

ARCHITECTŪRA, ae, *f.* [architectus]. *The art of building, architecture.*

ARCHITECTUS, i, *m.* [ἀρχιτέκτων]. 1) A master-builder, an architect. 2) *Trop.*, an author, inventor, creator, vitae beatæ, mundi.

ARCHON, ontis, *m.* [= ἀρχων]. *The chief magistrate at Athens, an archon.*

ARCHYTAS, ae, *m.* [= Ἀρχύτας]. *A Greek philosopher of the Pythagorean school—lived about 380 B. C.*

ARCTĒNENS, tis, *m.* [arctus-teneo]. (Poet.) 1) *Adj.*, carrying a bow; generally of Apollo, also as *subst.* 2) *Subst.*, a constellation, the Archer.

ARCTOPHYLAX, ācis, *m.* [= ἀρκτοφύλαξ]. *The Keeper of the Bear, a constellation, also called Bootes — v. Arctos.*

ARCTOS, i, *f.* [= ἀρκτος]. 1) *Prop.*, the Bear, the name of a double constellation at the north pole, the Greater and the Lesser Bear. Both constellations are sometimes represented as a wagon (plaustra, Charles's Wain); five of the seven stars of which each is composed being considered the wagon, and the two others the oxen (triones). Hence the expressions (poet.): septentrio major (minor), gemini triones, ursæ major (minor), q. v. The lesser constellation is also called Arctophylax (q. v.) when the greater one is represented as a bear; but Bootes (q. v.) when it is described as a wagon. 2) (Poet.): A) the north pole, or the north, in gen.: B) night.

ARCTŪS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἀρκτικός]. (Poet.) *Northern.*

ARCTŪRUS, i, *m.* [= ἀρκτοῦρος]. 1) *The brightest star in Bootes.* 2) = Bootes, the Lesser Bear. Hence (poet.) = autumn (since Arcturus rises in the beginning of September).

ARCUATIM, adv. [arcus]. (Lat.) *In the form of a bow.*

ARCUATUS, a, um, *adj.* [arcus 2: A]. *Prop.*, covered with the colour of the rainbow; hence, a., morbus, jaundice; *subst.*, Arcuatus, i, *m.*, one who is affected with jaundice.

ARCUATUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of arcuo]. *Made in the form of a bow, curved, curvus.*

ARCŪLA, ae, *f.* [dim. of arca]. A small box. ***ARCULĀRIUS**, ii, *m.* [arcula]. (Pl.) A maker of little boxes or jewel-caskets.

ARCUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To curve or bend in the form of a bow.

ARCUS, ūs, *m.* 1) A bow. 2) *Trop.* (mostly poet.): A) the rainbow, a. pluvius: B) a triumphal arch: C) an arch or vault in a building: D) any thing curved or bow-shaped, e. g., a wave, snake, bay; esp. in mathematics = an arc of a circle.

ARDEA, ae, *f.* The heron.

ARDEA, ae, *f.* *The capital of the Rutuli in Latium.*

ARDEAS, ātis, *adj.* Of or belonging to Ardea; *subst.*, Ardeātes, ium, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Ardea.

ARDEĀTINUS, a, um, *adj.* = Ardeas.

ARDELIO, ōnis, *m.* [ardeo = 'to perform eagerly?'] A busybody.

ARDENS, tis, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of ardeo]. Burning, glowing, hot, aqua, tempus; *trop.*, ardent, passionate, fiery; oculi aa., sparkling.

ARDENTER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [ardens]. Hotly, vehemently.

ARDEO, si, sum, 2. *v. intr.* 1) To burn, to be on fire (of. candeo, flagro): domus a.; lapides aa., are glowing. 2) *Trop.*: A) oculi aa., sparkle; fauces aa. siti, are parched with thirst: B) freq. of strong passions and emotions of mind, a. amore, irā, dolore, cupiditate, to be inflamed; (poet. & lat.) a. in arma, in caedem, to burn with a desire for; also, a. scire, to be exceedingly desirous of learning; esp. (poet.), a. aliquā, in aliquā or (rar.) in aliquam, to be consumed with love for: C) Africa a. bello, war rages in Africa; Gallia a., is in a great ferment; conjuratio a., is in full activity: D) a. invidia, to be the object of a raging hatred: E) sometimes with an accus.: pastor Corydon a. Alexin, was violently in love with.

ARDESCO, arsi, —, 3. *v. tr.* [ardeo]. (Poet.) 1) To begin to burn, to take fire. 2) *Trop.* — a) undae aa. fulmineis ignibus, glitter, gleam — b) of violent passions and emotions, to be inflamed, excited, in iras, caede.

ARDOR, ōris, *m.* [ardeo]. 1) A burning or glowing fire, burning heat (of. fervor), a flame: a. flammæ; a. coeli, of a fiery meteor. 2) *Trop.* — a) a. oculorum, vultus, brilliancy — b) of every passionate excitement, heat, fire, ardour: a. cupiditatum, animi; a. edendi, a. armorum, heat of battle. Esp. = the flame of love: a. virginis, ardent love of a virgin; a. meus, ultimus mihi a. = the beloved object, flame.

ARDUENNA, ae, *f.* (sc. silva). The Ardenne, a forest in Gaul.

ARDUUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Steep, via, mons; hence, in gen. (poet.) = lofty, elevated (rising steeply from the ground — cf. sublimis). 2) *Trop.*: A) difficult to reach, difficult, arduous, opus: B) disagreeable, adverse; rebus in arduis, in adversity.

AREA, ae, *f.* 1) (Poet.) An open place, in gen., a. campi. In partic. — a) a ground-plot, a spot for building, a site for a house — b) the yard or court of a house — c) a threshing-floor, which was, among the ancients, an open space near the house — d) a play-ground, an open space for gymnastic exercises; also, a race-ground, a place of combat; *trop.*, a. digna animo meo; a. vitae,

the source of life. *2) A halo around the sun or moon, as a translation of the Greek ἄλως. 3) In geom. = planum, a plane.

*ARECCAEUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Prop., pertaining to the Assyrio-Babylonian town Arech; hence = Babylonian.

ARĒ-FÁCIO, feci, factum, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) To make dry, rem (once transposed in Lucr., facit are = arefacit).

ÁRELAS, átis, f. } [= 'Ἀρῆλας]. A town in
ÁRELÁTE, is, n. } Gallia Narbonensis, now Arles.

ÁRELÁTENSIS, e, adj. Of or pertaining to Arélate.

ÁRENA, ae, f. 1) Sand: a. mollis, bibula; (poet. & lat.) freq. in the plur.; prov., semina mandare arenae = to begin something useless. 2) A sandy place, a. aliqua; esp. (mostly poet. & lat.): A) a sandy desert: B) the sea-shore, the strand: C) the place of combat in the amphitheatre covered with sand, the arena: mittere aliquem in arenam, to make one appear upon the arena; dare se in a., to offer one's self for. Hence, in gen., any place of combat, theatre: Italia est a. belli civilis.

ÁRENÁCEUS, a, um, adj. [arena]. (Lat.) Sandy.

ÁRENÁCUM, i, n. A town in Belgium, now Arnheim.

ÁRENÁRIA, ae, f. (sc. fodina) [arena]. A sand-pit.

ÁRENÁTUS, a, um, adj. [arena]. Mixed with sand.

ÁRENOSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [arena]. (Poet. & lat.) Sandy.

ÁREO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. (Mostly poet. & lat.) To be dry: tellus a.; fauces aa. siti; sitis arena, a burning thirst.

ÁREÓLA, ae, f. [dim. of area]. A small open place.

ÁREÓPÁGITES, ae, m. [= 'Ἀρεοπαγίτης]. An Areopagite.

ÁREÓPÁGUS, i, m. [= 'Ἀρεος πάγος]. Prop., Mars' Hill at Athens; hence, the supreme court of justice at Athens, the Areopagus, which held its sessions on that hill.

ÁRES, is, m. [= 'Ἄρης]. (Pl.) The god of War = Mars.

ÁRESCO, —, —, 3. v. intr. [insh. of areo]. To become dry, to dry up.

ÁRESTÓRIDES, ae, m. [= 'Ἀρεστορίδης]. A son of Arestor, i. e., Argus.

ÁRETÁLOGUS, i, m. [= ἀρεταλογος]. (Lat.) A prater about virtue, a kind of philosophic buffoons, mostly Stoics or Cynics.

ÁRĒTHO, ótis, m. } [= 'Ἀρῆθω]. Another
ÁRĒTHON, ótis, m. } name of the river Arachthus, q. v.

ÁRĒTHUSA, ae, f. [= 'Ἀρῆθουσα]. 1) A nymph who was pursued by the river-god Alpheus (q. v.)

as far as Syracuse. 2) A fountain near Syracuse, into which the nymph Arethusa was said to have been transformed.

ÁRĒTHUSIS, idis, adj. Pertaining to the fountain Arethusa, Syracusae.

ÁREUS, a, um, adj. [= 'Ἄρεος']. (Lat.) Pertaining to Ares: A. judicium = Areopagus.

ARGANTHÓNIUS, ii, m. [= 'Ἀργανθώνιος']. A king of Tartessus, remarkable for his great age.

ARGANTHUS, i, m. [= 'Ἀργανθώνιον ὄρος']. A mountain of Bithynia.

ARGEI, ōrum, m. pl. 1) Certain places in Rome, which were set apart by Numa for the performance of sacred ceremonies. 2) Images of men, made of rushes, which were annually, on the ides of May, thrown into the Tiber, from the Pons Sublucius (prob. as a substitute for former human sacrifices).

ARGENTĀNUM, i, n. A town of the Brutii, now S. Marco.

ARGENTĀRIA, ae, f. [argentarius]. 1) (Sc. taberna) A banker's stall, a bank. 2) (Sc. ars) The banking business; a. facere, to have. 3) (Sc. fodina) A silver mine.

ARGENTĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [argentum]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Of or pertaining to silver: a. metallum, a silver mine. 2) Of or pertaining to money: inopia a., want of money; taberna a., a banker's stall; subet., Argentarius, ii, m., a money-changer, a banker.

ARGENTĀTUS, a, um, adj. [argentum]. Silvered over, covered or ornamented with silver: miles a., whose shield is covered with silver: trop. (Pl.) querimonia a., accompanied with money.

ARGENTEÓLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of argenteus]. Of silver.

ARGENTEUM, i, n. } A river in Gaul, now
ARGENTEUS, i, m. } Argens.

ARGENTEUS, a, um, adj. Pertaining to the river Argenteum.

ARGENTEUS, a, um, adj. [argentum]. 1) Made of silver, silver, vas; (Com.) amica facta est a., is silvered = sold; salus a., a silver greeting = money. 2) A) ornamented with silver, scena, acies: B) silvery, color, fons; subet., Argenteus, i, m. (sc. denarius) = denarius, q. v.

ARGENTI-EXTĒRĒBRŌNIDES, ae, m. [exterebro]. (Pl.) A word formed in jest — one who extorts money.

ARGENTŌRÁTUS, i, f. A town of the Vangiones, now Strasburg.

ARGENTUM, i, n. [= ἄργυρος]. 1) Silver: a. factum, wrought; a. signatum, coined; a. infectum, not wrought. 2) Things made of silver: A) silver plate, silver vessels; a. purum, plain, not chased: B) silver money, and hence, money in gen. 3) A. vivum, quicksilver.

ARGEUS, a, um, adj. [= 'Ἀργεῖος'] = Argivus, q. v.]

ARGILETANUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or standing upon the Argiletum.

ARGILETUM, i, m. A part of the city of Rome, where, at least in later times, handicraftsmen and booksellers had their stalls.

*ARGILIUS, ii, m. [= 'Αργίλιος]. An Argillian, a native of Argilus, in Macedonia.

ARGILLA, ae, f. [= 'Αργίλλος]. Clay.

*ARGILLACEUS, a, um, *adj.* [argilla]. (Lat.) Clayey, of clay.

ARGILLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [argilla]. Full of clay, abounding in clay.

ARGINŌSAE, ārum, f. pl. [= 'Αργινώσαι]. Three small islands near the coast of Æolia, made famous by a naval battle — 406 B. C.

ARGIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [= 'Αργίος, with the Æolic digamma]. Of Argos, Argive; hence (poet.) — Greek, in gen.; Augur A. = *Amphiarus*; colonus A. = *Tiburnus*; *subst.* Argivi, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Argos, the Argives, and in gen., the Greeks.

ARGO, ūs, f. [= 'Αργέ, *genit.* -οῦς]. The ship of the Argonauts.

ARGŌLICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= 'Αργολικός]. Argolian, belonging to Argolis; hence (poet.) = *Argian*.

ARGŌLIS, Idis, f. [= 'Αργελίς]. 1) *Adj.* = Argive. 2) *Subst.*, a district of the Peloponnese.

ARGŌNAUTAE, ārum, m. pl. [= 'Αργοναυται]. The Argonauts, Greek heroes, who went with Jason to Colchis for the golden fleece.

ARGOS, n., only *nom.* and *acc.*, *genit.* -ōrum, *dat.* and *abl.* -is (as from a *nom. pl.* — Argi) [= 'Αργε, 'a plain']. 1) The capital of Argolis, and chief place of the worship of Juno. Sometimes = the whole Peloponnese (freq. opp. to Hellas). 2) A. Amphilocheum — v. Amphilocheus. 3) A. Pelasgiacum, a town in Thessaly.

ARGŌUS, a, um, *adj.* [= 'Αργῆος]. Of or pertaining to the ship Argo or to the Argonauts.

ARGUMENTATIO, ōnis, f. [argumentor]. 1) An adducing of a proof, argumentation. *2) A proof. 3) A conclusion.

ARGUMENTOR, ātus, i. v. *dep. tr. & intr.* 1) *Intr.* : A) to adduce proof of a thing: non refert a., jure an injuriā caesi sint: B) to draw a conclusion, to conclude. 2) *Tr.*, to adduce something as a proof, aliquid, multa.

ARGUMENTŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [argumentum]. Rich in contents, opus.

ARGUMENTUM, i, n. [arguo]. 1) A sign, mark, token: a. animi laeti, amoris. 2) A proof, argument, rei alicujus; multis argumentis docere deos esse; mihi hoc est argumentum, serves me for proof. 3) A conclusion, a syllogism: concludere a., to make. 4) The materials, subject, contents, matter of a writing or composition, &c.: a. tragoediae, comoediae, carminis, illius epistolae; a. scribendi or ad scribendum, for writing; fabulam argumento serere, to compose a whole dramatic poem on one subject; fabulae

sine a., devoid of worth, empty. Hence: A) of works of art (painting, sculpture, embroidery, &c.), a subject, a. tabulae: B) (poet.) = a dramatic poem, a play: argumenti exitus.

ARGUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. *tr.* 1) (Post.) To make known, to give to understand, to show, to prove, to characterise, to betray: timor a. animas degeneres; virtus arguitur malis, proves itself in adversity. 2) To accuse, to impeach, to charge with (originally, with the accessory idea of success in convicting the accused — cf. accuso): a. aliquem coram; a. aliquem criminis, crimine, de crimine; a. illum patrem occidisse (pass., arguo hoc fecisse); (lat.) a. aliquem ut tyrannum: sometimes (mostly lat.) also a. culpam alicujus. Hence: A) = to blame, to censure, to reproach, pudorem quorundam, aliquid fieri: B) = to refute, to show a thing to be false, aliquid, rar. aliquem.

ARGUS, i, m. [= 'Αργεῖς]. A hundred-eyed monster, who guarded Io.

*ARGŪTATIO, ōnis, f. [argutor]. (Post.) A creaking noise.

*ARGŪTATOR, ōris, m. [argutus]. A subtle disputant.

ARGŪTE, adv. w. *comp.* & *sup.* [argutus]. 1) Ingeniously, acutely. 2) Cunningly.

ARGŪTIAE, ārum, f. pl. (*sing.* in Gell.) [argutus]. 1) That which produces a strong impression, liveliness, vigour of expression: a. vultus (of a picture), a lively expression; a. oculorum; a. digitorum, a lively and expressive motion of the fingers; (poet.) also of the singing of a nightingale, of loquacity. 2) Of mental faculties: A) acuteness, wit, a striking and ingenious remark or observation: B) = subtlety, cunning.

ARGŪTIOLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of argutiae]. A small kind of subtlety.

ARGŪTOR, ātus, i. v. *dep. intr.* [argutus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To prattle much and loudly.

ARGŪTŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of argutus]. Somewhat subtle, libri.

ARGŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of arguo]. 1) Expressive, making distinctly known, showing, betraying: aa. oculi, manus (of gesticulation, esp. of an orator); a. solea (poet.), showing distinctly the shape of the foot, i. e., fitting neatly; a. caput equi (from its liveliness and graceful action); a. omen, significant; aa. exta, giving clear indications. 2) Of sounds, penetrating, clear-sounding: a. serra, whistling, illex, rustling, avis, singing loud, chorda, resounding, forum, noisy. Hence, *trop.*: A) of poets (of whom, in every language, the expression 'to sing' is used), Tibullus a., singing: B) homo a., verbose, talkative; litterae aa., an explicit and minute letter: C) (lat.) of smell = sharp. 3) Of mental qualities: A) acute, ingenious, orator; also, esp. of discourse = witty, neat, dicta, sententia: B) cunning, crafty, calo.

ARGYRANCHE, *es, f.* [= ἀργυράνη]. A pun upon ἀργύρεα, *quincy*, as it were, a silver quincy (if one, being bribed, pleaded a sore throat as the cause of his silence).

ARGYRASPIIS, *idis, adj.* [= ἀργυράσπις]. Armed with a silver shield. (Lat.)

ARGYRIPA, *ae, f.* = Arpi, *q. v.*

ARIA, *ae, f.* [= Ἀρία]. A province of Persia, now Afghanistan.

ARIADNA, *ae, f.* [= Ἀριάδνη]. A daughter

ARIADNE, *es, f.* of *Minos* and *Pasiphaë*, who helped Theseus out of the Labyrinth.

ARIADNAEUS, *a, um, adj.* Pertaining to *Ariadne*, *sidus*, because the crown of *Ariadne* was changed into a constellation.

ARIANA, *ae, f.* The Eastern part of the kingdom of Persia, now Iran.

ARICIA, *ae, f.* 1) An ancient town of *Latium*, with a famous grove and temple sacred to *Diana*, where, at a very early period, human sacrifices were offered. 2) A nymph, wife of *Hippolytus*.

ARICINUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Aricia*]. *Arician*.

ARIDITAS, *atis, f.* [*aridus*]. (Lat.) *Dryness*, *aridity*.

***ARIDULUS**, *a, um, adj.* [*dim. of aridus*]. A little dry.

ARIDUS, *a, um, adj.* *w. comp. & sup.* [*areo*].

1) Dry (inwardly, through and through — of *siccus*), *campus*, *folia*; *subst.*, *Aridum*, *i, n.*, dry land, a dry place: *subducere naves in a.*; (poet.) *a. sitis*, *febris*; *sonus a.* (as when one breaks dry wood) = *crackling*. 2) *Trop.*: A) = lean, reduced to skin and bone, *crura*: B) = meagre, scanty, poor, *cibus*, *victus*: C) of dis-course, dry, poor, without fullness or beauty, *oratio*: D) *puer a.* = raw, ignorant: E) (Pl.) = niggardly, stingy, *homo*: F) (Pl.) *argentum a.* = clear money.

ARIES, *etis, m.* 1) A ram. 2) A battering-ram, used by the Romans, in sieges, for battering down walls: *a. murum percussit*. 3) A sign of the Zodiac. 4) A crossbeam, a prop or buttress.

***ARIETATIO**, *onis, f.* [*aries*]. (Lat.) A butting like a ram.

ARIETINUS, *a, um, adj.* [*aries*]. Of or pertaining to a ram; *trop.*, *oraculum a.*, ambiguous, like the diverging horns of a ram.

ARIËTO, *avi, atum, i. v. tr. & intr.* [*aries*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To butt like a ram; hence, in gen., to strike violently: *a. aedes* = to knock at; also, *a. in aliquem*; *a. arma inter se*, to strike the weapons violently against one another. 2) *Trop.*: A) (poet.) *a. in portas*, to thunder at: B) (lat.) *a. animum alicujus*, to disturb, to harass: *C) (lat.) *et labaris oportet, et arietes*, to stumble, to commit a fault.

ARIMASPI, *orum, m. pl.* [= Ἀριμασποι]. A Scythian people in the north of Europe.

ARIMINENSIS, *e, adj.* [*Ariminum*]. Of or

belonging to *Ariminum*; *subst.*, *Ariminen-ses, ium, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of *Ariminum*.

ARIMINUM, *i, n.* [= Ἀριμινον]. A town in Umbria, on the Adriatic sea, now Rimini.

ARIOBARZANES, *ia, m.* [= Ἀριοβαρζάνης]. The name of a Persian satrap, and also of several kings of Cappadocia.

ARION, *onis, m.* [= Ἀρίων]. 1) A celebrated poet of Lesbos and player upon the *Cithara*, saved from drowning by a dolphin — lived about 600 B. C. 2) A horse presented by Neptune to *Adrastus*, said to have been endowed with the gift of speech and of prophecy.

ARIOVISTUS, *i, m.* A king of the Germans, conquered by Caesar.

ARISBA, *ae, f.* [= Ἀριεβη]. 1) A town in Troas. 2) A town on the island of Lesbos.

ARISTA, *ae, f.* 1) The point or beard of an ear of grain. 2) In gen., an ear of grain.

ARISTAEUS, *i, m.* [= Ἀρισταίος]. An ancient Grecian hero, son of *Uranus* and *Gaia* (or of *Apollo* and *Cyrene*), who was reputed to have taught men the management of bees and the rearing of cattle.

ARISTARCHUS, *i, m.* [= Ἀρισταρχος]. A celebrated grammarian and critic of *Alexandria* — lived about 250 B. C.

ARISTIDES, *is, m.* [= Ἀριστείδης]. 1) The celebrated Athenian statesman, distinguished for his integrity — lived about 500 B. C. 2) An obscure poet of *Miletus*.

ARISTIPPEUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Aristippus*]. Of or pertaining to *Aristippus*.

ARISTIPPUS, *i, m.* [= Ἀριστιππος]. A Greek philosopher, a pupil of *Socrates*, and founder of the *Cyrenaic school* — lived about 380 B. C.

ARISTIUS, *ii, m.* A Roman family name; thus, esp., *Aristius Fuscus*, a learned poet and grammarian, and friend of *Horace*.

ARISTO, *onis, m.* [= Ἀρίστων]. 1) Of *Chios*, a Greek philosopher of the *Stoic school*, though leaning in some of his speculations to the sceptical philosophy — lived about 260 B. C. 2) Of *Ceos*, a peripatetic philosopher — about 226 B. C.

ARISTODEMUS, *i, m.* [= Ἀριστοδῆμος]. 1) The leader of the *Messenians* in the first war against *Sparta*. 2) The tyrant of *Cumae* in *Campania* — lived about 500 B. C.

ARISTOGITO, *onis, m.* [= Ἀριστογίτων]. An Athenian youth, who, in conjunction with his friend *Harmodius*, slew *Hipparchus*, the son of *Pisistratus*, and thereby overthrew the dominion of the *Pisistratides*.

ARISTOLŒCHIA, *ae, f.* [= Ἀριστολόχηα]. Birth-wort, a plant considered useful in child-birth.

ARISTOMACHE, *es, f.* [= Ἀριστομαχη]. The sister of *Dion*, and wife of the elder *Dionysius* of *Syracuse*.

ARISTOMENES, *is, m.* [= Ἀριστομένης]. The leader of the *Messenians* in the second war with *Sparta*.

ARISTONEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Aristo]. Of or pertaining to Aristot.

ARISTONICUS, i, m. [= 'Ἀριστωνικός']. 1) A tyrant of Methymnae in Lesbos. 2) The son of Eumenes II., king of Pergamus.

ARISTOPHĀNES, is, m. [= 'Ἀριστοφάνης']. 1) The celebrated comic poet of Athens, a contemporary of Socrates. 2) Of Byzantium, a celebrated grammarian, and teacher of Aristarchus.

ARISTOPHĀNEUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Aristopha-
ARISTOPHĀNIUS, } nes]. Of or belonging to the poet Aristophanes, Aristophanic.

ARISTOTĒLES, is, m. [= 'Ἀριστοτέλης']. Aristotle, a famous Greek philosopher, pupil of Plato, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy.

ARISTOTĒLEUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Aristoteles].
ARISTOTĒLIUS, } Aristotelian.

ARISTOXĒNUS, i, m. [= 'Ἀριστοξένος']. A philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotle.

ARISTUS, i, m. [= 'Ἀρίστος']. An Academic philosopher at Athens, a friend of Cicero, and teacher of M. Brutus.

ARITHMĒTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἀριθμητικός]. Arithmetical; *subst.*, Arithmetica, ōrum, n. pl., Arithmetia.

ARITHMĒTICA, ae, } f. [= ἀριθμητική, sc.
ARITHMĒTICE, es, } ῥήγνυ]. Arithmetia.

ARITŪDO, inis, f. [aridus]. (Ante-cl.) Dryness, aridity.

ARMA, ōrum, n. pl. 1) Arms, weapons, partly defensive, as the shield, coat-of-mail, &c.; partly offensive, esp. for close contest, as the sword, club, &c. (opp. to 'tela,' which were used at a distance): esse in armis, to be armed; vocare ad aa.; deponere aa.; aa. ac tela; often figuratively = *armour, defence*: aa. prudentiae, etc. Hence, 2) *trop.*: A) = war: aa. externa, pia, anniversaria, renewed every year; res ad aa. spectat, it looks like war; aa. inferre, to commence the war; ferri in aa., to rush into the battle: B) = warriors, soldiers, troops: liberemus aa. Romana. 3) (Poet.) Implements, utensils: aa. Cerealia, for grinding corn and baking bread; freq. = the rigging and tackle of a ship (as the masts, sails, cables, &c.); hence (poet.) = wings; also = agricultural implements.

ARMĀMAXA, ae, f. [= ἄρμαμαξα]. (Lat.) A covered Persian carriage, esp. for women and children.

ARMĀMENTA, ōrum, n. pl. [arma]. Implements, esp. the tackling of a ship: aa. vinearum, props.

ARMĀMENTĀRIUM, ii, n. [armamentum]. An armory, arsenal.

ARMĀRIOLUM, i, n. [dim. of armarium]. A little closet or safe.

ARMĀRIUM, ii, n. [arma]. A closet, press, or safe for food, clothes, books, &c.: aa. murici-

bus praefixum, the chest armed with spikes, in which Regulus was put to death.

ARMĀTŪRA, ae, f. [armo]. 1) Armour, equipment: a. varia, levis. 2) = Armed soldiers, almost always in the comb. 'levis a.,' the light-armed troops.

ARMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. sup. [part. of armo]. Armed, furnished with arms or with things serving for arms; *subst.*, Armati, ōrum, m. pl., armed men, soldiers.

ARMĀTUS, ūs, m. [armo]. 1) Armour, equipment. 2) Soldiers (always in abl. sing.).

ARMĒNIA, ae, f. [= 'Ἀρμενία']. Armenia, a country of Asia, divided by the Euphrates into two parts: A. major (Eastern — now Turcomania and Kurdistan), and A. minor (Western — now Anatolia).

ARMĒNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Armenia]. Armenian, reges; hence, *subst.*, Armenius, ii, m., an Armenian.

ARMENTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [armentum]. (Poet. & lat.) Pertaining to a herd of cattle, equa.

ARMENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* Belonging to a herd of cattle; hence, *subst.*, Armentarius, ii, m., a herdsman.

***ARMENTOSUS**, a, um, *adj.* [armentum]. Abounding in herds.

ARMENTUM, i, n. [aro]. Plough-cattle, beasts which were used for ploughing, esp. horned cattle (cf. pecus; also, jumentum). Hence: A) (poet.) centum aa., a hundred head of cattle: B) of other large animals, esp. horses: C) (lat.) = a herd, a drove: a. equorum bovumque.

ARMĪFER, ěra, ōrum, *adj.* [arma-fero]. (Poet.) Bearing weapons, armed; hence = warlike.

ARMĪGER, ěra, ōrum, *adj.* [arma-gero]. Bearing arms; *subst.*, Armiger, ěri, m., and Armigera, erae, f., an armour-bearer; *trop.*, an accomplice: a. Catilinae.

ARMILLA, ae, f. [armus]. An armlet, a bracelet.

ARMILLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [armilla]. 1) Ornamented with an armlet. 2) Wearing a collar, canis.

ARMĪ-LUSTRUM, ii, n. A place in Rome, where, once a year, a sacrifice was offered by armed citizens, and their weapons were consecrated. The festival was called 'Armilustrum.'

ARMĪNIUS, ii, n. Herman, a chief of the Cherusci, who defeated Varus, 9 A.D.

ARMĪ-PŌTENS, tis, *adj.* Powerful in arms, warlike, Mars.

ARMĪ-SŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* Resounding with arms.

ARMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [arma]. 1) To arm, to provide with arms, milites; in (contra, adversus) aliquem, against one; hence, *trop.*: A) a. se imprudentia alicujus = to avail one's

self off; ingenium to ad omnia armat, makes you fit for every thing: B) to enrage, to excite, consules in tribunus. 3) To equip, to fit out, provide with every thing needful, navem.

ARMORICUS, a, um, *adj.* [from the Celtic, ar, 'on,' and mor, 'sea'; hence = *maritime*]. Civitates Aa., the northern provinces of Gaul, now Bretagne and a part of Normandy.

ARMUS, i, m. [ἀρμός, 'a joining']. 1) (Rar.) Of men (= humerus), the shoulder, upper-arm, where it joins the shoulder-blade (cf. scapula). 2) Of animals, the forequarter, the upper part of the foreleg: ex humeris armi fiunt (poet.), of a transformation from man into beast.

ARNIENSIS, e, *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Arnus*: tribus A. (the most distant from Rome).

ARNUS, i, m. [= Ἀρνος]. A river of Etruria, now Arno.

ARO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [ἀρώ]. 1) To plough, terram; also, abs. and intr. = to pursue agriculture: cives, qui aa. in Sicilia. Hence, trop.: A) (poet.) a. aequor = to sail through: B) (poet.) rugae aa. corpus, draw furrows over: C) prov., a. litus = semina mandare arenae — v. *Arena* l. 2) To gain by ploughing, i. e., by agriculture, to reap: a. decem mediuna ex jugero; quidquid erat impiger Appulus = the produce of the field.

ARPI, ōrum, m. pl. A town of Apulia, founded, acc. to the fable, by Diomedes (cf. *Argyripa*).

ARPINAS, ātis, *adj.* Of or belonging to Arpinum; *subst.*, Arpinas, ātis: 1) m., a native of Arpinum; pl., Arpinates, the inhabitants of Arpinum: 2) n., Cicero's villa, near Arpinum.

ARPINUM, i, n. A town in Latium, the birth-place of Cicero and Marius.

ARPINUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Of or belonging to Arpi; *subst.*, Arpini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Arpi. 2) Of or belonging to Arpinum.

ARQUATUS — v. *Arcuatus*.

ARRECTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. [part. of *arrigo*]. Steep.

AR-RĒPO, psi, ptum, 3. v. intr. 1) To creep or sneak to or towards. 2) Trop., a. ad amicitiam aliojus and (lat.) a. animis, to ingratiate one's self with.

ARRĒTINUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Arretium; *subst.*, Arretini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Arretium.

ARRĒTIUM, ii, n. A town in Etruria, the birthplace of Mæcenas — now Arezzo.

ARRHA, ae, f. and (more freq.) **ARRHĀBO**, ōnis, m. [= ἀρραβών, originally a Hebrew word]. The earnest-money, purchase-money, a pledge given, i. e., a part of the money paid in advance on a contract, purchase, &c. (opp. to 'pignus,' a pledge to be restored when the contract was performed or the business finished): dare aliquid arrhaboni, as a pledge.

ARRHIDAEUS, i, m. [= Ἀρριδαίος]. An

ediotic half-brother of Alexander the Great, murdered 317 B. C.

ARRIA, ae, f. The heroic wife of Paetus.

AR-RĪDO, si, sum, 2. v. tr. & intr. 1) To laugh or smile at or upon, aliquid, at a thing; a. ridentibus, to laugh with; omnibus a., to smile upon with approbation; a. aliquid, to smile upon; arrideri, to be derided. Hence, trop., fortuna mihi a. = favours me. 2) Trop. (intr.), to please: id mihi valde a.

ARRĪGO, rexi, rectum, 3. v. tr. [ad-rego]. 1) To raise, to lift up, comas; a. aures, to prick up. 2) Trop., to arouse, to excite, to encourage, aliquid; a. animum aliojus, to inflame one's courage; Itali arrexere animos, became attentive, were startled.

ARRĪPIO, rīpi, reptum, 3. v. tr. [ad-rapio]. 1) To draw to one's self, to snatch, to seize or to lay hold of hastily: a. arma; a. aliquid medium, by the body, barbā, by the beard; a. aliquid ad reprehendendum; a. dictum, to take up with eagerness; a. cohortes, to draw quickly to himself; a. patrem familias ex aliquo circulo, to seize upon. 2) Trop.: A) a. occasionem, caussam, impedimentum, to seize promptly, to avail one's self of quickly; a. studia litterarum, to pursue eagerly; a. litteras, to learn quickly; a. cognomen, to procure, imperium, to seize upon, to usurp: B) (poet.) a. naves, to go quickly on board, to take possession of quickly; a. terram velis, to sail quickly to the land: C) (poet. & lat.) to attack, castra; a. primores populi, to reproach: D) to accuse, to drag one to a court of justice = in jus rapio.

***ARRĪSIO**, ōnis, f. [arrideo]. A smiling upon with approbation.

***ARRĪSOR**, ōris, m. [arrideo]. One who smiles on another = a flatterer.

AR-RŌDO, rōsi, rōsum, 3. v. tr. To gnaw at; trop., rempublicam.

ARRŌGANS, ntis, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [part. of *arrog*]. Arrogant, haughty.

ARRŌGANTER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [arrogans]. Arrogantly, proudly.

ARRŌGANTIA, ae, f. [arrogans]. Arrogance, haughtiness; a. Antipatri, obstinacy.

ARRŌGĀTIO, ōnis, f. [arrog]. A solemn adoption of one who is of age (homo sui juris) in the place of a child.

AR-RŌGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. Prop., to ask in addition; hence, *1) to associate with: a. consuli dictatorem, to place a dictator by the side of a consul, the people being previously consulted. 2) To usurp, to appropriate to one's self that which does not belong to one: a. sibi aliquid. 3) (Poet.) To procure, to confer upon: nihil non a. armis, to adjudge every thing to arms. *4) (Pl.) To ask, aliquid.

***ARRŌSOR**, ōris, m. [arroso]. One who gnaws at a thing, a gnawer, nibbler: stultorum divitum arrosor et arrior.

ARS, tis, f. [from *ἀρσ*, 'to join'; prop., *skill in joining*]. 1) An art, handicraft, trade, partly (according to Cicero) aa. liberales or ingenuae (e. g., music, eloquence), partly aa. illiberales or sordidae (e. g., handicrafts): a. gymnastica, musica; a. mea. 2) A science, a scientific system: a. recondita et multiplex; ad artem redigere, arte comprehendere aliquid, to bring into a system, into a scientific form; optima: aa.; a. disserendi, dialectica. 3) The theory which is the foundation of any art or science: res facultate (in practice) praeclara, arte mediocris. Hence = a text-book ('a system'), esp. in rhetoric or grammar: hoc ex antiquis aa. elegit; aa. oratoriae. 4) Skill, dexterity, art: opus est vel arte vel diligentia. Hence (poet.) = craft, cunning, trick. 5) (Poet.) A work of art: aa. quas protulit Parrhasius. 6) Transferred from the province of intellect to that of morals, the manner of thinking and acting, conduct or practice: aa. bonae, eximiae, praeiustae exertiones; aa. bonae malaeque = virtues and vices; laus bonae a.; malae aa., *bad habits*.

ARSACES, ae, m. [= *Ἀρσάκης*]. The first king of Parthia — about 250 B. C.

ARSACIDAE, ārum, m. pl. The descendants and successors of Arsaces; poet. = the Parthians.

ARSAMOSATA, ae, f. [= *Ἀρσάμοσατα*]. A fortress in Armenia Major.

ARSIA, ae, f. 1) A river in Illyria, with a town of the same name, now called Arsa. 2) Arsia Silva, a forest in Etruria.

ARSINOE, es, f. [= *Ἀρσινόη*]. The daughter of Ptolemaeus Lagus and Berenice, wife of Lysimachus, and, afterwards, of her brother Ptolemaeus Philadelphus; worshipped, after her death, as Venus Zephyritis. 2) Daughter of Ptolemaeus Auletes, and sister of Cleopatra. 3) The name of several towns.

ARTABANUS, i, m. [= *Ἀρτάβαρος*]. 1) One of the generals in the service of Xerxes. 2) One of the Arsacidae, king of Parthia.

ARTABAZUS, i, m. [= *Ἀρταβάζος*]. A governor of Bithynia under Xerxes.

ARTACIE, es, f. [= *Ἀρτακίη*]. A fountain in the country of the Lacetrigenes.

ARTATUS, a, um, adj. [part. of *arto*]. Contracted into a small space; hence, narrow, short.

ARTAVASDES or **ARTUASDES**, is, m. The name of several kings of Armenia.

ARTAXATA, ōrum, n. pl., or -a, ae, f. The chief town of Armenia Major, now Ardashir.

ARTAXERXES, is, m. [= *Ἀρταξέρξης*]. The name of several kings of Persia.

ARTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [artus]. 1) Narrowly, closely, tightly. 2) Trop., dormire, soundly, amare, ardently.

ARTEMIDORUS, i, m. [= *Ἀρτεμιδορος*]. 1)

Of Ephesus, a geographer. 2) Of Tralles, a wrestler. 3) A philosopher.

ARTEMISIA, ae, f. [= *Ἀρτεμισία*]. 1) The wife of Mausolus, king of Caria. 2) An earlier queen of Caria, who accompanied Xerxes in his expedition against Greece.

ARTEMISIUM, ii, n. [= *Ἀρτεμισιον*]. A promontory of Euboea, opposite Magnesia.

ARTERIA, ae, f. [= *ἀρτηρία*]. 1) The windpipe, on account of the roughness of its interior surface called also 'arteria aspera'; once only (Lucr.) Arterium, ii, n. 2) An artery.

ARTHRITICUS, a, um, adj. [= *ἀρθριτικός*]. Gouty, afflicted with the gout.

ARTHRITIS, idis, f. [= *ἀρθριτις*]. (Lat.) Lameness in the joints, gout (pure Latin, morbus articulatorum).

ARTICULARIS, e, and -ARIUS, a, um, adj. [articulus]. (Lat.) Of or pertaining to the gout: morbus a., gout.

ARTICULATE, adv. [articulus]. Distinctly, articulately, loqui.

ARTICULATIM, adv. [articulus]. 1) Limb by limb, piecemeal: aliquem a. concidere. 2) Trop. (of discourse), with proper divisions; hence, clearly, distinctly.

ARTICULO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [articulus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Prop., to joint, to divide at the joints; hence, trop. (of speech), to articulate, to utter the sounds separately and distinctly.

ARTICULOSUS, a, um, adj. [articulus]. 1) Of plants, full of joints or knots. 2) Trop. (of speech), full of minute divisions and subdivisions, partitio a.

ARTICULUS, i, m. [artus]. 1) A joint, a knuckle: digiti habent ternos aa.; dolor articulatorum, the gout; molli articulo aliquem tangere, to touch lightly. Hence (poet.) = a limb, esp. = a finger. 2) Of plants, &c., joints, knots: seges it in articulum, gets joints. 3) Trop.: A) of discourse = a member, part, division: B) in grammar = the article; also = the pronoun: C) of time, a point of time, a moment; freq. in connexion with the genit. temporis: ipso a. temporis, at the critical moment; and, with the same signif., in ipso a., and also a. rerum mearum: D) (lat.) of other things, a division, point, degree: per eodem aa. et gradus, the greater and lesser degrees of honour.

ARTIFEX, icis, I. subet. m. 1) An artist, artificer, a master of any liberal art (cf. opifex): a. talium operum; a. dicendi, an orator; as also of an actor, author, architect, a physician. 2) A master, author, contriver, creator, in gen.: a. voluptatum comparandarum; also, a. in re aliqua; a. mundi, creator. II. adj. 1) In an active sense, skilled, skilful, dexterous: homo a. rei alienius; manus a.; a. formae, skilful, by the use of art, in increasing her beauty; (lat.) also

esse a. ad aliquid faciendum, in jocos. 3) In a passive sense (poet. & lat.), ingenious, skilfully made, bos; equus a., well-trained. [Ars-facio.]

ARTIFICIĀLIS, e, adj. [artificium]. (Lat.) Artificial, according to the rules of art (the Ciceronian word is 'artificiosus').

ARTIFICIOSE, adv. [artificiosus]. According to art, artificially.

ARTIFICIOSUS, adj. w. comp. & sup. [artificium]. 1) In an active sense, skilful, artistic, ingenious, rhetor; quod si artificiosum est intelligere, etc., if it requires skill to understand, &c. 2) Passively, skilfully made, ingenious, opus, res. 3) Artificial, according to the rules of art (opp. to naturalis): genus divinandī a.

ARTIFICIUM, ii, n. [artifex]. 1) An art, a handicraft, an occupation, a trade: aa. liberalia, sordida; a. accusatorium. 2) A theory, system: eloquentia non nata est ex a., sed artificium ex eloquentia. 3) Skilfulness, dexterity, knowledge: opus singulari opere artificisque confectum. 4) Dexterity, in a bad sense, cunning, craftiness, artifice: opus est artificio. 5) Meton., a work of art: opera atque aa.

ARTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To press close together, to make close, rem, angustias. 2) Trop., to narrow, to limit, to shorten, omnia in honoribus.

ARTOCREAS, ātis, n. [= ἀρτόκρεας]. (Lat.) A dish made of bread and meat, a meat-pie.

ARTOLĀGĀNUS, a, m. [= ἀρτολάγανος]. A bread-cake, perhaps a pan-cake.

ARTOPTA, ae, m. [= ἀρτόπτης]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) A baker. 2) A bake-pan, a bread-pan.

ARTUS, ūs, m. (gen. in pl., and only with lat. writers in sing.) [ἄρτω]. 1) A joint: dolor artuum, the gout; trop., nervi et aa. sapientiae = strength, power. 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) The limbs, the extremities of the body as distinguished from the trunk (cf. membrum).

ARTUS (better than Arctus), a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [arceo or ἄρτω]. Prop., confined, pressed together; hence, 1) narrow, close, tight, confined: aa. vincula; a. toga, narrow, without folds; a. theatrum, convivium, where the place is contracted, and the people are pressed closely together; subet., Artum, i, n., narrowness, a narrow place: in arto haerere. 2) Trop.: A) somnus a., deep; tenebrae aa. (lat.), thick darkness: B) a. spes, small, limited, petitio, with but little prospect of the desired result, comestus, small, scanty; res aa., needy, straitened, distressed circumstances; res est in arto, is in a bad way.

ARŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of ara]. A small altar.

*ARUNDĪ-FER, ēra, ērum, adj. [arundo-fero]. (Poet.) Bearing reeds.

ARUNDINĀOEUS, a, um, adj. [arundo]. (Lat.) Like a reed.

ARUNDINETUM, i, n. [arundo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A thicket of reeds.

ARUNDĪNEUS, a, um, adj. [arundo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Of reeds, reedy; trop. (poet.), carmen a., a shepherd's song. 2) Like a reed.

ARUNDO, inia, f. 1) A reed (longer and thinner than 'canna'—cf. calamus). 2) (Mostly poet.) things made of reeds: A) a reed pipe, a shepherd's pipe: B) an angling rod: C) lime twigs for catching birds: D) the shaft of an arrow; hence, an arrow: a. haeret lateri: E) a reed pen, a pen: trop., tristis a. = style: G) a stick used for a hobby-horse: H) a stick for chastising: I) a reed for brushing down cobwebs: J) splints used by surgeons for holding together the injured parts of the body.

ARUNS, ntis, m. An Etruscan name of younger sons, the elder being called Lar, or Lars: thus, esp., 1) a brother of Lucumo; 2) a younger son of Tarquin the Proud; 3) a son of Porcenna.

ARUSPEX — v. Haruspex.

ARVĀLIS, e, adj. [arvum]. Of or belonging to arable land; used only in the comb. 'fratres arvales,' a college of twelve priests, established by Romulus, who made yearly offerings to the field Lares for the increase of the produce of the fields.

ARVERNI, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Gaul, in what is now Auvergne.

ARVINA, ae, f. (Poet.) 1) Fat, lard. 2) A surname of the dictator A. Cornelius Cossus.

ARVUS, a, um, adj. [arō]. Ploughed, or intended for ploughing, arable, ager; hence, subet., a) Arva, ae, f. (ante-cl.) an arable field, a corn-field — b) Arvum, i, n., arable land, ploughed land, a sown field (cf. ager). Hence (poet.), in gen. = a region, country; also, a field, a plain, a meadow; aa. Neptunia, the sea; tenere a., to reach the shore.

ARX, cis, f. [arceo]. 1) A castle, fortress, citadel, a fortified height, esp. the fortified upper-town (Greek ἀκρόπολις), as distinguished from the lower part of a town; in Rome, the capitol. Hence: A) (poet.) a. coeli, the citadel of heaven; aa. igneae, aetherae = the heavens; arx sacra, a temple on an eminence; (lat.) a. corporis, the head: B) trop. = a place of refuge, defence, shelter, protection: Roma est a. omnium gentium. 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.): A) as citadels were usually built on lofty places, a height, summit, pinnacle: a. Parnassi; aa. Arpium: B) as a citadel was the seat of power (trop. & lat.) = power, supremacy: C) prov., facere arcem e cloaca, to make a mountain out of a mole-hill.

AS, assis, m. [ās?]. 1) A pound (of metal). 2) A Roman copper coin, at first weighing a pound, but gradually reduced to one-twenty-fourth of its original weight; hence, ad a. = to the last farthing. The 'as' was divided into twelve unciae, and for these parts there were different names: uncia = one-twelfth; sextans = one-sixth, (two-twelfths); quadrans = one-

fourth (three-twelfths); triens = *one-third (four-twelfths)*; quincunx = *five-twelfths*; semis = *one-half (six-twelfths)*; septunx = *seven-twelfths*; bes (instead of be-is = *binæ partes assis*) = *two-thirds (eight-twelfths)*; dodrans = *three-fourths (nine-twelfths)*; dextans = *five-sixths (ten-twelfths)*; deunx = *eleven-twelfths*. 3) Finally, the word 'as' was used to denote the whole as unity, in opp. to its parts, which were designated by the names of the fractions of the 'as': thus, esp. of inheritances and the like, heres ex asse, *a sole heir*; heres ex dodrante, *an heir to three-fourths of the estate*; viritum diviserunt terna jugera et septunces (three and seven-twelfths jugera to each); fenus ex triente factum erat bessibus, *was raised from one-third to two-thirds*.

ASCĀLĀPHUS, i, m. [= 'Ἀσκάλαφος]. *A son of Acheron, who disclosed to Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate, in the lower world, and was for this changed by her into an owl.*

ASCĀLO, ōnis, f. [= 'Ἀσκαλὼν]. *A seaport in the south of Palestine, now Ascalon.*

ASCĀNIUS, ii, m. [= 'Ἀσκανίους]. *A son of Æneas, king of Lavinium, and founder of Alba Longa.*

ASCENDO, ndi, nsum, 3. v. tr. & intr. [ascendo]. 1) Intr., to climb, to mount up, to ascend, in coelum; in navem, to go on board; a. in concionem, to ascend the rostrum; also (rar.) with the prep. 'ad.' Hence: A) trop. = to rise, to get up to something, in summum locum civitatis, ad majora, ad honores: B) abs., without statement of the place whither = to ascend, protegere suos ascendentes. 2) Tr., to climb, murum, equum; mons erat ascendendus.

ASCENSIO, ōnis, f. [ascendo]. 1) An ascending, an ascent. 2) A rising, soaring (of an orator).

ASCENSUS, ūs, m. [ascendo]. 1) An ascending, an ascent: tentare aa., to try, at several places, to get up; also, with a gen., templi aditus et a.; (poet.) superare fastigia tecti ascensu. Hence, trop., a rising, reaching of something higher, ad honoris gradum. 2) Concr., the way by which one ascends, an ascent; trop., in virtute sunt multa aa., degrees.

ASCIA, ae, f. 1) A carpenter's axe or hatchet (cf. securis); prov., asciam sibi in crus impingere or illidere, to cut or wound one's self. 2) A trowel.

ASCIBURGIUM, ii, n. *A town in Gallia Belgica, on the Lower Rhine, now Asburg.*

ASCIO, ivi, —, 4. v. tr. [ad-scio]. (Poet. & lat.). To take to one's self, to receive, to admit, socios, aliquem per adoptionem.

A-SCISCO (ada.), ivi, itum, 3. v. tr. 1) To take, to receive in some capacity or into some relation, aliquem civem, socium, as a citizen, an ally; a. aliquem in civitatem, into citizenship,

inter patridos, ad foedus; (poet.) superis (dat.) ascitus, received among the gods. Hence: A) to take or receive to one's self, to appropriate, amicitiam, consuetudinem; a. nova verba, to adopt into a language: B) = to lay claim to any thing for one's self, to arrogate: prudentiam sibi a. 2) = To approve, legem, aliquid.

ASCĪTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of ascisco]. Far-fetched, unnatural, affected.

*ASCĪTUS, ūs, m. [ascisco]. A receiving.

ASCLEPIĀDES, ae, m. [= 'Ἀσκληπιάδης]. 1) A distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia. 2) A blind philosopher of Eretria. 3) A Greek poet, inventor of the metrum Asclepiadeum.

ASCŌPĒRA, ae, f. [ἀσκήρα]. (Lat.) A leather travelling-bag.

ASCRA, ae, f. [Ἄσκρα]. A little town in Boeotia, the birthplace of Hesiod.

ASCRAEUS, a, um, adj. [= 'Ἀσκραίος]. A Boeotian; poeta (senex) A. = Hesiod; hence (poet.), a) = Hesiodic, i. e., rural, carmen A. — b) = Heliconian, fons.

A-SCRIBO (adscr.), psi, ptum, 3. v. tr. 1) To write in addition, to add by writing, aliquid; a. nomen emptioni, aliquid in legem, to subjoin as an additional enactment; a. diem in literis, to add the date to a letter; a. alicui salutem, to add a greeting, or one's kind regards; a., illum perisse; a. alicui aliquid heredem, to add some one to a will as joint-heir; a. alicui legatum (lat.), to leave a legacy to any one; a. aliquid marmor, to inscribe, to add as an inscription. In partic. as a political tech. t., a. aliquem civitati or in civitatem, to write down, to register, to enroll any one as a citizen; so, likewise, a. colonos Venu- sianam, as colonists, to be conveyed to Venusia. 2) To count, to reckon with any class or company, to number amongst: a. aliquem (in) ad numerum priorum; ascribi ordinibus deorum, to be received into the number of the gods; rogavit eos, ut se tertium ad amicitiam ascriberent, that they would reckon him as the third friend; so, likewise, utinam tertius vobis amicus ascriberer; a. poetas Satyris. 3) Trop.: A) to impute, to ascribe, to attribute, incommodum Scipioni: B) (poet.) a. illud exemplum sibi, to apply; dies ascriptus poenae, fixed for the punishment.

ASCRĪPTĪCIUS, a, um, adj. [ascribo]. Entered in a list, enrolled, civis.

ASCRĪPTIO, ōnis, f. [ascribo]. An addition in writing.

ASCRĪPTIVUS, a, um, adj. [ascribo]. (Pl.) Of soldiers, enrolled as supernumeraries.

ASCRĪPTOR, ōris, m. [ascribo]. He who, by subscribing his name, approves of any thing, an approver.

ASCULĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Asculum]. Of or belonging to Asculum, Asculanian: triumphus A.,

of Cn. Pompey; *subst.*, Asculani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Asculum.

ASDRUBAL, etc. — see Hasdrubal, etc.

ASCŪLUM, *i. n.* 1) A. Picenum, the capital of Picenum, now Ascoli. 2) A. Appulum, a town in Appulia.

ASELLA, *ae, f.* [*dim. of asina*]. A little she-ass.

ASELLIO, ōnis, *m.* An early Roman historian.

ASELLUS, *i. m.* [*dim. of asinus*]. 1) A young ass, an ass's colt; *prov.*, narrare fabulam surdo asello, to preach to the deaf. 2) A star. 3) A Roman surname.

ASIA, *ae, f.* [= *'Asia*]. Asia: 1) = the division of the earth of that name; 2) = Asia Minor, esp. Pergamus or Troas; 3) the Roman province Asia, comprising the western districts of Asia Minor.

ASIAGĒNES, *is, m.* [= *'Asiagēns*, 'he who was born in Asia']. A surname of L. Scipio Asiaticus — *v.* Asiaticus.

ASIĀNE, *adv.* [Asianus]. After the manner of the Asiatics, loqui.

ASIĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *'Asiāns*]. Of or belonging to the province of Asia, Asiatic; *subst.*, Asiani, ōrum, *m. pl.*: A) the inhabitants of the province of Asia: B) the farmers-general of Asia: C) the orators who practised the Asiatic (*i. e.*, a redundant and bombastic) style of speaking.

ASIĀTĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *'Asiātikos*]. Asiatic: bellum A., the war in Asia, *i. e.*, against Mithridates; oratores A. = Asiani; *subst.*, Asiaticus, *i. m.*, a surname of Cornelius Scipio, as the conqueror of Antiochus.

ASILUS, *i. m.* [*ante-cl.*]. A gad-fly, a horse-fly.

ASĪNA, *ae, f.* A she-ass.

ASĪNAEUS, *a, um, adj.* [Asine]. Of or belonging to Asine in Messinia.

ASĪNARIUS, *a, um, adj.* [asinus]. Of or belonging to an ass; *subst.*, a) Asinarius, *ii, m.*, an ass-driver — b) Asinaria, *ae, f.*, the title of a comedy of Plautus.

ASĪNIANUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to an Asinius.

ASĪNINUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to an ass, stercus, pullus.

ASĪNIUS, *ii, m.* The name of a Roman gens: the most celebrated of this name was C. Asinius Pollio, the friend of Augustus, and founder of the first public library in Rome, an orator, a poet, a critic, and a writer of history.

ASĪNUS, *i. m.* An ass; *trop.*, a simpleton, a blockhead, an ass.

ASIS, *Idis, accus. asida, adj.* (Poet.) Asiatic.

ASIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Asia]. Of or belonging to the district of Asia, in Lydia, on the Caystrus.

ASŌPIĀDES, *ae, m.* [= *'Asōpiādes*]. The grandson of Asopus = Æacus.

ASŌPIS, *Idis, f.* [= *'Asōpis*]. 1) The daughter of Asopus = Ægina, the mother of Æacus by

Jupiter. 2) His daughter Evadne. 3) The island Euboea.

ASŌPUS, *i. m.* [= *'Asōpis*]. 1) A river in Boeotia; as a river-god, the son of Oceanus and Thetis, father of Ægina, Evadne, and Euboea, and grandfather of Æacus. 2) A river in Thessaly.

ASŌTĪA, *ae, f.* [= *'Asōtēia*]. (Lat.) Dissoluteness, debauchery.

ASŌTUS, *i. m.* [= *'Asōtos*]. A debauchee, a dissolute person.

ASPĀRĀGIUM, *ii, n.* A town of Illyric, now Iskarpar.

ASPĀSĪA, *ae, f.* [= *'Aspasēia*]. 1) A Greek courtesan, the friend of Socrates, and afterwards wife of Pericles. 2) A mistress of the younger Cyrus.

ASPECTĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* [aspecto]. (Bar.) Visible.

ASPECTO (adsp.), āvi, ātum, *1. v. intens. tr.*

1) To look at or upon with esteem, longing, expectation, &c., aliquem. 2) Trop., to observe, to pay attention to, jussa principis. 3) Of place (poet. & lat.), to lie towards or opposite: Britannia a Hispaniam.

ASPECTUS, ūs, *m.* [aspicio]. 1) Act.: A) A looking at or towards, a look, a glance: vitare aspectum hominum; uno a., at a single glance, with a single look; praeclarus ad a., splendid to look upon; convertere a. ad aliquem: B) the faculty or sense of seeing, sight: amittere a.; cadere sub aspectum, to be visible. 2) Pass.: A) a being visible, appearance: a. siderum, the rising; a. alicujus: B) the manner of appearance, aspect: jucundus a. pomorum.

AS-PELLO (absp.), pŭlli, pulsum, *3. v. tr.* To drive away, aliquem; a. metum, to banish.

ASPENDIUS, *a, um, adj.* [aspensus]. Of or belonging to Aspendos; Aspendius citharista, a harper of Aspendos, who played with his left hand, with the strings of his instrument turned inwards, and consequently unintelligibly to his hearers (hence, *prov.*, of one who thinks only of his own profit); *subst.*, Aspendii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Aspendus.

ASPENDUS, *i. f.* [= *'Aspendos*]. A town of Pamphylia, now Minugat.

ASPER, ēra, ērum, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) Rough (to the touch), rugged, uneven, lingua, locus, saxa; mare a., stormy; barba, sentes, piercing; (poet.) pocula aspera signis, with raised work, figures in bas-relief; numus a., new, not worn smooth by use. Hence, *subst.*, Asperum, *i. n.* (lat.), a rough place, roughness: aspera maris = mare asperum. 2) Impropr. and partly trop.: A) of that which is tasted or smelt, sharp, harsh, pungent, strong, sapor, odor: B) of sound, rough, harsh, grating, pronuntiatio: C) of discourse, harsh, rugged, uneven, compositio, oratio: D) of moral qualities, manners, behaviour, &c., rough, harsh, insolent, or hard, cruel

severe, &c. : a. et durus ; a. et iniquus ; asper cladibus (poet.), *exasperated by defeat* ; a. alicui (poet.), *towards one* ; a. ad condiciones pacis, *of one who rudely refuses conditions of peace* ; doctina a., *hard, austere* ; gens a., *warlike* ; anguis, taurus a. (poet.), *wild, savage, dangerous* ; odium a., *violent, bitter hatred* : E) of circumstances, critical, troublesome, oppressive, *unfortunate*, adverse, res, bellum, pugna ; multa aa., *many adversities* : F) of discourse, *bitter, abusive*, stinging : facetiae aa.

ASPER, ĕri, m. *A Roman surname* : thus, L. Tribonius Asper, *a severe tribune of the people*.

ASPERĒ, adv. w. comp. & sup. [asper]. 1) Roughly. 2) Harshly, *austerely* : a. agere, *to use harsh measures*. 3) Of discourse, *bitterly, abusively*.

ASPERGO (ad-sp.), rsi, rsuŕ, 3. v. tr. 1) To sprinkle at or on, *to scatter or strew one thing on another*, guttam flori ; also, a. pigmenta in tabula, *to dash*. Hence, trop. : A) a. alicui labeculam, *to cast an aspersion upon any one*, molestiam alicui, *to occasion trouble* : B) to add, to join, to mix with, comitatem severitati : a. sales orationi, *to season discourse with wit* ; hoc aspersi, *this I have (opportunately) added* ; also, of an inheritance, *to bequeath something to* : sextulam a. 2) To sprinkle one thing with another, to besprinkle, terram sanguine ; a. aliquid mendaciunculis, *to put in fŕs here and there*. Hence, trop. : A) to asperse, *to sully, to dishonour*, aliquem infamia, contumeliā : B) (lat.) a. aures gemitu, *to bring a complaint to the ears of the king*.

ASPERGO, ĩnis, f. [aspergo]. (Mostly poet.) 1) A sprinkling, spattering, aquarum. 2) Meton., *that which is sprinkled, sprinkled drops* : sales a., *the spray of the sea* ; a. nimborum = rain.

ASPERĪTAS, ātis, f. [asper]. 1) Roughness, unevenness, viarum, locorum. 2) Trop. : A) to the taste, harshness, sharpness, vini : B) to the ears, roughness, shrillness, a. vocis : C) a. hiemis, *raviness, severity* : D) of behaviour and manners, roughness, harshness, rudeness, severity, austeritŕ, a. Stoicorum, a. agrestis : E) of discourse, harshness, causticity, bitterness, violence : F) of circumstances and events, difficulty, danger, adversity, rerum, belli.

ASPERĪTER, adv. [asper]. (Ante-cl., for Aspere.) Roughly, harshly.

ASPERNĀBĪLIS, e, adj. [aspernor]. (Lat.) Despicable.

ASPERNĀTIO, ōnis, f. [aspernor]. A disdain, *a rejecting with contempt*, rationis, naturalia.

ASPERNOB, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. [sperno]. 1) To refuse or reject with contempt, to disdain, *in contempt* (cf. sperno) : a. pacem, preces alicuius, *conditionem, hanc proscŕptionem* ; a. patriam = *to deny* ; (lat.) a. facere aliquid, *to refuse disdainfully to do a thing*. 2) (Rar.) To

keep off, *to remove something from another* : dii furorem alicujus a templis suis aa. 3) Passively, *qui est pauper aspernatur, is despised, held in contempt*.

ASPERŌ, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [asper]. (Poet. and lat.) 1) To make rough or uneven, undas, *to make rough or boisterous*. 2) To whet, to sharpen, sagittas, pugionem. 3) Trop., *to excite, to arouse*, aliquem ; a. crimina, *to make more severe or bitter* (opp. to lenire).

ASPERŖIO, ōnis, f. [aspergo]. A sprinkling upon, besprinkling, aquae.

ASPERŖUS, ūs, m. [aspergo]. (Lat., and only in abl. sing.) = Aspersio.

ASPHALTĪTES, ae, m. (sc. lacus) [Ἀσφαλτῖτες]. The Dead Sea, in Palestine.

ASPICIO, exi, ectum, 3. v. tr. [ad-specio]. 1) To look at or upon a thing, to behold, aliquem, templum ; also (ante-cl.), a. ad locum, ad aliquem. Hence, in partic. : A) = *to look upon with respect and admiration* : milites aa. Chabriam : B) = *to look directly in the face* = not to be afraid of : Boeotii ante Lacedaemonias a. non ausi sunt : C) *to look upon a thing in order to examine it, to examine*, opus, res sociorum ; a. Boeotiam, *to take a view of*. Hence = *to look upon something with the mind, to consider, to ponder*. In partic. — a) imper., *aspice, see to it, consider* — b) = *to have regard to, to help*, aliquem : D) of place, *to lie towards, to have a look-out upon*, terra a. meridiem. 2) Inch., *to get a sight of a thing, to descry*, aliquem : trop., a. lucem, *to see the light* = *to be born*.

ASPIRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [aspiro]. 1) A blowing or breathing to or upon : a. aëris, *a blowing of the air upon one*. Hence, in gram. = *the pronunciation of a vowel with an h, aspiration*. 2) Evaporation, exhalation, terrae.

A-SPIRO (ad-sp.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. Intr. : 1) To blow or breathe to or towards (mostly poet.) : aura a. ad illum locum ; hence, in gram., a. consonantibus, *to pronounce with a breathing, to aspirate*. Hence : A) tibia a. choris, *accompanies* : B) flos a., *emits fragrances (towards one)*. 2) (Rar.) To breathe, to exhale ; pulmones aa. 3) Trop. : A) to favour, to assist, alicui : B) to strive to reach, to approach : a. aliquo ; a. ad aliquem, *to come up to* ; a. in curiam, in campum, *to strive to reach the senate-house, the field* ; thus, likewise, a. ad pecuniam alicujus. Hence : C) in gen., *to long for something, ad rem and rei alicui*. — Tr. (Poet. & lat.) : 1) To blow or breathe to or upon : a. alicui ventos, *to let (favourable) winds blow upon one*. 2) Trop., *to infuse, to instil*, alicui amorem.

ASPIŖ, ĩdis, f. [= dovis]. An adder, a viper. *ASPORTĀTIO, ōnis, f. [asporto]. A carrying away.

AS-PORTO (abs-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To

carry bear, or take something away, res suas Salamina; a. hominem, to steal, to carry off.

ASPRETUM, i, n. [asper]. An uneven, rugged place.

ASSARÁCUS, i, m. [= 'Assdparos']. A son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, father of Capys, and grandfather of Anchises. Assaraci nurus = Venus.

ASSECLA or ASSECULA, ae, m. [assequor]. One who follows in the train of another as a parasite; therefore, with the accessory idea of contempt, a follower, companion (cf. assecutor, sectator).

ASSECTATIO, ōnis, f. [assecutor]. A constant accompanying — v. Assecutor.

ASSECTATOR, ōris, m. [assecutor]. A constant companion, who follows in one's train, in order to show him respectful or friendly attention; therefore, a client, friend (cf. assecula). Hence: A) in gen., a disciple: a. illius philosophiae: B) (lat.) one who constantly pursues or eagerly strives after a thing: a. rei alicujus.

AS-SECTOR (ad-s.), ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. To attend or accompany one constantly, to be of his train or among his companions (v. Assecutor), aliquem; freq. of clients and friends who accompanied candidates for office.

ASSENSIO, ōnis, f. [assentior]. Assent, approbation; freq., in philosophical treatises = a holding as true: aut a. tollenda, or nothing can be relied upon.

ASSENSOR, ōris, m. [assentio]. He who assents or approves.

ASSENSUS, ūs, m. [assentior]. 1) = Assensio. 2) An echo.

ASSENTATIO, ōnis, f. [assentor]. A flattering assent or approbation, flattery.

ASSENTATIUNCULA, ae, f. [dim. of assentatio]. A little flattery.

ASSENTATOR, ōris, m. [assentor]. One who always assents or approves in order to ingratiate himself, a flatterer.

*ASSENTATORIE, adv. [assentator]. After the manner of flatterers, flatteringly, fawningly.

AS-SENTIO (ad-s.), si, sup. (rar.) } 4. v. intr.

AS-SENTIOR (ad-s.), sensus, dep. } To agree with one, to assent or give assent to, to approve, alicui or verbis alicujus, sententiae alicui; assensum est Bibulo, the opinion of Bibulus was approved of; a. alicui aliquid, to agree with one concerning a thing; assensae, things which are held as true, whose truth is admitted.

ASSENTOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [assentior]. To agree with one always or in everything, to assent to in everything; hence, to flatter (cf. assentior, blandior, adulator): a. alicui hominibus omnia, in everything.

AS-SEQUOR (ad-s.), cūtus, 3. v. dep. tr. 1) To reach by pursuing; hence, to overtake, to come up with, aliquem in itinere. 2) Trop.:

A) to gain, to obtain (by exertion — cf. nanciscor), immortalitatem, magistratus: B) to come up to one in any quality, to equal one, aliquem, merita alicujus: C) to understand, to comprehend, aliquid, cogitationem alicujus; a. aliquid conjecturā, to divine, to guess.

ASSER, ōris, m. A pole, stake, esp. the pole of a sedan-chair.

ASSERCŪLUM, i, n. } [dim. of asser]. A
ASSERCŪLUS, i, m. } small pole or pale.

AS-SERO (ad-s.), sēvi, situm, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & poet.) To sow or plant near a thing, arborem.

AS-SERO (ad-s.), rui, rtum, 3. v. tr. Prop., to join to; hence, 1) to appropriate, to attribute, to assert a thing to be one's own or any one else's property: a. sibi dominationem, nomen sapientis, laudes alienas, to claim; asserere me coelo (poet.), assert me to the heavens, i. e., make me certain, by your assurance, that I am of celestial origin. Hence: A) as a tech. t., in the language of law, to assert or declare officially that one is lawfully of a certain condition or rank; thus, a. aliquem in libertatem (also, in ingenuitatem, or, ante-cl., liberali causa), to declare free, to assert that one is free; a. in servitutem, to assert that one, according to law, is a slave; sometimes 'manu' was added, i. e., by laying the hand upon; also (poet. & lat.), abs., a. = a. in libertatem, to set free, in gen.: a. pisces hosce (Pl.): B) = a. in libertatem, to free from, to protect, to defend, aliquem ab injuria, dignitatem alicujus. 2) (Lat.) To affirm, to assert, to assure.

ASSERTIO, ōnis, f. [asserō 2]. (Lat.) A judicial affirmation that any one is a freeman or a slave.

ASSERTOR, ōris, m. [asserō 2]. 1) He who asserts a thing to be his property, a claimant, puellae. 2) He who asserts, in court, the freedom of one who cannot plead his cause himself (of a slave, a young girl, &c.). Hence, 3) trop. (poet. & lat.), a deliverer, protector.

*ASSERVIO (ads.), 4. v. intr. To serve, to second, contentioni vocis.

AS-SERVO (ad-s.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To keep or preserve carefully, tabulas. 2) To observe, to watch, arcem, aliquem domi suae.

*ASSESSIO, ōnis, f. [assideo]. A sitting near one in order to console him.

ASSESSOR, ōris, m. [assideo]. An assessor, assistant of any officer, esp. in court.

ASSESSUS, ūs, m. [assideo]. (Poet.) = Assessio.

ASSEVERANTER, adv. w. comp. [assevero]. Earnestly, with a positive assurance.

ASSEVERATE, adv. [assevero]. Earnestly, strictly.

ASSEVERATIO, ōnis, f. [assevero]. 1) An earnest assertion. 2) (Tac.) Gravity, severity. 3) In gram. = an asseverating interjection.

AS-SEVERO (ad-s.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [ad-severus]. 1) *Intr.*, to speak or act earnestly (opp. to jocos). 2) *Tr.*: A) to assert earnestly, to assure positively, aliquid, de re aliqua, se ab aliquo esse destitutam: B) *trop.* (Tac.) — a) = to prove, to show: haec aa. originem Germanicam — b) a. gravitatem, to assume the appearance of.

AS-SICCO (ad-s.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To dry entirely, to dry up, rem, lacrimas.

AS-SIDEO (ad-s.), sēdi, sessum, 2. v. intr. To sit by or near a person or thing, alicui, apud aliquos, in schola; esp. = to be an 'assessor' or assistant in court. Hence: A) = to be at one's side helping, to help, to aid, to assist, alicui, consuli, aegroti, to attend upon one; in the same signif., a. valetudini (lat.), in his sickness: B) to stay at or before a place, esp. with a hostile intention = to besiege, moenibus (dat.) and prope moenia; also (poet.), a. urbem: C) (lat.) to be assiduously occupied with a thing: tota vita a. litteris. D) (poet.) = to be like, to be near a person in any quality: a. insano, to be near being a madman.

AS-SIDO (ad-s.) sēdi, sessum, 3. v. intr. 1) To seat one's self anywhere, to sit down: a. in sella apud aliquem and (rar.) a. aliquem; a. humi: aves aa.; orator a.

ASSIDUE, adv. w. sup. [assiduus 1]. Constantly, continually, frequently.

ASSIDUITAS, ātis, f. [assiduus]. 1) A constant attendance on any one, in order to show him attention or reverence, to help or please him; hence, esp. of clients, &c., a. amicorum, advocatorum; but also, a. medicorum, a careful attendance; esp., freq. of the candidates, when they had to appear frequently before the people and to solicit their favour. 2) Of persons, unremitting activity, perseverance: perficere aliquid assiduitate, consilio, diligentia. 3) Of things, frequency, frequent occurrence, uninterrupted repetition of a thing: a. molestiarum, frequent troubles, epistolarum, uninterrupted epistolary correspondence, dicendi, frequent exercise in speaking.

ASSIDUO, adv. (rar.) = Assidue, q. v.

ASSIDUUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [as-sideo]. 1) That stays constantly or is continually present anywhere: Romae fuit assiduus; boni assiduique domini, who are much at home; flamen Jovi assiduus, who is a constant worshipper of Jupiter. 2) Of persons, assiduous, persevering, active, agricola; flagitator a., unremitting, hostis, incessantly attacking. 3) Of things, unremitting, uninterrupted, constant, imber, opera, libido.

ASSIDUUS, i, m. [as-do?]. One liable to taxation, a rate-payer, a citizen who has property for which he is taxed (also = locuples, q. v.). The 'assidui' were so called by Servius Tullius, in opp. to the 'proletarii.' 2) — a) (Pl.) = a rich, wealthy person — b) *trop.*, scriptor a. = a classical writer.

ASSIGNATIO, ōnis, f. [assigno]. An assignment, allotment, a distribution by assignment.

AS-SIGNIFICO (ad-s.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To point out, locum.

AS-SIGNO (ad-s.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To assign, to give to one by assigning, alicui aliquid; freq. of the division of public lands to colonists or others. Hence: A) = to give (prop., to assign) a commission, to direct, alicui aliquid faciendum: B) *trop.*, a. aliquem famae (lat.), to make known: C) a. aliquid auditori (lat.), to impress upon, to impart as a thing of importance. 2) *Trop.*, to ascribe, to impute a thing to one as a fault or as a matter of merit, aliquid non homini, sed tempori. 3) To affix a mark to, to seal, tabellas.

AS-SILIO (ad-s), silui, —, 4. v. intr. [ad-salio]. To leap up to a thing, to spring up upon: a. moenibus = to assault; aqua a. (poet.), ripples, dashes; *trop.*, a. ad aliud genus orationis, to pass over hastily.

AS-SIMILIS (ad-s.) e, adj. (Mostly poet.) Very similar, alicui, sui, to one's self.

ASSIMULATIO, ōnis, f. [assimulo]. (Lat.) Prop., a making like. 1) Similarity. 2) In rhet., a pretended approaching of a speaker to the opinion of his hearers.

ASSIMULATUS, a, um, adj. [part. of assimulo]. 1) Similar, like, alicui. 2) Feigned, imitated, counterfeit: species virtutis a.

AS-SIMŪLO (ad-s.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To make one thing similar to another: a. deos in speciem oris humani, to represent the gods as similar to men in appearance. Hence: A) to compare, grandia parvis: B) to imitate falsely, to pretend, to simulate, to feign (= simulo): a. anum (poet.), to assume the figure of an old woman; a. se amicum; a. se insanire; a. quasi exeam (Pl.).

ASSIS = Axis, q. v.

AS-SISTO (ad-s.), stiti, —, 3. v. intr. 1) To place one's self at or near, to step to, ad fores, contra hostes, to post one's self. 2) Of motion finished: A) to stand at or near, to be present at, rei alicui, tribunali, to appear in court: B) (lat.) = to assist, to aid, esp. in court: C) = to stand: talus recte a., stands upright.

AS-SŪLEO (ad-s.), —, —, 2. v. intr., used only in the third pers. sing. & pl. To be used, to be wont; mostly *impers.*, ut assolet, as it usually happens, as usual.

AS-SŪNO (ad-s.), —, —, 1. v. intr. To sound to or with: plangentibus assonat Echo, responds to their complaints.

***AS-SŪDASSO** (ad-s.), —, 3. v. intr. [intens. of sudo]. (Pl. — doubtf. read; others read assudesco). To sweat profusely.

***AS-SŪDESCO**, 3. v. intr. [inch. of sudo]. To begin to sweat.

ASSUE-FÁCIO, feci, factum, 3. v. intr. [assuesco]. To accustom one to a thing, aliquem

aliqua re, (rar.) rei alicui, ad rem aliquam ; a. aliquem facere aliquid.

AS-SUESCO (ad-s.), ēvi, ētum, 3. v. intr. & tr. 1) *Trans.*, to accustom one to a thing, mentem pluribus; also (poet. & lat.), aliquem in aliquam rem. 2) *Intrans.*, to accustom one's self to, re aliqua, rei alicui or ad rem; (poet.) a. bella, to accustom one's mind to war; a. mulieri, to have carnal intercourse with; freq., assuevi = I am accustomed.

ASSUETUDO, Inis, f. [assuesco]. 1) A being accustomed to: a. mali, to misfortune. 2) Custom, habit: a. mulieris, carnal intercourse with.

ASSUETUS, a, um, adj. [part. of assuesco]. 1) Accustomed to any thing, re aliqua, rei alicui, ad (in) rem aliquam, facere aliquid, *rei alicujus; (poet.) assuetus in via, accustomed to impassable places. 2) That to which one is accustomed, customary, usual, known: a. locus, ars; motus corporum cuique genti assueti.

*AS-SŪGO (ad-s.), otum, 3. v. tr. To suck.

ASSŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of axis]. A chip or splinter (Pl.) foribus facere assulas, to break the door in pieces.

ASSŪLATIM, (ante-cl.) } adv. [assula]. In

*ASSŪLOSE, (lat.) } chips or splinters.

*ASSULTIM, adv. [assilio]. By leaps or bounds.

ASSULTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & (rar.) tr. [intens. of assilio]. (Lat.) To leap to or upon, to approach impetuously, esp. to rush against with a hostile intention, to assail, castris (dat.), latera exercitus.

ASSULTUS, ūs, m. [assilio]. (Poet. & lat.) A leaping to or upon = an assault, attack.

AS-SUM (ad-s.), affui, adesse, v. intr. 1) To be at, to be present, rei alicui, at any thing, esp. as a witness: a. coram, personally, ante portam, in tabernaculo; a. scribendo — v. scribo; a. alicui (poet.), to accompany one, to be with one. Hence: A) of time, events, &c., to be at hand, dies, occasio a.; morbus, tempestas a.: B) a. animo, to pay attention, to be attentive, to have presence of mind: C) to appear, to make one's appearance, to come, ex Africa, hic; (poet.) huc ades, come here; hostes aa., will be here in a moment. 2) To be present actively, esp. with assistance, to assist, to aid, to help, esp. to assist in court, to defend, alicui et rebus alicujus; a. in caussa aliqua.

AS-SŪMO (ad-s.), mpsi, mptum, 3. v. tr. 1) To take something to one's self, to receive, to accept, cibum, sacra Cereris, uxorem; a. aliquos in societatem; a. sibi laudem ex re aliqua, to procure. Hence, sometimes in a blaming sense = to assume, to usurp, aliquid sibi. 2) To take in addition to, to add to, aliquos alicui, socios; nihil laudi nostrae assumptum est. Hence: A) philos. tech. t. = to add to a syllogism the minor

proposition: B) in gram., verba assumpta — a) epithets — b) tropical expressions.

ASSUMPTIO, ōnis, f. [assumo]. 1) Acceptance, esp. approving acceptance, approbation. 2) The minor proposition of a syllogism.

ASSUMPTIVUS, a, um, adj. [assumo]. A juridical tech. t., caussa a., a cause in which the arguments for the defence are taken from extrinsic circumstances.

*AS-SUO (ad-s.), 3. v. tr. To sew on, to patch on, pannum.

AS-SURGO (ad-s.), surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. intr. To lift up one's self, to rise up, to stand up: resupinare regem assurgentem; adjuvare se manibus in assurgendo. Hence: A) ventus a., stella a., rises; collis a., ascends; Delos a. Cynthio monte: B) (poet.) assurgere dextrā, to lift one's self up with the right hand = to lift up the right hand: C) trop., of mind and discourse, to rise high, to soar: D) in partic. to rise from a sick-bed: E) a. alicui, to rise up to one out of respect; hence, trop., to yield, to give the preference to.

ASSUS, a, um, adj. [ἄσως]. 1) Dry: a. femina or nutrix, a dry-nurse; a. sol, a basking in the sun without previous anointing; a. sudatio, a sweat or vapour bath, i. e., without water; hence, subst., Assa, ōrum, n. pl. = a room for a sweat or vapour bath; trop., a. vox, without an instrumental accompaniment. 2) (Lat.) Roasted (as in 'roasting' water and sauce were not used — opp. to elixus), cibus; subst., Assum, i, n., roasted meat: a. vitulinum, roast-veal.

ASSŪRIA, ae, f. [= Ἀσσυρία]. Assyria, a province of Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia — now Kurdistan; in the widest sense, the ancient kingdom of Assyria.

ASSŪRIUS, a, um, adj. [= Ἀσσυρίος]. Assyrian; (poet.) = Oriental, Median, Phœnician, Indian, &c.; subst., Assŷrii, ōrum, m. pl., the Assyrians.

AST, an old form of At, q. v.

ASTA, ae, f. 1) A town in Liguria, now Asti. 2) A town of Hispania Baetica.

ASTĀBŌRAS, ae, m. [= Ἀστὰβόρας]. The eastern branch of the Nile, now the Takazze.

ASTĀCUS (I.), i, f. [= Ἀστὰς]. A town in Bithynia, now Mashik.

ASTĀCUS (II.), i, m. [= Ἀστὰς]. The father of Menalippus, who is therefore called Astacides.

ASTĀPA, ae, f. A town in Hispania Baetica.

ASTĀPE, es, f. } [= Ἀστὰπες]. The eastern
ASTĀPUS, i, m. } arm of the Nile, as it flows
through Ethiopia, now the Azrek.

ASTARTE, es, f. [= Ἀστάρτη]. The Syro-Phœnician goddess of the Moon.

ASTENSIS, e, adj. [Asta]. Of or belonging to Asta; subst., Astenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Asta.

ASTERIA, ae, f. [= Ἀστέρια]. 1) The mother

of *Polus and Phoebe*. 2) *The daughter of the Titans Coeus and Phoebe*, changed by Jupiter into a quail, and thrown into the sea. In the place where she fell the island of Delos (anciently called *Asteria* or *Ortygia*) rose.

*A-STERNO (ad-st.), 8. v. tr. Only in pass., with mid. signif. To stretch one's self, to be stretched at full length, sepulchro.

ASTIPULATIO, ōnis, f. [astipulor]. 1) A confirmation of an assertion or matter of fact. 2) The modulation of the voice according to the sense of a word.

ASTIPULATOR, ōris, m. [astipulor]. 1) T. t., a legal assistant of a stipulator, to whom a promise given by a contracting party was, for the sake of greater security, repeated. 2) An approver, in gen., one who assents to another's opinion: a Stoicorum.

A-STIPULOR (ad-st.), ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. 1) In law, to join or take part in a stipulation. 2) Trop., to assent to, to agree with, alioqui.

A-STITUO, ui, ūtum, 8. v. tr. [ad-statuo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To place by the side of, aliquem ad lectum.

A-STO (ad-st.), stitī, —, 1. v. intr. 1) To stand by, at or near: a. ante ostium, in ripa, ad tumulum; (poet. & lat.) a. alioqui, by the side of one. 2) Trop. (poet.) — a) finis a. mortalibus, avulsis — b) a. alioqui, to assist — c) squamae a., stand spright — d) astante ope barbarica, while it yet existed, endured.

ASTRAEA, ae, f. [= 'Aerpaia]. The virgin goddess of Justice, who, after the golden age, withdrew from men, and was placed as a constellation ('Virgo') in the heavens.

ASTRAEUS, i, m. [= 'Aerpaies]. A Titan, husband of *Aurora*, and father of the winds, which are therefore called 'Astraei fratres.'

A-STRĒPO (ad-str.), —, —, 8. v. intr. & tr. (Lat.) 1) Intr., to make a noise at or to, mare, vulgus a.; in partic. = to shout applause. 2) Tr.: A) (lat.) a. eadem, the same (as the rest) = to repeat a cry: B) to fill with a clamor, to deafen, aures principis.

ASTRICTE, adv. [astringo]. 1) Closely. 2) Of discourse, briefly, concisely.

ASTRICTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of astringo]. 1) Drawn together, tight, close: soccus a., fastened, tied; corpora a. (Tac.), of a sparseness which is at the same time strong and sinewy; limen a., a locked door. 2) Trop.: A) (lat.) close, parsimonious: B) of discourse, compressed, concise, short: C) v. Astringo 2.

A-STRINGO (ad-str.), inxi, ictum, 3. v. tr. 1) To bind fast, to tie, aliquem ad columnam; hence, to draw, tie or bind together, fauces, vineula; often of the effect of cold, to draw together, to congeal: glacies astricta ventis (of an icicle): frigus a. corpus, makes stiff. 2) Trop.: A) = to bind faster, to strengthen, to make

closer, affinitatem nostram, fidem, servitutem: B) in a moral sense, to bind to any thing, to oblige, a. milites ad certam formulam, orationem numeris. Freq., therefore, in the passive (esp. in the part. 'astrictus'): astringi jurejurando, religione, by an oath, by a religious obligation, sacris, obliged to the maintenance of certain religious rites, voluptatibus, to let one's self be fettered by pleasure, majoribus, to be occupied with weightier matters, lege, by the law: C) a. se scelerare and (ante-cl.) furti, to render one's self guilty: D) of discourse, to compress, to bring into a small compass, luxuriantia.

ASTRÖLÖGIA, ae, f. [= ἀστρολογία]. 1) The knowledge of the stars, astronomy. 2) The interpretation of the stars, astrology.

ASTRÖLÖGUS, i, m. [= ἀστρολόγος]. 1) An astronomer. 2) An astrologer.

ASTRÖNÖMIA, ae, f. [= ἀστρονομία]. (Lat.) Astronomy.

ASTRÖNÖMICUS, a, um, adj. [ἀστρονομικός]. Astronomical; subst., Astronomica, ōrum, n. pl., the title of a poem by *Manilius* and of a treatise by *Hyginus*.

ASTRUM, i, n. [ἀστρον]. (Poet. and in more elevated prose.) Every large and shining heavenly body, a star (cf. stella, sidus): sometimes also = a constellation. Hence, trop., tollere ad aa., to extol to the skies; sic itur ad aa. (poet.), thus man attains immortal renown; decidere ex aa. = to lose all one's glory.

A-STRUO (ad-str.), xi, otum, 3. v. tr. 1) To build in addition to, novum aedificium veteri. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Trop.: A) to add to: a. animum formae, hanc laudem ceteris: B) to reckon one thing to another, to reckon with, aliquem priorum aetati. 3) To furnish with any thing by building, contignationem laterculo; trop., a. aliquos falsis criminibus, to furnish with.

ASTU, indecl. n. [= ἀστυ]. A city, esp. Athens (as 'urbs' for Rome): venire in (ad) a.

A-STÜPEO (ad-st.), 2. v. intr. (Poet., rar.) To be astonished at.

ASTUR, ūris, adj. Of or belonging to the province of Asturia, Asturian; subst., an Asturian.

ASTŪRA, ae, f. 1) A river in Latium, with a town of the same name. 2) A river in Hispania Tarraconensis.

ASTURCO, ōnis, m. [Astur]. An Asturian horse.

ASTŪRIA, ae, f. The north-western province of Spain.

ASTŪRICUS, a, um, adj. [Asturia]. Asturian.

ASTUS, ūs, m. A stroke of cunning, a cunning action (cf. astutia), mostly in the abl. sing.

ASTŪTE, adv. v. comp. & sup. [astute]. Cunningly, craftily.

ASTŪTIA, ae, f. [astus]. 1) Craftiness, cunningness, subtlety (cf. astus). 2) (Pl.) = astus aa. meae, tricks.

ASTUTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* Crafty, cunning (gen. in a bad sense), adroit, homo, ratio, sollertia.

ASTYANAX, actis, m. [= 'Ἀστυναξ]. 1) Son of Hector and Andromache, slain by the Greeks, at the destruction of Troy. 2) A tragic actor, in the time of Cicero.

ASTYLOS, i, m. [= 'Ἀστυλος]. A centaur, who opposed the war with the Lapithæ.

ASTYPALAEA, a, e, f. [= 'Ἀστυπάλαια]. One of the Sporades, near Crete, now Stampalia.

ASTYPALAEENSES, ium, m. The inhabitants of Astypalaea.

ASTYPALÆIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Astypalæa]. Of or belonging to Astypalæa.

ASYLUM, i, n. [= 'ἄσυλον]. A place of refuge, an asylum: aperire a.

ASYMBŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἀσύμβολος]. (Ante-cl.). That makes no contribution to an entertainment.

AT (Ast, obsol.), [ἀτράπ]. The strongest *adversative conj.* — but. 1) When a new and entirely opposite thought is added, to denote a real and object. contrast: brevis a naturâ nobis vita data est, at memoria bene redditæ vitæ sempiterna. Hence: A) when an objection is made in one's own or another's name = but, yet, however (= it might be objected, one might say); freq. 'enim' is added to indicate the reason for the objection expressed by 'at' (= 'but to this something may be objected, for,' or, 'but this is not quite correct, for'): B) when, in preceding sentences or expressions, something is admitted, and this admission is limited = but at least, yet at least: res si non splendidae at tolerabiles; atque ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, at pro nostro tamen studio meritam gratiam referemus. 2) To add a different, although not entirely opposite, thought: thus, in a transition to a new section of a tale or description. In partic.: A) in an emphatic exclamation, where astonishment, indignation, &c., is expressed, esp. interrogatively: at, per deos immortales, quid est quod dici possit? at quem hominem tu tantâ injuriâ affecisti? una oppugnat mater; at quæ mater? B) in wishes, threats, imprecations, &c.: at te Jupiter diique omnes perdant! at tibi dii bene faciant omnes! at ego tibi oculum excutiam tuum!

ATABŬLUS, i, m. A burning, hot south-east wind in Apulia, the sirocco.

ATACINUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to the river Atax, Atacian: P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a poet of that region, in the time of Cæsar, and author of an Argonautica; *subst.*, Atacini, ōrum, m. pl., the people dwelling by the Atax = the inhabitants of Gallia Narbonensis.

ATALANTA, ae, } f. [= 'Ἀτаланτή']. 1) A
ATALANTE, es, } daughter of Jasus (Jason)
and Chymene, and participator in the Calydonian

boar-hunt. 2) A daughter of Schoeneus, king of Boeotia. 3) A small island between Euboea and the continent, now Talanti.

ATAT or ATTAT, also several times Attatae, Attâtâtâtæ [= ἄτταται]. *interj.* (Com.) An exclamation of astonishment, joy, encouragement, &c., ah! oh! hey! heigh!

ATAVUS, i, m. [avus]. A great-great-grandfather, the father of an abavus, q. v.; (poet.) in gen., an ancestor.

ATAX, æcis, m. A maritime town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Aude.

ATEIUS, i, m. A Roman family name: thus, esp., C. At. Capito, a tribune of the people, 55 B. C., and his son, a renowned lawyer.

ATELLA, ae, f. An old town of the Osci, in Campania, near the present Aversa.

ATELLANICUS, (lat.) } a, um, *adj.* Pertaining
ATELLANIUS, (Cic.) } ing to an Atellan
farce.

ATELLANUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Atella, Atellan; esp., fabula A. or only At., a kind of popular drama or farce that originated in Atella, but was early transplanted to Rome, and afterwards highly relished there. Hence, *subst.*: A) Atellāni, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Atella: B) Atellānus, i, m., an Atellan actor.

ATER, tra, trum, *adj.* 1) Black, dark (without gloss, opp. to albus — cf. niger), carbo, nox; nubes, spelunca a.; nemus a.; (poet.) a. mare, stormy, dark; lictores aa., dressed in black (at a funeral). 2) Trop. (mostly poet.), to denote any thing unfortunate, shocking, fatal, &c., gloomy, sad, unfortunate, mors, cura, serpens; esp. of everything belonging to death and the realms of the dead: dies aa., fatal, unlucky, i. e., those days on which any misfortune had befallen the state; a. versus, deus, malignant, virulent.

ATERNIUS, ii, m. A Roman family name: thus, esp., A. Aternius Varus Fontinalis, consul 454 B. C., and author of the lex Aternia.

ATERNUM, i, n. A town of Samnium, at the mouth of the Aternus, now Pescara.

ATERNUS, i, m. A river emptying into the Adriatic sea, now Pescara.

ATESTE, is, n. A town in Italy, in the country of the Veneti, now Este.

ATESTINUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Ateste, Atestan.

ATHAMANIA, ae, f. [= 'Ἀθαμανία']. A district of southern Epirus.

ATHAMANES, um, m. pl. [= 'Ἀθαμᾶνες']. The inhabitants of Athamania.

ATHAMANIS, idis, f. An Athamanian woman.

ATHAMANTIÆDES, ae, m. [= 'Ἀθαμαντιᾶδης']. The son of Athamas = Palaemon.

ATHAMANTIS, idis, f. [Athamas]. The daughter of Athamas = Helle.

ATHĀMĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Athamania, Athamanian.*

ATHĀMAS, antis, *m.* [= 'Aθμας]. *A mythical king of Orchomenos, son of Æolus, father of Phryxus and Helle by Nephele, and of Melicertes and Learchus by Ino. He was persecuted by Juno, and for a time deranged.*

ATHĀNĀGIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

ATHĒNÆ, ārum, *f. pl.* [= 'Aθῆναι]. *Athens, the celebrated capital of Attica; Aa. novae, a name of honour for Mediolanum.*

ATHĒNÆUM, i, n. [= 'Aθῆναιον]. (Lat.) 1) *A temple of Athens, i. e., Minerva, at Athens, in which scholars and poets read their works; also, a scientific institution for the same purpose at Rome, built by the Emperor Hadrian.* 2) *A fortress in Athamania.*

ATHĒNÆUS, a, um, *adj.* [= 'Aθῆναίος]. (Ante-cl.) *Athenian.*

ATHĒNIENSIS, e, *adj.* *Athenian; subst., Athenienses, ium, m. pl., the Athenians.*

ATHĒNIO, ōnis, *m.* [= 'Aθῆνιος]. *A shepherd, and leader of the Sicilian slaves in their insurrection, 102 B. C.; applied contemptuously, by Cicero, to Sext. Clodius, because he attempted to stir up the slaves of Rome to rebellion.*

ATHĒNŌDORUS, i, *m.* [= 'Aθῆνόδορος]. *A Stoic philosopher of Tarsus, friend and counsellor of Augustus.*

ATHEOS, i, *m.* [= ἄθεος]. *An atheist.*

ATHĒSIS, is, *m.* *A river in Upper Italy, now Adigo or Etsch.*

ATHLĒTA, ae, *m.* [= ἄθλητής]. 1) *An athlete, a prize-fighter, a wrestler at the public games of the Greeks.* 2) *Trop. (ante-cl.), he who excels in any thing, a hero, master; a. pecuarius, comitiorum.*

ATHLĒTICE, adv. [athleticus]. (Pl.) *Athletically.*

ATHLĒTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἄθλητικός]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Athletic; subst., Athletica, ae, f. (sc. ars), the art of the athletes, the athletic art.*

ATHON, ōnis, } *m.* [= 'Αθως]. *Athos, a*
ATHOS, ois, } *mountain on the eastern shore of Macedonia, now Monte Santo.*

ATINA, ae, *f.* *A town of the Volsci in Latium, still Atina.*

ATINAS, ātis, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to Atina; subst.: 1) Atinae, ātis, n., the territory of the Atinates, in Atinati; 2) Atinates, um, m. pl., the inhabitants of Atina.*

ATINIUS, i, *m.* *The name of a Roman gens: thus, C. A. Laeoe, a tribune of the people, 180 B. C., and author of the 'lex Atinia.'*

ATINTĀNIA, ae, *f.* *A district of Epirus.*

ATLANTEUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) *Of or pertaining to Mount Atlas; poet. = Libyan.* 2) *Of or pertaining to King Atlas.*

ATLANTIĀDES, ae, *m.* *A male descendant of Atlas — a) = Mercury — b) Hermaphroditus, son of Mercury.*

ATLANTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to Mount Atlas: mare A., the Atlantic ocean.*

ATLANTIS, Idis, *f.* *A female descendant of Atlas — a) = Electra, one of the Pleiades — b) Calypso; pl., Atlantides, the Pleiades and Hyades as constellations.*

ATLANTIUS, ii, *m.* *A descendant of Atlas = Hermaphroditus.*

ATLAS, antis, *m.* [= 'Ατλας]. 1) *In geogr., a high mountain in Mauriliana.* 2) *In mythology, a son of Jupiter and Clymene, father of the Pleiades, Hyades, and Calypso. He was changed by Perseus, by means of Medusa's head, into Mount Atlas.*

ATŌMUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἄτομος]. *Indivisible; subst., Atomus, i, f., an indivisible corpuscle, an atom.*

ATQUE — v. Ac.

ATQUI, advers. conj. *Used, 1) to connect an objection or a contrary and opposing affirmation with the foregoing, but yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless, and yet: O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem: a. explicanda est. Sometimes ironically, so that by means of 'atqui' a confirmatory thought is added = indeed, certainly, by all means: me improbitatis patrociniū suscipere vultis: a. id tibi, inquit, verendum est, etc. 2) In a syllogism, to connect or add the minor proposition, but then: quod si virtutes sunt pares, paria etiam vitia esse necesse est: a. pares esse virtutes facile perspicitur: ergo, etc.*

ATRĀCIDES, ae, *m.* [Atrax]. *A Thessalian, esp., Caeneus.*

ATRĀCIS, Idis, *f.* [Atrax]. *A Thessalian woman, esp., Hippodamia.*

ATRĀCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Atrax]. *Of or belonging to the river Atrax, in Ætolia, Atracian.* 2) *Of or belonging to the Thessalian town Atrax, Atracian; poet., for Thessalian: ars a., sorcery, which was especially practised by the Thessalians.*

ATRĀMENTUM, i, n. [ater]. *Any black liquid, in partic. = writing-ink, ink; also = black paint, dye, varnish: sutorium a., shoes or leather blacking (copperas, vitriol).*

ATRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ater]. 1) *Blackened, made black: fluvius a. sanguine.* 2) *Clothed in black as a sign of mourning.*

ATRĀTUS, i, *m.* *A small river in the neighbourhood of Rome.*

ATRAK, ācis [= 'Ατρας]. 1) *M., a river in Ætolia; hence, Atraces, um, pl., the people living on the Atrax.* 2) *F., a town in Thessaly.*

ATREBAS, ātis, *m.* *An Atrebatian; plur., Atrēbātes, tum, a people of Gallia Belgica.*

ATREVS, ei, m. [= 'Ατρεὺς]. *King of Myene*, son of Pelops and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

ATRIDAS, } ae, m. [= 'Ατρίδης]. *A son of*
ATRIDES, } *Atreus*; plur., *Atridae*, *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*.

ATRIENSIS, is, m. [atrium]. (Prop., an adj. *Pertaining to the atrium*.) The overseer of the atrium; hence, in gen., an overseer of the house, a steward (among the Romans, a slave).

ATRIOLUM, i, n. [dim. of atrium]. A little fore-court or entrance-hall.

ATRIUM, ii, n. 1) A hall, the principal apartment of a Roman dwelling-house; it was the room nearest the front or main entrance, and was always roofed (to be distinguished therefore from the 'cavaedium,' which was uncovered)—here were the ancestral images, and also the 'lectus genialis'; clients, likewise, who sought to pay their respects, were received in this apartment; also, meton., for the entire house. 2) The hall or fore-court of a temple (a Vestae). 3) Of other public buildings: a. auctionarium, an auction hall, where auctions were held; a. sutorium, the shoemakers' hall.

ATROCITAS, ātis, f. [atrox]. 1) Horribleness, frightfulness, that which is horrible and revolting in any thing. 2) Of disposition and manners, harshness, fierceness, savageness, atrocity, animi, verborum, sceleris. 3) In philos. and law, strictness, severity.

ATROCITER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [atrox]. Harshly, fiercely: a. accipere aliquid (Tac.), to bear something with indignation.

***ATROTUS**, a, um, adj. [= ἄτρετος]. Invaluable.

ATROX, ōcis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [ater]. (That which is, in a moral sense, dark or gloomy.)

1) Horrible, hideous, dreadful, atrocious, res, facinus, bellum. 2) Harsh, severe, savage, cruel, fierce, &c.: a. imperium, responsum, oratio, violent, excited; odium a., bitter, pugna, bloody; a. animus Catonis, unyielding.

ATTA, ae, m. A Roman surname: thus, C. Quinctius A., a Roman writer of comedies—lived about 120 B. C.

ATTACTION, ūs, m. [attingo]. Rar., and only in abl. sing. A touching, touch.

ATTAGEN, ōnis, m. [= ἄτταγεν]. A heath-cock, wood-cock.

ATTALENSES, ium, m. pl. The inhabitants of a town Attalia: 1) in Pamphylia, 2) in Mysia.

ATTALICUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to Attalus, Attalian; urbes, Pergamean; conditiones, brilliant like those of Attalus; vestes, interwoven with gold.

ATTALIS, Idis, f. [= 'Ατταλίς]. The Attalian tribe at Athens, called after King Attalus.

ATTALUS, i, m. [= Ἀττάλος]. A Greek proper

name:—1) An uncle of Cleopatra (the wife of Philip of Macedonia), and an enemy of Alexander. 2) A general in the service of Alexander. 3) The name of three kings of Pergamus, (241–138 B. C.), the last of whom, Attalus III., made the Roman people the heir of his kingdom and wealth.

AT-TÄMEN, conj. (Rar.) But yet, nevertheless: better written as two words, and almost always separated by another word.

AT-TÄMINO (ad-t.), i, v. tr. (Lat.) Prop., to touch; hence, 1) to rob, to take, canem; 2) trop., to dishonour: a. virginem.

ATTEGIA, ae, f. [an Arabic word]. A cottage.

***ATTEMPERATE**, adv. [attempero]. (Anteol.) Opportunely, in the nick of time.

AT-TEMPERO (ad-t.), āvi, ātum, i, v. tr. To join to, to fit, to adjust, aliquid sibi.

AT-TENDO (ad-t.), di, tum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Rar.) To stretch in any direction, arcum; hence, in gen., to direct towards. 2) A. animum, animos, or abs., to direct one's mind to any thing, either = to think of, to meditate upon, or to attend to, to give heed to: a. animum ad cavendum; a. animum quid velis, to what you wish; attendite, attend, mark! attendere aliquid or aliquem, to listen to a person or a thing; (rar.) a. de re or rei aliquid. In part. (lat.), to apply one's self to, to occupy one's self with, rei aliquid.

ATTENTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [attentus]. Attentively, carefully.

ATTENTIO, ōnis, f. [attendo]. Prop., a stretching towards something: a. animi, or only a. Attention, attentiveness.

AT-TENTO (ad-t.), āvi, ātum, i, v. tr. 1) To attempt, to try, to make an attempt at, defectionem. 2) Trop.: A) a. Capuam, to try to seduce to revolt, to tamper with, fidem alicujus, to try to shake: B) to inquire into, to sound, aliquid: C) (poet. & lat.) to attack, aliquem.

ATTENTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [attendo]. Prop., intent upon any thing. 1) Attentive. 2) Intent upon one's advantage or profit, industrius, assiduus; and, in a bad sense, close, avaricious, niggardly, vita, paterfamilias; homo a. ad rem, that holds on to the money.

ATTENUATE, adv. [attenuatus]. Of discourse, poorly, without rhetorical ornament.

ATTENUATIO, ōnis, f. [attenuo]. (Lat.) 1) A lessening, a weakening. 2) A. verborum, a simple, unornamented style.

ATTENUATUS, a, um, adj. [part. of attenuo]. 1) Impaired, weak, fortuna, vox. 2) Trop., of discourse: A) (lat.) = meagre, without ornament: B) = shortened, short: C) over-refined, affected.

ATTENUO, āvi, ātum, i, v. tr. [ad-tenuis]. 1) To make thinner and weaker, to thin, to weaken, legionem proeliis; sortes sua sponte attenuatae, of themselves shrunk, become smaller.

3) *Trop.*, to diminish, to lessen, to enfeeble, &c., vires, bellum, to make less dangerous or threatening; (poet.) a. opes suas, to waste, curas, to mitigate; a. aliquem, virtutem, to depreciate, to abase; vox attenuata, suppressed.

AT-TĒRO (ad-t.), trivi, tritum, 3. v. tr. 1) To rub one thing on another, to rub against, caudam, a. se rei alicui; hence, to rub away, to wear out by rubbing, rem aliquam; arenae attritae (poet.), sands rolled and rubbed together by the water running over them. 2) *Trop.*: A) = to diminish, to weaken, to destroy, exercitum, pudorem; a. Italian, to lay waste; publicani aa. eos, drain them dry, harass them; a. vires, manus, to weary: B) (lat.) frons attrita = a shameless, impudent brow.

AT-TESTOR (ad-t.), ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. (Lat.) To attest, to confirm, aliquid; fulmina attestata (tech. t., in the language of augurs), lightning confirming that which was made known by previous lightnings.

AT-TEXO (ad-t.), exui, extum, 3. v. tr. Prop., to weave on or to. 1) To plait on to, loricas ex oratibus. 2) *Trop.*, to add to, partem ad aliquid.

ATTHIS or ATTIS, Idis, adj. f., [= 'Attis]. 1) Attie, Athenian; also, subst. (sc. terra) = Attica. 2) An Athenian woman; in partic. (lat.) — a) Philomela, and, as she was changed into a nightingale, hence = a nightingale — b) Procne, who was changed into a swallow, hence = a swallow. 3) A female friend of Sappho.

ATTIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Attius]. Of or belonging to Attius, Attian: A. Versus, of the poet Attius; A. Milites, of the praetor Attius.

ATTICA, ae, f. [= 'Attika]. Attica, the most famous district of Greece, of which Athens was the capital.

ATTICA, ae, f. (also Atticōla). A daughter of Atticus.

ATTICE, adv. [Attica]. In the Attic or Athenian manner.

ATTICISSO, 1. v. intr. [attikizō]. (Pl.) To imitate the Athenian manner of speaking, to Atticise.

ATTICUS, a, um, adj. [= 'Attika]. 1) Pertaining to Attica or to Athens, Attie, Athenian; used esp. of art, science, or of culture and taste in gen.; hence, freq. = fine, excellent, cultivated; subst., Attici, ōrum, m. pl. — a) the inhabitants of Attica — b) Attic orators, i. e., of the Attic style. 2) An epithet given to T. Pomponius, the friend of Cicero, for his eloquence.

ATTIGO, for Attingo, q. v.

ATTILIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Attilius]. Of or belonging to Attilius, Attilian.

ATTILIUS, a, um, adj. Attilian, lex, introduced by the tribune L. Attilius, 311 B. C.

ATTILIUS, ii, m. The name of a Roman gens: thus, esp. 1) A. Regulus, commander of the Roman

forces in the first Punic war; 2) C. A. Serranus, an opponent of Cicero; 3) an old Roman poet.

ATTINEO, tīnui, tentum, 2. v. tr. & intr. [ad-teneo]. I. Tr. 1) To hold near; hence, in gen., to hold, to hold fast, to hold back, aliquem, manum alicujus; trop., a. aliquem spe pacis, to detain, to amuse. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To defend, to maintain, ripam Danubii. II. Intr. 1) Of place, to extend, stretch or reach: Scythae aa. ad Tanaim. 2) *Trop.*, to belong somewhere, to pertain to something, mostly in third pers. sing.: a) hoc (id, res, quid) a. ad me, ad agrum colendum, ad rem — b) a. me, it concerns me; also, a. custodiam religionis — c) abs., hoc a., freq. nihil a., it is of no use, no avail, no importance; quid a. illud facere, what's the advantage in doing that?

ATTINGO, attigi, attactum, 3. v. tr. [ad-tango]. 1) To touch, to touch upon, rem; aries a. muros. Hence: A) to touch in a hostile manner, to strike: puerum ne attingas; a. aliquem bello, to attack: B) a. herbam = to eat: C) = to touch a place, to reach, to arrive at, Asiam, Britanniam navibus, domum, montem: D) to border upon a place, to be contiguous to, regionem. 2) *Trop.*: A) to touch, to reach, to affect, to concern: cura, voluptas a. me; labor non a. deum; causa haec te non a.: B) to touch upon any thing in speaking, to mention slightly, aliquid: C) to undertake, to be occupied with, to apply one's self to, litteras Graecas, poeticam, forum (public business): D) to pertain to, naturam humanam; a. aliquem necessitudine, to stand in close connection with: E) to approach in quality or property, to come near to anything, aliquem, solium Jovis.

ATTIS — v. Atys.

ATTIUS (less correctly Accius), ii, m. The name of a Roman gens: thus, esp. 1) A. Naevius, the Augur, who lived during the reign of Tarquinius Priscus; 2) a celebrated tragic poet of the ante-classical period, 186 B. C.; 3) C. Attius Pignus, belonged to the Pompeian party, and committed suicide at Sulmo, B. C. 49; 4) P. A. Varus, an adherent of Pompey, praetor in Africa, during the civil war between Caesar and Pompey.

AT-TOLLO (ad-t.), —, —, 3. v. tr. 1) To lift or raise up, to lift on high, to raise, manus ad coelum; a. jacentem, to help up; (poet.) anguis a. iras, lifts itself up in anger; hence, of buildings, &c. = to erect, turrim, arcem. 2) To raise, to elevate, to sustain, animos; in partic., in reference to power, consideration, &c. = to exalt, to aggrandize, rempublicam; hence = to magnify, to praise, rem aliquam triumphi insignibus, to distinguish; a. cuncta in majus, to make greater by means of discourses; orator attollitur supra modum sermonis, elevates his voice above the tone of ordinary conversation.

AT-TONDEO (ad-t.) di, sum, 2. v. tr. 1) To shave, to shear, to clip, to lop, vitem; (poet.) capellae aa. virgulta, gnaw at. 2) Trop.: A) = to diminish, laudem alicujus: B) (Com.) — a) = to cheat — b) = to beat soundly.

ATTONĪTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of attono]. Prop., struck by thunder — always trop. 1) Stunned, amazed, astounded, stupefied, re aliqua, by any thing. 2) Filled or seized with inspiration, inspired.

AT-TŌNO (ad-t.), ui, itum, 1. v. tr. (Poet.) Prop., to thunder at; hence, trop., to stun, to stupefy, to bewilder, mentem alicujus.

ATTONSUS, a, um, part. of attondeo, q. v.

*AT-TORQUEO (ad-t.), —, —, 2. v. tr. To hurl, jaculum.

*ATTRACTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of attraho]. Contracted, wrinkled, frons.

AT-TRAHO (ad-tr.), xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To draw somewhere: a. aliquem Romam, ad se; trop., ea res me ad hoc negotium a., has moved, has prompted. 2) To draw to one's self, to draw towards, arcum, animam, lora.

ATTRECTĀTIO, ōnis, f. [attrecto]. (Lat.) A touching, handling.

*ATTRECTĀTUS, ūs, m. [attrecto]. (Old poet.) = Attrectatio.

ATTRECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ad-tracto]. 1) To touch, to handle (esp. in an unlawful manner), rem aliquam. 2) Trop.: A) to appropriate to one's self, gazas regias: B) to occupy one's self with.

*AT-TREPIDO (ad-tr.), 1. v. intr. To hobble along.

AT-TRIBUO (ad-tr.), ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To allot, to assign, to bestow: a. servis equos; a. illis agros urbesque, to assign for habitation. In partic.: A) to assign to a person something to be performed, administered, &c.: attribuit nos trucidandos Cethego, illis curam rei alicujus; thus, esp. = to place under one's command: a. alicui legiones, praefectis equites: B) = to subject, to incorporate, Suessiones Remis, insulas Rhodiis: C) senae horae in orbem operi attributae sunt, are devoted: D) a. legi orationem, to put a speech into the mouth of, to introduce as speaking: E) = to give, to bestow, in gen.: pudor quem mihi natura attribuit. 2) Tech. t., in pecuniary affairs, to assign, to cause a payment to be made through another, pecuniam, aliquid ex aerario. Hence, a. aliquem, to refer one for payment to another: attributus meus (mihi), he to whom I have been referred for payment. 3) to associate, to add, alicui aliquos, (rar.) rem ad aliquid. 4) To ascribe, to impute, alicui causam calamitatis. 5) To lay on as a tax.

ATTRIBŪTIO, ōnis, f. [attribuo]. 1) An assignment of money. 2) = Attributum.

ATTRIBŪTUM, i, n. [attribuo]. Tech. t., in gram., a predicate, an attribute.

ATTRITIO, ōnis, f. } [attero]. (Lat.) A rub-
ATTRITUS, ūs, m. } bing against.

ATTRITUS, a, um, part. of attero, q. v.

ATTUĀRII, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Germany, between the Rhine and the Elbe.

ĀTYPUS, a, um, adj. [= ἀτυπος]. Pronouncing indistinctly, = that stammers rather than pronounces.

ATYS (ATTYS, ATTIS), Ἰῶς, m. [ἄτυς, ἄττυς, ἄττις]. 1) A Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele loved, but afterwards made mad, because he had broken his vow of chastity. 2) A son of Hercules and Omphale, and the progenitor of the Lydian kings, who were therefore called Atyadae.

AU or HAU, interj. (Cóm.) Oh! ah!

AUCĒPS, cūpis, m. [avis-capio]. 1) A bird-catcher, fowler. 2) Trop., one who hunts eagerly after any thing: peritissimus a. voluptatum, very experienced in finding out and procuring sensual pleasure; a. syllabarum, a caviller or quibbler, a lawyer who tries to extort advantage from the letter of a law; ne quis auceps sermoni nostro sit, as eaves-dropper.

AUCHĒTAE, ārum, m. pl. [Ἀυχῆται]. A Scythian people, on the Hypanis (Bog), in the present Ukraine.

AUCTĀRIUM, ii, n. [augeo]. (Ante-cl.) An augmentation of a measure, an addition.

*AUCTIFICUS, a, um, adj. [auctus-facio]. (Lucr.) Increasing, promoting the growth of any thing.

AUCTIO, ōnis, f. [augeo]. Prop., an increase.

1) A public sale, an auction: proponere, proscrivere a., to make known, facere, to hold. *2) (Doubt.) Goods to be sold at an auction.

AUCTIŌNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [auctio]. Pertaining to an auction: tabulae aa., catalogues of the goods to be sold at an auction.

AUCTIŌNOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. To hold an auction.

AUCTITO, 1. v. tr. [freq. of aucto]. (Lat.) To increase or augment much.

AUCTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [freq. of augeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To increase or enlarge much, aliquid; trop., a. aliquem spe, to increase one's hopes greatly.

AUCTOR, ōris, m. [augeo] (used also of women). Hence, 1): A) an author, vulneris, facinoris, beneficii, a benefactor; a. teli (poet.), he who has thrown the dart: B) a founder: a. nobilitatis tuae; a. gentis or originis: sometimes also abs. a., a progenitor: C) (poet. & lat.) a builder, establisher, founder, urbis, operis, domus: D) freq., an author of a writing, a writer (mostly, however, of historians — cf. No. 3): a. rerum Romanarum, a writer of Roman history; bonus a.; legere, evolvere auctorem. 2) He by whose advice or influence any thing is done, an adviser, instigator, promoter encourager &c.:

a. sum pacis, *I go for peace*, aliquid faciendi; vehementer a. tibi sum ut absis, *I advise you to*, &c.; is a. erat in me restituendo; in partic., me (te, illo) auctore, *by my (your, his) advice*; auctoribus qui aderant, *by the advice of those present*. Hence, tech. t.: A) of a person, a. legis: a) (rar.) = *lator legis*, *he by whom a law is first proposed*, a mover, proposer; β) (= *suasor legis*, but stronger) *he who with all his influence favours and urges the passage of a proposed law*; thus, likewise, a. deditionis, etc.: B) α) of the senate, a. ratifier, *who confirms any thing, and thus makes it valid* (according to the ancient constitution of the republic): a. legis, also *judiciorum*; hence, freq. in Livy, patres aa. fiunt, *the senators consent, and ratify the resolutions of the people*; β) a. consilii publici, *a senator whose opinion was of decisive influence*, a leader, spokesman.

3) A voucher, security, guarantee, authority: Fabium auctorem habeo; a. levis, *unreliable*, gravis, *trustworthy*; aa. sumus, *tutum illud fore, we pledge ourselves, that*, &c.; certis aa. illud comperi, *from good sources*; also (lat.), in gen., a narrator, relator. 4) A teacher: versari in philosophia illo a., *to study philosophy under his guidance*; (poet.) a. naturae, *a teacher of natural science*; a. dicendi, *a teacher of rhetoric*. 5) A pattern, example, model, an authority, &c.: unum cedo auctorem facti tui, *name to me a single one who has done before what you do*; Cato omnium virtutum a. 6) A spokesman, champion, an agent of others: a. societatis, *querelarum alicujus*.

7) Tech. t., in the lang. of business: A) a seller, inasmuch as he must warrant (cf. No. 3) the title to the thing to be sold; hence, malus a., *who is unable to prove his right of possession*: B) a guardian, trustee, of minors and women who could not act for themselves in law or in pecuniary affairs: *feminam nihil agere decet sine a.*: C) nuptiarum aa., at espousals, a witness, who certified the marriage contract by signing it; nubit nullis aa., *without witnesses*.

AUCTORAMENTUM, i. n. [auctor]. 1) That for which one binds himself to the performance of any service (as a gladiator, soldier, &c.), pay, hire, wages: a. servitutis. 2) (Lat.) A contract, a stipulation to perform service; a. turpissimum.

AUCTORITAS, ātis, f. [auctor]. 1) (Rar.) A production, invention, cause of any thing: a. rumoris; a. et inventio. 2) An example, pattern, authority: repudiare omnium superiorum auctoritatem; dare a.; a. majorum, *an example given from the forefathers*. 3) Counsel, advice, incitement, encouragement: *valuit ejus auctoritas, his advice was followed*; a. ejus mihi vivit, *I follow his counsel still, after his death*; per a. illarum civitatum, *by means of the intervention*

(interposition) of those states; defugio auctoritatem consulatus mei, *I will not consent, that the events of my consulship should be ascribed to my influence*. *4) Important opinion, opinion: defendere a. suam.

5) Will, command, decree, order: consilium et a. eorum qui scripserunt; conferre se ad (or sequi) a. alicujus. In partic.: A) senatus a. = *a decree of the senate*, by means of which the laws and the resolutions of the people or of the magistrates became valid and binding, both in the ancient times, and in the later period when a vote of the senate was a mere form; hence, called sometimes — a) the will of the senate: contra a. senatus; sometimes — b) a decree of the senate = *senatus consultum*: vetus senatus a. de Bacchanalibus, ex a. senatus; sometimes — c) a resolution of the senate, i. e., which was invalidated by the protest of the tribunes or in some other way, and therefore did not become a decree (senatus consultum), but simply the senate's declaration, judgment, opinion: si quis intercedat senatus consulto, contentus ero auctoritate: B) a. populi, *the will, decision of the people*; also, a. collegii (pontificum).

6) The might, power, which one legitimately possessed: a. legum dandarum. 7) Of things, weight, significance, importance, value: antiqua verba plus auctoritatis habent; preces habent a.; a. vetustatis, *the weight which any thing has from its antiquity*; a. hujus loci, *this honourable, exalted place*; a. formae, *dignity of appearance*. 8) Of persons, consideration, influence, dignity, authority: a. imperatoria; afferre, facere a., *to give, to procure*; philosophi summa auctoritate; legem confirmare auctoritate alicujus, *by adducing some one as authority*; tribuere amicis a.

9) Trustworthiness, validity, credibility: a. est in illo testimonio; a. somniorum tollitur. 10) That which gives validity and credibility: A) the record, paper, document: aa. publicae; aa. civitatum: B) the name of a person who is warranty for a thing, an authority: contemnitis aa. In partic., aa. praescriptae, *the names of those senators who were present at the drawing up of a decree, and who added their signatures to it*. 11) The right of possession (against every other person who might set up a claim to the thing): lex usum et a. fundi jubet esse biennium; adversus hostem aeterna a. = *a stranger cannot, by the usufruct of a thing, obtain the right of possessing it*.

AUCTORO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [auctor]. (Mostly lat.) 1) A. se or pass. auctoror, to obligate one's self, to hire one's self out for something, esp. of a gladiator. *2) = To prepare, to procure, alicui victoriam.

AUCTUMNALIS, e, adj. [auctumnus]. Of or pertaining to autumn, autumnal, rosa, frigus.

AUCTUMNUS, i, m. [augeo]. Autumn, the season of plenty and abundance.

AUCTUMNUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Autumnal.

AUCTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of augeo]. Increased, enlarged: auctior majestas, greater dignity; socii honore auctiores, distinguished with greater honour.

AUCTUS, ūs, m. [augeo]. An increasing, enlarging, increase, growth, corporis, arboris, fluminis.

AUCŪPATIO, ōnis, f. [aucupor]. (Lat.) Bird-catching.

AUCŪPATORIUS, a, um, adj. [aucupor]. (Lat.) Useful for bird-catching, arundo.

AUCŪPIUM, ii, n. [auceps]. 1) Bird-catching, fowling. Hence, *trop.* = a chasing, striving after or grasping at any thing: a. verborum, a catching at words, quibbling; hoc novum est a. (Com.), this is a new way of making money; facere a. auribus (Com.) = to listen. 2) (Poet. & lat.) The birds caught.

AUCŪPO, 1. v. tr. [auceps]. (Ante-cl. for aucupor.) To watch for, to hunt after.

AUCŪPOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. [auceps]. 1) To catch birds, to go a fowling. 2) *Trop.*, to give chase to any thing, to hunt or strive after, to lie in wait for: a. occasionem, favorem populi, absentiam alicujus.

AUDACIA, ae, f. [audax]. Boldness — a) in a good sense = *courage, daring*: spes salutis est in a.; audacia verbis datur, a bold manner of expression is allowed — b) in a bad sense = *audacity, temerity*: a. impudens; aa., daring, hazardous acts.

AUDACITER, } adv. w. comp. & sup. [audax].
AUDACTER, } Boldly, courageously, daringly, rashly.

AUDACŪLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of audax]. (Rar. & lat.) A little bold.

AUDAX, ācis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [audeo]. Bold; partly in a good sense = *courageous, unterrified*; partly, and mostly in a bad sense = *audacious, rash, presumptuous*: a. et amens; a. et protervus; a. ad id facinus; (poet.) a. omnia perpeti, bold enough to encounter any thing; a. proeliis, for the conflict; a. viribus, confident in his strength. Also (poet. & lat.), of things and abstract conceptions, a. facinus, consilium, spes; a. paupertas (poet.), making bold; verba aa., of boldness in the use of figures, tropes, &c.

AUDENS, tis, adj. w. comp. [part. of audeo]. (Poet. & lat.) Bold, daring (in a good sense).

AUDENTER, adv. [audens]. Boldly, fearlessly.

AUDENTIA, ae, f. [audens]. Boldness, confidence, courage; also = *boldness in the use of forms of speech, tropes, &c.*

AUDEO, ausus sum, —, 2. v. tr. [old future subjunct., ausim]. To dare, to venture, to be

bold enough to do, tantum rem; res est audenda; a. dicere; (*Pl.) non a. quin. Also, without any object added = *to be bold, courageous, to behave courageously*; longius a. (Tac.), to venture farther; a. in proelia (poet.), to have courage for the strife.

AUDIENS, entis [part. of audio]. 1) Adj., obedient: dicto audientem esse alicui. 2) Subst., a hearer: ad animos audientium permovendos.

AUDIO, īvi or īi, Itum, 4. v. tr. 1) To hear, to perceive, to learn by hearing (cf. ausculto): a. strepitum; a. aliquid ex (ab, rarely de) aliquo, from some one; audio, eum mortuum esse; audi mus, they say; nemo eum quereutem audit, heard him complain; saepe ex eo audi vi quum diceret, I have often heard him say; audi vi, majores hoc dixisse, I have learned that, &c.; Camillus auditus eos terruit, the name of Camillus terrified them. Also, a. aliquid de aliquo, to hear something about any one, aliquid in aliquem, to hear any thing against one; (poet.) a. pugnas, about battles. In partic., in the language of conversation: A) audi, hear! listen! B) audin' = audisne, do you hear? (in urging one to something). 2) To listen to any person or thing, to give a thing one's attention, aliquem and aliquid. In partic.: A) of a pupil, to hear a teacher, i. e., to enjoy his instructions: B) of a judge, to listen to = to institute an examination, de ambitu, to give any one a hearing: servum cras audiam. C) rex audit de pace, listened to the proposed conditions of peace: D) to grant: dii aa. preces meas; a. aliquem, to grant one's request. 3) To listen to any person or thing approvingly, to approve of, to assent to, to grant, to allow, aliquid and aliquem. Hence, abs., audio = I grant or allow that; non audio, that I do not grant. 4) To hear a person or thing obediently, to obey, to follow, aliquem; istam sapientiam, currus non a. habenas (poet.). 5) To have a name or character, to hear one's self called somehow, to be reputed, to be esteemed; freq., bene (male) a., to have a good (bad) reputation; (poet.) si curas esse quod audis, if you strive to be what you are taken for: rex audio, I hear myself called king. 6) (Lat.) In pass., of a word to be supplied in a sentence, to be understood.

AUDITIO, ōnis, f. [audio]. 1) A hearing, a listening to. 2) Hearsay, report, news: fictae aa.; auditione et famā aliquid accipere.

AUDITOR, ōris, m. [audio]. 1) A hearer. 2) A constant hearer = a scholar, a disciple.

AUDITORIUM, ii, n. [audio]. (Lat.) 1) A lecture-room, an audience-room; also, a school. 2) An assembly of persons, an audience, auditory.

AUDITUS, ūs, m. [audio]. 1) (Lat.) A hearing, listening: brevis a.; accipi plurimum auditu, to be heard by several. Hence = *hearsay, rumor*: a. prior animos occupaverat. 2) The hearing = the sense of hearing.

AUFÉJUS, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to the gens Aufeja: *A. lex*, a law named after the tribune Aufejus.

AUFÉRO, abetŭli, ablātum, auferre, v. tr. [abs-fero]. 1) To carry off or away, to take away: a. rem ab janua, multa domum suam, plura de medio; a. se (colloq.), to detach one's self away, to be off. In partic.: A) (mostly poet.) in pass., of things or persons, to be carried off, to be borne away, by waves, by a wind, on wings, &c.: auferri pennis, vento secundo: B) trop., to carry away from a fixed aim or course, to divert, to withdraw, to mislead: ne aliorum consilia te auferant: C) trop., to carry off = to sweep off, to destroy, to consume: mors citum a.; ignis a. urbem. 2) To take away from, to snatch away, to rob: a. pecuniam de acriario, alicui imperium, spem, somnum; a. alicui fugam, to make one's flight impossible; a. alicui caput, to behead. Hence: A) (lat.) = to separate, to sever: a. Europam Asiae: B) (colloq.) freq. imper., aufer = away with, leave off, cease: a. mihi oportet, away with that word 'oportet'; a. nugas; a. me vultu terrere: C) (lat.) = to rescue, to extricate, auferri periculo. 3) To carry off something received, obtained, or gained = to receive, to obtain, to gain: a. responsum ab aliquo; a. pretium, praemium; a. ut, etc., to bring about that, &c.; nunquam id inultum auferet, he shall never do that with impunity; thus, likewise, haud sic auferet, that shall not pass (ex. fero). Hence, a. aliquid ex re aliqua = to perceive, to understand.

AUFIDÉNA, ae, f. A town in Samnium, now Alfidena.

AUFIDÉNATES, um, m. pl. The inhabitants of Aufidena.

AUFIDIÁNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Aufidena, Aufidian.

AUFIDIUS, ii, m., and **AUFIDIA**, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens: thus, esp. 1) Cn. A., tribune of the people (114 B. C.), praetor (108 B. C.), and author of a history of Greece; 2) Cn. A. Orestes Aurelianus, an adopted son of the preceding, and consul 71 B. C.; 3) M. A. Lurco, a tribune of the people (61 B. C.); 4) Auf. Bassus, a Roman historian under Augustus.

AUFIDUS, i, m. A river in Apulia, now Ofanto.

AUFÜGIO (ab-f.), fūgi, 3. v. intr. To flee away, hinc; (poet.) a. blanditias, aspectum patriae, to flee from.

AUGE, es, f. [= Ἀγυή]. 1) One of the Horae. 2) A daughter of Aleus, and mother of Telephus by Hercules.

AUGEQ, xi, ctum, 2. v. tr. [ἀύξω]. 1) To increase, to augment, to enlarge, to heighten, to strengthen, possessiones, classem, dolorem alicui, benevolentiam, animum alicujus, suspicionem: a. numerum coelestium (poet.) = to be

received among the gods. Hence, trop., to amplify by words = to magnify, to praise, to set off, munus suum, aliquid verbis or laudando; metus a. omnia in majus, exaggerates. 2) To furnish any one abundantly with a thing, to enrich, to load, to bless: a. aliquem divitiis, scientiis; a. aliquem benevolentia, honore, to bestow great favour, great honour on one. Hence: A) a. aliquem, to make one richer, more powerful, to elevate, to promote; a. atque ornare; a. et adjuvare; a. se, to aggrandize one's self: B) (poet.) a. aram, deum, to honour by offerings: C) aer terram augeat imbris, makes fruitful. — Intr. (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) To grow, to increase.

AUGESCO, —, —, 3. v. intr. To grow, to increase: mare et terra, semen, aegritudo, licentia a.

AUGIAS or **AUGĒAS**, ae, m. [= Ἀγέλας]. A king of Elis, whose stable, uncleansed for thirty years, was cleansed by Hercules in one day: hence, prov., cloacas Augiae purgare, i. e., to perform a difficult and unpleasant labour.

AUGMEN, inia, } n. [augeo]. (Ante-cl. & **AUGMENTUM**, i, } lat.) An increase, growth, corpora.

AUGUR, ūris, m. 1) A soothsayer, who interpreted the omens taken from the flight or the notes of birds or the feeding of fowls, &c., an augur (cf. auspex). The Aa. formed a college of priests in Rome, whose origin and doctrines were derived from Etruria. 2) Comm. (Poet.) A soothsayer, a seer, in gen.: a. imaginis nocturnae, an interpreter of a night-vision; annosa cornix augur aquae, rain-foreboding.

AUGŪRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [augur]. Of or pertaining to Augurs, jus; coena a., which an augur, on entering upon his office, gave to his future colleagues. Hence, subst., Augurāle, is, n. (lat.): A) a place in a Roman camp to the right of the general's tent, where the auspices were taken; also = the principal tent: B) an augur's staff.

AUGŪRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [auguror]. A divination.

AUGŪRĀTO, adv. [auguro]. After observing the omens.

AUGŪRĀTUS, ūs, [augur]. The office of an augur.

AUGŪRIUM, ii, n. 1) The observation and interpretation of omens, augury, agere. 2) An omen, augury: capere, dare, accipere a. 3) In gen., = divination, prophecy: a. rerum futurarum. Hence: A) a foreboding, presentiment: inhaeret in mentibus quasi a. seculorum futurorum: B) (poet.) the art of divining or prophesying: Apollo ei dedit a. [Fr. augur.]

AUGŪRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [augur]. (Rar.) = Auguralis.

AUGŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To investigate and interpret by means of omens (in an old formula of law): a. salutem populi. 2) To

consecrate after observing the auguries, locum. 3) = Auguror. 4) (Pl.) To search, to examine carefully. [Fr. augur].

AUGUROR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. & tr. 1) Intr., to perform the services of an augur, to observe and interpret omens, to make auguries. 2) Tr.: A) to presage, to prophesy, to divine after observing the omens, res futuras, annos belli Trojanī; also, in gen., to prophesy, to divine, alicui mortem, quid ille facturus sit: B) to forebode, to conjecture, to foresee, aliquid mente (conjecturā).

AUGUSTA, ae, f. [Augustus]. In the time of the emperors, a title of honour given to the wife, mother, daughters, sisters of the emperor, 'Imperial Majesty.' 2) The name of several towns, e. g., A. Taurinorum = Turin.

AUGUSTĀLIS, e, adj. [Augustus]. Relating to (the Emperor) Augustus: ludi Aa., in honour of Augustus, celebrated on the twelfth day of October, the day of his return to Rome; sodales (sacerdotes) Augustales, a college of twenty-five priests, instituted in honour of A. by Tiberius.

AUGUSTĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Augustus]. Prop., pertaining to an emperor. Hence, subst., Augustāni, ōrum, m. pl., Roman knights appointed by Nero to military service.

AUGUSTE, adv. w. comp. [Augustus]. Reverently, with religious awe: a. deos venerari.

AUGUSTĪANUS, } a, um, adj. [Augustus].

AUGUSTINUS, } Of or pertaining to Augustus.

AUGUSTŌDŪNUM, i, n. A town of the Aedui, in Gaul, now Autun.

AUGUSTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [augeo]. Sacred, majestic, august, locus, templum, initia urbis, habitus.

AUGUSTUS, i, m. A surname of C. Octavianus Cæsar, and, after him, of his successors, like the modern 'Imperial Majesty.' Hence, adj., Augustus, a, um: 1) pertaining to Augustus, mensis, the month of August, called after him, its former name being Sextilis; 2) pertaining to an emperor: historia A., the history of the emperors.

AULA, ae, f. [= αὐλή]. 1) (Mostly poet.) A fore-court, court: a. pastoris, a court-yard for cattle. 2) (Poet.) = atrium, the inner court of a house: lectus genialis in a. est. 3) A prince's court, a castle, a palace: a. invidenda; vivere in a., at court. Hence, trop.: A) princely dignity: potiri aulā; auctoritas aulae: B) the court = courtiers: a. in eum prona.

AULAEUM, i, n. [= αὐλαία]. In gen., richly embroidered or wrought cloth. 1) A curtain, esp. of a theatre, which (contrary to modern usage) was fastened below, and consequently fell down (a. premitur) at the beginning of a play, and was drawn up (a. tollitur) at the end. 2) A covering for chairs, sofas, &c., tapestry; also, a

kind of canopy, a curtain stretched, in the form of a tent, round the table to keep off the dust from the roof: coenae sine aa., suspensa aa. 3) (Lat. & poet.) An embroidered upper garment.

AULERCI, ōrum, m. pl. A people in northern Gaul. Cæsar divides them into three branches: 1) A. Eburovices or Eburones, in the present Département de l'Eure; 2) A. Cenomani, now Département de la Sarthe; 3) A. Brannovices, now le Briennais.

*AULETES, ae, m. [= αὐλητής]. (Doubtful reading.) A flute-player: a surname of the exiled King Ptolemy of Egypt.

AULICUS, a, um, adj. [aula]. Belonging to a court, court-like, princely, apparatus; subst., Aulici, ōrum, m. pl., courtiers.

AULIS, Idis, f. [= Ἀῤῥῖς]. A maritime town in Boeotia, where the Greeks assembled for their expedition against Troy, and where Iphigenia was immolated.

AULOEDUS, i, m. [= αὐλοῖδης]. One who sings to the flute.

AULON, ōnis, m. A mountain not far from Tarentum, famous for its wine.

AULŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of aula]. (Lat.) A small pot.

AULŪLĀRIA, ae, f. [aulula]. The title of a comedy of Plautus, the hero of which is an old miser, who buried a pot of gold.

AULUS, i, m. A Roman praenomen, usually written A.

AURA, ae, f. [= ἀῆρ]. 1) (Mostly poet.) The air in gentle motion, a breath of air, a gentle current of air: aër frequentius habet a. quam ventos; omnes aa. me terrent. Hence, trop.: A) a. rumoris, spei, etc. (to denote the insignificance or uncertainty of such objects): captare a. libertatis, to catch at a faint appearance or feeble hope of freedom: B) esp., a. popularis or only a. = popular favour: ferri aurā, to be actuated by a desire for popular applause. 2) (Poet.) In gen. = wind: a. rapida, stridens. 3) (Poet. & lat.) Air: discedere in auras; ducere or capere a. = to breathe; vesci aurā, to enjoy the vital air = to live. In partic.: A) in (ad) auras assurgere, aliquid erigere, on high, up towards heaven: B) venire ad (in) aa., the upper world (in opp. to the lower world): C) = daylight; trop., publicity: ferre aliquid sub auras, to make known, to bring to light. 4) (Poet.): A) lustre: a. auri: B) a sound, tone: a. puellae clamantis: C) odour, exhalation: dulcis a. spiravit crinibus compositis.

AURĀRIA, ae, f. (sc. fodina) [aurarius]. A gold mine.

AURĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [aurum]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Of or pertaining to gold, gold, negotium.

AURĀTŪRA, ae, f. [aurum]. (Lat., doubtful.) Gilding.

AURĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [aurum]. 1) *Furnished or decked with gold, gilded or gilt, vestis, tectum; miles a., having a golden or gilded shield; tempora aa., covered with a golden helmet; sinus a., ornamented with a golden clasp.* 2) (Poet. = aureus.) *Golden, monilia.* 3) (Lat.) *Gold-coloured: guttae aa.*

AURELIUS (ii, m.) and **AURELIA** (ae, f.) *The name of a Roman gens, in which the family of the Cottae was the most distinguished: thus, Caius A. Cotta, a friend of the tribune M. Livius Drusus, consul 75 B. C., and a renowned orator. Cicero introduces him as an interlocutor in his treatise De Oratore and in the third book De Natura Deorum. Adj., Aurelius, a, um, of or pertaining to an Aurelius. Hence—*a) *via Aurelia, extending from Rome to Pisa, and, later, to Arelate* —b) *forum Aurelium, a town in Etruria, on the via Aurelia, now Castellaccio* —c) *tribunal Aurelium or gradus Aurelii, a tribunal in the forum of Rome* —d) *lex Aurelia, introduced by an Aurelius, esp. lex A. judiciaria, named after the praetor L. Aurelius Cotta, by which the judges had to be drawn from three different ranks: senatores, equites, and tribuni aerarii.*

AUREOLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of aureus]. *Golden, anellus; trop. = excellent, libellus.*

AUREUS, a, um, *adj.* [aurum]. 1) *Mode of gold, golden, patera, corona; a. numus, or subst. Aureus, i, m., a gold coin, in value = 25 denarii of silver or 100 sestertii; (poet.) vis a., the power to change everything into gold.* 2) = **Auratus**, *gilded, gilt: templum, sella a.* 3) (Poet.) *Gold-coloured, shining like gold: a. color ignis, luna, sol, coma.* 4) *Trop. = magnificent, beautiful, splendid, excellent, porticus, Venus, littus, mores, dicta.*

AURICOMUS, a, um, *adj.* [aurum-coma]. (Poet.) *Prop., with golden hair: a. fetus arboris, with golden foliage.*

AURICULA, ae, f. [*dim.* of auris]. 1) *The ear-lap: pervellere alicui auriculam, to pull one's ear.* 2) In gen., *the ear: avidi auricularum, v. Avidus.*

AURIFER, ěra, ěrum, *adj.* [aurum-fero]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Carrying gold along with itself, amnia.* 2) *Producing gold: terra a.; arbor a., bearing golden fruit.*

AURIFEX, Icīs, m. [aurum-facio]. *A worker in gold, a goldsmith.*

AURI-FODINA, ae, f. [aurum]. *A gold mine.*

AURIGA, ae, m. [from an obsolete word, aurea, 'the bridle of a horse,' and ago]. *A charioteer, driver; also, a groom, an hostler; (poet.) of a woman: soror a.; esp., a charioteer in the ludi Circenses.*

AURIGĀRIUS, ii, m. (Lat.) = *Auriga.*

AURIGATIO, ōnis, f. [aurigo]. (Lat.) *A driving in a chariot = a contest in driving chariots*

AURIGĒNA, ae, m. [aurum-gigno]. (Poet.) *Sprung from gold (an epithet of Perseus, q. v., AURIGER, ěra, ěrum, adj. [aurum-gero]. (Poet.) Bearing or wearing gold.*

AURIGO, āvi, ātum, l. v. *intr.* [auriga]. (Lat.) 1) *To drive a chariot = to contend in a chariot-race.* 2) In gen., *to guide: stellis aurigantibus.*

AURIS, is, f. 1) *The ear: erigere, arrigere aa., to prick up the ears, to listen attentively; adhibere (admove, praebere, dare) alicui a., to lend an ear to one, to listen; in auribus (Tac. also apud aures) alicujus, so that it is heard by one; in aurem or in aure dicere (loqui) alicui aliquid, to whisper in one's ear; thus, likewise, admonere ad aurem, to warn or admonish in a low tone of voice; aurem vellere alicui, to pull one's ear = to admonish, to warn; servire or aliquid dare auribus alicujus, to gratify one's ears, to speak to one's will; prov. (trop.), dormire in utramque (or dextram) a. = to be unconcerned, without care. Freq., the disposition and character of auditors are attributed to the ears; hence, aures = hearers, auditors: aa. hebetes, acutae, amiose, defessae.* 2) (Poet.) *The mould-board or earth-board of a plough.*

***AURITULUS**, i, m. [*dim.* auritus]. (Phaedr.) *A long-eared animal, i. e., the ass.*

AURITUS, a, um, *adj.* [auris]. 1) *Having long or large ears, long-eared, asinus, lepus.* 2) *Trop.: A) (poet.) = listening, attentive, quercus: B) testis a., who has only heard, not seen, a thing (opp. to oculatus, q. v.).* 3) (Plin.) *Ear-shaped.*

AURŌRA, ae, f. [aurea hora?]. 1) *The redness of the dawn, dawn, daybreak: primā aurorā or ad primam a., at the first dawn.* 2) (Personified) = *The goddess of the Morning ('Hés), daughter of Hyperion, wife of Tithonus, and mother of Memnon.* 3) (Poet.) = *The East, the Orient, and the nations living there.*

AURUM, i, n. 1) *Gold; prov., montes auri polliceri, to promise whole mountains of gold.* 2) (Poet.): A) = *various things made of gold, as golden vessels or utensils, goblets, chains, rings; freq., esp. money: B) = the colour or lustre of gold: spicas nitido flaventes auro: C) the Golden Age: tempora redeunt in a. priscum.*

AURUNCI, ōrum, m. pl. *The Aurnadi (another name of the Ausones).*

AURUNCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to the Aurnadi; subst., Aurunca, ae, f. = Sues-sa Aurunca, q. v.*

AURUNCŪLEIUS, i, m. *A Roman proper name; aa, L. A. Cotta, one of Caesar's legates, in Gaul.*

AUSCI, ōrum, m. pl. *A people in Aquitania, in the present Département du Gers. At a later period, their capital was likewise called Ausci, now Auch.*

AUSCULTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [ausculto]. 1) (Lat.) A listening to. 2) (Ante-cl.) An obeying.

AUSCULTATOR, ōris, *m.* [ausculto]. 1) A hearer, listener. 2) (Lat.) One who obeys.

AUSCULTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* [auscūla, for auricula]. 1) To listen to a person or thing (cf. audio): a. et animum adverto; a. aliquem. Hence: A) (Pl.) to listen secretly to a thing, to overhear, to find out by eaves-dropping, omnia haec, quid is habet sermonis: *B) (Pl.) to listen to believingly = to believe, to give credit to, crimina. 2) To listen to obediently = to obey, alicui; auscultabitur = it shall be done.

AUSER, ēris, *m.* A river in Etruria, now Serchio.

AUSĒTĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* A people in Spain, in the present Catalonia.

AUSĒTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Ausetanians, ager.

AUSŌNA, ae, *f.* An ancient town of the Ausonians, not far from Minturnae.

AUSŌNES, um, *m. pl.* The Ausonians, the primitive inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy.

AUSŌNIA, ae, *f.* The country of the Ausonians, Lower Italy; sometimes (poet.) used for the whole of Italy.

AUSŌNIDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* (Poet.) 1) The inhabitants of Ausonia. 2) The inhabitants of Italy.

AUSŌNIS, Idis, *f. adj.* = Ausonius.

AUSŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* Ausonian; (poet.) = Italian, Roman, in gen.

AUSPEX, icis, *comm.* [avis-specio]. 1) A bird-seer, one who divines from the flight, singing or feeding of birds (an older form for 'augur,' which was exclusively used at a later period). 2) Since, in all perilous undertakings, the omens had to be consulted, (poet.) a leader, protector, favourer: diis auspiciis, under the guidance of the gods; Teucro duce et auspice. 3) Tech. t., a person who assisted at the marriage ceremony, and witnessed the marriage contract, a groom's-man.

AUSPĪCĀTO, adv. [abl. abs. from auspicio]. 1) After observing the auguries, condere urbem. 2) With favourable omens = in a good hour or time: domum a. ingredi; haud a. huc me attuli.

AUSPĪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of auspicio]. 1) Consecrated, hallowed by the taking of the auspices, comitia. 2) Favourable, fortunate, auspicious, omina; bellum male a., commenced with unfavourable omens, unfortunate.

*AUSPĪCĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [auspicio]. (Lat.) The observation of the auspices.

AUSPĪCIUM, ii, *n.* [auspex]. 1) Abstr.: A) the observation of the auguries given by birds, the inspection of birds (cf. augurium): mittere pullarium in a.: B) the right of taking the auspices (or of having them taken by others):

habere aa. All magistrates had this right in time of peace, but the chief commander only in time of war. Hence — a) = the chief command: auspicio meo, or, more freq., auspiciis meis (tuis, Caesaris), under my command — b) (poet.) in gen. = sway, power: aa. paribus regere. 2) Concr., an omen from birds, an auspice: a. optimum, felix; facere a., to give an omen; trop. = libido facit omen diviti, incites him to change.

AUSPĪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* [auspex]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Intr., to observe or take the auspices, rei alicui (rei alicujus causa or super re aliqua), on account of a thing. 2) Tr. (Ante-cl.), to accept as an omen, mustelam. (Part. Auspicatus, and Auspicato, see above.)

AUSPĪCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr. & intr.* [auspex]. 1) = Auspico 1. 2) To begin any thing solemnly or for the sake of good omens (e. g., on the first day of the year, because enterprises commenced on that day were expected to turn out fortunately): auspiciandi causa. 3) To begin, to commence, in gen., militiam, cantare.

AUSTER, tri, *m.* 1) The south wind. 2) The South.

AUSTĒRE, adv. [austerus]. Trop., severely, rigidly.

AUSTĒRITAS, ātis, *f.* [austerus]. (Lat.) 1) Harshness, a sour and harsh taste, vini. Hence: A) of smell, pungency: B) of colour, darkness. 2) Trop., severity, austerity, magistri.

AUSTĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* [= aberrans]. 1) (Lat.) Contracting the tongue, harsh, tart, sour, vinum, gustus. Hence: A) of smell, pungent: B) of colour, dark. 2) Trop., severe, austere (opp. to wanton and effeminate), simple, mos, vir. Hence: A) of discourse, etc., serious, dry, without sprightliness and grace, poema: B) troublesome, hard, labor, curatio.

AUSTRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [auster]. Southern.

AUSTRINUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) = Australis.

AUSUM, i, *n.* [part. of audio]. (Poet. & lat.) A daring attempt.

AUT, disjunct. conj. 1) Or — it expresses an objective and real difference (of. vel, sive): vita aut mors. In partic.: A) (freq. after a negation) when something stronger and more important is added = or rather, or even: non multum aut omnino nihil: B) when something not so strong is added = or yet, or at least: nunquam a. raro: C) in opp. to a condition that is alluded to, but not completely expressed = or else, else, otherwise: audendum est aliquid universis, a. omnia singulis patiendi; effodiantur bulbi ante ver, a. deteriores sunt. 2) Aut — aut, indicates likewise a contrast in which one thing excludes another, either — or: a. vivum a. moriar. Poets sometimes connect aut — vel or ve. 3) In partic., after a negation: A) when a negation precedes, and belongs to

each of the two following clauses, the second clause may be annexed by means of 'aut' (instead of the negation being repeated): neque enim mari venturum a. ea parte virium dimicaturum hostem credebant: B) when the negation stands first, each of the two clauses to which it belongs is annexed by means of a. — a.: consociorum nemo a. latuit a. fugit: C) (poet.) in subjoining a new negative clause, sometimes neque — a. is used, instead of neque — neque: neque ego fugam speravi, nec conjugis praetendi taedas, a. haec in foedera veni.

AUTEM, *advers. conj.* But, on the contrary, however, yet — denotes not an objective contrast, but generally annexes something different; freq., it serves merely to continue what precedes, to make a remark on it, &c. (of at, sed, verum). Hence 'autem' is used, in partic.: A) to denote a transition, where, freq., it may be rendered by *and, besides, now, &c.*: B) to introduce a sentence that is added as a parenthesis: C) in emphatic interrogations: quem te a. deum nominem? D) when a word of the preceding sentence is repeated, esp. when it is repeated with emphasis: nunc quod agitur agamus; agitur a., liberine vivamus an mortem obeamus: E) = atqui, in subjoining the second member of a syllogism: F) (poet.) sometimes, in emphatic interrogations, 'sed' and 'autem' are connected: sed quid ego haec a. nequidquam ingrata revolvo? G) sometimes, with an interjection: heja a.; ecce a.

AUTHEPSA, *ae, f.* [= αὐτήψα, 'a self-boiler']. A cooking utensil, like our *tea-urn*.

AUTOGRAPHUS, *a, um, adj.* [= αὐτογράφος]. (Lat.) Written with one's own hand.

AUTOLYCUS, *i, m.* [= Ἀὐτολύκος]. A son of Mercury, father of Anticlea, and a dexterous robber; hence, *meton.* = a thievish man.

AUTOMATUS, *a, um, adj.* [= αὐτόματος]. (Lat.) Self-moving, spontaneous; and hence, *subst.* Automatum, *i, n.*, a self-moving machine, an automaton.

AUTOMEDON, *ontis, m.* [= Ἀὐτομήδων]. A son of Dioreas, and charioteer of Achilles; hence, *meton.* = a skilful charioteer.

AUTONOE, *ae, f.* [= Ἀὐτονοή]. A daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Actaeon.

AUTONOEIUS, *a, um, adj.* Descending from Autonoe: heros A. = Actaeon.

AUTRONIANUS, *a, um, adj.* [Autronius]. Autronian.

AUTRONIUS, *ii, m.* A Roman proper name; A. C. Paetus, who was a quaestor with Cicero in Sicily.

AUTUMNALIS, *etc.* — v. Autumnalis, etc. AUTUMO, *avi, atum, 1. v. intr.* [aio?]. (Antecl. & lat.) Orig., to say 'yes' (opp. to nego, so easy 'no'). To say, to affirm, to name; hence

= to affirm in one's mind, to believe, omnes istas res, te istas esse.

AUVONA, *ae, f.* A river in Britain, now the Avon.

AUXILIARIS, *e, adj.* [auxilium]. 1) Serviceable for aiding, helping, aiding, carmen (of a magic formula), undae; esp., cohortes, equites aa., or (*subst.*) Auxiliares, *ium, m. pl.*, auxiliaries, auxiliary troops. 2) (Tac.) Of or belonging to auxiliaries, stipendia.

AUXILIARIUS, *a, um, adj.* (rar.) = Auxiliaris.

AUXILIATOR, *oris, m.* [auxilior]. (Lat.) A helper, an assistant.

*AUXILIATUS, *us, m.* [auxilior]. (Lucr.) Help.

AUXILIOR, *atus, 1. v. dep. intr.* [auxilium]. To help, to assist, to succour (= auxilium fero — it supposes always a person in trouble and embarrassment — of. juvo), alicui; also (poet. & lat.), to aid against something, to relieve, morbo.

AUXILIUM, *ii, n.* [augoe]. 1) Help, aid, assistance, succour: auxilio esse alicui, to assist one; auxilio venire, mittere, (poet.) auxilia vocare, to call for help. Sometimes = a source of aid, resource: a. extremum; a. elephanthorum, the aid afforded by the elephants; also, in plur., aa. magna, ultima. 2) Plur., auxiliaries (usually of the allies and light-armed troops, in opp. to the legions). 3) (Rar.) Military force, troops, in gen.: infirmis aa. proficisci.

AUXIMATES, *um, m. pl.* The inhabitants of Auximum.

AUXIMUM, *i, n.* A town in Picenum, now Osimo.

AVARE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [avarus]. Avariciously, greedily.

AVARICENSIS, *e, adj.* Of or belonging to Avaricum.

AVARICUM, *i, n.* The capital of the Bituriges in Gaul, now Bourges.

AVARITER, *adv.* (Ante-cl.) = Avere.

AVARITIA, *ae, f.* [avarus]. Greediness for money, covetousness, avarice: a. est injuriosa appetitio alienorum; omnes aa., all sorts of greediness, selfishness; in gen., an immoderate desire, glorio: also = gluttony.

AVARITIES, *ei, f.* (Lucr.) = Avaritia.

AVARUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [aveo]. Greedy for money, covetous, avaricious: a. pecuniae publicae; (poet.) in gen., eagerly desirous of any thing, laudis; a. agricola, desirous of an abundant harvest; a. venter, insatiable; a. mare, always demanding new victims.

A-VEHO, *exi, ectum, 3. v. tr.* To conduct or carry off or away, aliquem e patria, equites in Aegyptum; pass., avehi, to ride away (in a carriage or on horseback), to sail away.

A-VELLO, *elli or ulsi, ultum, 3. v. tr.* 1) To tear off or away, to tear loose, to take away, poma ex arbore, simulacrum e templo. 2) Trop.

== to separate or remove forcibly, aliquem de complexu alicujus; a. aliquem ab errore, to undeceive.

ĀVENA, ae, f. 1) Oats, both the common and wild oats. 2) (Poet. & lat.) A stalk, in gen.; hence, a reed pipe, a shepherd's pipe.

AVĒNIO, ōnis, f. A town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Avignon.

AVENTĪCUM, i, n. The capital of the Helvetians, not far from Murten.

ĀVENTINIENSIS, e, adj. = Aventinus, a, um.

ĀVENTINUM, i, n. = Aventinus 1.

ĀVENTINUS, i, m. 1) Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome. 2) A mythical king of Alba, after whom the hill was said to have been named. 3) A son of Hercules, and companion of Turnus.

ĀVENTINUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the Aventine hill: jugum A.; Diana A., because she had a temple there.

ĀVEO, 2. v. defect., of which only the imper. ave, aveto, and the inf. avere, are in use, as forms of salutation. A) at one's arrival = hail! be well! good-day! Marcus avere jubet, sends his respects: B) in taking leave = farewell!

ĀVEO, —, —, 2. v. tr. To long for something vehemently, to crave for, to be very desirous of: valde a. scire; a. aliquid; (poet.) refrénare fluvios aventes, the rivers demanding to flow further.

ĀVERNĀLIS, e, adj. Of or belonging to Lake Avernus.

ĀVERNUS, i, m. [= *depross*, 'without birds'], also lacus Avernī. A lake in a volcanic region of Campania, not far from Cumæ, now Lago d'Averno. It was surrounded by steep and wooded hills; the water was so sulphureous, and the exhalations so deadly, that birds could not fly over it (hence the name). Here was, according to the fable, the entrance to the Lower World, the grove of Hecate, and the grotto of the Cumæan Sibyl.

ĀVERNUS, a, um, adj. 1) Of or belonging to Lake Avernus: loca Aa., the environs of the Lake Avernus. 2) Of or belonging to the Lower World: Juno Av. = Proserpine; loca Av., the Lower World.

Ā-VERBUNCO, 1. v. intr. [averto?]. Tech. t., in the language of religion (otherwise obsol.). To avert, to keep off, to remove, calamitates, iram deorum, prodigia.

ĀVERBUNCUS, i, m. [averrunco]. (Lat.) A deity supposed to avert evil.

ĀVERSĀBILIS, e, adj. [aversor]. (Lucr.) Abominable.

ĀVERSĀTIO, ōnis, f. [aversor]. An aversion.

ĀVERSIO, ōnis, f. [averto]. 1) A turning away; only in the adverbial comb. 'ex a.', turned away, from behind, aliquem jugulare. 2) A rhet. figure, a striving to turn the hearer from the proper subject.

ĀVERSOR, ōris, m. [averto]. A purloiner, pecunie publicae.

ĀVERSOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. & tr. [intens. of averto]. 1) To turn one's self away from (with indignation, contempt, &c.), to turn aside. 2) Trop., to turn one's self away from a person or thing = to disdain, to refuse, to reject, to decline, filium, proes, crimina.

ĀVERSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [averto]. 1) Having the side or the front turned away, turning the back toward one, turned off or away: vulnerare aliquem aversum, behind, in the back; adgredi nostros aa.; trahere aliquem a., to drag one backward; subst., Aversa, ōrum, n. pl.: aa. urbis, the back part of the city, insulae, the opposite part of the island. 2) Trop., unfavourable, disinclined, hostile: deus a.; a. ab aliquo, to one; a. a vero; (poet. & lat.) also, a. rei alioi; voluntas a., enmity; amici aa., disagreeing.

Ā-VERTO, ū, sum, 8. v. tr. 1) To turn off or away, to avert: a. flumen; a. iter ab Arari, to turn the march from the Arar; a. se ab itinere, to take another way; a. hostem (in fugam), to put to flight; a. barbaros a castris, to repel. Hence: a. castra or oculos militum in se, to draw off the attention from another and to turn it to one's self; is a. Hannibalem in Hispaniam, is of opinion that Hannibal should be sent to Spain. 2) Trop.: A) to purloin, to embezzle, to carry off, pecuniam publicam, aliquid domum suam: B) to divert or turn away one from a thing, aliquem ab incepto, a pietate, a spe; auster a. me a tanta infamia, delivered me from so great a reproach; a. aliquem ab amicitia alicujus or ab aliquo, to draw away from friendship or alliance with one; hence = to make disinclined, to alienate, animum alicujus a se, animos Galliae, to induce to revolt: C) = to ward off, to keep off or away, pestem ab aliquo, bellum, periculum. 3) Intr., and likewise the pass., averti = to turn one's self away: prora avertit (poet.), turns away. Hence (poet.), to shun, to turn one's self away from with aversion: equus avertitur fontes.

ĀVIA, ae, f. [avus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A grandmother; trop. = things inherited from a grandmother: de a. nihil superest, of fortune; veteres aa., prejudices.

ĀVIĀRIUM, ii, n. [aviarius]. A bird-house, an aviary; (poet.) a place in a wood where wild birds resort.

ĀVIĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [avis]. Of or belonging to birds or fowls, bird-, rete; subst., Aviarus, ii, m., a bird-keeper.

ĀVICULA, ae, f. [dim. of avis]. A little bird.

ĀVIDE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [avidus]. Eagerly, with vehement desire.

ĀVIDITAS, ātis, f. [avidus]. A vehement and impatient desire, eagerness, a longing for something, pecunie, legendi. In partic.: A) = avaritia, greediness for money, covetousness: B) = appetite, facere.

AVIDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [aveo 3].
1) *Longing for a thing vehemently and impatiently, eagerly desirous, divitiarum, belligerendi, laudis*; (poet.) *avidus cognoscere, eager to learn*; (rar.) a. in novas res, in direptiones, ad pugnam; (lat.) a. subiti, *longing for unexpected advantages*; (Lucr.) *humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, in respect to their ears, i. e., always desirous of hearing something new.* 2) In partic.: A) *eager for pleasure, insatiable, libido, amor, oculi*: B) = *avarus, greedy for money, covetous, avaricious*: C) *desirous of food, hungry*: D) = *eager for combat*: F) (Lucr.) of space, wide.

AVIS, is, f. 1) A bird (cf. ales). 2) As omens were principally taken from birds = an omen: *avibus bonis, secundis; avi malâ.*

AVITUS, a, um, *adj.* [avus]. Of or pertaining to a grandfather, ancestral.

AVIUS, a, um, *adj.* [a-via]. 1) Situate apart from a road, lonely, out of the way, locus, virgulta, itinera, *little frequented*; loca avia commeatibus, *far distant from supplies*; freq., *subst.*, Avia, òrum, n. pl., *an out-of-the-way place, nemorum, lonely woods, oceani, remote parts of the ocean.* 2) Trop., homo a., *departing from the right way*; animus a., *erring, without counsel.*

AVOCAMENTUM, i, n. [avoco]. (Lat.) *That which calls or diverts from sadness* = a means of diversion, consolation.

AVOCATIO, ònis, f. [avoco]. A calling off = 1) A diversion. 2) Disturbance, sine a.

AVOCO, avi, àtum, 1. v. tr. 1) To call off or away, partem exercitus ad bellum, pubem Albanam in urbem, *senatum in prata Flaminia.* 2) To withdraw, to divert or remove one from a thing, to make one desist from: a. aliquem a societate, a proeliis, a rebus gerendis. 3) Trop., to divert, to cheer (by work or pleasure), animum.

AVOLO, avi, àtum, 1. v. intr. To fly away; trop., to hasten away.

AVUNCULUS, i, m. [*dim.* of avus]. 1) An uncle = a mother's brother — of patruus. Hence, a. magnus (sometimes major), a brother of the grandmother, grand-uncle. 2) (Lat.): A) the husband of the mother's sister: B) = a. magnus.

AVUS, i, m. 1) A grandfather; sometimes = proavus, a great grandfather. 2) (Poet.) An ancestor, in gen.

AXENUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἄξενος]. (Poet.) Inhospitable: Pontus A., the original name of the Pontus Euxinus.

***AXICIA**, ae, f. [seco]. (Pl., doubtf.) A pair of scissors.

AXICULUS, i, m. [*dim.* of axis]. A small axletree.

AXILLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of ala]. An armpit.

AXIS, is, m. 1) An axletree of a wagon hence (poet.) = a wagon. 2) The axis of the earth; hence (poet.) — a) = the pole, esp. the north-pole — b) = the heavens, in gen.: nudo sub aetheris axe, *under the open heaven* — c) = a region of the heavens, a climate: a. boreus, the North. 3) Also written 'assis' in the signif.: a board or plank.

AXIUS, ii, m. [= Ἀξίος]. A river of Macedonia, now Vardar.

AXONA, ae, f. A river of Gaul, now Aisne.

AXUNGIA, ae, f. [axis-ungo]. (Lat.) Wagon-grease, grease for an axletree.

BABAE, interj. [= βαβα]. (Com. & lat.) An exclamation of astonishment or joy: Odd! strange! wonderful!

BABYLO, ònis, m. [Babylon]. (Com.) A Babylonian; hence = a money-exchanger, banker.

BABYLON, ònis, f. [= Βαβυλών]. Babylon, the capital of Babylonia, on the Euphrates.

BABYLONIA, ae, f. [= Βαβυλωνία]. A Syrian province, between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris; sometimes = the whole Assyro-Babylonian empire, now Irák Arabi.

BABYLONICUS, a, um, *adj.* Babylonian; *subst.*, Babylonia, òrum, n. pl., Babylonian (i. e., skilfully embroidered) coverings or tapestry.

BABYLONIENSIS, e, *adj.* = Babylonius.

BABYLONIUS, a, um, *adj.* Babylonian; *subst.*, Babylonii, òrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Babylonia.

BACCA or **BACA**, ae, f. 1) A berry, any small berry-shaped fruit, esp., freq. bacca olivae, and hence b. alone = an olive. 2) In gen., the fruit of a tree: bb. arborum. 3) (Poet.) = a pearl.

***BACCALIA**, ae, f. [bacca]. A kind of laurel abounding in berries.

BACCAR, áris, n. } [= βακκάρης]. (Poet. & **BACCARIS**, is, f. } lat.) A plant, having a fragrant root, from which an oil was prepared (valerian).

BACCATUS, a, um, *adj.* [bacca]. (Poet.) Adorned with pearls.

BACCHA, ae, f. [= Βάκχη]. A raving woman, in the train of Bacchus, a Bacchant or Bacchanalian.

BACCHABUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [bacchor]. (Lat.) Revelling in the manner of the Bacchantes.

BACCHANAL, ális, n. [Bacchus]. 1) A place sacred to Bacchus. 2) Usually in the pl., Bacchanalia, ium or òrum, the festival of Bacchus, the orgies of Bacchus, celebrated at Rome every third year, but finally suppressed by the senate, 186 B. C.

BACCHANALIS, e, *adj.* [Bacchus]. (Lat.) Of or pertaining to Bacchus, Bacchanalian.

BACCHATIO, ònis, f. [bacchor]. A revelling or raving like the Bacchanalians.

BACCHEIUS, } a, um, adj. [= Βακχέιος].
BACCHEUS, } Of or belonging to Bacchus,
Bacchips.

BACCHIADAE, ἄρυν, m. pl. [= Βακχιδᾶι].
The descendants of the Heracidae Bacchis, an ancient and powerful family of Corinth.

BACCHIS, ἰδία, f. [= Βακχίς]. (Poet.) = Baccha.

BACCHICUS, a, um, adj. = Baccheius.

BACCHIU, a, um, adj. [Bacchus]. (Poet.) = Baccheius.

BACCHOR, ἄτυς, 1. v. dep. intr. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To celebrate the festival of Bacchus. 2) Melon., to revel, to rave or rage like the Bacchae; b. in vestra caede, in tanta voluptate; (poet.) b. per urbem, to run through the city in a wild, raving manner; ventus b., rages; esp. of passionate language, raving cries, &c., b. Evos, to shout Evos; b. carmen (poet.) to write poetry with wild enthusiasm; (poet.) bacchata jugis Naxos, on whose mountains the feast of Bacchus was celebrated.

BACCHUS, i, m. [= Βακχης]. 1) The youthful god of wine, and, hence, of civilization and enthusiasm, the son of Zeus and Semele. 2) Trop. (poet.) — a) = the vine — b) = wine.

BACCHYLIDES, is, m. [= Βακχυλλίδης]. A Greek lyric poet of Cos — lived about 470 B. C.

BACCIFER, ἔρα, ἔρυν, adj. [bacca-fero]. (Poet. & lat.) Bearing berries, esp. bearing olives.

BACCULA, ae, f. [dim. of bacca]. A small berry.

BACENIS, is, f. A wooded mountainous region in Germany, the western part of the present Thuringian forest.

*BACEÖLUS, a, um, adj. Foolish — said to have been used by Augustus, instead of 'stultus.'

BACILLUM, i, n. [dim. of baculum]. A small stick; esp., a lictor's staff.

BACTRA, ὄρυν, n. pl. [= Βακτρα]. The capital of Bactriana, now Balk.

BACTRI, ὄρυν, m. pl. (Ante-cl.) The inhabitants of Bactra or Bactriana.

BACTRIA, ae, f. = Bactriana, q. v.

BACTRIANUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to Bactra or Bactriana, Bactrian; hence, subst.: A) Bactriana, ae, f. [= Βακτριανή], a province of the Persian empire, now Balk: B) Bactriani, ὄρυν, m. pl., the inhabitants of Bactra or Bactriana.

BACTRIUS, a, um, adj. [= Βακτριος]. Of or pertaining to Bactra, Bactrian.

BACTRUS, i, m. [= Βακτρος]. A river near Bactra, now Balk.

BACULUM, i, n. } A stick, staff (of.

BACULUS, i, m. (rar.) } scipie, fustis.

BADIA, ae, f. [= Βαδία]. A town in Spain, now Badajoz.

*BADIZO, 1. v. intr. [Badiζω]. (Pl.) To go, to step.

BÄDUHENNAE LUCUS. (Tac.) A forest in Friesland.

BAEBIUS, ii, m., and BAEBIA, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, C. B. Sulca, a tribune of the people, 111 B. C., who was bribed by Jugurtha.

BAECULA, ae, f. [= Βαεκυλα]. A town in Spain, now Baylen.

BAETIS, is, m. [= Βαίτις]. The chief river in Southern Spain, now Guadalquivir.

BAETICUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to the Baetis: provincia B., about = the present Andalusia.

BÄGAUDAE, ἄρυν, m. pl. (Lat.) The name of the country-people in Gaul, who rebelled in the time of the Emperor Diocletian, and were finally conquered by Maximian.

BÄGÖAS, ae, } m. [= Βαγῶας and Βαγῶας].

BÄGÖUS, i, } The name of several Persian eunuchs; (poet.) appell. = any guard of women.

BÄGRADA, ae, m. [= Βαγρῶδας]. A river in the territory of Carthage, now Medscherda.

BÄIAE, ἄρυν, f. pl. A town on the sea-shore of Campania, famous for its warm baths, and much frequented by wealthy and luxurious Romans — now Baia.

BÄIANUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to Baiae, Baian; subst., Baianum, i, n., the country around Baiae.

BÄJULO, 1. v. tr. (Poet.) To bear something heavy to bear a burden (cf. fero, etc.), sarcinas; also, abs., non didici b.

BÄJULUS, i, m. [bnjulo]. A carrier, porter.

BÄLAENA, ae, f. [= φάλαινα]. A whale.

*BÄLÄNÄTUS, a, um, adj. [balanus]. Embalmed.

BÄLÄNUS, i, f. & m. [= βάλανος]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) An acorn. 2) A date. 3) A behen-zut, from whose kernel an oil was extracted. 4) A species of sea-muscle.

BÄLÄTRO, ōnis, m. [kindred to blatero]. (Poet., ante-cl. & lat.) A jester, a buffoon; hence, a good-for-nothing fellow.

BÄLÄTUS, ūs, m. [balo]. The bleating of sheep: exercere b., to bleat.

BALBE, adv. [balbus]. Stammeringly.

BALBUS, a, um, adj. 1) Stammering (cf. blaesus), homo, os pueri; (poet.) verba bb. 2) A Roman surname.

BALBÜTIO, 4. v. intr. & tr. [balbus]. 1) Intr., to stammer; trop. = to speak indistinctly and confusedly, de re aliqua. 2) Trans., to stammer forth, to pronounce stammeringly, Scaurum, the name of S.; trop., to say something indistinctly and confusedly, pauca.

BÄLEÄRES, ium, f. pl. [= Βαλεαρις]. The Balearic islands in the Mediterranean sea, Majorca and Minorca; hence, adj., Balearis, e, Balearic, terra, funditor, from the Balearic islands; insulae Bb. = Baleares.

BĀLINEAE, BĀLINEUM—v. *Balneae, Balneum*.

***BĀLIŪLUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) Chestnut-coloured.

BALLIO, ōnis, m. *The name of a worthless character in the Pseudolus of Plautus; hence, in gen. = a worthless man.*

BĀLISTA, } ae, f. [= βάλλω]. 1) A military engine for throwing or sling-
ing stones. 2) (Pl.) *That which was slung by such an engine, a missile weapon; trop., b. infortunii* (Pl.).

***BĀLISTĀRIUM**, ii, n. [ballista]. (Pl.) = Ballista.

BALLUX, ūcis, f. [a Spanish word]. Gold-dust.

BALNEAE, ārum, f. pl. A bathing-house, a bath, containing several rooms, hence the pl. bb. publicae, meae (of. balneum).

BALNEĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [balneum]. Of or pertaining to a bath; *subst.*, Balnearia, ōrum, n. pl., *bathing-rooms*.

BALNEĀTOR, ōris, m. [balneum]. A bath-keeper.

BALNEŌLUM, i, n., pl. Balneolae, ārum, f. [dim. of balneum]. A little bath.

BALNEUM, i, n. [= βαλνείον]. 1) A bath, a place for bathing (of. balneae). 2) A bathing, a bath: a balneis, after the bath.

BĀLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. To bleat.

BALSĀMUM, i, n. [= βάλαμον]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Balsam. 2) The balsam-tree.

***BALTEŌLUS**, i, m. [dim. of balteus]. A small girdle.

BALTEUM, i, n. (rar.) } Prop., an edge, a border.
BALTEUS, i, m. } der. circle; hence, a girdle, belt, esp. a sword-belt; also, the girdle of a woman.

BAMBĀLIO, ōnis, m. [= βαμβαλίον, 'the stammerer']. A surname of M. Fulvius, father of Fulvia, the wife of Antony.

BANDŪSIA, ae, f. A fountain near Venusia, the town where Horace was born.

BANTIA, ae, f. A town in Appulia.

BANTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Bantia]. Of or pertaining to Bantia; *subst.*, Bantīni, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Bantia.

BAPTAE, ārum, m. pl. [βάπται]. Prop., the Baptists, priests of a Thracian goddess.

BAPTISTĒRIUM, ii, n. [= βαπτιστήριον]. (Lat.) A basin, in the bathing-houses, for bathing and swimming.

BĀRĀTHRUM, i, n. [= βάραθρον]. (Mostly poet.) A chasm, abyss, depth; trop., jocosely, of the maw; b. macelli, = a very gluttonous man.

***BĀRĀTHRUS**, i, m. [= βάραθρος, 'a man worthy of the infernal regions']. (Lucr.) A worthless fellow.

BARBA, ae, f. The beard, of men and animals: submittere (promittere) barbam, to let

grow; (poet.) sapienter pascere b., i. e., to study the Stoic philosophy.

BARBĀNA, ae, f. A river in Illyria, now Bojana.

BARBĀRE, adv. [barbarus]. 1) After the manner of foreigners, barbarously: b. vertere = latine (as the Greeks called all other nations 'barbarians'). 2) Rudely, in an uncultivated manner: loqui b.

BARBĀRIA, ae, f. [barbarus]. 1) A foreign country, in opp. to Greece and Rome. 2) Trop., used to denote the intellectual and moral condition of foreign countries — a) intellectual barbarism = rudeness, ignorance, absence of cultivation — b) moral barbarism = savageness, rudeness, cruelty.

***BARBĀRICE**, adv. [barbaricus]. (Lat.) = Barbare.

BARBĀRIES, ēi, f. (Mostly poet. & lat.) = Barbaria, q. v.

BARBĀRICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= βαρβαρικός]. (Poet. & lat.) Of or pertaining to a barbarian, foreign, outlandish; *subst.*, Barbaricum, i, n., a foreign country.

BARBĀRISMUS, i, m. [= βαρβαρισμός]. (Lat.) A speaking like a foreigner, a barbarism in language.

BARBĀRUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. [= βαρβαρος]. 1) Outlandish, foreign, barbarous, i. e., with the Greeks = not Grecian; with the Romans = not Grecian nor Roman; in partio., *subst.* Barbarus, i, m., a foreigner, barbarian; in barbarum (Tac.), adverbially = after the manner of foreigners. 2) Meton., having the intellectual or moral qualities of foreigners — a) of the intellectual qualities, uncultivated, unpolished, rude: inhumanus ac b. — b) of the moral qualities, savage, cruel, rude: consuetudo immanis ac b.

BARBĀTŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of barbarus]. A little-bearded.

BARBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [barba]. Bearded: bene b., with a long beard; hence (poet.) = old; freq., barbati, of the Romans of the olden time, before it had become a custom to shave the beard.

BARBĪGER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [barba-gero]. (Lucr.) = Barbatus.

BARBĪTOS (only in nom., acc. & voc.), m. & f. [= βάρβιτος]. (Lat.) A lute, lyre.

BARBŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of barba]. 1) A little beard. 2) A surname of Q. Æmilius.

BARCAEI, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of the region of Barce, a nomadic tribe.

BARCAS, ae, m. [= βάρκας]. The progenitor of a Carthaginian family, to which Hannibal, Hasdrubal, &c., belonged.

BARCE, es, f. [= βάρεα]. A town in Cyrenaica, afterwards called Ptolemais, now Tolmeta or Dolmeita.

BARCINO, *ónis, f.* A town in Northern Spain, now Barcelona.

BARDAEI, *ōrum, m. pl.* A people of Illyria.

BARDAICUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to the Bardai: calceus b., a kind of felt boot, used by the Centurions; hence (poet.) = a Centurion.

BARDITUS, another reading for Baritus, q. v.

BARDUS, *a, um, adj.* [= βαρύς]. (Rar.) Dull, slow, stupid (cf. stupidus, brutus, etc.).

BARGÜSII, *ōrum, m. pl.* A people of Spain, living near the Pyrenees.

BARGYLIAE, *ārum, f. pl.* [Βαργύλια]. A town of Caria.

BARGYLETAE, *ārum, m. pl.* The inhabitants of Barygliae.

BARGYLĒTICUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or pertaining to Barygliae.

BĀRIS, *Idis, f.* [= βαρίς]. (An Egyptian word.) A small Egyptian rowboat.

BARĪTUS, *ūs, m.* (Lat. — a Germanic word.) The war-cri, battle-cri of the Germans. Tac. uses it, erroneously, in the signif. of battle-song.

BĀRIUM, *ii, n.* A town of Appulia, with a harbour, now Bari.

BĀRO, *ōnis, m.* A foolish, stupid fellow, a blockhead, simpleton.

BARRUS, *i, m.* (An Indian word — poet. & lat.) 1) An elephant. 2) A surname of T. Betucius.

BASCAUDA, *ae, f.* (A Britannic word.) A rinsing-bowl, slop-basin.

BĀSIĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* [basio]. (Poet.) A kissing; meton., a kiss.

BĀSIĀTOR, *ōris, m.* [basio]. (Lat.) A kisser.

BĀSĪLICA, *ae, f.* [= βασιλική, sc. οἶκος or στέγη]. A splendid public building, with porticoes, near the forum. Afterwards, several 'bb.' were built.

BĀSĪLICE, *adv.* [basilicus]. (Ante-cl.) Royally = magnificently, splendidly.

BĀSĪLICUM, *i, n.* [basilicus]. (Pl.) A magnificent robe.

BĀSĪLICUS, *a, um, adj.* [= βασιλικός]. (Ante-cl.) Royal, splendid, magnificent; subet., Basilicus, *i, m.* (sc. jactus) = jactus Venerens, the king's throw, the fortunate throw of dice (v. Venerens).

BĀSĪLISCUS, *i, m.* [= βασιλίσκος]. 1) A basilisk. 2) A surname of Cn. Pompey.

BĀSĪO, *āvi, ātum, i. v. tr.* [basium]. To kiss, aliquam.

BĀSIS, *is, f.* [= βάσις]. A foot, pedestal, base of a column, building, &c., statuæ; b. villæ, foundation-wall; b. trianguli, the fundamental line, base.

BĀSIUM, *ii, n.* (Poet.) A kiss (cf. osculum, suaviūm).

BASSĀNIA, *ae, f.* A town in Illyria, now Elbassan.

BASSĀNITAE, *ārum, m. pl.* The inhabitants of Bassania.

BASSĀREUS, *ei, m.* [= Βασσαρεύς, from βασσα, 'a fox,' with the skin of which the Bacchantes frequently clothed themselves]. A surname of Bacchus.

BASSĀRICUS, *a, um, adj.* [Bassareus]. Of or belonging to Bacchus.

BASSĀRIS, *Idis, f.* A Bacchantess.

BASTARNAE, *ārum, m. pl.* A Germanic tribe in Galicia, Ukraine, &c.

BASTŪLI, *ōrum, m. pl.* A tribe in Southern Spain.

***BAT** (Pl. — jocosely) = At, q. v.

BĀTĀVI, *ōrum, m. pl.* The Batavians, a tribe originally Celtic, who dwelt in Holland, between the northern arm of the Rhine and the Meuse, on the insula Batavorum.

BĀTHYLLUS, *i, m.* [= Βαθύλλος]. 1) A boy beloved by Anacreon. 2) A freedman of Maecenas, who, with his rival Pylades, introduced the pantomime into Rome.

BĀTILLUM, *i, n.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) A shovel. 2) A coal-pan, an incense-pan.

BĀTIŪLA, *ae, f.* (Pl.) A small drinking-vessel, a goblet.

BATTIĀDES, *ae, m.* [= Βαττιάδης]. A descendant of Battus, q. v.; hence, in gen. = an inhabitant of Cyrene. In partic. = the poet Callimachus of Cyrene.

BATTIS, *Idis, f.* [Barris]. The sweetheart of the poet Philotas of Cos.

BATTUS, *i, m.* [= Βάττος, 'a stammerer']. 1) A surname of the Thracian Aristaeus or Aristoteles, the founder of Cyrene (630 B. C.) 2) A herdsman of Nelus.

BĀTŪLUM, *i, n.* A town in Campania.

BĀTUO, *ui, —, 3. v. tr. & intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) Tr., to beat, to pound, aliquem. 2) Intr., b. cum aliquo, to fence.

***BAUBOR**, *1. v. dep. intr.* (Lucr.) Of a dog, to bark gently (cf. latro), to yelp.

BAUCIS, *Idis, f.* 1) The wife of Philemon the Phrygian, who, with her husband, entertained Jupiter and Mercury in a very hospitable manner. 2) Meton., an old woman, in gen.

BAULI, *ōrum, m. pl.* [= Βαῦλοι, fr. βοῦς αὐλῆς, because Hercules had sheltered there the cattle of Geryon]. A place in Campania, now Bacolo.

BĀVIUS, *ii, m.* A bad poet in the time of Virgil.

BAXEA, *ae, f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) A kind of shoe.

BDELLIUM, *ii, n.* [= βδέλλιον]. 1) The vine-palm. 2) The fragrant gum of this tree, trop. (Pl.), as a term of endearment, tu b., my sweet!

BEĀTE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [beatus]. Happily.

BEĀTITAS, *ātis, and BEĀTĪTUDO*, *īnis, f.* [beatus]. (Both words were coined by Cicero,

but, it seems, not used by him again.) *A blessed condition, happiness.*

BEATUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [beo]. 1) Happy, blessed (of one who feels himself happy in every respect — cf. *felix*, *fortunatus*, etc.); (poet.) *beatus parvo* (= *contentus*), *content with*; *subst.*, *Beatum*, i, n. = *happiness, felicity*: *ipsum b.* 2) Rich, opulent, *wealthy*, *homo, civitas*. 3) (Poet.) Of things, *splendid, magnificent, rich, gaza, rara, fertile (blessed) fields.*

BEBYCES, eum, m. *pl.* [= *Βεβρυκες*]. *An ancient tribe of Bithynia.*

BEBYCIA, ae, f. *The country inhabited by the Bebyces, afterwards Bithynia.*

BEBYCIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to the Bebyces, Bebycian*; or, in gen., *Bithynian.*

BECCUS, ii, m. (*A Gallic word.*) *The beak of a cock (French, le bec).*

BEDRIACENSIS, e, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to Bedriacum.*

BEDRIACUM, i, n. *A little town of Northern Italy, made famous by the battle in which the Emperor Otho lost his life — now Beverara.*

BEGORRITES LACUS. *A lake in Macedonia.*

BELBINATES AGER. *The territory of Belbina (Βελβίνα) in Arcadia.*

BELGAE, ūrum, m. *pl.* *The Belgians, a tribe in the north of Gaul, of German and Celtic origin.*

BELGICUS, a, um, *adj.* *Belgian.*

BELGIUM, ii, n. *A part of Gallia Belgica.*

BELIAS, ōdis, f. *A descendant of Belus.*

BELIDES, ae, m. [= *Βελιδης*]. *A descendant of Belus.*

BELIS, Idia, f. (Usually *plur.*, *Belides*.) *A descendant of Belus.*

BELLARIA, ōrum, n. *pl.* [bellus]. (Com. & lat.) *A dessert (fruits, nuts, confectionery, sweet vines, &c.).*

BELLATOR, ōris, m. [bello]. 1) *A warrior, combatant (with the accessory idea of 'courage' and 'strength' — cf. miles); jocosely (Pl.), of a great drinker.* 2) (Poet.) *Adj.*, *warlike, martial, courageous, homo, equus, trop.*, *ensis*; b. *deus*, *the god of war.*

BELLATŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [bellator]. (Rar. & lat.) *Pertaining to war, warlike: stilus b., a pugnacious, polemic style.*

BELLATRIX, icia, f. *adj.* [bello]. *Warlike, martial, diva = Minerva; Roma, belua = an elephant; iracundia b.*

***BELLATŪLUS**, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of bellus]. *Pretty.*

BELLE, ade. w. *sup.* [bellus]. *Prettily, finely, elegantly, fairly, scribere, navigare, most agreeably, negare, civilly, aliquid ferre, with great tranquillity; b. curiosus, rather curious.* In particular: A) in exclamations of applause, *bravo! well!* B) of health, *b. esse, habere, or se habere, to be well.*

BELLERŌPHON, ntis, } m. [= *Βελλεροφῶν*
BELLERŌPHONTES, ae, } or *-φόντης*]. *A son of Glaucus, who was sent by Proetus with a letter to Jobates, in which the latter was requested to put him to death. By order of Jobates, he slew the Chimaera, a monster infesting Lycia. Prov. (Pl.), of a man who carries a letter whose contents are unfavourable to himself.*

BELLICŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [bellicus]. *Warlike, martial, war-loving, natio, provincia; annus b., of continual war.*

BELLICUS, a, um, *adj.* [bellum]. 1) *Pertaining to war, military: b. res, military affairs; gloria b., military glory; subst., Bellioum, i, n. (sc. signum), a signal; always in the comb. 'bellicum canere,' to give the signal to march or for an attack.* 2) (Poet.) = *Bellicosus.*

BELLIGER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [bellum-gero]. (Poet.) *Waging war, warlike.*

BELLIGERO, āvi, ātum, i. v. *intr.* [bellum-gero]. *To wage or carry on war, cum aliquo, adversus hostes.*

***BELLIGEROR**, ātus, i. v. *dep. intr.* (Hyg.) = *Belligero.*

BELLĪ-PŌTENS, ntis, *adj.* (Poet.) *Powerful in war; as subst. = Mars.*

BELLO, āvi, ātum, i. v. *intr.* [bellum]. *To wage or carry on war, to war, cum aliquo, pro aliquo, adversus aliquem; b. hoc bellum, to carry on this war; (poet.) = to fight, in gen.*

BELLŌCASSI, ōrum, m. *pl.* *A tribe on the Seine in Gaul.*

BELLŌNA, ae, f. *The goddess of war, sister and companion of Mars. She had a temple at Rome, outside of the city, where the senate received those ambassadors whom they would not suffer to enter within; likewise, the generals who claimed a triumph.*

***BELLOR**, ātus, i. v. *dep. intr.* (Virg.) = *Bello.*

BELLŌVĀCI, ōrum, m. *pl.* *A tribe in Northern Gaul, in the region of the present Beauvais.*

BELLŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of bellus]. (Pl.) *Pretty, lovely.*

BELLUM, i, n. [from the obsol. *duellum*; hence, prop., *a fight between two*]. *War: bellum gerere, to wage, to carry on, facere, to begin, ducere, trahere, to protract; b. civile, civil war, Macedonicum, against the Macedonians, regium (rar. regie), against the king (Mithridates), Asiaticum, in Asia; bello Latinorum, at the time of the war against the Latins; bello suo defungi, to have done with one's participation in the war; sometimes in opp. to 'a single battle,' non proelio modo sed bello victus erat. In partic.: A) adverbially, belli (rar. bello or in bello), in war, in opp. to 'domi,' in peace: belli domique, et belli et domi: B) (mostly poet.) = proelium, a battle: C) trop., b. tribunicium, a contest with the tribunes; b. indicere philosophiae.*

BELLUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [contr. from *bellulus* = *dim.* of *bonus*]. Pretty, fine, agreeable, lovely, charming (a less degree of beauty than 'pulcher,' q. v. — it belongs mostly to the lang. of conversation), puella, locus, epistola, vinum. Hence, *fac bellus revertare, safe and sound.*

BELUA or **BELLUA**, ae, f. 1) An animal (big and clumsy; as, an elephant, whale, &c. — of. animal, bestia), a monster; sometimes, an animal, in gen.: *natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque bb. antecedit.*

BELUATUS, a, um, *adj.* [belua]. (Pl.) Embroidered with animals, i. e., *figures of animals.*

BELUINUS, a, um, *adj.* [belua]. (Lat.) Brutal, bestial, voluptates.

BELUOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [belua]. (Poet.) Abounding in large animals or monsters, Oceanus.

BELUS, i, m. [= Βήλος]. 1) The builder of Babylon, and founder of the Babylonian kingdom. 2) A king in Egypt, son of Poseidon, father of Danaus and Ægyptus, and progenitor of the kings of Tyre. 3) The father of Dido, and conqueror of Cyprus, which he afterwards gave to Teucer. 4) An Indian deity, resembling the Greek Hercules. 5) A rivulet on the coast of Phœnicia.

BENACUS, i, m. [= Βήνακος]. A lake in Upper Italy, now Lago di Garda.

BENDIDIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Βενδίδιος]. Of or pertaining to Bendis, the Thracian goddess of the Moon, templum.

BENĒ, *adv.* w. *comp.* (melius) & *sup.* (optime) [bonus]. 1) With verbs, well: *ager b. cultus; b. habitare.* In particular combinations: A) b. dicere (or benedicere) — a) well = correctly, qui optime dicunt, the best orators — b) (Pl.) to use words of good omen [= εὐφημῶν] — c) b. dicere alicui, to speak well of one = to praise one; also, abs., bene dicere. Hence: bene dictum (also benedictum) = praise, commendation: B) b. facere — a) to do anything rightly, well: b. fecit qui transegerit, it was well he brought the affair to an end — b) bene facis, fecisti (freq. in the lang. of conversation) = excellent! very well! I thank you; thus, likewise, b. factum — c) b. facere (also in one word, benefacere) alicui or erga aliquem, to do any one good, to confer a benefit upon; hence, part., Benefacta, ōrum, n. pl. (more correctly, however, written as separate words), a) = good and noble deeds, actions; β) (rar. & poet.) benefita (= beneficia): C) bene est, habet, agitur illi, it is well with him, aliqua re, in respect to something = to be well provided with, to have an abundance of; b. habent tibi principia, you begin well: D) b. vocas (Pl.), you are very kind, I thank you: E) b. emere = cheap; b. vendere = dear: F) b. ambula (Pl.), a pleasant journey to you: G) of time, very opportunely, in the nick of time, venire. 2) With adjectives

and adverbs, very, right, exceedingly: b. magna caterva; b. mane; (poet.) non b., not quite, scarcely. 3) (Poet.) elliptically, in drinking one's health, b. te, illum or tibi, illi, your health, good health to you.

***BENĒDICE**, *adv.* [bene-dico]. (Pl.) Kindly, with friendly words.

BENĒDICO, **BENĒDICTUM** — v. Bene 1, A. **BENĒFACIO**, **BENĒFACTUM** — v. Bene 1, B. **BENĒFICE**, *adv.* [beneficus]. Beneficently. **BENĒFICIENTIA**, ae, f. [beneficus]. Beneficence, kindness.

BENĒFICIARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [beneficium]. (Lat.) Relating to a favour: res b. = a favour, benefit; miles b., or subst., Beneficiarius, ii, m., tech. t., a privileged soldier, who, through the favour of the commander (for honour's sake, or as a reward) was exempt from some of the hard and menial labours of the camp (as, fetching water, throwing up intrenchments, &c.).

BENĒFICIUM, ii, n. [bene-facio]. 1) A benefit, favour, service (rendered by one who holds a higher rank, and of his own accord — cf. officium): accipere b.; b. in aliquem conferre, etc., to confer upon. In partic., *abl. sing.* = through the exertions of a person or by means of a thing; tuo b., by your help; sortium b., by lot; longissimae aetatis b., since he had lived so long. 2) In political life = a favour, distinction, promotion (conferred by the people, senate, or some magistrate): bb. populi, freq. of the offices in Rome: cooptatio collegiorum ad populi b. transferebatur, was made dependent on the favour of the people; in beneficiis ad aerarium deferri, to be registered, in the public archives of the treasury, among those who were to be rewarded for services done to the commonwealth.

BENĒFICUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* (beneficentior) & *sup.* (beneficentissimus) [bene-facio]. Beneficent, kind.

BENĒVENTANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Beneventum]. Of or belonging to Beneventum; subst., Beneventani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of B.

BENĒVENTUM, i, n. A city of the Hirpini, in Samnium, now Benevento.

BENĒVŌLE, *adv.* w. *comp.* (benevolentius) & *sup.* (benevolentissime) [benevolus]. Benevolently, kindly.

BENĒVŌLENTIA, ntis, *adj.* [bene-volo]. (Com.) = Benevolus, q. v.

BENĒVŌLENTIA, ae, f. [benevolens]. Good-will, benevolence, friendly disposition, erga aliquem; praestare b. alicui or erga aliquem.

BENĒVŌLUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* (benevolentior) & *sup.* (benevolentissimus) [bene-volo]. Well-wishing, kind, benevolent, friendly, alicui and erga aliquem.

BENIGNE, *adv.* [benignus]. Kindly, both in respect to feeling = in a friendly manner, benevolently, and in respect to action = beneficently,

generously. In partic. : A) b. polliceri, to make good promises, audire, with favour, arma capere, winningly : B) = abundantly : comestus b. ad-rehere : b. aliquid praebere : C) b. facere alicui = bene facere : D) b. dicia, or, in conversation, etc. b., as a form of thanks for something offered = I thank you very much ! you are very kind, I am much obliged, both when the proffer is accepted ('I thank you, yes') and when it is declined ('No, I thank you').

BENIGNITAS, ātis, f. [benignus]. Goodness : A. in feeling and outward behaviour = kindness, friendliness, benevolence, benignity : B) in action = beneficence, obligingness, kindness.

BENIGNUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [bene]. Of a good, kind nature : A) in feeling and external bearing = kind, friendly, benevolent : B) in action = beneficent, obliging, liberal. Bence—a) (poet.) b. vini somnique, a hard drinker and a great sleeper — b) (Pl.) = prodigal, wasteful — c) (poet. & lat.) of inanimate things = plentiful, abundant, yielding or bestowing abundantly, rich, daps, ager, materia, vena ; sermo etc. a long conversation.

BEO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Poet.) 1) To make happy, to bless, to rejoice, allicum ; hoc me beat ; (colloq.) beas or beasti me, that (which you are and or done) rejoices me very much. 2) To present with, to reward with, to make happy : b. se vino, to enjoy one's self with wine ; b. lacum divite lingua, to enrich with.

BĒRECYNTAE, ārum, or -NTES, tum, m. pl. [Berecyn-tis]. A people in Phrygia.

BĒRECYNTIĀCUS, a, um, adj. = Berecyn-tis, q. v.

BĒRECYNTIĀDES, ae, m. [Berecynthus]. 1) A Berecyntian.

BĒRECYNTIUS, a, um, adj. [Berecynthus].

2) Of or pertaining to Mount Berecynthus, Berescyn-tis : poet.) A) = Phrygian : B) Mater B. = Cybele. 2) Of or pertaining to Cybele : A) heros = Vias : B) tibia B. = a crooked Phrygian.

3) used at the festivals of Cybele.

BĒRECYNTUS, i, m. A mountain in Phrygia.

BĒRENICE (BĒrōnice), es, f. [= Bepwvix].

1) A female name, of which the most famous persons were : 1) the wife of the Egyptian king Ptolemæus Euergetes, whose beautiful hair was used by the poets among the constellations ; 2) a daughter of the Jewish king Agrippa I., sent to Rome by Titus. II. The name of several towns in Cyrenaica and Arabia.

BĒRENICEUS, a, um, adj. [Berenice]. Of or belonging to Berenice.

BĒRGISTĀNI or VERGISTĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. Community of robbers, in Hispania Tarraconensis.

BĒRGŌMULA, -ae, n. A town in Upper Italy, in Bergamo.

BĒROĒ, es, f. [Bepw]. 1) The nurse of Scamela, 2) A daughter of Oceanus. 3) The wife of Drychus.

BĒROEA, ae, f. [= Bepwa]. A town in Macedonia, afterwards Irenopolis, now Veria or Karsaferga.

BĒROEAEUS, i, m. An inhabitant of Beroea.

BĒROEENSES, ium, m. pl. The inhabitants of B.

BĒRŌNES, num, m. pl. [= Bēpwvix]. A people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

BĒRYLLUS, i, m. [= Bēpυλλος]. (Lat.) The beryl, a precious stone, from India, of sea-green colour.

BĒRYTUS, i, f. [= Bepwvix]. A seaport in Phoenicia, now Beyrout.

BES, bessis, m. [be-as, i. e., binae partes assis]. Two-thirds of a whole — v. AS.

BESSI, ōrum, m. pl. A Thracian people, living on Mount Haemus.

BESSICUS, a, um, adj. [Bessi]. Of or belonging to the Bessi.

BESTIA, ae, f. A beast (as a creature without reason or speech — cf. animal, belus, fera) : b. fera, a beast of prey. In partic. (lat.) = a beast destined for public contest with gladiators or criminals ; hence, ad bestias mittere, condemnare, to send, to condemn to a contest with wild beasts.

BESTIARIUS, a, um, adj. [bestia]. Of or belonging to wild beasts, ludus ; subst., Bestiarius, ii, m., a beast-fighter, one who fought at the public spectacles with wild beasts.

BESTIŌLA, ae, f. [dim. of bestia]. A little beast, a small animal.

BĒTA, n. indecl. The Greek name of the second letter of the alphabet.

BĒTA, ae, f. A garden-plant, the beet.

BĒTASII, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Gallia Belgica.

BĒTIZĀRE or BĒTISSĀRE (from the softness of the beet). A word used by Augustus, for 'languere.'

BĒTO or BĒTO, 3. v. intr. [eo, βιβω]. (Ante-cl.) To go.

BĒTŪLA, ae, f. The birch.

BIĀNOR, ōris, m. 1) A Centaur slain by Theseus. 2) An old hero of Mantua.

BIAS, antis, m. [= Bias]. A philosopher of Priene, contemporary with Croesus, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

BĒBERIUS CALDIUS MĒRO. A name given satirically to the emperor Tiberius Claudius Nero, on account of his love of strong drink.

BIBLIŌPŌLA, ae, m. [= βιβλιοπώλης]. (Lat.) A bookseller.

BIBLIŌTHECA, ae, f. [= βιβλιοθήκη]. A library — a) = a library-room or book-case — b) = a collection of books.

BĒBO, bibi, —, 3. v. tr. 1) To drink (from thirst, and for the satisfaction of the cravings

of nature (cf. *poto*): *b. vinum*; *b. ex fonte*; (poet.) *b. uvam, pocula*; *dare* (ministrare) *alicui bibere, to give (or pour out) a drink to one at table (of a servant)*. In partic., in the poets and colloq.: A) *pro summo b. (Pl.)*, to drink very eagerly and hastily: B) *bibe si bibis (Pl.)*, drink on! C) *b. mandata, to drink till one has forgotten his errand*: D) *b. nomen alicujus, to drink as many cups as there are letters in one's name*: E) *b. flumen, to drink out of a river*, i. e., to live by it. 2) (Poet. & lat.) of inanimate objects = to imbibe, to absorb, to drink: *amphora b. fumum*; *hasta b. cruorem*. 3) *Trop. (poet.)*, *b. sanguinem alicujus* = to long passionately for any thing, to be desirous of; *b. aëre pugnas, to drink in the accounts of the battles*.

BIBOSUS, a, um, adj. [*bibo*]. (Lat.) Given to drink, fond of drink.

BIBRACTE, is, n. The capital of the *Ædui*, in Gaul, now Autun.

BIBRAX, actis, f. A town in Gaul, in the territory of the *Remi*, now Bievre.

BIBRŌCI, ōrum, m. pl. A people in Britain.

BIBŪLUS, a, um, adj. [*bibo*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Drinking readily or freely: *b. vini*. 2) Of inanimate things, absorbing moisture strongly and easily, *arena, favilla*; *talaria bb.*, that have absorbed moisture = moistened.

BICEPS, cēptis, adj. [*bis-caput*]. Having two heads, two-headed: (poet.) of mountains, having two summits; also, of the state, divided into two parties or factions.

BICLINIUM, ii, n. [*clivus*]. (Pl.) A dining-couch for two persons.

BICOLOR, ōris, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Two-coloured.

BICORNIGER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [*cornu-gero*]. Two-horned, an epithet of *Bacchus*.

BICORNIS, e, adj. [*cornu*]. (Poet. & lat.) Having two horns, double-horned, caper, Fauni, luna (the new moon); melon., Rhenus b., with two mouths; furca b., with two prongs.

BICORPOR, ōris, adj. [*bis-corpus*]. (Antecl.) Having two bodies, double-bodied.

BIDENS, tis, 1) Adj. (poet. & lat.), having two teeth, agnus; trop., ancora, double-pronged. 2) Subst.: A) m., a hoe, with two crooked iron teeth: B) f., an animal for sacrifice, esp. a sheep, that has its two rows of teeth complete; (rar.) = a sheep, in gen.

BIDENSIS, e, adj. [*Bidis*]. Of or belonging to *Bida*.

BIDENTAL, ālis, n. [*bidens*], A place struck by lightning, and afterwards consecrated by the offering of a bidens, and enclosed (cf. puteal).

BIDINI, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of *Bidis*.

BIDIS, is, f. A little town in Sicily, north-west of Syracuse.

BIDUUS, a, um, adj. [*bis-dies*]. Of two days,

continuing two days, tempus; subst., *Biduus*, i, n., the space of two days.

BIENNIS, e, adj. [*bis-annus*]. Lasting two years.

BIENNIUM, ii, n. [*bis-annus*]. A space of two years.

BIFARIAM, adv. [*bis*]. On two sides, in two parts, double, dividere, distribuere; duo b. proelia, fought in two places.

BIFIDUS, a, um, adj. [*bis-findo*]. (Poet. & lat.) Split or divided into two parts, arbor.

BIFŌRIS, e, adj. [*bis-fores*]. (Poet.) Having two doors or door-folds; trop., tibia dat cantum b., through two different openings, i. e., in a tapping key (now high, now low).

***BI-FORMATUS**, a, um, adj. (Old poet.) = *Biformis*.

BI-FORMIS, e, adj. [*bis-forma*]. Double-shaped, having two forms.

BI-FRONS, tis, adj. (Rar., poet.) Having two foreheads = double-faced, Janus.

BI-FURCUS, a, um, adj. [*bis-furca*]. Having two forks or prongs, two-pronged, vallus.

BIGAE, ārum, f. pl. (lat., Biga, ae) [contr. for *bijugae*, from *bis* and *jugum*]. A span of horses, two draught-animals harnessed to one carriage: *jungere bb.*, to harness.

BIGĀTUS, a, um, adj. [*bigae*]. Only of silver coin, stamped with the figure of a biga, argentum; hence, subst., *Bigatus*, i, m. (sc. numus), a silver coin with the stamp of a biga, a denarius.

BIGERRAE, ae, f. A town in *Hyspania Tarraconensis*, in the territory of the *Bastitani*.

BIGERRIŌNES, num, m. pl. A Gallic people in *Aquitania*, now *Bigorre*.

BIJUGIS, e, } adj. [*bis-jugum*]. (Poet. & lat.)

BIJUGUS, a, um, } 1) With two horses, drawn by two horses, currus; certamen b., a contest of bigae. 2) Yoked two together: *leones bb.*, subst., *Bijugi*, ōrum, m. pl., a pair of horses: *desilire bijugis, to leap down from a two-horse chariot*.

BILBĪLIS, is, m. & f. 1) M., a town in *Hyspania Tarraconensis*, the birthplace of the poet *Martial*, now *Baubola*. 2) F., the river *Sals* near *Bilbilis*, now *Xalon*.

***BI-LIBRA**, ae, f. Two pounds.

BILIBRIS, e, adj. [*bis-libra*]. (Poet. & lat.) Weighing or containing two pounds, nullus cornu.

BILINGUIS, e, adj. [*bis-lingua*]. *1) (Pl.) Having two tongues. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Trip* double-tongued, false, hypocritical. 3) Speaking two languages.

BILIS, is, f. 1) Bile, most freq. of men (cf. *fel*, which signifies 'the vessel containing the bilis') 2) *Trop.*: A) anger, displeasure, commovers b.: B) melancholy, sadness, *atra* or *l.* *gra* b.: C) = frenzy, madness.

***BILIX**, *icis*, *adj.* [*bis-licium*]. (Poet.) *Having a double thread, two-threaded.*

***BILUSTRIS**, *e*, *adj.* [*bis-lustrum*]. (Poet.) *Lasting two lustrum or ten years.*

BIMARIS, *e*, *adj.* [*bis-mare*]. (Poet.) *Situated on two seas, Corinthia.*

***BIMARITUS**, *i*, *m.* *The husband of two wives.*

***BIMATER**, *tris*, *m.* (Poet.) *Having two mothers (an epithet of Bacchus).*

BIMEMBRIS, *e*, *adj.* [*bis-membrum*]. (Poet.) *Having two kinds of limbs: b. puer, half man, half beast; a poetic epithet of the Centaurs (half man and half horse); subst., Bimembres, um, m. pl. = the Centaurs.*

BIMESTRIS, *e*, *adj.* [*bis-mensis*]. *Of two months, lasting two months, consulatus, of two months, stipendium, for two months, porcus, two months old.*

BIMULUS, *a, um, adj.* [*dim. of bimus*]. *Two years old.*

BIMUS, *a, um, adj.* [*bis*]. 1) *Two years old, of two years: legio b., that has served two years.* 2) *Trop., sententia b., a vote that the administration of any one shall be prolonged for two years.*

BINGIUM, *ii*, *m.* *A town in Belgian Gaul, opposite the present Bingen.*

BINI, *ae, a, distr. num. adj.* [*bis*]. (*Sing. in laer.*) 1) *Two by two, two to each: cum bb. testamentis exierunt.* 2) *With substantives, plural only = two: bb. castra, millia; bb. litterae, two letters (duae litterae = two letters of the alphabet).* 3) *In multiplying, bis bina, two times two.* 4) *Of things in pairs, bb. boves, a pair of oxen; hence, in sing., binum corpus, a pair of oxen, double.*

BINOCTIUM, *ii, n.* [*bis-nox*]. (*Rar. & lat.*) *A space of two nights, two nights.*

BINOMINIS, *e, adj.* [*bis-nomen*]. (Ovid.) *Having two names.*

BION, *onis, m.* [= *Blon*]. 1) *A Cyrenaic philosopher, who lived about 250 B. C., celebrated for his sarcastic wit.* 2) *A bucolic poet, who lived 280 B. C.*

BIONEUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Bion*]. *Of or belonging to the philosopher Bion, witty, sarcastic.*

BIPALMIS, *e, adj.* [*bis-palma*]. (*Rar.*) *Two palms long or broad.*

BIPARTIO (*bipert.*), *no perf.*, *Itum, 4. v. tr.* [*bis-partior*]. *To divide into two parts. (Used most freq. in the part. bipartitus.)*

BIPARTITO, *adv.* [*bipartitus*]. *In two parts or divisions, in a twofold manner: classem b. distribuere; signa b. inferre; esse b.*

BIPATENS, *tis, adj.* [*bis-pateo*]. (Poet.) *Opening in two directions = with double or folding doors, porta, tectum.*

BIPEDALIS, *e, adj.* [*bis-pes*]. *Two feet long, wide, or thick.*

BIPENNIFER, *era, erum, adj.* [*bipennis*]. (Poet.) *Bearing a two-edged axe.*

BIPENNIS, *e, adj.* [*penna*]. 1) (*Lat. & rar.*) *Having two wings, two-winged, insectum.* 2) (*Rar.*) *Two-edged; hence, subst., Bipennis, is, f. (sc. securis — poet. & lat.), a two-edged axe, a battle-axe; crebrae bb., frequent strokes with the axe.*

BIPES, *edis, adj.* (Poet. & lat.) *Two-footed.*

BIREMIS, *e, adj.* [*bis-remus*]. 1) *Having two oars, two-oared, scapha.* 2) *Subst., Biremis, is, f. (sc. navis), a galley with two banks of oars, a bireme.*

BIS, *num. adv.* *Twice: b. in die, twice a day; also, b. die; b. bina, two times two; (poet.) b. mille, two thousand; b. centum corpora, two hundred persons; b. tantum or tanto quam, twice as much as; prov., b. ad eundem lapidem (offendere, to commit the same fault twice).*

BISALTAE, *arum, m. pl.* [= *Bisaltrai*]. *A people in Thrace, on the river Strymon.*

BISALTICA, *ae, f.* *The region inhabited by Bisaltia, } the Bisaltiae.*

BISALTIS, *idis, f.* [= *Bisaltris*]. *Theophane, the daughter of Bisaltis, changed by Neptune into a sheep.*

BISANTHE, *es, f.* [= *Bisandria*]. *A Thracian town, on the Propontis, now Rodosto.*

BISTONES, *um, m. pl.* [= *Bistones*]. *A Thracian people, living south of Mount Rhodope; hence (poet.) = the Thracians.*

BISTONIS, *idis, adj. f.* *Of or pertaining to the Bistones, Thracian: B. ales = Procne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus; subst., a Thracian woman, esp. a Thracian Bacchant.*

BISTONIUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Bistones*]. 1) *Of or belonging to the Bistones, Bistonian.* 2) *Thracian, in gen.*

BISULCUS, *a, um, adj.* [*bis-sulcus*, 'two-furrowed']. (Poet. & lat.) *Split or divided into two parts, cloven; subst., Bisulcum, i, n. (sc. animal), an animal with cloven hoofs.*

BITHYNIA, *ae, f.* [*Bithynia*]. *A province of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea — now Anadol.*

BITHYNICUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Bithynia*]. *Of or belonging to Bithynia, Bithynian; subst., Bithynicus, i, m., a surname of Q. Pompeius, as conqueror of Bithynia.*

BITHYNIS, *idis, f.* [*Bithynis*]. 1) (Poet.) *A Bithynian woman.* 2) *A town on the island Thynias, in the Pontus Euxinus.*

BITHYNIUS, *a, um, adj.* (Lat.) = *Bithynus.*

BITHYNUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Bithynia*]. *Of or pertaining to Bithynia, Bithynian; subst., Bithyni, erum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Bithynia.*

BITO — *v. Beto.*

BITO or **BITON**, *onis, m.* [*Biton*]. *A son of*

on Argive priestess, and brother of Cleobis: they were both distinguished for their filial affection.

BITUMEN, *inis*, *n.* (Poet. & lat.) Bitumen, a kind of mineral pitch.

BITUMINATUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Bitumen]. (Lat.) Impregnated with bitumen, bituminous.

BITUMINEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Bitumen]. (Poet.) Consisting of bitumen, bituminous.

BITURIGES, *um*, *m. pl.* The Bituriges, a people of Gallia Aquitania.

BIVIVS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [bis-via]. (Rar.) Having two ways or passages: fauces, that form a double entrance; *subst.*, Bivium, *ii*, *n.*, a place where two ways meet, a place with two ways; also (poet.), of a twofold love.

BLAESUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [= *βλαστός*]. (Poet.) Lisper, stammering, speaking indistinctly, os, lingua (of a parrot, also of drunken persons): *subst.*, Blaesus, *i*, *m.*, a surname in the Sempsonian gens.

BLANDA, *ae*, and **BLANDAE**, *arum*, *f.* 1) A town on the coast of Lucania, near the present S. Biasio. 2) A small town on the coast of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the modern village Blanes.

BLANDE, *adv.* *w. comp. & sup.* [blandus]. Flatteringly, soothingly.

***BLANDI-DICUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Pl.) Speaking coaxingly or soothingly.

***BLANDI-LÔQUENTIA**, *ae*, *f.* [blandiloquus]. (Old poet.) Coaxing language.

***BLANDI-LÔQUENTÛLUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [blandiloquens]. (Pl.) Flattering, speaking smoothly.

BLANDI-LÔQUUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [blandusloquor]. (Poet.) Flattering, speaking smoothly, smooth-tongued.

BLANDIMENTUM, *i*, *n.* [blandior]. 1) Coaxing conduct and language, flattery: *bb.* muliebris. 2) Trop., an enticing object or quality, a charm, delight, allurements: *b.* vitae; expellere famem sine *bb.*, without dainties, spices.

BLANDIOR, *itus*, *4. v. dep. intr.* [blandus].

1) To caress, to endeavour to ingratiate one's self by smooth words or gentle insinuations, to fondle, to coax: *b.* alicui; columbae *bb.* inter se; blandita est patri ut, etc., asked her father caressingly. 2): A) to flatter, to fawn upon, to make flattering speeches to (cf. adulator), alicui: B) of inanimate objects, to entice, to allure, to delight: inertia *b.*; voluptas *b.* sensibus; fortuna *b.* coeptis, favours.

BLANDITER, *adv.* (Ante-cl.) = Blande.

BLANDITIA, *ae*, *f.* [blandus]. 1) Coaxing language and conduct (thus mostly in the *pl.*), a caressing, flattering: *bb.* muliebres, puerorum. 2) Trop., a charm, blandishment, enticement, delight: *bb.* voluptatum.

***BLANDITIM**, *adv.* [blandior]. (Lucr.) Caressingly.

BLANDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* with *comp. & sup.* 1)

Ingratiating one's self, caressing, flattering, coaxing, homo, femina, amicus; voluptates dominae *bb.* 2) Of things, enticing, alluring, charming, pleasant, verba, amor, otium, preces, quercula.

BLATERO (I), *1. v. tr.* (Ante-cl., poet & lat.) To babble, to prate, to talk foolishly.

BLATERO (II), *onis*, *m.* [blatero I]. (Lat.) A babbler.

BLATTA (I), *ae*, *f.* An insect that shuns the light, the moth.

BLATTA (II), *ae*, *f.* (Lat.) Purple.

BLATTARIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [blatta I]. (Lat.) Pertaining to the moth, hence = dark.

BLATTEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [blatta II]. (Lat.) Purple-coloured, purple.

BLÉMYAE, *arum*, } *m. pl.* A fabulous Ethi-

BLÉMYES, *um*, } opian people.

BLENNUS, *i*, *m.* [βλεννός]. (Pl.) A delt simpton.

BLITEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [blitum]. (Ante-cl.) Insipid, silly, flat.

BLITUM, *i*, *n.* [= βλίτον]. (Ante-cl. & lat.)

A kitchen vegetable, of itself tasteless, (perhaps spinage).

BOARIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [bos]. Pertaining to oxen, ex-: *b.* forum, the ox-market.

BOCCAR, *aris*, *m.* 1) A king of Mauritania in the time of the second Punic war. 2) A general in the service of Syphax. 3) (Poet.) Apparently = an African.

BOCCHUS, *i*, *m.* 1) A king of Mauritania, in the time of Jugurtha. 2) (Poet.) A plant, named after him.

BÖDOTRIA, *ae*, *f.* A bay in Scotland, now the Frith of Forth.

BOEBE, *es*, *f.* [= Βοβη]. A village in the Thessalian provinces Pelasgiotis.

BOEBEIS, *Idia*, *f.* [= Βοιβηίς Ἰδία]. A lake on the shore of which the village of Boebe was situated; it was called 'holy' by one poet, because Minerva was said to have bathed her feet in it.

BOEÖTARCHES, *ae*, *m.* [= Βοιωτάρχης]. The chief magistrate of Boeotia, Boeotarch.

BOEÖTIA, *ae*, *f.* [= Βοιωτία]. Boeotia, a province of Greece proper, between Phocia and Attica, whose inhabitants were noted for rudeness and stupidity.

BOEÖTICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Lat.) = Boeotian.

BOEÖTIS, *Idia*, *f.* (Lat.) = Boeotia.

BOEÖTIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [= Βοιωτικός]. Boeotian; *subst.*, Boeotii, *orum*, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Boeotia.

BOEÖTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Βοιωτός]. Boeotian; *subst.*, Boeoti, *orum*, *m. pl.* = Boeotii.

BOETHUS, *i*, *m.* [= Βοηθός]. 1) A Stoic philosopher. 2) A renowned sculptor, and engraver in silver — lived about 370 B. C.

BÖGUD, *Idia*, *m.* A king of Mauritania Flegitana, and an ally of Caesar.

BOIA, ae, f. 1) *The capital of the Boii*. 2) (Com.) *A woman of the Boii*.

BOIAE, ārum, f. pl. *A collar for the neck, put upon slaves as a punishment*.

BOII, ōrum, m. pl. *A Celtic people, living originally in Gallia Lugdunensis, afterwards in Upper Italy and Germany, where the modern Bohemia (Boihemum, or Bojohemum, better than Bojemum), is said to have been called after them*.

BOLA, ae, f., or **BOLAE**, ārum, f. pl. *A town of the Aequi in Latium, now Lugnano*.

BOLANUS, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Bela; subst., Bolani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Bela*.

BOLĒTUS, i, m. [*βολῆτης*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A kind of mushroom, the champignon*.

BOLUS, i, m. [= *βῶλος*]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A throw or cast—a) of dice—b) of a fishing-net; trop., bolo aliquem tangere or multare, to occasion a loss to one*. 2) *Meton. = that which is caught, a draught: emere b.; trop., gain, advantage*.

BOMBAX, interj. [= *βομβᾶξ*]. (Pl.) *Denotes an ironical surprise, why the deuce! odds!*

BOMBOMACHIDES, ae, m. [*βομβομαχηδης*]. *A comic name of a boasting soldier*.

BOMBUS, i, m. [= *βομβος*]. (Poet & lat.) *A hollow and deep sound, a humming, buzzing, apum, cornuum*.

BOMBYCINUS, a, um, adj. [*bombyx*]. (Poet. & lat.) *Silken, of silk*.

BOMBYX, ūcis, m. [= *βομβυξ*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *The silk-worm*. 2) *Silk*.

BOMILCAR, āris, m. 1) *A Carthaginian general—lived about 810 B. C.* 2) *A companion and friend of Jugurtha, afterwards put to death by him*.

BONA DEA. *The goddess of Chastity, worshipped by the Roman women. At her festival, which was celebrated on the first of May in the house of one of the consuls, no man was allowed to be present*.

BONITAS, ātis, f. [*bonus*]. *The good quality of a thing, goodness*. 1) *Of material objects = excellence, superiority: b. praediorum, aquae, vocis*. 2) *Of abstract objects—a) b. ingenii, good natural talent—b) of character, goodness, kindness, probity, integrity: fides et b. alicujus; naturalis b., kind-heartedness; b. erga aliquem*.

BONUM, i, n. [*neut. of bonus*]. 1) *Sing.: A) a good: summum b. or finis bonorum, the highest, chief good: B) = advantage, profit, welfare, happiness: est mihi bono, it is for my advantage; b. publicum, the common weal*. 2) *In the pl., goods, wealth, riches: bb. patria: esse in bonis, to be in possession of an estate*.

BONUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. (melior) & sup. (optimus). *Good*. 1) *Of physical qualities and external circumstances, ager, vinum, valetudo; natus b. = genuine; aetas b. = youth. In*

*partic.: A) = considerable, great: bona pars, a good deal; b. copia: B) (colloq.) wealthy, solvent in pecuniary affairs; hence, b. nomen, a solvent debtor (v. nomen): C) of birth, high, noble: b. genus; esp., bb. viri or optimus quisque (sometimes optimi) = optimates, the nobility, aristocracy (in Cicero, usually = the patriots): D) res bonae—a) = prosperity, good condition: in bonis tuis rebus, whilst you are well off—b) (= *τὰ ἀγαθὰ*) dainties, delicacies*. 2) *Of moral qualities and abstract objects: dux, defensor, poeta b. = able, skilful, brave, gallant; thus, likewise, paco belloque bonus; (poet.) melior = stronger, superior: pugna melior = victor in battle; (lat.) melior furandi, more skilful in stealing. In particular: A) = honest, reliable: socii bb.: B) bono animo esse—a) to be of good courage, of good cheer; also, b. animum habere—b) to be well disposed toward, in aliquem: C) bono animo aliquid facere, to do something with a good intention, with an upright mind: D) upright, honest: b. vir; also, abs. boni, the good; sometimes, in voc., ironically, bone vir, my good fellow! E) in a political sense, boni = the well-disposed, the patriotic: F) (Sall.) = brave, opp. to ignavus: G) bb. dicta, sallies of wit, witticisms: H) bona venia or cum bona venia tua (ejus), with your (his) good leave. 3) With reference to—a) a person, to whom any person or thing is good = well-disposed, favourable, advantageous, alicui and in (erga) aliquem—b) a thing, for which any other thing is good = serviceable, useful, appropriate, ad aliquid or rei alicui. In partic., bb. verba (poet.), in the lang. of religion, words of good omen; hence (Ter.), bb. verba, quaesio, ironically = pray, think better of me*.

BOO, i. v. intr. [= *βοῶ*]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) *To sound aloud = to roar*.

BOOTES, ae, m. [= *βούτης*, 'the neat-herd']. *The constellation Bootes = Arctophylax, q. v. (of Arctos)*.

BORA, ae, m. *A mountain in Macedonia*.

BOREAS, ae, m. [= *βορέας*]. (Mostly poet.) *The north wind; (poet.) = the North*.

BORĒUS, a, um, adj. [= *βόρειος*]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Boreas, northern*.

BORYSTHĒNES, is, m. [= *Βορυσθῆνης*]. *A river in Sarmatia, now the Dnieper*.

BORYSTHĒNIDAE, ārum, m. pl. *The dwellers on the Borysthenes*.

BORYSTHĒNIS, idis, f. *A town on the Borysthenes, now Kudak*.

BORYSTHĒNIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the Borysthenes*.

BOS, ōvis, m. & f. [*bos*]. 1) *M., an ox. F., a cow. In partic.: A) jocosely = a whip cut from neat's leather, a raw hide: B) prov., bovi imponere clitellas = to give one a commission for which he is not qualified. 2) A sea fish*.

BOSPÖRĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or relating to the Bosporus, bellum; *subst.*, Bosporani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the dwellers on or near the Cimmerian Bosporus.

BOSPÖRICUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) = Bosporanus.

BOSPÖRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) = Bosporanus.

BOSPÖRUS, i, *m.* [*Bόσπορος*, 'the heifer's ford' (Ox-ford), from the passage of Io there in the form of a heifer]. 1) B. Thracicus = the Straits of Constantinople. 2) B. Cimmerius = the Cimmerian Bosporus, leading from the Black Sea to the Sea of Azof, now the Straits of Caffa.

BÖTHYNOS, i, *m.* [= *Βόθυνος*, 'a pit']. (Lat.) A fiery meteor in the form of a pit.

BÖTULĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [botulus]. (Lat.) A sausage-maker.

BÖTULUS, i, *m.* (Lat.) A sausage.

BÖVIĀNUM, i, *n.* A town in Samnium.

BÖVILLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* A small town, 1) in Latium; 2) in Arpinum.

BÖVILLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Bovillæ (1 or 2).

BÖVILLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) = Bulbus, q. v.

BRĀBEUTA, ae, *m.* [= *βραβευτής*]. One who presided at the public games, an umpire, a distributor of the prizes.

BRĀCAE or **BRACCAE**, ārum, *f. pl.* (Rar. in sing.) Trowsers, breeches (not worn by the Romans).

BRĀCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [bracae]. 1) Wearing trowsers; hence, 2) — a) in gen. = foreign — b) Gallia b. = Gallia Transalpina, or Narbonensis, France; cognatio b., relationship with the people of Gallia b.; also, bracatorum pueri, boys from Gallia Narbonensis.

BRĀCHIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [brachium]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Of or pertaining to the arm: nervus b.; crassitudo b., the thickness of an arm.

BRĀCHIŌLUM, i, *n.* [dim. of brachium]. A small arm.

BRĀCHIUM, ii, *n.* 1) The lower arm (from the hand to the elbow — cf. lacertus): bb. et lacerti. 2) In gen., the (whole) arm. Prov. — a) levi b. aliquid agere, to do something superficially, negligently — b) molli b. aliquid oburgare, to rebuke one gently — c) dirigere b. contra torrentem, to swim against the current — d) praeberē bb. sceleri = to support, to foster, to promote. 3) (Mostly poet.) Of things similar in shape to arms: A) the claws of craw-fish, &c.: B) the branches of trees: C) an arm of the sea: D) the spurs of a mountain: E) a sail-yard, intendere brachium velis: F) an arm or a side-work in fortifications or preparations for besieging, generally for the purpose of connecting two points, a line of communication, brachium muro injungere. [= *βραχίον*.]

BRACHMĀNAE, ārum, } *m. pl.* [= *Βραχμᾶναι*].
BRACHMĀNES, um, } The caste of priests among the Hindoos, Brahmins.

BRACTEA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) A thin plate or leaf of metal (cf. lamina), esp. gold-leaf.

BRACTEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [bractea]. (Lat.) Prop., covered with gold-plate; trop. — a) leo b., with yellow mane — b) felicitas b., gilded, delusive happiness.

BRACTEŌLA, ae, *f.* [dim. of bractea]. A thin leaf of gold.

BRANCHIDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* Priests in the temple of Apollo, at Didyma, in the territory of Miletus.

BRANCHUS, i, *m.* [= *Βράχχης*]. A son or favourite of Apollo, and ancestor of the Branchidae.

BRASSICA, ae, *f.* Cabbage.

BRATUSPANTIUM, ii, *n.* A town in Gallia Belgica, near the present Breteuil.

BRENNUS, i, *m.* 1) The chief of the Senonian Gauls, who conquered Rome, 390 B. C. 2) The chief of a Gallic tribe, which devastated Macedonia, 278 B. C., and advanced into Greece as far as Delphi.

BREUNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* A people of Rhætia in the Upper Valley of the Inn.

BREVIĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [brevis]. (Lat.) A summary, an epitome, a short catalogue, rationum, officiorum; b. imperii, a short statistical view.

BREVICŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of brevis]. Somewhat short.

BREVI-LOQUENS, tis, *adj.* [brevis-loquor]. Speaking briefly or concisely, short.

***BREVILOQUENTIA**, ae, *f.* [brevilocus]. Brevity of speech.

BREVIŌ, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [brevis]. (Lat.) To abbreviate, to shorten, versus, services; hence, b. syllabam = to pronounce short.

BREVIS, e, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. Short (by nature — cf. curtus): 1) of extent in space: A) in length or breadth, short, little, small, &c.; via, iter; aqua, narrow; vitae curriculum; li-brum in breve cogere, to roll up tight: B) in height = low, small, mons, homo: C) (poet.) in depth, shallow, not deep; hence, *subet.*, Bre-via, ium, *m. pl.*, shallows, shoals, shallow places: D) (poet.) in gen. = small, little, insignificant, caput, mus; trop., impensa, coena: E) trop., as the idea of space is transferred to abstract objects — a) of speech, brief, short, concise: b. nar-ratio, sententia — b) of the person speaking, brief, short: brevem fieri in scribendo — c. brevi aliquid comprehendere, perscribere, etc. briefly, in few words — d) *breve faciam, I will be short — e) in breve cogere, to comprise in few words. 2) In time, short, of a short duration, tempus, dolor; rosa b., soon withering. In par-ticular: A) brevi tempore (spatio) and in brevi

tempore (spatio), also *brevis* or in *brevis*, in a short time, shortly; de itinere ipsi *brevis* tempore judicabitis; *brevis* ante quam, shortly before: *B) ad breve, for a short time: C) syllaba b., a short syllable.

BREVITAS, *ætis*, *f.* [*brevis*]. Shortness: 1) (rar.) = smallness, small size: b. corporis; b. Gallorum, small stature; b. freti, narrowness. 2) Of time, diel; hence, b. syllabarum, shortness of syllables (in prosody). 3) *Trop.*, of speech, brevity.

BREVITER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*brevis*]. Shortly, seldom of space; usually of brevity in expression (= briefly, in few words), or in prosody.

BRIAREUS, *ei*, *m.* [= *Βριάρεως*]. A son of Uranus and Gaia, called also *Ægeon* [= *Αἰγέων*], one of the hundred-armed giants (Centimani); according to others, a giant with one hundred bodies.

BRIGANTES, *tum*, *m. pl.* A powerful people in Northern England.

BRIGANTIA, *ae*, *f.* or **BRIGANTIUM**, *ii*, *n.* 1) A small town in Eastern France, now Briançon. 2) A town on the Lake of Constance, now Bregenz.

BRIGANTICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Prop., of or pertaining to the Brigantes — a surname of Julius, a sister's son of Civilis.

BRIGANTINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Brigantia; espec., lacus Br. = the Lake of Constance.

BRIMO, *ūs*, *f.* [= *Βρῆμος*, 'the Angry One']. (Poet.) A surname of Hecate.

BRINIATES, *tum*, *m. pl.* A tribe of Ligurians, living near the modern Brignolo.

BRISEIS, *Idis*, *f.* [= *Βρισηΐς*]. A daughter of the priest Briseis, and the favourite slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon.

BRITANNIA, *ae*, *f.* Great Britain, i. e., England and Scotland.

BRITANNICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* 1) Of or pertaining to Britain, British. 2) A surname given to several conquerors of British tribes; thus, to the son of the Emperor Claudius and Messalina, who was previously called Germanicus.

BRITANNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* British; *subst.*, Britannus, *i*, *m.*, a Briton.

BRITO, *ōnis*, *m.* (Lat.) 1) A Briton. 2) An inhabitant of Bretagne in France.

BRITOMARTIS, *is*, *f.* [= *Βριτομαρτίς*]. A Cretan nymph and attendant of Diana, inventress of the hunting-net.

BRIXELLUM, *i*, *n.* A small town in Upper Italy, now Bersello.

BRIXIA, *ae*, *f.* A town in Upper Italy, now Brescia.

BRIXIANUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Brixia, Brixian.

BRŌGĪTĀRUS, *i*, *m.* A son-in-law of King Delotarus.

BRŌMIUS, *ii*, *m.* [= *Βρόμιος*, 'the Noisy One'] A surname of Bacchus.

BRŌTEAS, *ae*, *m.* [= *Βροτάς*]. 1) A son of Vulcan and Minerva. 2) A companion of Perseus. 3) One of the Lapithas.

BRUCTERĪ, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* A Germanic tribe, in North-western Germany, on the Ems.

BRUCTERUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Bructeri.

BRŪGES, *um*, *m. pl.* (Ante-cl.) = Phryges, q. v.

BRŪMA, *ae*, *f.* [contr. out of *brevis*, *se.* dies]. 1) The shortest day in the year, the winter solstice. 2) (Mostly poet.) The winter, in gen.; per b., in the winter.

BRŪMALIS, *e*, *adj.* [bruma]. 1) Of or pertaining to the winter solstice. 2) Wintry, of winter.

BRUNDĪSIUM, *ii*, *n.* A town in Calabria, with a harbor, where travellers embarked for Greece and the East.

BRUNDĪSINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Brundisium; *subst.*, Brundisini, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Brundisium.

BRŪTIĀNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a Brutus, castra.

BRŪTĪDIUS, *ii*, *m.* (Niger.) A Roman historian, in the time of Tiberius.

BRŪTĪNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a Brutus, consilia.

BRŪTTIĀNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Bruttii; *subst.*, Bruttiani, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, a certain class of servants to the magistrates.

BRŪTTIUS, *ii*, *m.* A Bruttian, an inhabitant of the southern part of Italy; usually in the *pl.*, Bruttii, *ōrum*, the Bruttii; very freq. *meton.* = the country of the Bruttii, esse in Bruttiiis.

BRŪTTIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Bruttii.

BRŪTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Poet. & rar.) 1) Heavy, unwieldy, immovable, pondus, tellus. 2) Dull, stupid, insensible, irrational, animal; pira b., with a woolly covering like the stupid sheep.

BRŪTUS, *i*, *m.* [brutus, *adj.*]. A surname of a Roman family in the gens Junia; thus, esp. 1) their ancestor, Lucius J. B., who, in order to escape the cruelty of Tarquinius Superbus, feigned stupidity. Afterwards, he freed Rome from the royal power. 2) Marcus J. B., the murderer of Caesar, a friend of Cicero, and a celebrated orator and philosopher. 3) Decius J. B., a fellow-conspirator of the preceding.

BŪBASIS, *Idis*, *f.* } *adj.* Of or pertaining to Bubassus.

BŪBASSIUS, *a*, *um*, } to Bubassus.

BŪBASSUS, *i*, *f.* [= *Βούβασις*]. A town in Caria.

BŪBASTIS, *is*, *f.* [= *Βούβαστις*]. 1) A town in Egypt, on the Pelusian arm of the Nile, now Tell-Basta. 2) An Egyptian goddess, worshipped there, who was freq. confounded with Diana.

BUBILE, *is, a. [bos]*. An ox-stall, a cow-house.

BUBO, *ōnis, m.* An owl.

BUBULCITO, and **BUBULCITOR**, *dep., 1. v. intr. [bubulcus]*. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To drive oxen, to be a herdsman.

BUBULCUS, *i, m. [bos]*. 1) One who ploughs with oxen, a driver of oxen. 2) (Lat.) A herdsman.

BUBŪLUS, *a, um, adj. [bos]*. Of or pertaining to neat cattle or oxen, caro; coria bb., thongs or straps of ox-hide.

***BUCAEDA**, *ae, m. [bos-caedo]*. (Pl.) One who is whipped with straps of ox-hide.

BUCCA, *ae, f.* The cheek (inflated or filled out in speaking, eating, &c.—cf. gena). Hence: A) loqui quidquid in buccam venit, whatever comes uppermost: B) of a person whose cheeks are puffed out—a parasite—b) a declaimer, a bawler (of an attorney who speaks much and loudly without adducing any important arguments): C) = a mouthful.

***BUCCEA**, *ae, f. [bucca]*. A mouthful.

BUCCO, *ōnis, m. [bucca]*. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A comical personage in the old popular comedy (the 'Atellana', q. v.), a clown, blockhead.

BUCCŪLA, *ae, f. [dim. of bucca]*. 1) (Lat.) A cheek, mouth. 2) The beaver or cheek-piece of a helmet.

***BUCCŪLENTUS**, *a, um, adj. [buccula]*. (Pl.) Having large or full cheeks.

BUCĒPHĀLA, *ōrum, n. pl., also, -a, ae, f., -ia, iae, f., -e, es, f. [= Βουκέφαλα]*. A town in India, on the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, and named after his horse Bucephalus—now Djelim.

BUCĒPHĀLAS, *ae, m. [= Βουκέφαλος]*, 'having the head of an ox'. The favourite horse of Alexander the Great.

BUCĒPHĀLOS, *i, m. [= Βουκέφαλος]*. 1) = Bucephalus. 2) A promontory of the Peloponnesus.

BUCĒRIUS or **BUCĒRUS**, *a, um, adj. [= Βούκεριος]*. (Poet.) Ox-horned.

BUCĪNA or **BUCCĪNA**, *ae, f. [bucca, buccina]*. A horn (spiral—cf. tuba); esp: A) a shepherd's horn: B) the war-trumpet (a short trumpet with which the signal for changing the watches, &c., was given): b. canit, is blown; hence, ad tertiam b., at the third nightwatch.

BUCĪNATOR (Bucc.), *ōris, m. [bucina]*. A trumpeter; trop., b. exstimationis meae, one who trumpets forth, proclaims.

BUCĪNO (Bucc.), *1. v. intr. [bucina]*. (Lat.) To blow the buccina, to give a signal with the trumpet.

BUCŪLICUS, *a, um, adj. [= Βουκολικός]*. (Poet. & lat.) Of or pertaining to shepherds, bucolic, pastoral: poema b.; also, subst., Bucolica, *ōrum, n. pl., bucolic poems, bucolics*.

BUCŪLA, *ae, f.* } [dim. of bos]. A young
BUCŪLUS, *i, m.* } cow; a young ox.

BŪFO, *ōnis, m.* A toad.

BULBUS, *i, m. [= βολβός]*. 1) A bulb, bulbous root of a flower. 2) An onion.

BŪLE, *es, f. [= βουλή]*. (Lat.) A (Greek) senate.

BŪLEUTA, *ae, m. [= βουλευτής]*. (Lat.) A (Greek) senator.

BŪLEUTĒRIUM, *ii, n. [= βουλευτήριον]*. The (Greek) senate-house.

BŪLIMUS, *i, m. [= βέλμιος]*. (Lat.) Extreme hunger.

BULLA, *ae, f.* Any thing swelling up and thus becoming round. 1) (Poet. & lat.) A water-bubble. 2) A boss, stud (of doors, girdles, &c.) 3) A kind of amulet, usually of gold, which was worn by triumphers, and afterwards by patrician boys, hanging from the neck upon the breast. The boys laid it aside at the same time with the 'toga praetexta'; hence, bullā dignus = childish.

BULLĀTUS, *a, um, adj. [bulla]*. (Poet. & lat.) Furnished with a bulla. Hence, 1) (poet.) trop., empty, transient like a bubble, nugae (doubtful reading). 2) Wearing a (golden) bulla about the neck, puer.

BULLĒNSIS, *e, adj.* Of or pertaining to Bullis; subst., Bullidenses, *ium, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Bullis.

BULLIENSES, *ium, m. pl.* (Doubtful reading.) = Bullidenses.

BULLINUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or pertaining to Bullis; subst., Bullini, *ōrum, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Bullis.

BULLIO, *ivi, itum, 4. v. intr. [bulla]*. (Lat.) To bubble, to boil.

BULLIS, *idis, f.* A town in Illyria, now probably Gradista.

BŪMASTUS, *a, um, adj. [= βοῦμαστος]*, 'having large breasts'. (Poet. & lat.) A species of grape with large clusters.

BŪPĀLUS, *i, m. [= Βούπαλος]*. A statuary of Chios, and an enemy of the poet Hipponax—lived 530 B. C.

***BŪRA**, *ae, f. = Buris, q. v.*

BURDIGĀLA, *ae, f.* A town in Aquitania, now Bordeaux.

BURDIGĀLENSIS, *e, adj.* Of or belonging to Burdigala.

BURGUNDIONES, *um, m. pl.* A Germanic tribe, living on both sides of the Oder.

BURI, } *ōrum, m. pl.* A tribe in North-eastern
BURII, } Germany.

BŪRIS, *is, m.* The crooked timber or hinder part of a plough.

BŪSIRIS, *idis, m.* A king of Egypt, who sacrificed the strangers coming into his territories.

***BUSTIRĀPUS**, *i, m. [bustum-rapio]*. (Pl.) A robber of tombs (a term of reproach).

BUSTUARIUS, *ii, m. [bustum]*. Pertaining to the place where dead bodies were burned; b. gladiator, who fought in games celebrated at a funeral-pile in honour of the dead.

BUSTUM, *i. n.* [*buro* = *uro*]. A place where a dead body was burned and buried; hence, in gen. (mostly poet.), a burial-place, sepulchre, tomb. Hence, *trop.*, *vivum b.*, of the maw of a man-eating animal; *b. nati*, of Tereus, who had eaten his own son; Philippi *bb. civilia*, because so many citizens were slain and buried there; *b. reipublicae*, also *b. legum*, of one who overthrows the constitution of the state.

BUTHRŌTIUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or pertaining to Buthrotum; *subst.*, Buthrotii, *ōrum, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Buthrotum.

BUTHRŌTUM, *i. n.* [= *Βουθροτόν*]. A town of Epirus, opposite Corcyra, now Butrinto.

***BUTHYSIA**, *ae, f.* [= *Βουθυσία*]. (Sueton.) A sacrifice of oxen.

BUTRŌTUS, *i. m.* A river of Bruttium, now Bruciano.

BŪTRŪM, *i. n.* [= *βούτρον*]. Butter.

BUXENTUM, *i. n.* A town of Lucania, now Policastro.

BUXĪFER, *ōra, ōrum, adj.* [*buxus-fero*]. (Poet.) Bearing box-trees.

BUXUM, *i. n.* 1) Box-wood; hence, things made of box-wood, as a top, comb, writing-tablet, &c. 2) (Rar.) = *Buxus*.

BUXUS, *i, f.* [= *βύξ*]. 1) A box-tree. 2) = *Buxum*: *b. Berecynthia*, a Phrygian flute made of box-wood.

BYBLIS, *Idia, f.* [= *Βυβλίς*]. A daughter of Miletus, who fell in love with her brother, and was changed into a fountain.

BYRSA, *ae, f.* [= *Βύρσα*]. The citadel of Carthage.

BŶZACIUM, *ii, n.* A province of Africa *Propria*.

BŶZANTIUM, *ii, n.* [= *Βοζάντιον*]. A city on the Thracian Bosphorus, now Constantinople, called by the Turks Stambul.

CABALLUS, *i, m.* [= *καβάλλης*]. (Poet. & lat.) An inferior kind of a horse, a nag, hack, pony: prov., optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, no one is satisfied with his own condition.

CABILLONUM, *i. n.* [= *Καβιλλίνον*]. An Eduan town on the Arar, in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Chalons sur Saône.

CABĪRI, *ōrum, m. pl.* [*Καβίριοι*]. The Cabiri, deities worshipped by the Pelasgians, esp. at Lemnos and Samothrace, with secret, mystic rites.

***CACHINNATIO**, *ōnis, f.* [*cachinno*]. Loud or immoderate laughter.

CACHINNO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr.* To laugh loudly or immoderately. [*Fr. cachinnus*.]

CACHINNUS, *i, m.* 1) Loud, excessive laughter: tollere, edere c., to break out into a roar of laughter; so also effundi in c. 2) (Poet.) the splashing of the sea.

CĀDO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr.* 1) *Intr.*, to go to stool. 2) *Tr.*: A) to emit from one's self at stool, odorem: B) to besmear with excrement, charta cacata.

CĀCOĒTHES, *indecl. n.* [= *κακόςθετος*]. 1) (Lat.) A malignant disease. 2) *Trop.* (poet.), an incurable passion for writing.

CĀCŌSYNTHĒTON, *i, n.* [= *κακόςυνθετον*]. In rhet., incorrect or faulty construction.

CĀCŌZĒLIA, *ae, f.* [= *κακοζήλια*]. (Lat.) A faulty imitation or affectation of a brilliant style.

CĀCŌZĒLUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *κακόζηλος*]. (Lat.) That imitates awkwardly.

CĀCŪLA, *ae, m.* (Poet., rar.) A soldier's, esp. an officer's servant.

CĀCŪMEN, *inis, n.* [*acumen*, with the prefix c]. 1) The extreme end, the point, the summit-top of any thing (cf. culmen, fastigium), montis, arboris, rami. 2) *Trop.* (Lucr.), the end, limit: ad summam c. venire.

CĀCŪMĪNO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [*cacumen*]. (Poet. & lat., rare.) To make pointed, to point: c. aures.

CĀCUS, *i, m.* [= *Κάκος*]. A giant, son of Vulcan, and a notorious robber—slain by Hercules.

CĀDĀVER, *ōris, n.* [*cado*]. 1) A dead body of a man or beast, a corpse; considered as offensive = a carcass (cf. corpus mortuum): c. Clodii cruentum. 2) *Trop.* — a) as a term of reproach = a worthless, contemptible man — b) cc. oppidorum, the ruins of.

***CĀDĀVERŌSUS**, *a, um, adj.* [*cadaver*]. (Com.) Like a corpse, cādaverous, facies.

CADMEIS, *Idia, f. adj.* [*Καδμήης*]. Of Cadmus, Cadmean; hence (poet.) = Theban; *subst. sing.* = *Semele*; *pl.* = the daughters of Cadmus.

CADMEIUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Καδμείος*]. Cad-CADMEUS, } *mean*, and poet. = Theban; *subst.*, Cadmēa, *ae, f.*, the citadel of Thebes founded by Cadmus.

CADMUS, *i, m.* [= *Κάδμος*]. 1) Son of the Phoenician king Agenor, brother of Europa, and husband of Harmonia; founder of Thebes, and the reputed inventor of letters. 2) A historian of Miletus. 3) An executioner, in the time of Horace.

CĀDO, *cēcidi, cūsum, 3. v. intr.* To fall. 1) *Prop.*: A) to fall down from a higher to a lower point (mostly poet.; in prose the compounds are more frequent), to tumble, to be precipitated (cf. labor): c. a summo, de coelo, ex equo, in aquam; arma de manibus civium impiorum delapsa ceciderunt. In partic. — a) sol c. (poet. & lat.), sets, goes down; so likewise dies c. — b) flumen c. in mare, falls, empties into — c) folia cc., fall off: B) to fall from an upright to a prostrate position: prolapsus cecidit; montes cc., sink, settle down. Hence, in partic. = to fall dead, to die,

to be slain, esp. in battle: c. in acie; (poet.) c. ab aliquo, by the hand of some one; hostia c. = is slaughtered. 2) Trop.: A) to fall into, to come or to fall somewhere, to be subjected to something, &c.: c. in morbum, to be taken ill, in bonaspectum, to become visible, sub sensus, to be perceived by the senses; c. ad servitiū, to fall into the hands of slaves, in potestatem, or sub imperium alicujus; res c. in cogitationem, in offensionem, suspicionem alicujus, becomes a subject of thought, a matter of suspicion, &c., with some one. Hence: B) of time, to hit, to fall upon, in tempus alienissimum; hoc c. in adventum tuum, coincides with your arrival; numi co. in eum diem, are due on that day: C) to fit, to suit, to become, to agree or accord with, to take place with, &c.: aegritudo non c. in sapientem, does not befall a wise man; mentiri non c. in virum bonum, cannot be conceived of in an upright man; hoc c. sub eandem rationem, belongs to the same category: D) = to happen, to fall to one, to fall out, to occur, to come to pass, &c.: hoc mihi c. peropportune; cecidit mihi ut, etc.; omnia honesta mihi co., fall to my lot; res aliter c., turned out otherwise; quorsum hoc cecidit, how did it turn out? vota co. (poet.) = are fulfilled; res in (ad) irritum or in cassum (also irrita) c., miscarries, is fruitless: E) = to decline in value, worth, &c., to decrease, to diminish, to sink, to decay, &c., ira, vires, laus; ventus c., dies away; cado animo or animus mihi cadit, my courage fails me; pretium c., the price falls. Hence — a) c. causā or formulā, to lose one's suit — b) fabula cadit, the piece falls through = is condemned. 3) Tech. t., of words or syllables, to terminate, to end in, inane literam, in this letter, in longiores syllabas; oratio numerose c., has at the close of the sentence a rythmical, full-sounding cadence.

CADUCEATOR, ōris, m. [caduceus]. A herald sent to the enemy, an officer with a flag of truce.

CADUCEUM, ei, n. } [caduceus]. A herald's staff.

CADUCIFER, ōris, m. [caduceus-fero]. (Poet.) Bearing a herald's staff, a surname of Mercury.

CADUCUS, a, um, adj. [cado]. 1) (Mostly poet.) Fallen; fallen or sunk down, folia, fulmen; trop., caducus bello, fallen in battle = slain; lignum c. in caput domini, that fell against, i. e., almost on the head of the master. 2) Inclined or ready to fall, that easily falls, liable to fall off: flos c.; vitis naturā est c.; trop., juvenis c. (poet.), destined to an early death. 3) Trop., frail, perishable, vain, res humanae, spes, tempus. 4) Tech. t., hereditas, possessio c., vacant, to which there is no (rightful) heir or possessor.

CADURCI, ōrum, m. pl. A tribe of Gallia Aquitania, who occupied what is now Quercy, with the capital Cahors.

CADURCUM, i, n. A kind of coverlet made

by the Cadurci; meton. = a bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, a marriage-bed.

CADURCUS, a, um, adj. [Cadurci]. Of or belonging to the Cadurci.

CADUS, i, m. [= κάδος]. (Poet. & lat.) A large earthen jar, for holding liquids as well as dry things; esp. for wine, but also for honey, oil, &c.

CADUSII, ōrum, m. pl. A tribe on the south-east side of the Caspian Sea.

CAECIAS, ae, m. [= κακίας]. (Lat.) The north-east wind.

*CAECIGENUS, a, um, adj. [caecus-gigno]. (Lucr.) Born blind.

CAECILIANUS (I.), a, um, adj. Of or belonging to a Caecilius, Caecilian.

CAECILIANUS (II.) i, m. (Lat.) A Roman proper name.

CAECILIA, ae, f. } The name of a Roman
CAECILIUS, ii, m. } gens, of which the family of the Metelli was most famous. 1) Q. C. M. Macedonicus, conquered Macedonia, 146 B. C. 2) Q. C. M. Celer, was praetor during the consulship of Cicero. 3) Q. C. M. Nepos, a brother of Q. C. M. Celer, an adversary of Cicero. 4) Q. C. M. Numidicus, carried on the war against Jugurtha with great fame, but had to surrender the chief command to C. Marius. 5) Q. C. M. Creticus, as consul, conquered Crete, and subdued the pirates, on account of which some jealousy sprang up between him and his contemporary Pompey. 6) Caec. Statius, was a Roman writer of comedies, and a contemporary of Ennius.

CAECILIUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to a Caecilius, Caecilian.

CAECINA, ae, m. A surname in the gens Licinia; thus, esp. A. Licinius C., in behalf of whose citizenship Cicero made the speech 'pro Caecina.'

CAECITAS, ātis, f. [caecus]. Blindness; trop., animi c.

CAECO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [caecus]. 1) (Rar., poet. & lat.) To make blind: sol c. 2) Trop.: A) to blind, to dazzle, mentem; caecus libidine: B) oratio caecata, dark, equivocal.

CAECUBUM, i, n. A marshy place in Southern Latium, renowned for the excellence of its wines.

CAECUBUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Caecubum, Caecuban; subet., Caecubum, i, n., Caecuban wine.

CAECUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. 1) Act., that can not see: A) blind, catulus; corpus c., the blind part of the body, the back: B) trop. — a) mentally blind, mens c.; praeceps et c. fertur; caecus crudelitate; c. ad belli artes, who does not understand the stratagems of war — b) of the passions or emotions, c. timiditas, timor. 2) Pass., that can not be seen: A) concealed, hid den, invisible, fores, fossa, venenum; vulnus c.,

*concealed, hidden; ictus c., a blow on the back; murmur c., smothered, indistinct; manus c., unseen: B) uncertain, unknown, causa, fata, eventus; crimen c., that can not be proved: *C) (Pl.) caecā die emere aliquid, on credit for an indefinite period. 3) Neutr., where one can not see, dark, gloomy, opaque, nox, tenebrae, domus. 4) Trop., vain, empty, ineffectual, ignes, exsecratio.*

CAEDES, *is, f.* [caedo]. 1) (Rare, lat.) A falling, cutting, topping off, ligni. 2) A killing; both, of an individual = a murder, manslaughter; and, of a number = a slaughter, massacre, carnage (esp. in war): c. privatorum; magnam civium c. facere, edere, to make a great slaughter of the citizens; (rar.) facere caedem in aliquem = to slay one; also, of animals, c. fenum. Hence, *trop.* (poet. & lat.): A) acervi caedis, the persons slain, the slain: B) = the blood shed by murder: madere caede.

CAEDO, cecidi, caesum, 3. v. tr. [kindred w. cado]. 1) To fell, to hew, to cut, to cut down: c. arbores, silvam; c. frondes, comam; c. murum, montes; toga apte caesa, cut out. 2) = To kill, to slay, hominem; esp. in military lang., either of a single enemy or of a hostile army, to cut down, to slaughter, to put to the sword: c. hostes, legiones; also, of animals, to slaughter, to sacrifice: c. gregem, bestias. 3) In gen., to strike, to beat, to cudgel: c. silicem rostro; c. aliquem pugnīs, with the fist; c. aliquem verberibus (virgis), also abs. c. = to flog; prov., c. stimulos pugnīs = to make an evil worse by useless resistance; *trop.*, caedi testibus = to be embarrassed by the witnesses. 4) (Colloq.) C. sermones, to chat, to converse. 5) C. pignora — v. Pignus. 6) Part. Caesa, n. pl.: A) ruta c., or ruta et c. (tech t. in the lang. of law), prop., everything that is dug out (ruo) and felled (caedo) on an estate and retained by the seller; hence, in gen. = the moveable things, furniture, &c.: B) prov., inter caesa et porrecta, between the slaughtering of the victim and the placing of the entrails on the altar, i. e., whilst one is occupied with any thing = inopportunately.

CAELĀMEN, *Inis, n.* [caelo]. (Poet. & lat., rare.) A bas-relief.

CAELĀTOR, *ōris, m.* [caelo]. An artisan in carved work, a carver or sculptor in relief.

CAELĀTURA, *ae, f.* [caelo]. (Lat.) 1) A carving of reliefs in metal, &c. 2) Trop., the figures in relief: cc. attritae.

CAELEBS, *libis, adj.* Unmarried (of a widow as well as of a bachelor). Hence (poet.): A) vita, lectus c., solitary, single: B) platanus c., to which no vine is attached (and, as it were, married).

CAELĪBĀTUS, *ūs, m.* [caelebs]. Celibacy.

CAELESTIS, CAELUM, etc. — v. Coelestis, etc.

CAELO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [caelum]. 1) To

execute in relief upon metals, &c., to engrave (lat. also to cast), to carve in relief, vasa; aurum caelatum, with figures in relief; c. fortia facta in auro, to represent in relief upon gold; sq. also, c. flumina auro; (poet.) of similar work upon wood, stone, &c. 2) Trop. (poet. & lat.) of other works of art = to produce, to execute, velamina; opus novem Musis caelatum.

CAELUM, *i, n.* A chisel, graver.

CAEMENTUM, *i, n.* [instead of caedimentum, from caedo]. A rough stone, as it comes from the quarry.

CAENA, etc. — v. Coena, etc.

CAENEUS, *ei, m.* [= Καῖνός]. A Thessalian, originally a girl, named Caenis; afterwards changed by Neptune into a boy.

CAENINA, *ae, f.* A small town in Latium.

CAENINENSES, *ium, m. pl.* [Caenina]. The inhabitants of Caenina.

CAENINUS, *a, um, adj.* [Caenina]. Of or belonging to Caenina.

CAENUM — v. Coenum.

CAEPA, *ae, f.*, and CAEPE, *n.* (only in the nom. and acc.). An onion.

CAERE, *indecl. n.* An ancient town in Etruria, now Cerveteri.

CAERES, *Itis and ōtis, adj.* [Caere]. Of or belonging to Caere; *subst.*, Caerites, and Caeretes, *um, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Caere. For assistance rendered to the Romans in the Gallic war, they obtained the Roman citizenship, but without the right of voting. Hence it denoted, afterwards, in gen., a citizen without the right of voting; and, in tabulas Caeritum, or (as *adj.*) Caerites referri = to become a citizen without political rights, i. e., without the right of voting or of holding public office; and, Caerite cerā (= tabulā) dignus, deserving to be deprived of political rights.

CAERIMŌNIA (also Cer.), *ae, f.* 1) Venerableness, sanctity, legationis. 2) A religious awe, reverence, veneration: metus et c. decorum; summa religione et c. sacra conficere. 3) A holy act, a religious usage, a sacred ceremony: sacra et cc.; cc. peregrinae; cc. sepulcrorum, that take place at sepulchres; virginitas (of the vestals) aliaeque cc., and other religious ordinances.

*CAERŪLEĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* [caeruleus]. (Lat.) = Caeruleus, q. v.

CAERŪLEUS, } *a, um, adj.* 1) Dark-
CAERŪLUS (poet.), } blue (as the sky and the sea), mare, pontus; cc. campi, the surface of the sea; *subst.*, Caerula, *ōrum, n. pl.*, the blue surface of the sea; verrunt cc.; caerula mundi, the blue sky. Hence: A) of objects belonging to the sea, dii, curus Neptuni: B) of other dark-blue objects, serpens, oculi. 2) (Poet.) In gen., dark-coloured, dark, black, vittae, equi Platonis, mors, imber; c. quercus, prata, dark-green.

CAESAR *Aris, m.* The name of a renowned family in the gens Julia. Thus, esp. 1) Lucius J. C., slain by Fimbria, as an adherent of Marius and Cinna. 2) Caius J. C. Strabo, a brother of Lucius J. C., and a renowned orator, slain together with his brother. 3) Caius J. C., the celebrated general, statesman, and orator, triumvir with Pompey and Crassus (60 B. C.), elected dictator for life (45 B. C.), but murdered the next year. 4) C. Julius Caesar Octavianus, a sister's son of the preceding, the first emperor (from 81 B. C. — died 14 A. D.). After him, all the emperors bore the cognomen 'Caesar,' until, under Hadrian, the practice arose of calling the ruling emperor Caesar 'Augustus,' but the designated heir to the throne 'Caesar' only.

CAESAR-AUGUSTA, *ae, f.* A town in the north-east of Spain, now Saragoza.

CAESAREA, *ae, f.* [*Καίσαρεια*]. The name of several towns; thus, esp. 1) C. ad Argaem, the capital of Cappadocia. 2) C. Palaestinae, on the sea, embellished by Herod with several palaces — now Kaisariëk. 3) C. Mauritaniae, on the sea — now Tenes (acc. to others, Algiers).

CAESAREUS, *a, um, adj.* 1) Of or relating to C. J. Caesar, the dictator. 2) (Lat.) Imperial.

CAESARIANUS, *a, um, adj.* = Caesareus; *subst.*, Caesariani, *örum, m. pl.*, the adherents of Caesar in the civil war.

CAESARIATUS, *a, um, adj.* [caesaries]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Having long or bushy hair.

CAESARIENSIS, *e, adj.* A surname of several districts, esp. Mauritania C.

CAESARIES, *ei, f.* (Mostly poet.) A (luxuriant and beautiful) head of hair (cf. coma and capillus); (poet.) c. barbae, a long beard.

CAESARINUS, *a, um, adj.* = Caesareus 1.

CAESARIO, *önis, m.* A son of C. J. Caesar (3), the dictator, and Cleopatra.

CAESENA, *ae, f.* A town in Gallia Cispadana, now Cesena.

CAESENNIUS, *ii, m., & -a, ae, f.* The name of a Roman family.

CAESIA SILVA. A forest in North-western Germany, now Dämmerwald and Häserwald, on the borders of Cleves and Münster.

***CAESIUS**, or Caesitius, *a, um, adj.* [caesus]. Of a bluish colour, bluish.

CAESIM, *adv.* [caedo]. 1) By cutting, with cuts; in military lang., with the edge of the sword (opp. to punctim, 'with the point'), petere hostem. 2) Trop., of discourse, brokenly, in short clauses.

CAESIUS, *a, um, adj.* (Rar.) Blue, bluish-grey (only of the eyes): virgo c., blue-eyed.

CAESIUS, *ii, m.* A Roman proper name.

CAESO (Kaesö), *önis, m.* A Roman family name, esp. in the Fabian gens.

CAESONIUS, *a, m. and f.* A Roman family name; Milonia C., was the favourite and afterwards the wife of the Emperor Caligula.

CAESPES — v. Cespes.

CAESTUS or **CESTUS**, *üs, m.* A leather strap (or glove), with balls of lead or iron fastened in, which a boxer wound about his hand, so as to strike harder blows — the cestus.

CAIÄNUS, *a, um, adj.* [Caius]. Of or pertaining to the Emperor Caligula.

CAICUS, *i, m.* [= *Καίκος*]. 1) A river of Greater Mysia. 2) One of the companions of Aeneas.

CAIUS, *i, m.*, and **CAIA**, *ae, f.* A Roman praenomen; thus, esp. 1) A distinguished Roman jurist (the name is also written Gaius), who lived in the time of the Emperor Adrian. 2) The Emperor Caius Caligula.

CAJETA, *ae, f.* 1) The nurse of Aeneas. 2) A town and harbor in Latium, now Gaëta.

CAJETÄNUS, *a, um, adj.* [Cajeta]. Of or pertaining to Cajeta.

CÄLÄBER, *bra, brum, adj.* Calabrian; *subst.*, Calabri, *örum, m. pl.*, the Calabrians.

CÄLÄBRIA, *ae, f.* The south-eastern peninsula of Italy, now Terra d'Otranto.

CÄLACTA, *ae, f.* A town on the north coast of Sicily, now Caronia.

CÄLACTINUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or pertaining to Calacta; *subst.*, Calactini, *örum, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Calacta.

CÄLÄGÜRIS, *is, f.* 1) A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Loharra. 2) A town of the Vascones in Spain, and birth-place of Quintilian — now Calahorra.

CÄLÄGÜRITÄNI, *örum, m. pl.* The inhabitants of Calaguria.

CÄLAIS, *idis, m.* [= *Καλαίς*]. The winged son of Boreas, who, with his brother Zethes, took part in the Argonautic expedition.

CÄLÄMIS, *idis, m.* [= *Καλαμῖς*]. A celebrated Greek sculptor, in the time of Phidias.

CÄLÄMISTER, *tri, m.* (ante-cl. & lat. also **CÄLÄMISTRUM**, *i, n.*) [calamus]. 1) A long, hollow iron for curling the hair, a curling-iron. 2) *Plur., trop.*, of discourse, an excess of ornament, artificialness, flourish of words.

CÄLÄMISTRÄTUS, *a, um, adj.* [calamister]. Curled with a curling-iron (a mark of effeminacy), homo, coma.

CÄLÄMITAS, *ätis, f.* [accord. to some from calamus, originally = injury done by the weather to the growing crops, kindred with incolumis]. Loss, damage, mischief, misfortune, calamity: accipere c., to suffer; eesse in magnä c.; c. fructuum, failure; freq. in the historical writers = the misfortunes of war, defeat, disaster: proeliis et calamitatibus fracti, accidit illa c. apud Leontora.

CALAMITOSE, *adv.* [calamitosus]. Calamitously, unfortunately.

CALAMITOSUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [calamitas]. 1) *Act.*, causing damage and loss, injurious, pernicious, destructive, tempestas, bellum. 2) *Pass.* — a) exposed to great damage or injury, locus, agri, vectigal coelo ac loco calamitosum — b) suffering damage, unfortunate, miserable.

CALAMUS, *i, m.* [= κλάμος]. 1) A reed (in gen. — cf. arundo and canna; as a hollow substance, cf. culmus). 2) Hence: A) a reed-pen: B) (poet.) a reed-pipe: C) (poet.) an arrow: D) (poet.) an angling-rod: E) (poet. & lat.) a Hemitig for catching birds: F) (poet. & lat.) a stalk, straw, in gen.: G) (lat.) a graft, a scion.

CALANUS, *i, m.* An Indian philosopher (Gymnosophist), in the time of Alexander the Great.

CALATHISCUS, *i, m.* [dim. of calathus]. A small wicker-basket.

CALĀTHUS, *i, m.* [= κλάδος]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A wicker-basket, in which flowers, fruits, wool, &c., were carried. 2) A basket-shaped vessel of metal or wood, for milk, &c., a bowl, a cup.

CALĀTIA, *ae.* } *f.* A town in Com-
CALĀTIAE, *arum*, (Lat.) } pania, on the Via Appia, now Guajazzo.

CALĀTINI, *orum*, *m. pl.* The inhabitants of Calatia.

CALĀTINUS, *i, m.* A surname of M. Attilius.

CALĀTOR, *oris*, *m.* (Poet. & lat.) Prop., a crier; a servant, esp. a priest's servant.

CALĀURĒA, *ae.* } *f.* [= Καλαύρεια]. An island
CALĀURIA, *ae.* } in the Saronic Gulf, now Porro.

CALAUTICA, *ae, f.* (Rar.) A female head-dress, a hood or veil.

CALCAR, *aris*, *n.* [calx II.]. (Mostly in pl.) 1) A spur: subdere, addere (equo) calcaria, to spur (a horse). 2) Trop., a spur, stimulus, incitement.

CALCEAMENTUM, *i, n.*, or (lat.) Calceāmen, *inis*, *n.*, and (lat.) Calceātus, *ūs*, *m.* [calceus]. A covering for the foot, a shoe.

CALCEĀRIUM, *ii, n.* [calceus]. (Lat.) Money for shoes, shoe-money.

CALCEO (Calcio), *āvi*, *ātum*, *1. v. tr.* To furnish with shoes, to shoe. [Fr. calceus.]

CALCEOLĀRIUS, *ii, m.* [calceolus]. (Pl.) A shoemaker.

CALCEOLUS, *i, m.* [dim. of calceus]. A little shoe.

CALCEUS, *i, m.* A shoe covering part of the leg, a half-boot (cf. soles): c. habilis et aptus ad pedem. In partic.: A) calceos poscere — to rise from the table, because the Romans, when they reclined at table, laid aside their shoes: B) calceos mutare — to become a senator, as the senators wore shoes of a particular kind.

CALCHAS, *antis*, *m.* [= Καλχες]. A Greek seer, in the camp before Troy.

CALCIĀRIUM, **CALCIĀTUS**, etc. — *v.* Calcearium, etc.

CALCITRO, *1. v. intr.* [calx II.]. 1) To strike backward with the feet, to kick; (poet.) of a dying person, to kick convulsively. 2) Trop., to make resistance, to be stubborn or refractory.

CALCITRO, *ōnis*, *m.* [calx II.]. (Ante-cl.) One who knocks violently, a blusterer, noisy fellow.

CALCO, *āvi*, *ātum*, *1. v. tr.* [calx II.]. 1) To tread upon any thing, viperam: c. uvam, to tread. 2) (Poet.) To tread upon, to visit, to pass over, viam, litora; c. agrum, to tread down, to press close together. 3) Trop. — a) to tread under foot, to trample upon, to oppress, gentem, libertatem — b) (poet. & lat.) to mock, to scorn, to insult.

CALCŪLUS, *i, m.* [dim. of calx I.]. 1) A small, smooth stone (cf. lapis, scrupulus). 2) In particular: A) a stone used in the game of draughts, called 'duodecim scripta,' a draughtsman: B) a stone used on a reckoning-board; hence, trop. = reckoning, computation: calculos subducere, to compute or cast up the whole amount; vocare aliquid ad cc., to subject to a calculation, aliquem, to reckon with, to settle accounts with any one: C) in the ancient times, a stone for voting, a voting-stone, 'white' to express assent or acquittal, 'black' for the contrary; hence, prov., album calculum rei alicui adicere = to assent to, to consent: D) a stone in the bladder.

CALDĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [instead of calidarius, from calidus]. (Lat.) Pertaining to warming, warm: cella c., or subst., Caldarium, *ii, n.*, a warm bath (room), a hot bath.

CALDIUS, *ii, m.* [caldo]. A nickname (made from Claudius), given to the Emperor Tiberius (= "he who grows with wine").

CALDOR, *ōris*, *m.* [caleo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Warmth, heat.

CALDUS = Calidus.

CALĒDŌNIA, *ae, f.* The highlands of Scotland, Caledonia.

CALĒDŌNIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Caledonia]. Caledonian.

CALĒFĀCIO (or Calf.), *fēci*, *factum*, *8. v. tr.* [caleo]. 1) To warm, to make warm, to heat, corpus. 2) Trop.: A) to keep any one in a heat = to disquiet, to trouble: B) (poet.) to put into a passion, to excite, to rouse up, corda: C) (lat.) to pursue any thing eagerly, c. forum aleatorium, to play passionately.

CALĒFACTO, *1. v. tr.* [freq. of calefacio]. (Rar., poet. & lat.) To warm, to make warm; trop., c. aliquem virgis, to whip soundly.

CALENDÆ (also written Kal.), *arum*, *f. pl.* [calo]. The first day of the Roman month: cc. Januariae, Apriles; cc. tristes, because on this day (each month) interest was paid: prov., sol

vere ad Græcos co. = *never*, "to the end of the world" (because the Greeks did not reckon in this manner).

CALENDARIUM, ii, n. [calendæ]. (Lat.) A debt or interest-book, showing the amount of interest due on the first of the month.

CALENUS, a, um, adj. Of *Cales*, Calenian.

CALĒO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. 1) To be warm or hot (cf. aestuo, which is subjective, while caleo is objective): ignis c.; arae co. ture. 2) Trop.: A) of the mind, and of passion, to be heated, reused, warmed, inflamed, to glow: Romani co. ab recenti pugna; animi co. spe; c. studio, ira, &c.; c. in dicendo, to speak with warmth; omnes co., all are full of zeal; in partic., of the passion of love, c. feminâ, to be enamoured of a woman; c. ad lucrum (poet.), to seek gain with eager desire; also abs., to be in a state of disquiet or suspense, to be perplexed: B) of abstract things, to be urged or carried on with great zeal: judicium co.; crimen c. = is much talked about; res satis c., is ripe for execution: C) = to be yet fresh and new, res, rumor.

CĀLES, is, or pl. ium, f. A town in Campania, celebrated for its excellent wine, now Calvi.

CĀLESCO, lui, —, 3. v. intr. [inch. of caleo]. To grow or become warm; trop. (poet.), of the passions, to glow, to begin to burn with any thing: c. flammâ propiore.

CĀLIDE, adv. [calidus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Trop., 1) hotly, dicere. 2) Promptly = on the spot.

CĀLIDUS or (ante-cl., poet. & lat.) CALDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Warm, hot, fons, vapor; hence, subst.: A) (lat.) Calda or CĀlida, ae, f. (sc. aqua), warm water: B) Caldum or CĀlidum, i, n., warm drink, a mixture of wine and hot water. 2) Trop., fiery, hot, passionate, violent, equus, homo; c. redemptor, eager; c. consilium, a resolution made under excitement, hence = inconsiderate, rash. Hence (ante-cl.) = prompt, procured with dispatch, pecunia, mendacium, a newly coined lie.

CĀLIENDRUM, i, n. (Rar., poet.) A kind of head-dress of the Roman women.

CĀLIGA, ae, f. 1) A leather shoe or half-boot worn by soldiers, a soldier's boot. 2) Trop., military service: c. Marius dimisit, is discharged from military service.

CĀLIGĀTUS, a, um, adj. [caliga]. (Lat.) Wearing soldiers' boots, booted; hence, subst. = a common soldier.

CĀLIGINŌSUS, a, um, adj. w. sup. [caligo]. Covered with mist and vapour; hence = dark, gloomy, obscure, coelum, tenebrae, nox.

CĀLIGO, inis, f. 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) A mist, vapour, fog: humida c. exhalatur a terra. 2) Darkness, obscurity, produced by a mist or fog (stronger than 'tenebrae'): c. et tenebrae. Hence: A) offundere caliginem oculis

alicujus, to make one dizzy: B) trop. — a) inducere c. alicui, to eclipse any one — b) of mental darkness = uncertainty, perplexity of mind, &c.: c. mentis; offundere c. animis — e) = calamity, misfortune: c. illorum temporum.

CĀLIGO, —, —, 1. v. intr. & tr. [caligo] 1) Intr.: A) to be veiled in darkness = to be dark, lusus; oculi co., it grows dark before the eyes: B) of persons, to grope about in darkness = not to be able to perceive, to lack clear perception: c. ad videndum quid sit quod vitam beatam efficiat; prov., c. in sole, to grope about in broad daylight = to understand nothing in the midst of the greatest clearness. 2) (Rar.) Tr., to darken, to make dark: fenestras co. (by their height); nubes co.

CĀLIGŪLA, ae, m. [dim. of caliga, 'a small military boot']. A surname of the Emperor *Caligula* (because he had grown up in the camp among soldiers).

CĀLIX, Icis, m. [καλίσ]. 1) A cup, goblet: fecundi co., full. 2) (Ante-cl. & poet.) A dish, pot.

CALLEO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. & tr. [callum]. 1) Intr.: A) (ante-cl. & lat.) to have a hard and thick skin, (from much and hard work, &c.): costas co. plagis: *B) to be dull, insensible, callous: C) (ante-cl. & lat.) to be wise from experience and practice, to be practised or versed in, to be skilled in: omnes homines co. ad quaestum suum; c. in re aliqua. 2) Tr., to know a thing by experience and practice, to understand: c. urbanas res, illam artem; (rar.) c. facere aliquid; c. (I know) quo pacto id fieri soleat.

CALLICRĀTĪDAS, ae, m. [= Καλλικράτης]. A Spartan general, who lost his life in the battle near the Arginusae (406 B. C.).

CALLICŪLA, ae, f. A mountain in Campania, now Cajanello.

CALLIDE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [callidus]. 1) Prudently, skilfully, in an intelligent manner; (Com.) c. aliquid intelligere = very well, right well. 2) Shrewdly, craftily.

CALLIDITAS, ātis, f. [callidus]. Skill, prudence. 1) In a good sense, wisdom, intelligence, shrewdness: c. et celeritas ingenii. 2) In a bad sense, cunning, craftiness, subtlety; pl., cc. alicujus, tricks, crafty artifices.

CALLIDUS, a, um, adj. [calleo]. Skilled, wise from experience and practice. 1) In a good sense: A) of persons, prudent, expert, clever, intelligent: c. in re aliqua, ad suum quaestum; (poet. & lat.) c. rei alicujus, in any thing; (poet.) c. condere, in concealing: B) of things, ingenious, ingeniously contrived, artificium, inventum. 2) In a bad sense, crafty, cunning, sly: c. et subdolus; c. et versutus; c. ad fraudem, in disputando; also, of things, c. dolus, cumtatio.

CALLIFÆ, Ærum, *f. pl.* A town in the region of the *Hirpini*, perhaps the present Carife.

CALLIMACHUS, *i. m.* [= Καλλίμαχος]. A distinguished Alexandrian poet (250 B. C.).

CALLIOPE, *es*, and CALLIOPEA, *ae, f.* [= Καλλιόπη, 'having a beautiful voice']. One of the nine Muses, the goddess of (esp. epic) poetry. Hence (poet.) — a) *musæ*, in gen. — b) = *poetry*.

CALLIPHON, *ontis, m.* [= Καλλιφών]. A Greek philosopher, perhaps of the Pythagorean school.

CALLIRHOË (poet. Calirhoe), *es, f.* [= Καλλιρρόη]. Daughter of the river Achelous, and second wife of Alcæmon.

CALLIS, *is, m.* (rar. *f.*) A narrow footpath over mountains and through forests, esp. one made by cattle, a mountain-path (cf. *trames* and *semita*).

CALLISTHÈNES, *is, m.* [= Καλλισθένης]. A Greek philosopher, friend and companion of Alexander the Great, put to death by him for his freedom of speech.

CALLISTO, *ûs, f.* [= Καλλιστώ]. A daughter of the Arcadian king *Lycaon*, mother of Arcas by Jupiter, changed by Juno into a bear, and afterwards placed among the stars as *Ursa Major*.

CALLISTRATUS, *i, m.* [= Καλλιστρατός]. A distinguished Athenian orator (378 B. C.).

CALLOSUS, *a, um, adj.* [callum]. (Poet. & lat.) Hard or thick-skinned, callous, olivæ, ovum, cutis, thick or hard.

CALLUM, *i, n.* 1) Hardened, thick skin on the body: *a. solorum*. Hence: A) (ante-cl. & lat.) = *tough flesh*, *a. aprugnum*, of a wild boar: B) (Plin.) the hard skin or rind of certain fruits: *a. pirorum*: C) the hard crust of the earth, *terrae*. 2) Trop., of the mind, dulness, insensibility: *callum obducere* (inducere, ducere) animo alicujus, to make callous, to dull; but, *a. dolori*, stomacho, to make callous to pain, anger, to make pain to be less felt.

CALO, *avi, âtum, 1. v. tr.* [καλέω]. (Lat.) Prop., to call out, to proclaim (only as tech. t.): A) *a. nonas*, of the pontifex, who, in ancient times, made known on the 'calends' how many days there were until the next 'nonas': B) *comitia calata* (called together by the priest), a peculiar kind of *comitia curiata* (perhaps also of *centuriata*), at which the pontiffes presided, and where sometimes certain priests (*rex sacrorum* and *flamines*) were consecrated, and certain family transactions (esp. the 'detestationes sacrorum' and wills) were ratified.

CALO, *onis, m.* A soldier's servant, a soldier's boy, who attended to the baggage (cf. *lixa*); hence, in gen., a servant.

CALOR, *oris, m.* [caleo]. 1) Heat, warmth, esp. = the warmth of summer (*mediis co.*, in the midst of summer); the heat of a fever; *a. vitalis*, vital warmth. 2) Trop. (poet. & lat.), of the

mind, a passionate excitement, fire, zeal: *a. cogitationis, dicendi*; *trahere c.* = to fall in love, in *pl.* = love, love-affairs.

*CALORIFICUS, *a, um, adj.* [calor-facio]. (Gell.) Quasiing warmth.

CALPE, *es, f.* [= Καλη]. A high mountain on the Straits of Gibraltar, one of the Pillars of Hercules (cf. *Abyla*).

CALPURNIA, *ae, f.* } The name of a Roman gens, of which the family of the *Pisones* was the most important.

1) C. P. Frugi, a son-in-law and faithful friend of Cicero, who died when still a youth. 2) Lucius C. P. *Caesôninus*, the father-in-law of Caesar, consul 58 B. C., and an opponent of Cicero. 3) Cneius C. P., who, under Tiberius, succeeded Germanicus in Asia, and probably poisoned him. 4) L. C. Bestia, consul, and commander of an army against Jugurtha (111 B. C.), by whom he was bribed. 5) Marcus C. Bibulus, an opponent and colleague of Caesar, in almost all public offices.

CALTHA, *ae, f.* (Poet. & lat.) A yellowish, strong-smelling flower, probably the marigold.

*CALTHULA, *ae, f.* [caltha]. A woman's garment of a yellow colour.

CALUMNIA, *ae, f.* [calvor]. 1) Tech. t., in the lang. of law, chicanery, a perversion of law = A) chicanery, by means of a false accusation of one who is innocent, *intrigues*: *a. et malitiosa juris interpretatio*; *jurare calumniam*, to swear that one does not make a malicious accusation: B) An accusation concerning such an intrigue: *effugere c.*; *afferre a. ad pontifices*; *ferre c.* = to be declared a false accuser. 2) In gen.: A) intrigue, artifice, chicanery: *calumniâ dicendi tempus eximere*, to keep on speaking purposely until the time (of the senate's session) is up: B) a false and groundless pretext: *a. religionis*, derived from religious scrupulosity: C) sophistry, *sophistical interpretation, reasoning*, &c.: *a. Arceasilæ*; *adhibere c.*: D) trop., *a. timoris*, an unfair accusation of one's self caused by the exaggerations of fear; thus likewise *inimica contra se c.*, an exaggerated severity in judging one's self (see *Calumniator* 2, and *Calumnior* 2, a).

CALUMNIATOR, *oris, m.* [calumnior]. 1) Tech. t., one who brings a false and malicious accusation against another, a pettifogger, a perverter of law: *a. sequitur scriptum* (sticks to the latter), *bonus iudex voluntatem scriptoris defendit*. 2) (Lat.) C. sui, one who is too severe in judging of his own work.

CALUMNIOR, *âtus, 1. v. dep. intr. & tr.* 1) Intr., to contrive intrigues, to bring a false and malicious accusation against one: *aperte ludificari et c.*; *calumniari ipse*, I contrived an unfair and unmerited accusation against myself (i. e., deliberated what others might unjustly say against me). 2) Tr.: A) *a. aliquem*, to accuse

one maliciously and unjustly: B) in gen., to attack, to censure in a sophistical manner, aliquem, festinationem alicujus: C) (lat.) c. se, to criticize one's own work too severely and anxiously.

CALVA, ae, f. [calvus]. The (bald) skull.

CALVĒNA, ae, m. [calvus]. A fictitious name for the bald-headed C. Matius, a friend of Cæsar.

CALVĪSIUS, ii, m. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. C. Calv. Sabinus, a general under Cæsar (48 B. C.), afterwards prætor in Africa.

CALVĪTIES, ei, f. [calvus]. (Lat.) Baldness.

CALVĪTIUM, ii, n. [calvus]. A bald place on the head, (partial) baldness.

CALVOR, —, 8. v. dep. intr. 1) (XII tabb.) To use subterfuges (of one who is summoned to court). 2) (Ante-cl.) To deceive by not appearing, aliquem.

CALVUS, a, um, adj. Bald.

CALX (I.), cis, f. (rar. m.). 1) (Ante-cl.) A small stone, counter, used in gaming = calculus. 2) Limestone, lime; (lat.) c. viva, unslaked, macerata or exstincta, slaked; coquere c., to burn. 3) Since, in ancient times, the goal of a race-course was marked out with lime (later with chalk), trop., the goal, end of a race-course: ad c. pervenire; ad carceres a c. revocari, to return from the end to the beginning.

CALX (II.), cis, f. (rar. m.) [λᾱξ]. The heel, of man as well as of animals: remittere c. or calcibus (aliquem) petere, to kick. Prov. — a) pugnis et calcibus, with one's hands and feet — b) (colloq.) adversus stimulum calces (sc. jacitare), to kick against the pricks, to make an evil worse by useless resistance.

CALYCADNUS, i, m. [= Καλύκαδνος]. A promontory and river in Cilicia.

CALYDON, ōnis, f. [= Καλυδών]. A town in Ætolia, on the river Evenus, near the present Kurtaga. It is famous for the Calydonian chase (v. Meleager).

CALYDŌNIS, idis, f. adj. Calydonian; subet., a Calydonian woman; in partic. = Dejanira, the daughter of King Æneus of Calydonia.

CALYDŌNIUS, a, um, adj. Calydonian; C. heros = Meleager, amnis = Achelous, regna, the kingdom of Diomedes in Lower Italy.

CALYMNE, es, f. [= Κάλυμνος]. An island in the Ægean Sea, not far from Rhodes.

CALYPSO, ūs, and (rar.) -ōnis, f. [= Καλύψω]. A nymph living on the island Ogygia, daughter of Atlas, who hospitably received Ulysses, and detained him on her island for seven years.

CAMĀRĪNA, ae, f. [= Καμαρίνα]. A town on the south-west coast of Sicily, now Camarana.

CAMBŪNII MONTES. Boundary-mountains between Thessaly and Macedonia.

CAMBŪSES, is, m. [= Καμβύσης]. 1) The

father of the elder Cyrus, and husband of Mandane. 2) The son and successor of Cyrus.

CAMELLA, ae, f. (Poet. & lat.) A kind of drinking-cup.

CAMELOPARDĀLIS, is, f. [= καμηλοπάρδαλις]. A camelopard, giraffe.

CAMELUS, i, m. [= κάμλος]. A camel.

CAMĒNA, ae, f. [instead of casmena, carmena, from cano]. 1) A Muse. 2) (Poet.) A poem: prima c.

CAMĒRA, or CAMĀRA, ae, f. [= καμάρα]. 1) An arch, an arched roof or ceiling. 2) (Lat.) A ship with an arched covering, used on the Black Sea.

CAMĒRIA, ae, f. A Sabine town in Latium.

CAMĒRĪNUM, i, n. A town in Umbria, now Camerino.

CAMĒRĪNUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to Cameria; subet., Camerini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Cameria; Camerinus, i, m., a surname of the illustrious gens Sulpicia; hence poet. for people of distinction and rank.

CAMERS, tis, adj. Of Camerinum, Camertian; subet., Camertes, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Camerinum.

CAMERTINUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to Camerinum.

CAMILLUS, i, m. A noble youth employed in religious services, esp. by the Flamen Dialis.

CAMILLUS, i, m. A family name in the gens Furia; esp. Fur. Cam., who conquered the Veii, and delivered Rome from the Gauls.

CAMINUS, i, m. [= κάμινος]. A furnace: 1) A smelting-furnace, a forge. 2) A warming-furnace for a room, a fire-place; also, meton., a fire. Prov., oleum addere camino, to pour oil upon a fire, to make an evil greater.

CAMIRUS, i, m. [= Κάμιρος]. A town in Rhodes, founded, according to the legend, by a hero of the same name.

CAMPĀNIA, ae, f. A rich and fruitful district in Middle Italy, south of Latium.

CAMPĀNICUS, a, um, adj. (Ante-cl.) = Campanus.

CAMPĀNUS, a, um, adj. Campanian; morbus C., a wart on the face, endemic in Campania; subet., Campani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Campania.

CAMPAS, ātis, adj. (Ante-cl.) Campanian.

CAMPA, ae, f. [κάμπη]. (Ante-cl. & lat.)

CAMPE, es, } A caterpillar (pure Latin, eruca); hence, appellat., campos dicere, to seek evasions.

CAMPESTER, stris, stre, adj. [campus]. 1) Of or pertaining to a level, open plain, urbs, locus (flat); iter c., through the plain; Scythae cc., who dwell on the plains; hostis c., fighting on the plain; n. pl., Campestria, ium (lat.), flat land or country. 2) In partic., of or pertaining to the field of Mars (campus Martius),

hence: A) = *pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius*: certamen c., gratia c., quæstus c., money, which the people received from the candidates for office: B) *pertaining to the athletic exercises in the Campus Martius* (proelia, exercitationes cc.). Hence, *Campestre*, is, n. (so. velamentum), a leather apron or girdle, worn about the loins by combatants.

CAMPUS, i, m. 1) *An even, open plain, a flat or level field* (as distinguished from woods and hills—cf. *ager* and *planities*); (poet.) every plain or level surface, as *the surface of the sea* (caerulei cc.), *the surface of a hill*, &c. 2) *In partic. = the field of Mars* (campus Martius), a plain along the Tiber, originally belonging to the Tarquins, but after their expulsion made the property of the state, and consecrated to Mars. The 'comitia centuriata' were held there; the name 'campus M.' often = *the comitia*. It was also used for games and military exercises (which were freq. designated by the term 'campus M.'). Hence, 3) *trop. = a space, a field for any kind of action*: ex hoc c. aequitatis; c. honoris et gloriæ; hic tantus c., *this so wide a field*.

CAMULÓDUNUM, i, n. *A Roman town in Britain, probably the modern Colchester*.

CAMCURUS, a, um, adj. (Poet., very rar.) Bent inward, curved, cornu.

CANACE, æ, f. [= *Kadyx*]. 1) *The daughter of Æolus, who was guilty of incest*. 2) *The name of a dog*.

CANÁLIS, ia, m., rar. (ante-cl. & lat.) f. *A pipe, gutter, channel; in partic., a water-pipe, conduit, canal*.

CANCELLI, ōrum, m. pl. *A grating, bars or railings, fori, theatri; trop. = boundaries, limits, in gen.*

CANCER, cri (ante-cl. -ceris), m. 1) *A crab; freq. (poet.) = the Crab, the sign of the zodiac, where the sun is at the time of the summer solstice, and hence — a) = heat — b) = the south*. 2) *The cancer (as a disease)*.

CANDÁVIA, æ, f. *A mountainous region in Illyria*.

CANDÉ-FÁCIO, fœci, factum, 3. v. tr. [candeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) *To make brilliantly white, argentum*. 2) *To make glowing, to cause to glow*.

CANDELA, æ, f. [candeo]. 1) (Lat.) *A light made of wax or tallow, a wax or tallow candle* (in later times less used than lamps). *2) (Doubtful.) *A cord covered with wax*.

CANDELABRUM, i, n. [candela]. *A candlestick, usually = a chandelier*.

CANDEO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *To be shining white, to glisten, ebur, humeri*. 2) *To glow, to be at a glowing heat, ferrum*.

CANDESCO, dui, —, 3. v. intr. [candeo]. (Poet.) 1) *To become glitteringly white, to*

become bright, ær. 2) *To begin to glow, to come to a glowing heat, ferrum*.

CANDIDĀTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. [candidatus] *Of or pertaining to a candidate for office*.

CANDIDĀTUS, a, um, adj. [candidus]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Clothed in white*. 2) *Subst.. Candidatus, i, m., a suitor for a place of honour, a solicitor of office, a candidate* (because such a person wore a shining white toga): c. consularius, aedilicius, and (lat.) c. consulatus, aedilitatis, *a candidate for the office of consul, for the aedileship*; co. principis, *the quaestors appointed by the emperor, whose duty it was to read his rescripts*. Hence (lat.), *trop., one who strives for a thing, lays claim to a thing*: c. eloquentiæ Atticæ; c. immortalitatis.

CANDĪDE, adv. [candidus]. 1) *In white*. 2) *Trop., uprightly*.

CANDĪDŪLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of candidus]. *Shining white, dentes*.

CANDĪDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [candeo]. 1) *Shining white, as white as snow* (cf. albus), stella, nix, humeri, barba, populus (poplar), toga. Hence, 2): A) (poet.) = *beautiful, charming*, Dido, Bacchus: B) (poet.) Favonius c., *giving a bright and clear atmosphere*: C) = *candidatus, turba c., clothed in white*. 3) *Trop., of everything pure and spotless*: A) of the voice, pure, clear: B) of discourse, clear, artless, unaffected: purum et quasi quoddam c. dicendi genus; also (lat.), orator c.: C) (mostly poet.) of disposition and character, pure, sincere, upright, honest, impartial, &c., ingenium, judex: D) of the circumstances of life, joyful, happy, convivium, pax.

CANDOR, ōris, m. [candeo]. 1) *A shining, dazzling white colour, whiteness, brightness, brilliancy*: c. solis, coeli, nivis; hence = *beauty*, in gen., corporis, equi. 2) *Trop.*: A) of discourse, brilliancy, splendour: fucatus c. et rubor; also = *simplificity, naturalness*: B) (poet. & lat.) of character, honesty, uprightness, candour: c. animi; veritas et c.

CĀNEO, —, —, 2. v. intr. [canus]. (Poet. & lat.) *To be gray or whitish-gray, cinis, senectus c.*

CĀNĒPHŌROS, i, f. [κανέφος]. *A basket-carrier; used in partic. in pl., of paintings and statues of Athenian maidens, carrying on their heads baskets of utensils and vessels used at sacrifices*.

CĀNESCO, —, —, 3. v. intr. [inch. of caneo]. (Poet. & lat.) *To become gray or hoary, hence, to become old; trop., oratio c.*

CANGI, ōrum, m. pl. *A small tribe in Britain, in the present Caernarvon, Denby, and Flintshire*.

CĀNĪCŪLA, æ, f. [dim. of canis]. 1) *A small dog or bitch*. 2) *A sea-dog*. 3) *The dog-star*. 4) *An unlucky throw of dice, the dog-throw*

CANIDIA, ae, f. *A sorceress*, satirized by Horace.

CANIDIUS, ii, m. *The name of a Roman gens*: Publius C. Crassus, served under Lepidus, but, after the battle of Actium, was put to death by Octavius as an adherent of Antony.

CANINEFAS, ātis, adj. *Of or pertaining to the Caninefates*.

CANINEFATES, um, m. pl. *A people dwelling in the time of Tacitus on the Batavian peninsula; also sing., Caninefas, ātis*.

CANINIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Caninius]. *Of or belonging to Caninius; tempus, the time when Caninius, the tribune, proposed the restoration of Ptolemy*.

CANINIUS, ii, m. *The name of a Roman gens*; e. g., Caius C. Rebilus, legate of Cæsar in Gaul, and consul for a few hours only, having been elected on the 31st of December.

CĀNINUS, a, um, adj. [canis]. 1) *Of or pertaining to a dog, canine*: c. scaeva, a good omen taken from the barking of a dog. 2) *Trop., c. prandium (ante-cl.), in which no wine is drunk, mean*; c. litera, the letter R, because of its snarling sound; c. facundia, abusive.

CĀNIS, is, comm. 1) *A dog*: cave canem, 'beware of the dog!' an inscription over a door, near which a dog was placed; prov., cane pejus et angue vitare aliquid = *to shun sedulously*. Hence, trop. — a) as a term of reproach, dog! — b) as an expression of contempt = *a hanger-on, a parasite*: canibus suis multa opus esse dixit. 2) *C. major et minor, a constellation, the Dog*; according to fable, canis minor = *the dog of Erigone*. 3) *The sea-dog*; (poet.) mythically of the dogs of Scylla. 4) *The worst throw at dice, dog's throw* (v. tesserae and talus).

CĀNISTRUM, i, n. (but nearly always in pl.). *A basket woven from reeds, used especially at sacrifices*.

CĀNITIES, ei, f. (only the nom., acc. & abl. occur). 1) *Gray colour, grayness, esp. of the hair*. 2) (Poet.): *A gray hair, canitiem pulverere foedere*: B) = *old age*. [Fr. canus.]

CANNA, ae, f. [= κάνα]. (Poet. & lat.) *A small and slender reed (cf. calamus, arundo)*. Hence: A) *a reed flute*: B) *a small vessel, a gondola*.

CANNĀBINUS, a, um, adj. [cannabis]. *Of hemp, hempen*.

CANNĀBIS, is, f. [= κάναβις]. *Hemp*.

CANNAE, ārum, f. pl. *A town in Apulia, famous for the victory gained there by Hannibal over the Romans, 216 B. C.*

CANNENSIS, e, adj. *Of or pertaining to Cannae*.

CANNINĒFATES, tum — v. Caninefates.

CĀNO, cōāni, cantum, 3. v. intr. & tr. In gen., *to utter melodious and harmonious sounds, viz.*: I. *Intr.*, 1) with the voice: A) of men, to

sing: c. voce; festum celebrare canendo; c. de re aliqua; of an orator = *to speak in a sing-song tone*: B) of animals, volucres, aves cc., sing; corvus c., screams; gallus c., crows; ranae cc., croak. 2) With an instrument: A) of the person who produces the tones, to play: c. fidibus, tibiā, on the lute, flute: B) of the instrument itself, to sound, to resound: tibia modulate c.; hence (rar.) symphoniā c., is played, resounds, and signum (classicum) c., the signal is given (v. II. 4). — II. Tr., 1) with cognate objects, carmen, versus, verba, to sing, to play; sometimes also = *to compose*. 2) With general objects, to sing, to treat of or celebrate in a song or poem: ipse praecepta canam, haec canebam; c. Dianam, laudem alicujus. 3) Since oracles were delivered in verse, to announce, to foretell, to prophesy: vates c. aliquid fore; dii haec cc. 4) Tech. t. in military lang.: A) c. bellicum, classicum or signum, signal, also abs. c. only, to blow on the horn or trumpet = *to give the signal for battle*: B) c. receptui, to sound (i. e., to give the signal for) a retreat; also without a definite subject, receptui canit, the signal to retreat is given; thus also (poet.), canit receptus jussos.

CĀNŌN, ōnis, m. [= κανών]. (Lat.) 1) *A ruler (for marking or measuring); a rule, canon*. 2) *A yearly tribute*.

CĀNŌPUS, i, m. [Κάνωπος]. *A town in Lower Egypt, founded, according to the legend, by the Spartans in honour of the pilot of Menelaus, who died there — near the present Abukir; meton. = Egypt*.

CĀNŌPEUS, } a, um, adj. *Of or belonging*
CĀNŌPICUS, } to Canopus; subst., Cānōpī-
tae, ārum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Canopus.

CĀNOR, ōris, m. [cano]. (Poet. & lat.) *A song, tone, sound, melody, cygni, lyrae*.

CĀNŌRUS, a, um, adj. [canor]. 1) *Euphonious, clear-sounding, melodious, harmonious, vox Sirenium*; on the contrary, of an orator (opp. to vox languens), as a fault, a singing tone. 2) *Producing melodious tones, chorus*; turba c., trumpeters; orator c., whose delivery has a rhythmic and euphonious cadence; (poet.) Triton c., the blowing; aves cc., the singing; fides c., loud-resounding; aes c. (= tuba), sounding.

CANTĀBER, bri, m. *A Cantabrian, an inhabitant of Cantabria*.

CANTABRIA, ae, f. *A province in Northern Spain, in the region of the present Biscaya*.

CANTABRICUS, a, um, adj. *Cantabrian*.

CANTĀMEN, inis, n. [canto]. (Poet.) *A magic sentence, spell, charm*.

CANTĀTIO, ōnis, f. [canto]. (Poet. & lat., doubtf. read. in Pl.) = *Cantio*.

CANTĀTOR, ōris, m. [canto]. (Poet. & lat.) *A singer, musician*.

CANTĒRINUS, a, um, adj. [canterius]. (Antep-

cl. & lat.) *Of or pertaining to a gelding or horse, horse.*

CANTĒRIUS, *ii, m.* A gelding. Hence: A) prov., *minime, sis, canterium in fossam* (sc. deice) = *don't do such a foolish thing*: B) trop. = *a decrepit man.*

CANTHĀRIS, *idīs, f.* [= *καθαρίς*]. The Spanish fly.

CANTHĀRUS, *i, m.* [= *καθαρος*]. (Poet.) A large drinking-vessel with wide belly and handles, from which the wine was poured into the goblets; a pot, tankard.

CANTHUS, *i, m.* [= *κάθος*]. (Lat.) A iron wheel-band, tire; hence, *meton.* = a wheel.

CANTĪCUM, *i, n.* [cano]. 1) (A kind of interlude in the Roman comedy) A monody, solo or monologue, which was delivered in a singing tone, and accompanied with flute-playing. The actor stood by the side of the singer (cantor), whose song he accompanied with appropriate dancing and gesticulation. Hence, 2) a song, in gen.: *rhetorum epilogos pæne c.*, = a singing tone or style of elocution.

CANTĪLENA, *ae, f.* [canto]. 1) An expression of contempt, an old and trite song, an old story; prov., *cantilenam eandem canis*, ever the old tune. 2) (Lat.) A song, in gen.

CANTIO, *ōnis, f.* [cano]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) A song. 2) A charm, spell, magic sentence.

CANTITO, *āvi, ātum, i. v. tr.* [freq. of canto]. To sing often or repeatedly: c. *carmen*; c. *cum aliquo*.

CANTIUM, *ii, n.* A country and promontory in South-east Britain, now Kent and Ramsgate.

*CANTIUNCŪLA, *ae, f.* [dim. of cantio]. An alluring song.

CANTO, *āvi, ātum, i. v. intr. & tr.* [intens. of cano]. (In gen. = Cano.) I. Intr.: 1) A) of men, to sing: c. *ad chordarum usum*; hence, of a singing tone, in an orator, *si lēgis, cantas*: B) of animals (rar.): *galli c.*, crow; *aves c.*, sing. 2) To play, *tibiā, on the flute*. 3) (Poet.) To resound, *tibiā c.* 4) Tech. t., to repeat magic formulas, to utter spells, *incipi c.* — II. Tr., 1) to sing: c. *carmen*. 2) To sing, to celebrate in a song or poem, to glorify: c. *Caesarem, proelia*; c. *convivia*. Hence, esp. (lat.) of an actor who plays a part, to rehearse, to play: c. *Nioben, tragoedias*. 3) (Com.) To foretell, to announce, to prophecy, *vera*; hence to inculcate, to advise: *haec dies noctesque tibi canto, ut caveas, etc.* 4) Tech. t.: A) to bewitch, to constrain by spells or charms, *herbas, lunam*: B) to call forth or up by charms, *umbra*.

CANTOR, *ōris, m.* [cano]. 1) One who plays or sings, a singer, musician; esp. of a singer in a play (v. Canticum); also = one who sings in a choir, a chorister. 2) Trop.: A) one who rehearses a thing in a thoughtless and sing-song manner: B) one who repeats in an irrational and

slavish manner what another has said, an extoller c. *Euphronis*.

CANTRIX, *iois, f.* [cano]. (Ante-cl.) A female musician or singer.

CANTUS, *ūs, m.* [cano]. 1) Singing, music, melody, song: c. *avium, symphoniae, tibiae*; c. *vocum et nervorum, vocal and instrumental music*; c. *galli, the crowing of a cock*. 2) (Poet.) A) an incantation: *cantus e curru lunam deducit*: B) prophecy, divination.

CĀNŪLEIA, *ae, f.* } The name of a Roman
CĀNŪLEIUS, *i, m.* } gens; thus, 1) C. Canuleius, a tribune of the people (445 B. C.), and author of the law according to which marriage between patricians and plebeians was allowed. 2) L. Canuleius, a legate of Caesar.

CĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* Gray, grayish, lupus, nix, *aristae*; freq. of gray hair, c. *capilli*; hence, *subst.*, Cāni, *ōrum, m. pl.*, gray hair, even with an *adj.*, c. *falsi, rari*; (poet.) c. *senectus, gray-haired*; c. *amator, old*.

CĀNŪSINĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* [Canusium]. (Lat.) Wearing a garment of Canusian wool.

CĀNŪSINUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or pertaining to Canusium; *subst.* — a) Canusinus, *i, m.*, an inhabitant of Canusium — b) Cantusina, *ae, f.* (sc. vestis), a garment of Canusian wool.

CĀNŪSIUM, *ii, n.* A town in Apulia, celebrated for its wool — now Canosa.

CĀPĀCITAS, *ātis, f.* [capax]. Capaciousness, capacity, uteri; *si c. quaedam in animo est*.

CĀPĀNEUS, *ei, m.* [= *Καπανεός*]. One of the the seven princes who besieged Thebes, the husband of Evadne (q. v.); he was struck with lightning by Jupiter.

CĀPAX, *ēdis, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [capio]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) Containing much, capacious, spacious, domus, urna, pharetra; with a *genit.*, circus c. *populi*; homo c. *cibi vinique, who can hold or take in much*. 2) Trop., susceptible or capable of, fit or suitable for: *animus c. ad praeccepta*; freq. with a *genit.*, animal c. *mentis altioris, capable of receiving higher mental faculties*, i. e., man; c. *imperii, fit to reign*; *aures c., capable of receiving much and easily*.

CĀPEDO, *inis, f.* [capis]. A sacrificial cup.

CĀPEDUNCŪLA, *ae, f.* [dim. of capedo]. A small sacrificial cup.

CĀPELLA, *ae, f.* [dim. of capra]. A young she-goat.

CĀPENĀ, *ae, f.* A town of Etruria.

CĀPENAS, *ātis, adj.* Of or belonging to Capena; *subst.*, Cāpēnātes, *ium, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Capena.

CĀPENUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to Capena; C. porta, a gate of Rome.

CĀPER, *pri, m.* 1) A he-goat. 2) (Poet.) *meton.*, the disagreeable smell arising from the armpits.

CÁPĒRO, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.)
1) *Tr.*, to wrinkle, to draw together in wrinkles, frontem. 2) *Intr.*, to be wrinkled, frons c.

CÁPĒSSO, sivi, sĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To seize, to catch at eagerly, cibum (of animals), arma. 2) Of a course of action, to seize or lay hold of eagerly, to undertake, to take upon one's self, to engage in: c. fugam, to take to flight; c. bellum, partem pugnae, imperium, magistratus; c. rempublicam, to occupy one's self with affairs of state (cf. accedo ad remp.); c. inimicitias, to commence, to make; c. meliora, curas imperii; c. provinciam, to undertake the administration of the provinces; (lat.) sensus naturae, to understand. 3) To strive for or after a place, to endeavour to reach, to hasten to: c. locum; animus c. superiores; c. Italiam. 4) (A) (Com.) c. se in (ad) locum aliquem, to betake one's self to a place; trop., ad vitam aliquam, to adopt a certain mode of life: B) (poet.) = to attain, to, to overtake, aliquem.

CÁPĒREUS, ei, m. [= Καπερός]. A rocky promontory on the southern coast of Euboea, now Capo del Oro (cf. Nauplius and Palamedes).

CÁPĪLLAMENTUM, i, n. [capillus]. (Lat.) The hair; esp. = false hair, a wig, peruke.

CÁPĪLLĀTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [capillus]. Hairy, having a head of hair: bene c.

CÁPĪLLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [capillus]. (Lat.) To be hairy.

CÁPĪLLUS, i, m. 1) The hair of the head (cf. crinis and coma, caesaries), both in *sing. collect.* (c. compositus, delibutus) and in *pl.* in the same signification; in the latter case, 'capillus' denotes a single hair of the head. 2) Both in *sing. collect.* and in *pl.* — a) the hair of the beard: adurere c., the beard — b) (poet. & lat.) the hair of animals.

CÁPĪO, cāpi, captum, 8. *v. tr.* 1) To take, to lay hold of, to seize (mostly with the accessory idea of taking possession of and obtaining some power over the object): c. arma, aliquid manu or in manum; c. cibum. Hence, of abstract objects, c. exemplum de aliquo, c. consilium, to make a resolution, occasionem, to embrace; c. prospectum, to enjoy, to look out from a high place.

2) With the accessory idea of design, to take for some purpose, to choose, to elect: c. aliquem iudicem, locum castris, for a camp; (poet.) aves co. terras, choose their places on the ground. In partic., tech. t., of the election to a priestly office: c. aliquam (virginem) vestalem, aliquem flaminem, etc.; so also, c. tabernaculum, templum (q. v.).

3) With the accessory idea of force or violence: A) of living beings, to seize, to catch, to take captive; of animals, to capture; of inanimate things = to take, to capture: c. aliquem (in Pl. also trop. = to convince), legiones;

c. pisces, avem; c. urbem, classem; c. oppidum de or ex hostibus, to take a town from the enemy; hence = to occupy (so that an enemy cannot enter the place), locum: B) trop. — a) pass., capi: a) of the body, to be hindered from the free use of a limb, to be lamed or disabled in a limb: omnibus membris captus; altero oculo capitur, he becomes blind in one eye; β) of the mind, in the comb. mente captus, impaired in understanding = deranged, and (rar.) viri velut mente capta, as if crazed, mad — b) of feeling and will, to captivate, to enchain, to gain, in a bad sense = to lude, to mislead, to ensnare, &c.: pictura nos e.; is humanitate sua me c.; most freq. in pass., capi dulcedine vocis, voluptate, amore — c) of condition and state = to master or overcome some one, to attack one: libido, metus, etc., c., aliquem, takes possession of, seizes him; satiatus eum c., he is satiated (with something); oblivio rei alicujus me c., I forget (or I am confused); capio desiderium ex aliquo, I feel the absence of some one; c. satietatem ejus, I am tired of him; c. laetitiam ex illa re, I rejoice therein; (rar.) = to surprise, to come suddenly upon one: periculum me c.

4) Of things in space, to take into itself, to include, to contain: domus eos non c.; Italia amentium ejus non c., is not large enough for. Hence, trop.: A) of the understanding, to take in, to comprehend, to understand: mens eorum hoc non c.: B) = to be fit for, to be capable of any thing: angustiae pectoris tui non cc. tantam personam, thy little mind is not capable of comprehending so exalted a character, has not grown up to the measure of it.

5) Esp. of ships, to reach, to arrive at a place: c. insulam, portum; rarely = capesso, to hasten anywhere, to strive to reach: c. montes proximos fugā.

6) Of a course of action, to undertake, to take upon one's self, to enter upon, &c., rempublicam, honores (= capesso).

7) To get, to receive, to obtain, consulatam, nomen ex re aliqua; c. detrimentum, to suffer; c. fructum rei alicujus or ex re aliqua, to reap; freq. of the revenues and profits of something: ex his praediis centena sestertia c., has a yearly income of 100 a.; testamentum alicui c. = to inherit; so likewise c. aliquid ex hereditate.

CÁPIS, Idia, f. (Rar.) A bowl with one handle, used esp. in sacrifices.

CÁPĪSTRO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [capistrum]. To tie or fasten with a halter, bovem.

CÁPĪSTRUM, i, n. A halter.

CÁPĪTĀL, ālis, n. [caput]. Tech. t., a crime which is punished by the taking away of natural or civil life (v. Caput 2, A, b), a capital crime (a. most always with the verb 'esse'): praesidio decedere apud Romanos c. est.

CÁPĪTĀLIS, e, adj. w. comp. [caput]. 1) Re-

lating to life, whereby natural or civil life may be lost (v. Caput 2, A, b), capital: A) (ante-cl. & lat.) periculum c., *peril of life*; morbus c., *dangerous, mortal disease*: B) tech. t., res (rar. fraus, etc.) c. = capital: vindices rerum capitalium; so likewise poena, suplicium c. = *capital punishment*, in gen.; hence, subst., Căpităle, is, n. = capital: C) = *very dangerous, menacing life*: inimicus c., *mortal*; oratio c., *pernicious*; odium c., *deadly hatred*. 2) (Rar.) Pre-eminent, principal, chief, ingenium, scriptor.

CĀPITINUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to the town Caputium, in Southern Sicily—now Capizzi.

CĀPITO, ōnis, m. [caput]. A big head, a person who has a large head.

CĀPITOLINUS, a, um, adj. [Capitolium]. Of or pertaining to the Capitol, Capitoline: ludi, certamen c., in honour of Jupiter; C. quercūs, a wreath of oak presented to the victor in the Capitoline games; subst., Capitolini, ōrum, m. pl., the directors of the 'ludi Capitolini.' In the sing., Capitolinus, i, a surname of M. Manlius, because he saved the Capitol.

CĀPITOLIUM, ii, n. [caput]. 1) The summit of mons Capitolinus (one of the seven hills of Rome), with the temple of Jupiter and the citadel thereon, the Capitol—now Campidoglio. 2) The citadels of other cities.

CĀPITŪLĀTĪM, adv. [capitulum]. (Rar.) By heads, summarily.

CĀPITŪLUM, i, n. [dim. of caput]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A little head; hence (Com.), as a term of endearment = *man*: lepidissimum c.

CĀPO, ōnis, m. [= *κεφαλή*]. A capon.

CAPPĀDŌCIA, ae, f. [= *Καππαδοκία*]. A province of Asia Minor, between the Taurus and Pontus Euxinus—now Caramania.

CAPPĀDŌCIUS, a, um, adj. [Cappadocia]. Cappadocian.

CAPPĀDŌCUS, a, um, adj. = Cappadocius.

CAPPĀDOX, ōis, m. [= *Καππαδόξ*]. An inhabitant of Cappadocia, a Cappadocian.

CAPPĀRIS, is, f. [= *καπρίσις*]. The caper-bush, the caper.

CAPRA, ae, f. [caper]. 1) A she-goat. 2) Trop.: A) (lat.) a man with bristly hair: B) (poet.) the odorous moisture under the armpits: C) a star: D) Caprae or Capreae palus, the place in Rome where Romulus disappeared.

CAPRĀBIA, ae, f. [capra]. Prop., 'Goat Island.' 1) An island on the southern side of Balearis Major. 2) An island (also Caprasia) near the northernmost point of Corsica.

CAPREA, ae, f. (Poet. & lat.) A wild she-goat, a roe; prov., jungere capreas lupis, to undertake something impossible.

CAPREAE PALUS—v. Capra, 2, D.

CAPREAĒ, ārum, f. pl. A beautiful island on the Campanian coast, where Tiberius spent his seven last years—now Capri.

CAPRĒENSIS, e, adj. [Capreae]. Of or belonging to the island Capreae: C. secessus, the retreat of the Emperor Tiberius on that island.

CAPRĒŪS, i, m. [caper]. 1) A kind of wild goat, the chamois, roebuck. 2) Tech. t. in architecture, props, stays, supporting timbers.

CAPRICORNUS, i, m. [caper-cornu]. (Poet.) Capricorn (the wild goat), one of the constellations of the zodiac.

CAPRI-FICUS, i, f. (Poet. & lat.) 1) The wild fig-tree. 2) The fruit of the wild fig-tree, the wild fig. *3) (Poet.) Any thing strange or foreign, because the gall-insect, which proceeds from this tree, ripens the fruit of the cultivated fig-tree by piercing it.

CAPRIGĒNUS, a, um, adj. [caper-gigno]. (Poet.) Proceeding from a goat, of a goat, pecus; subst., Caprigeni, ōrum, & -ae, ārum m. & f. pl., goats, she-goats.

CAPRĪMULGUS, i, m. [caper - mulgeo]. (Poet. & lat.) A milker of goats = a countryman.

CAPRINĒUS, i, m. An epithet applied to the Emperor Tiberius, in allusion to his lasciviousness and his residence at Capreae.

CAPRINUS, a, um, adj. [caper]. Of or belonging to goats; prov., de lana c. rixari = to contend about trifles.

CAPRI-PES, ēdis, adj. Goat-footed, Satyri.

CAPSA (I.), ae, f. A chest, box, satchel (esp. for the preservation of books and documents).

CAPSA (II.), ae, f. A town of Byzacium in Africa, now Gafsa or Cafa.

CAPSĀRIUS, ii, m. [capsa]. (Lat.) The satchel-carrier, a slave who carried the books and writing-materials of a patrician boy going to school.

CAPSENSES, ium, m. pl., The inhabitants of Capsa.

CAPSŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of capsa]. A small box or chest: homo totus de c. = over-nicely dressed, 'as if just out of a band-box.'

CAPTĀTIO, ōnis, f. [capto]. 1) A reaching after, catching at something, verborum, testamenti, a hunting after legacies. 2) In the language of fencing, a feint.

CAPTĀTOR, ōris, m. [capto]. One who eagerly catches at or strives after a thing: c. aurae popularis; in partic., one who hunts after legacies, a legacy-hunter.

CAPTĪĀNĪ, ōrum, m. pl. A people in Asia Minor.

CAPTIO, ōnis, f. [capie]. Prop., a seizing, a catching, used trop. only. 1) A trick, a fraud, a deception: nihil in re captiois est. 2) Partia., in dialectics, a fallacy, a sophism: inducere se in c.; discutere c. 3) (Pl.) An injury, a disadvantage: res est mihi captioni.

CAPTIOSE, adv. [captiosus]. Captiously, deceptively.

CAPTIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [captio]. 1) Fallacious, deceptive, societas. 2) In dialectics, captious, sophistical, probabilitas, interrogationes; *subst.*, Captiosa, ōrum, n. pl., *sophisms*.

CAPTITO, ēvi, —, 1. v. tr. [capto]. (Lat.) To snatch eagerly at, to strive eagerly after.

CAPTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of captio]. A sophism, a fallacy.

CAPTIVITAS, ātis, f. [captivus]. (Lat.) 1) Of living beings, captivity. 2) Of towns and provinces, a taking, a capture, urbium, Africae.

CAPTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [capio]. 1) Of living beings: A) of persons, caught, captured, esp., taken captive in war; hence, freq. *subst.* = a captive; (poet.) cc. corpora = the booty in men and animals, the captives; (poet.) = pertaining to a captive: c. eror, the blood of the captives; cc. lacerti: B) (poet. & lat.) of animals = captured, slain: cc. pisces. 2) Of inanimate things, captured, plundered, taken as booty, naves, agri; trop., mens c. capitulata.

CAPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [capio]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To seize eagerly upon any thing, to catch or snatch at, to strive to get possession of: Tantalus c. aquam; c. aurum naribus; and hence, trop., c. aurum libertatis, to watch eagerly every circumstance on which a hope of liberty might be founded; c. sonitum aure, to strive to catch = to listen to with earliness: c. sermonem = to eavesdrop, to overhear. 2) Trop.: A) to strive earnestly after a thing, to seek, to endeavour to obtain: c. misericordiam, brevitem; c. occasionem, to endeavour to find; c. sermonem (poet.), to introduce, to strive to begin; (poet. & lat.) c. laedere aliquem, to try to injure; variis omnibus c. an, etc., to try to ascertain whether, &c.: B) to try to catch or take, to seek to gain, allure or entrap some person or thing: c. aliquem, hostem insidiis, gentem Boeotorum; also abs., duo reges cc. inter se, try to deceive one another; so likewise (Pl.), c. cum aliquo, to try to entrap one with artful and cunning talk. Hence — a) (Pl.), c. aliquem impudicitiae = to try to convict of — b) in particular, freq. = to hunt after legacies: c. testamenta senum, aliquem.

CAPTŪRA, ae, f. [capio]. (Lat.) 1) A catching of animals. 2) Concr., that which is caught = a capture. 3) Contemptuously, gain, reward.

CAPTUS, ūs, m. [capio]. (Rar., lat.) 1) A seizing, laying hold of, grasping, digitorum, with the fingers. 2) Power of comprehension, understanding, only in the comb. 'ut est c.': Geta non malus, ut est captus servorum, as much as (non malus) can be the case in a slave; Graeci prudentes satis, ut est c. hominum, as much as this quality (prudentia) can be at all attributed to men.

CĀPUA, ae, f. [Kēpū]. The capital of Campania, celebrated for its riches and luxury.

Its ruins are found near the present S. Maria delle Grazie.

CĀPŪLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [capulus]. (Ante-cl.) Pertaining to a coffin: homo c., at death's door.

CĀPULO, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) To pour off. 2) To catch (animals).

CĀPŪLUS, i, m. [capio]. 1) (Ante-cl.) A coffin: capuli decus = homo capularis. 2) A hilt, handle, esp. of a sword.

CĀPUT, pītis, n. 1) The head of men and animals: c. aperire, to uncover, take off the hat, operire, to cover, put on the hat; capita conferre, to put heads together = to confer secretly; esse supra c. (of a threatening danger); per c. pedesque, over head and heels; prov., nec c. nec pedes, neither head nor tail, neither beginning nor end; trop. (poet.) = intellect. Hence: A) of things, the head = the point, top, summit, upper part, extremity: c. tigni, papaveris, jecoris (in the lang. of augury): B) (the part instead of the whole) = man, person, animal: c. innoxium, ridiculous; cc. vilissima, ignota; c. hoc = I; c. tuum = thou; trecenos numos in capita conferre, to each. 2) Trop.: A) = life — a) physical life: capitis periculum adire, to risk one's life; capitis aliquem accusare, to accuse one of a capital crime; thus also damnare, absolvere, etc.; tergo ac capite puniri — b) = civil life, the sum of all rights of an individual as to freedom, citizenship and family: capitis iudicium; capitis deminutio, the loss or limitation of civil and other rights (such a 'cap. deminutio' was 'maxima' if all three kinds of rights were lost, 'minima' if certain personal rights only): mulier illa capite se deminuit, has lost (by her marriage) the rights of the family to which she formerly belonged: B) = that which is the most important, pre-eminent in any thing — a) of persons, the chief person, head, leader, &c.: qui capita rerum erant; c. nominis Latini; c. rei alicujus faciendae; capita conjurationis virgis caesi sunt — b) of things, the chief matter, main point, chief part: c. patrimonii; jus nigrum erat coenae c.; c. est nosse rempublicam; thus likewise c. oratoris est, etc., main duty; c. literarum, chief contents — c) of places = the capital, chief point: Thebae c. totius Graeciae; Praeneste c. belli, the main seat — d) of writings, the chief division, chapter: a primo c. legis usque ad extremum — e) of money, the capital, the principal sum (is opp. to 'the interest'): de c. deducere quod usuris pernumeratum est.

CĀPYS, ūos, m. [= Kēpυς]. 1) A son of Asaracus, and the father of Anchises. 2) A companion of Aeneas. 3) The eighth king of Alba.

CAR, āris, m. An inhabitant of Caria, a Carian; pl., Cares, um, the Carians.

CĀRACALLA, ae, and **CARACALLIS**, is, f. [a Gallic word]. 1) A Gallic mantle. Hence, 2) a surname of a Roman emperor (Antoninus C.).

CĀRĀLES, um, m. pl. *A promontory near the town Caralis.*

CĀRĀLIS, is, f. *The capital of Sardinia, now Cagliari.*

CĀRĀLITĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or pertaining to Caralis; subst., CĀRĀLITĀNĭ, ōrum, m. pl. the inhabitants of Caralis.*

CĀRĀLITIS, is, f. *A lake in Pisidia.*

CARBĀSEUS, or **Carbasinus**, and (poet.) **Carbasus**, a, um, adj. [**carbasus**]. *Made of fine Spanish linen.*

CARBĀSUS, i, f. [**καρπασος**]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Fine Spanish flax.* 2) *Things made of such flax, fine Spanish linen; esp. in the pl., Carbasa, ōrum, n. = a) a garment — b) a sail — c) a curtain, stretched over a theatre.*

***CARBĀTĪNA**, ae, f. [**καρπατινα**]. (Poet.) *A kind of peasant's shoe.*

CARBO, ōnis, m. *A coal (both glowing and dead); trop. — a) prov., to denote any thing unimportant: invenire c. pro thesauro — b) on account of its black colour = any thing unfortunate or unfavourable: notare aliquid carbone = to mark as distressing or bad; carbonēs elogiorum, derisive inscriptions, on doors, &c.*

CARBŌNĀRIUS, ii, m. [**carbo**]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A collier, i. e., one who burns wood into coal.*

CARBUNCŪLUS, i, m. [**dim. of carbo**]. 1) *A small coal.* 2) (Lat.) *A kind of sandstone, red top.* 3) *A precious (reddish) stone.* 4) *A disease of men and plants, an ulcer, boil, carbuncle.* 5) *Trop. (Pl.) = grief, anger.*

CARCER, ĕris, m. 1) *A dungeon, prison; trop.: A) = imprisoned criminals: effudisti carcerem in me: B) as a term of reproach, rascal.* 2) *Plur. (only in poets in the sing.), the fenced off space of a race-course, from which the horses and chariots were let out at the beginning of the race, a barrier, starting-place: exire e cc.; trop. = the beginning, of a course of action or a state: a calce (from the end) revocare ad cc.*

***CARCĒRĀRIUS**, a, um, adj. [**carcer**]. *Pertaining to a prison: quaestus c., which one makes as a jailor.*

CARCHĒDŌNIUS, a, um, adj. [= **καρχηδόνιος**]. (Pl.) *Carhedonian, i. e., Carthaginian (καρχηδόν = Carthago).*

CARCHĒSIUM, ii, n. [= **καρχησιον**]. (Poet.) *A drinking-vessel with handles, which was narrower in the middle than at the ends.*

CARCĪNOMĀ, ātis, n. [= **καρκινωμα**]. (Lat.) = **Cancer** 3, a cancer; also as a term of reproach for a wicked person.

CARDĀCES, cum, m. pl. [= **καρδακες**, from the Persian word *carda* = strong]. *A kind of Persian soldiers.*

CARDIA, ae, f. *A town on the Thracian Chersonesus.*

CARDIĀCUS, a, um, adj. [= **καρδιαιος**].

(Lat.) *Of or belonging to the stomach: c. morbus, a disease of the stomach; subst., Cardiacus, i, m., one who has a disease of the stomach.*

CARDIĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Of Cardia.*

CARDO, inis, m. 1) *A hinge.* 2) *A point around which something turns, a pole: promontorium illud in medio velut c. fuit; c. coeli = the North Pole; quatuor cc. mundi, the four quarters of the world; cardo anni, the summer solstice.* Hence (poet. & lat.) = *that on which a matter turns, the main point, chief matter: c. litium; haud tanto rerum cardine cessabit, in such a decisive moment.*

CARDO, ōnis, f. *A town in Northern Spain.*

CARDUUS, i, m. (Poet. & lat.) *A thistle.*

CĀRE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [**carus**]. *Dearly: carius aestimare, to estimate at a higher price.*

CĀRECTUM, i, n. [**carex**]. (Poet. & lat.) *A place abounding in sedge.*

CĀREO, ui, itum, 2. v. intr. 1) *To be without or not to have something, both of acceptable things = to want, to be devoid of, and of disagreeable ones = to be free from: animus c. sensu; c. loquendi facultate; c. febri, dolore, suspitione, vitio.* Hence = *to abstain from a thing, to keep away or to hold one's self aloof from a place: c. vino; Pompeius c. foro; c. patriā, to be absent from one's native country.* 2) *With the accessory idea of feeling the absence of a thing, to miss, to want (but of desirable things only — cf. egeo): c. consuetudine amicorum, commodis omnibus, libertate; (ante-cl.) c. alicujus and c. id quod ames.*

CĀREX, icis, f. (poet. & lat.) *Reed-grass, sedge.*

CĀRIA, ae, f. [= **Καρία**]. *The southernmost provinces of Asia Minor.*

CĀRICA (sc. ficus), ae, f. [**Caricus**]. *A kind of dried fig.*

CĀRICUS, a, um, adj. *Of or pertaining to Caria.*

CĀRIES, ei, f. (Poet. & lat.) *Rottenness, decay, caries.*

CĀRĪNA, ae, f. 1) *The keel of a ship; trop. (poet.) = a ship.* 2) *Carinae, ārum, f. pl., was the name of a quarter in Rome.*

CĀRĪNĀRIUS, ii, m. [**καρπης**]. (Pl.) *One who dyes in wax-yellow colour, a dyer in yellow.*

CĀRĪŌSUS, a, um, adj. [**caries**]. (Poet. & lat.) *Rotten, decayed, palmula, dentes; vina, mellow.*

CĀRIS, idis, f. [= **καρίς**]. (Poet.) *A kind of sea-crab.*

CĀRĪTAS, ātis, f. [**carus**]. 1) *Dearness, high price: c. annonae, vini; hence, abs. = dearth: quum est c.; annus est in summa c.* 2) *Trop.: A) pass., regard, esteem, love, enjoyed by one: succedere tantae caritati Hieronis, to succeed to the much-beloved H.: B) act., regard which one has for another, affection, love, springing from*

astem (love without sensual desire, never of sensual love — cf. amor): a. quae est inter natos et parentes; very often with a *genit. object.*: a. patriae (also c. erga aliquem); sometimes also with a *genit. subject.*: credo vos caritatem civium concupisse.

CARMELUS, i, m. 1) A mountain in Galilee, now El Karmel. 2) A hill and town near Hebron in Palestine.

CARMEN, inis, n. [= casmen, from cano]. 1) Song, music, a tone, sound: canere c.; co. concordant nervis; c. lyrae, citharae; tibia effundit c.; c. feralis bubonis, the cry of an owl. 2) A poem, poetry, any composition in verse (cf. poema): c. epicum; c. tragicum; Saliorum co., the religious songs of the S.; c. funebre, a funeral song; c. famosum, a satirical poem. In partic.: A) = lyric poetry: carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis: *B) (Lucr.) a part of a long poem, a book, canto: primo c.: C) = an inscription in verse: tumulo addere c. 3) (Mostly poet.) A prophecy, prediction, response of an oracle: c. in libris Sibyllinis inventum. 4) (Poet. & lat.) In the pl., a magic formula, incantation. 5) A formula in religion or law (because in ancient times it was composed in Saturnian verse): lex horrendi carminis; c. rogationis.

CARMENTIS, is, and CARMENTA, ae, f. [Καρμῆντις, from carmen, 'a prophetic']. The mother of Evander, who came with him from Arcadia to Latium, and was afterwards worshipped as a prophetic and healing divinity.

CARMENTĀLIA, ium, n. pl. The festival of Carmentis, celebrated on the 11th of January.

CARMENTĀLIS, e, adj. Of or pertaining to Carmentis; in partic., C. porta, a gate of Rome, near the temple of Carmentis, one of whose arches, through which the Fabii marched on their fatal expedition against Veii, was afterwards called 'porta scelerata' (i. e., fatal).

CARMĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [from a subst., carmen, 'a card' — v. Caro II.]. To eard.

CARNA, ae, f. [caro]. A tutelary goddess of the body, esp. the nobler parts.

CARNĀRIUM, ii, n. [caro]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) A flesh-hook. 2) A larder, pantry.

CARNEĀDES, is, m. [= Καρνεάδης]. A philosopher of Cyrene (180 B. C.), and founder of the New Academy.

CARNEĀDEUS, } a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to Carneades.

CARNI, ōrum, m. pl. A Celtic tribe living on the Eastern Alps, which were named after them.

CARNĪCUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to the Carni, Carnie.

CARNĪFEX, icis, m. [caro-facio]. An executioner, hangman (an officer who executed criminals of the lowest rank (slaves, foreigners), and also administered torturing, flogging, &c.; trop., as a term of reproach, rascal, scoundrel.

CARNĪFICĪNA, ae, f. [carnifex]. 1) The office of executioner: facere c., to be executioner. 2) A place of torture: ductus in ergastulum et c. 3) Torture, torment, the rack: subire quamvis c.; hence, trop., of mental torment = grief, sorrow.

CARNĪFĪCO, 1. v. tr. [carnifex]. (Rar.) To execute, to behead, aliquem.

CARNŌSUS, a, um, adj. [caro]. (Pl.) 1) Fleishy. 2) Fleish-like.

CARNUNTUM, i, n. An ancient town on the Danube, in Pannonia.

CARNŪTES, um, or CARNŪTI, ōrum, m. pl. A tribe in Gaul, in the region of the present Orleans.

CĀRO (I), nis, f. 1) Fleish; also, meton., of the pulp of fruits, the inner, white part of wood, and the soft part of precious stones. 2) Trop.: A) c. putida, as a term of reproach applied to a man: B) of style = softness (lack of strength).

CĀRO (II), 8. v. tr. [καίρω]. (Ante-cl.) To card, lanam.

CARPĀTHIUS, a, um, adj. [= Carpathus]. Carpathian.

CARPĀTHUS, i, f. [= Κάρπαθος]. An island in the Aegean sea, now Scarpanto.

CARPENTUM, i, n. A carriage with two wheels, used esp. by ladies and priests (cf. essedum, plaustrum, etc.).

CARPETĀNI, or CARPESII, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of Carpetania.

CARPETĀNIA, ae, f. A province of Spain, now Castilia and Extremadura.

CARPI, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Dacia.

CARPO, psi, ptum, 8. v. tr. To take, to take away in small portions by plucking, &c. 1) With the hand, to pluck, to pluck off, to pull, poma, herbas, folia de (ex, ab) arbore and (poet.) arbore only. 2) Of animals, esp. those feeding on plants, to pluck off, to crop, to eat: equi ca. gramen (herbas); c. escam (of birds of prey; sometimes of men); c. leporem. 3) (Poet.) To tear off, to take away, in gen.: c. setas, coronam ex oculo; c. lanam, vellera = to spin. 4) Trop., in gen. = to take with haste (i. e., to snatch), by degrees, in part: A) c. oscula, to kiss, aliquid ex his libris, to take or draw from these books; c. paucos ad poemam, to pick out, to choose: B) (poet.) = to append, to enjoy, to pass, aetatem, auras vitales, gaudia: C) (poet.) = to go, to tread upon, to travel over, to wander through, to proceed along, viam, iter, mare, etc.; c. prata fugā, to flee over the meadows; c. terram pedibus, pontum remis, aëra alis: D) = to divide, to cut into pieces, to parcel out, exercitum in multas partes; c. fluvium (by means of canals); c. cibum, to carve: E) in a hostile sense — a) (mostly poet. & lat.) to consume, to enervate, to weaken, vires, corpus; carpi igni (of a passionate love), ourā — b) in military lang. = to harass, to

attack incessantly, to annoy with repeated attacks: hostis c. vires Romanas; thus, esp. c. novissimos or novissimum agmen — c) to attack with words, to censure, to carp at, to calumniate, aliquem maledico dente; c. recte facta; carpi militum vocibus.

CARPTIM, adv. [carpo]. Partly, by pieces, in small parts: res Romanas carptim perscribere. Hence: A) = at different places: hostes c. aggreddi: B) at different times: dimissi sunt c. et singuli.

***CARPTOR**, ōris, m. [carpo]. (Lat. poet.) A carver of food.

CARRAE, ōrum, f. pl. A town in Mesopotamia.

CARRUCA, ae, f. (Lat.) A kind of four-wheeled carriage.

CARRUS, i, m. (rar. Carrum, i, n.). A four-wheeled wagon or cart.

CARSEOLANUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to Carseoli.

CARSEOLI, ōrum, m. pl. A town in Latium, now Arsoili.

CARSULAE, ōrum, f. pl. A town of Umbria.

CARSULANUM, i, n. A villa near Carsulae.

CARTEJA, ae, f. 1) An ancient town in Southern Spain, now San Roque. 2) A town in the north-east of Spain, now Orgaz.

CARTEJANUS, } a, um, adj. Of or belong-
CARTEJENSIS, } ing to Carteja 1.

CARTHAEA, ae, f. [Καρδαία]. A town of the island Ceos, now Poles.

CARTHAGINIENSIS, e, adj. [Carthago]. Carthaginian; subst., Carthaginienses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Carthage, and = the Carthaginian people, in gen.

CARTHAGO, Inia, f. 1) The renowned city of Carthage in Northern Africa, founded, according to the legend, by Dido (about 888 B. C.), and destroyed by Scipio Africanus (146 B. C.) — its ruins are near the present Tunis. 2) C. Nova, a town in the south-east of Spain, and a colony of Carthage 1 — now Carthagena.

CARTHEIUS, a, um, adj. [Carthaea]. (Poet.) Carthaeian.

CARTILAGINEUS, a, um, adj. [cartilago]. Gristly, cartilaginous.

CARTILAGINOSUS, a, um, adj. [cartilago]. Full of gristle, gristly, cartilaginous.

CARTILAGO, Inia, f. Cartilage, gristle.

CARUNCULA, ae, f. [dim. of caro]. A little piece of flesh.

CARUS (L), a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Dear = high in price, piscis, annona, amor, that costs much money; (Pl.) res cara est trecentis minis, costs 300 minas. 2) Dear = highly esteemed, loved (cf. caritas), parentes, liberi; quae mihi cariora sunt; aliquem c. habere; (Pl.) cum caris meis, with my beloved ones. Sometimes (poet.) 'carus,' as in Homer φείας, is

added to a substantive only in the sense of a poss. pron.: c. genitrix.

CĀRUS (II.), i, m. 1) A poet of the Augustan age. 2) A Roman emperor (282 A. D.).

CARVENTANUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Carventum.

CARVENTUM, i, n. A town in Latium.

CARVILIUS, i, m. 1) A Roman proper name. 2) A king of Britain.

CĀRYAE, ōrum, f. pl. [= Καρταί]. A village in Laconia with a temple of Diana.

CĀRYŌTA, ae, f. [= καρυῖς]. (Lat.) A kind of date.

CĀRYSTĒUS, } a, um, adj. [Carystos]. Ca-
CĀRYSTIUS, } rystian; subst., Carystii,
ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Carystus.

CĀRYSTOS, i, f. [= Κάρυστος]. 1) A town on the south coast of Euboea, now Carysto. 2) A town in Liguria, now Carosio.

CĀSA, ae, f. A hut, cottage, cabin, a villa, country-house; prov., ita fugias ne praeter casam, do not flee so inconsiderately as to pass by the best place of refuge, i. e., do not run into the lion's jaws.

CASCA, ae, m. A Roman surname in the gens Servilia; esp. P. and C. Servilius C., the murderers of Caesar.

***CASCE**, adv. [cascus]. (Lat.) In an old-fashioned manner.

CASCUS, a, um, adj. (Ante-cl., obsolete.) Very old, very ancient.

CĀSEUS, i, m. (ante-cl. also Caseum, i, n.). Cheese; (Com.) as a term of endearment, 'my sweet!'

CĀSIA, ae, f. [= κασία]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Wild cinnamon. 2) A fragrant shrub.

CĀSILINĀTES, um, } m. pl. The inhabit-
CĀSILINENSES, ium, } ants of Casilinum.

CĀSILINUM, i, n. A town of Campania.

CĀSĪNA, ae, f. The title of one of the comedias of Plautus.

CĀSĪNAS, ātis, adj. Of or belonging to Casinum.

CĀSĪNUM, i, n. A town in Latium, now Monte Casino.

CĀSIUS (ii) **MONS** [Κάσιος ὄρος]. A mountain: 1) of Syria, now Djebel Okrab; 2) of Lower Egypt, now El Kaz.

CĀSO, —, —, 1. v. intr. [intens. of cado]. (Pl.) To be about to fall, to totter.

CASPĒRIA, ae, f. A small town of the Sabinians, now Aspra.

CASPIĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. = Caspii.

CASPIUM MARE. The Caspian Sea.

CASPIUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to the Caspian Sea, Caspian; subst., Caspii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of the Caspian sea-coasts.

CASSANDER, dri, m. [= Κάσσανδρος]. Son of Antipater, governor and afterwards king of Macedonia (until 298 B. C.).

CASSANTRA, ae, f. [= *Κασσανδρά*]. *A daughter of Priam and Hecuba, on whom Apollo had bestowed the gift of prophesy, but so that her prophecies were never believed. After the downfall of Troy, she fell, as a captive, to the lot of Agamemnon, along with whom she was murdered by Clytemnestra.*

CASSANDRĒA (-īa), ae, f. [= *Κασσανδρεία*]. *A town of Macedonia, called after Cassander.*

CASSANDRENSES, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Cassandrea.*

CASSANDREUS (trisyll.) ei, m. [= *Κασσανδρέυς*]. *Of Cassandrea; a surname of Apollodorus, the tyrant of Cassandrea.*

***CASSE**, adv. [cassus]. *In vain, fruitlessly.*

CASSES, ium, m. pl. (of the sing. only the acc., -em, and abl., -e, are found in poets and later writers). *A hunting-net, tell: ponere, tendere co. Hence: A) (poet.) = a spider's web: B) trop. = snares.*

CASSIANUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to a Cassius, Cassian: bellum C. (v. Cassius 1, B); partes CC., the party of Cassius (1, C) and Brutus; schola C. (of Cassius 1, D).*

CASSIDA, ae, f. = Cassis.

CASSIÖPE, es, f. [= *Κασσιόπη*]. 1) *The wife of Cepheus, mother of Andromeda (q. v.), placed afterwards as a constellation in the heavens. 2) A town of Corcyra, now Cassopo.*

CASSIS, idis, f. 1) *A helmet (of metal — cf. galea). 2) (Poet. & lat.) = War: patiens pelagi et cassidis.*

CASSIUS, ii, m. and **CASSIA**, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) the family of the Longini: A) C. L. Ravilla, a very severe and just judge; hence, prov., iudex Cassianus, a judge like C.: B) Lucius C., consul (107 B. C.), conquered and killed by the Helvetians: C) Caius C. L., the murderer of Caesar: D) Caius C. L., a celebrated jurist, under Tiberius. 2) C. Parmensis (from Parma), a poet, in the time of Horace, ridiculed as a hasty and careless composer.*

CASSUS, a, um, adj. [careo?]. 1) Prop. (poet.), hollow, empty, nux, canna. Hence (poet.), with a genit. or abl., lacking, devoid of, deprived of: corpus c. animæ; ensis c. luminis; cassus lumine = dead. 2) Trop., vain, empty, futile, useless: c. copia verborum; c. quiddam. In partic., as adv., in cassum or incassum = in vain, fruitlessly, uselessly.

CASTĀLIA, ae, f. [= *Καστάλια*]. *A fountain on Mount Parnassus, not far from Delphi, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*

CASTĀLIS, idis, adj. f. *Castalian, sorores, the Muses.*

CASTĀLIUS, a, um, adj. *Castalian: arbor C. = the laurel; umbra C., the shade of the laurel, antrum, the cavern of the oracle at Delphi.*

CASTĀNEA, ae, f. [= *Κασταλία*]. 1) *A chestnut-tree. 2) A chestnut.*

CASTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [castus]. *Purely, innocently. In partic.: A) = chastely, modestly: B) plonally, devoutly: c. deos colere, with a pious spirit, scrupulously; pure ac c.*

CASTELLĀNUS, a, um, adj. [castellum]. *Of or pertaining to a castle: *1) triumphī oc., for the capture of a castle or fortress. 2) Subst., Castellaniŏrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of a castle or of a town on a high elevation.*

CASTELLĀTIM, adv. [castellum]. *By castles, castle by castle: c. dissipati, among the various castles.*

CASTELLUM, i, n. [dim. of castrum]. *A castle, fort, fortress, stronghold. Hence: A) (poet.) a dwelling situated on an eminence: B) trop. = a defence, refuge: tribunal Appii fuit c. omnium scelerum.*

***CASTĒRIA**, ae, f. *A part of a ship where the rowers rested.*

CASTĪFĪCUS, a, um, adj. [castus-facio]. (Lat.) Pure.

***CASTĪGĀBĪLIS**, e, adj. [castigo]. (Pl.) Deserving punishment, worthy of chastisement, culpa.

CASTĪGĀTE, adv. [castigatus]. *Within bounds, restrictedly.*

CASTĪGĀTĪO, ōnis, f. [castigo]. 1) *Correction, both by words = censure, reproof, and esp. by action = chastisement, punishment. 2) A pruning, lopping of plants.*

CASTĪGĀTOR, ōris, m. [castigo]. *A chastiser, reprover, corrector, minorum, of the young, c. lacrimarum; hence (lat.) = he who restrains or holds one close.*

CASTĪGĀTORĪUS, a, um, adj. [castigator]. *After the manner of a reprover, reproaching.*

CASTĪGĀTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of castigo]. *Restrained, compressed; hence, 1) small (in body), slender; 2) tamed, checked.*

CASTĪGŌ, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To correct, to castigate, both by words = to reprove, to reprove, and by some act = to punish: c. aliquem dictis, aliquem in illa re, segnitiam hominum; c. pueros non verbis solum sed etiam verberibus. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To correct any thing faulty, to amend, carmen. 3) To restrain, to curb, to keep in check, plebem, animi dolorem; c. equum frenis. [Fr. castum-ago — cf. purgo.]*

CASTĪMŌNĪA, ae, f. [castus]. 1) *Bodily purity, chastity, the requisite preparation for religious services: c. corporis. 2) Moral purity, morality: gravitas et c.*

CASTĪTAS, ātis, f. [castus]. 1) (Lat.) Purity of morals, morality, in gen. 2) Chastity.

CASTOR (L.), ōris, m. [= *Κάστωρ*]. *The son of the Spartan king Tyndareus and Leda, and brother of Pollux; the two brothers were called*

'Dioscuri,' q. v.; 'ecastor' or 'mecastor,' by *Castor*, a form of oath among the Romans.

CASTOR (II.), ὄρις, m. [= *καστορ*]. A castor, beaver.

CASTOREUM, i, n. *Castor, or castoreum.*

CASTOREUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the hero *Castor*.

CASTRENSIS, e, *adj.* [castra]. Of or belonging to the camp, camp-, ratio, consilium; exsilium c. = *continual military service*; corona c., the reward of those who first entered the camp of the enemy.

CASTRICIANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Castricius]. Of or pertaining to a *Castricius*.

CASTRICIUS, ii, m. The name of a Roman gens.

CASTRO, ἄνι, ἄνι, l. v. tr. 1) To castrate, to geld, to emasculate. 2) Of plants, to lop, to trim, arbores, to thin. 3) In gen., to cut off, to shorten, caudam. 4) C. vina = to filter. 5) Trop. = to weaken, to diminish (an expression censured by Cicero).

CASTRUM, i, n. I. Sing. (more rar. than castellum): 1) a castle, fortress, fortified place. 2) Used freq. as a proper name: *Castrum Truentinum, a place in Picenum, now Torre Segura; Castrum Novum, a Roman colony in Etruria, now Marinello, &c.* II. Plur.: 1) a camp, a military encampment: cc. stativa, a standing camp (one which was occupied for a long time), partly cc. aestiva, a summer camp, partly cc. hiberna, a winter camp, winter quarters; cc. navalia or nautica, a camp for the protection of ships, which lay at anchor, or were (which was the usual practice) drawn to the shore, so that the camp encircled them; cc. metari, to mark or lay out the camp, facere, ponere, collocare, to pitch the camp; cc. movere, to break up, promovere, to advance, to move forward, removere, to march back. Hence: A) used to denote war, military service, uti castris, habere usum in castris; trop., coniecimus nos in Epicuri castra: B) = *Castra Praetoria*, the permanent camp of the Praetorian guard, in the suburbs of the city. 2) As the camp was pitched at the close of each day's march = a day's march: secundis cc. eo pervenit. 3) As a proper name: *Castra Cornelia, on the north coast of Africa, the place where the elder Scipio Africanus first pitched his camp; Castra Julia, a town of Lusitania, &c.*

CASTULO, ὄνις m. [Κασταλὸν or Καστλόν]. The chief town of the *Oretani*, in Hispania Baetica, now *Caslona*.

CASTULONENSIS, e, *adj.* Of or pertaining to *Castulo*; subel., *Castulonenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Castulo.*

CASTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. 1) In gen., morally pure, spotless, blameless, vita, mens; homo c. ac non cupidus = *disinterested, upright*; castus a culpa, a cruore free from, not

stained with. 2) In partic., chaste, continent, virgo, vultus. 3) In respect to religion: A) of persons, pious, sacerdos: B) of things, holy sacred, festum, donum, lucus.

CASULA, ae, f. [dim. of casa]. 1) A little house, hut. 2) A sepulchre. (Lat.)

CASUS, ūs, m. [cado]. 1) Prop., a falling; particularly: A) = a falling down, nix: B) = *overthrow*: graviore casu decidunt turres altae. 2) Trop.: *A) (poet.) of time = the end, hiemis: B) in a moral sense, a false step, an error, a fall: adolescentia vix sine aliquo c. illis viis insistere potest: C) that which happens unexpectedly, an event, occurrence, accident novi cc. temporum; cc. bellorum, the accidents of war; res casum aliquem recipit, is associated with danger, there is some risk in it; in aleam tanti casus se regnumque dare, to stake himself and his kingdom upon so uncertain a cast; in partic., the abl. casu freq. as adv., by chance, by accident: sive c. sive consilio deorum; accidit c. ut, etc.: D) = opportunity, occasion: fortuna illi casum praeclari facinoris dedit, a chance for a brilliant achievement: E) usually in comb. with an *adj.*, an unfortunate occurrence or event, a misfortune: doleo casum civitatis; c. gravis; hence = destruction, death, fall: c. Gracchorum, urbis: F) in gramm., a case: c. rectus; cc. conversi = obliqui (the other cases besides the nom. and voc.); c. genitivus.

CATĀBATHMOS, i, m. [= Κατάβατος]. A region between *Egypt* and *Libya*, with a city of the same name.

CATĀDRŌMUS, i, m. [= κατὰδρόμος]. (Lat.) A stretched rope (inclining downwards), used by rope-dancers.

CATĀDŪPA, ōrum, n. pl. [= Κατάδουρα]. The cataract of the Nile, on the borders of *Ethiopia*, now *Chellal*.

CĀTAEGIS, Idia, f. [= καταιγίς]. (Lat.) A violent storm of wind, a hurricane.

CĀTĀMITUS, i, m. [corrupted from *Ganymedes*]. The Latin name of *Ganymedes* (q. v.); hence = *Pathicus*.

CĀTAŌNIA, ae, f. [= Καταόνια]. A province in *Southern Cappadocia*.

CĀTĀPHRACTES, ae, m. [= καταφράκτες]. (Lat.) A coat-of-mail furnished with iron scales.

CĀTĀPHRACTUS, a, um, *adj.* [= καταφράκτος]. Mailed, clad in mail.

CĀTĀPULTA, ae, f. [= καταπέλτης]. (Antecl. & lat.) 1) A military engine for throwing large arrows, lances, &c., a catapult (cf. ballista). 2) (Pl.) A missile hurled from a catapult.

CĀTĀRACTA, ae, f. [= καταράκτες]. 1) (Lat.) A water-fall, esp. the cataract of the Nile. 2) A porticulis. 3) A sluice, flood-gate.

CĀTĀRACTES, } ae, m. [Καταράκτες] A
CĀTARRHACTES, } river in *Pamphylia*, now *Duden*.

CÁTASCOPIUM, *ii, n.* (Gell.) = Catascopus.
CÁTASCOPIUS, *i, m.* [= *κατασκοπός*]. A spyship (pure Latin, *navigium speculatorium*).

CÁTASTA, *ae, f.* [*καταστάς*]. (Poet. & lat.) A scaffold or stage on which slaves were exposed to sale.

CÁTASTRÖPHA, *ae, f.* [*καταστροφή*]. The point on which any thing turns, a catastrophe.

CÁTE, *adv.* [catue]. Skillfully, discreetly, cunningly.

CÁTEIA, *ae, f.* (Poet. & lat.) A missile weapon, used by the Germans and Celts.

CÁTELLA (I.), *ae, f.* [*dim.* of *catulus*]. A little dog.

CÁTELLA (II.), *ae, f.* [*dim.* of *catena*]. A small chain.

CÁTELLUS (I.), *i, m.* [*dim.* of *catulus*]. A little dog, puppy.

CÁTELLUS (II.), *i, m.* [*dim.* of *catena*]. (Pl.) A small chain.

CÁTENA, *ae, f.* 1) A chain, a fetter (of metal — cf. *vinculum*): *conjiungere aliquem in catenas*; *injicere alicui catenas*; *in catenis aliquem Romam mittere*; *trop.*, *oo. legum*. 2) (Lucr.) A chain = a series of things connected with each other: *catenas ludunt, to dance in links or rows*. 3) *Trop.*, a barrier, restraint, fetter.

CÁTENÁRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [catena]. Of or pertaining to a chain, canis.

CÁTENÁTUS, *a, um, adj.* [catena; *prop. part.* of a verb, *cateno*, 1.]. 1) Chained, bound with a chain, fettered, janitor (of Cerberus). 2) (Lat.) Linked together, versus; uninterrupted, labores.

CÁTERVA, *ae, f.* Any great number of men in company, a crowd, troop. Hence, in partic.: A) a company of players: B) in military lang., a troop, a division of troops, a band, company, esp. of the allied forces, as distinguished from the legionary soldiers.

CÁTERVÁRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [caterva]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to a troop: *pugiles co.*, fighting in troops or bands.

CÁTERVÁTİM, *adv.* [caterva]. In companies or troops.

CÁTHEDRA, *ae, f.* [= *καθέδρα*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A chair, an arm-chair, furnished with cushions, used esp. by women. 2) A teacher's chair. 3) A sedan chair.

CÁTHEDRÁRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [cathedra]. Pertaining to an arm-chair; *philosophus c.*, a teacher of philosophy.

CÁTIA and **CÁTIENA**, *ae, f.* Two dissolute women, mentioned by Horace and Juvenal.

CÁTILINÁRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Catilina]. Of Catiline, Catilinarian.

CÁTILINA, *ae, m.* (Lucius Sergius.) The originator of the famous conspiracy at Rome, which was put down by Cicero.

CÁTILLO, *avi, atum, 1. v. tr.* [catillus]. (Ante-cl.) To lick plates.

CÁTILLUS (I.), *i, m.* [*dim.* of *catinus*]. A small plate.

CÁTILLUS (II.), *i, m.* A son of *Amphiarauus*, who, with his brothers *Coras* and *Tiburtus*, migrated from Argos into Italy, and there founded Tibur.

CÁTINA, *ae, f.* [= *Κατάνη*]. A town on the eastern coast of Sicily, now Catania.

CÁTINENSIS, *e, adj.* [Catina]. Of or pertaining to Catina; *subst.*, *Catinenses, ium, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Catina.

CÁTINUS, *i, m.*, and (rar.) **CÁTINUM**, *i, n.* 1) A pot for cooking food or melting metal. 2) A broad flat dish, a platter.

CÁTIUS, *ii, m.* An Epicurean philosopher, who lived about 50 B. C.

CÁTO, *ónis, m.* A Roman family name in the gens *Porcia*; the most famous of the name were: 1) Marcus P. C., Major or Censorius, an honest and upright man, but stern and severe, a zealous maintainer of the old Roman discipline, an opposer of all novelties, e. g., the Greek literature and philosophy, and an inveterate enemy of Carthage. 2) Marcus P. C. Uticensis, great-grandson of the former, and like him zealous for the ancient customs and institutions of Rome, hence, an ardent republican and opposer of Caesar, in the course of the civil war with whom he committed suicide, at Utica, 46 B. C.

CÁTÖNIÁNIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Cato]. Catonian.
CÁTÖNINI, *orum, m. pl.* [Cato]. The friends and adherents of Cato.

CÁTÖNIUM, *ii, n.* [catru]. (Obsolete.) The lower world. Hence the proverb, *vereor ne in Catonium Catoninos, he would like to send the friends of Cato to the lower world*.

CÁTULINUS, *a, um, adj.* [catulus]. Of or pertaining to a little dog, caro.

CÁTULLIÁNIUS, *a, um, adj.* Of Catullus.

CÁTULLUS, *i, m.* (Q. Valerius.) A Roman elegiac poet, born 87 B. C.

CÁTULUS (I.), *i, m.* [canis]. 1) A young dog, a whelp. 2) In gen., the young of any other animal (a lion, pig, cat, &c.).

CÁTULUS (II.), *i, m.* A surname in the gens *Lutatia*.

CÁTÜRIGES, *um, m. pl.* A Gallic tribe, in the depart. des Hautes-Alpes.

CÁTUS, *a, um, adj.* (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) Prudent, sagacious, wise, both in a good sense (= intelligent, skilful: *c. et prudens*; *c. jaculari, in slinging*) and in a bad sense (= cunning, crafty: *c. et callidus*); (poet.) *c. consilium*.

CAUCÁSIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Caucasus]. Caucasian.

CAUCÁSUS, *i, m.* A range of high mountains in Asia, between the Pontus Euxinus and the Caspian Sea, the Caucasus.

CAUDA (also **CODA**), ae, f. *A tail. Trop.*: A) caudam jactare populo or caudam obterere, *to fawn upon*: B) (poet. & lat.) e. trahere = *to wear a fool's cap* (literally, *to have a tail stuck on*): C) *the tail, i. e., end of a word.*

***CAUDEUS**, a, um, adj. [caudex]. (Pl.) *Wooden.*

CAUDEX, or **CODEX**, is, m. 1) The trunk, stock or stem of a tree. Hence: A) *the block of wood to which one was bound for punishment*: B) contemptuously, *blockhead!* 2) (In the form 'oedex' only.) As the ancients originally wrote on wooden tablets, or boards coated over with wax, a book, a writing (cf. volumen). In particular = *an account-book, ledger*: referre in c. ***CAUDICALIS**, e, adj. [caudex]. (Pl.) *Pertaining to wood*: provincia e. (humorously), *the office of wood-cutting.*

CAUDINUS, a, um, adj. *Of Caudium, Caudine*: fureculae or fauces Caudinae, *a narrow pass near Caudium*, where the Roman forces were shut up by the Samnites, and had to pass under the yoke (321 B. C.).

CAUDIUM, il, n. *A town of Samnium, near Benevento.*

CAULAE, ērum, f. pl. 1) (Lucr.) *A hollow, an opening, corporis.* 2) *A fold, a pen, stall.*

CAULICULUS, i, m. [dim. of caulis]. *A small stalk or stem of a plant.*

CAULIS, is, m. [καλός]. *A stalk, stem, esp. the stalk of a cabbage, cabbage.*

CAULON, ōnis, m. } *A town of Bruttium, near*
CAULONIA, ae, f. } *the modern Castel Vetere.*

CAUNEUS, } a, um, adj. *Of or pertaining*
CAUNIUS, } *to Caunus, Caunian; subst., 1)*

Caunei (-nii), ōrum, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Caunus*; 2) *Cauneae, ārum, f. pl. (so. fious), figs from Caunus.*

CAUNUS, i, f. [Καῦνος]. *A town of Caria, now Copi, according to others, Kingi.*

CAUPO, ōnis, m. *An innkeeper; also = a huckster, retailer.*

CAUPONA, ae, f. [caupo]. *A tavern, an inn.*

CAUPONIUS, a, um, adj. [caupona]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Of or belonging to a tavern.*

***CAUPONOR**, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. [caupona]. (Ante-cl.) *To trade in any thing, to sell as a huckster, bellum.*

CAUPONULA, ae, f. [dim. of caupona]. *A small inn or tavern.*

CAUPULUS, i, m. (Lat.) *A kind of small ship.*

CAURUS or **CORUS**, i, m. *The north-west wind; also, as adj., ventus c.*

CAUSA or **CAUSSA**, ae, f. 1) *A cause, reason, occasion*: c. belli, objurgandi; (poet.) quae fuit c. consurgere, *of rising*; (rar.) haec justa c. est ad objurgandum; c. veniendi fuit ut (ae, ut ne), *in order that*; haec (nulla) est c. (so likewise multae sunt cc.) cur (quare, quamobrem, prop-

ter quam, quod, rar. ut) aliquid fiat, *the reason why any thing happens*; haec mihi dedit c. explicandae philosophiae, *induced me*; justam c. afferre cur, *to adduce a valid reason why*. In partic.: A) *abl. causā, on account of, for the sake of*: voluptatum adipiscendarum c.; honoris tui c.; ejus c. cupio (volo), *I wish him well, and debeo, I am much obliged to him*. Rarely (Com. & lat.), o. is placed before the subst.: c. sacrorum; c. meā: B) = *an apology, excuse*: nec erit justior non veniendi morbi c. quam mortis, *sickness will be deemed a no less valid excuse for not appearing than death itself*; accipere c., *to be satisfied with an apology*: C) *a feigned cause, pretext, pretence*; esp. per c. supplementi exercitus cogendi, *under the pretence*: D) (lat.) = *a sickness (that hinders one, and affords him a valid excuse)*: E) (Com.) nihil causae or nullam causam dico quin, *I have no objection*; cum (non sine) c., *not without good reason.*

2) *A matter, subject, cause*: A) in the lang. of law, a lawsuit, a cause at law: c. privata, publica; c. capitis; agere causam, *to manage, obtain, to gain, perdere, to lose* = causā cadere; c. dicere, *to make a defence, to plead either one's own cause* (freq. = reum esse, *to be accused*) or another's: causam alicujus or pro aliquo dicere, *to defend one at law*; so, also, causae dictio; quod causam facit, *the legal point in a case at law*. Hence: B) in general, a cause which is supported or defended, a party, an interest: nemini in illa c. studio concessit; inclinatus in causam plebis; causam foederis egit (cf. A), *he spoke in favour of*: C) = *a commission, business*: dare alicui causam; qui missi erant super eadem c.: D) = *situation, condition, position, circumstances*: in eadem c. fuit Cato; in meliore c. erat: E) = *a relation of friendship, connection*: omnes cc. (the motives of friendship) et necessitudines mihi cum illo intercedebant; ratio et c. mihi est cum illo.

CAUSARIUS, a, um, adj. [causa]. 1) *C. miles, a soldier discharged from military service on account of sickness or mutilation, an invalid.* 2) (Lat.) *Sickly, indisposed, corpus, partes* (v. Causa 1, D).

CAUSATIO, ōnis, f. [causa]. (Lat.) *An excuse.*

CAUSIA, ae, f. [= καυία]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A white hat with a broad brim, worn by the Macedonians.*

CAUSIDICUS, i, m. [causa-dico]. *A pleader, an advocate* (contemptuously, of a lawyer of low character and greedy of money).

CAUSIFICOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [causa-facio]. (Rar., ante-cl. & lat.) *To allege a cause, to make a pretext, to pretend.*

CAUSOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. [causa]. (Mostly lat.) *To make a pretext, to pretend, to allege,*

vaetudinem; c. se consulere velle, equos cor-
rumpi; c. quod ille non sit secutus.

CAUSŪLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of *causa*]. 1) A trifling lawsuit. 2) An insignificant occasion.

CAUTE, adv. [*cautus*]. 1) Cautiously, carefully. 2) With security or warranty: scriptum c. ut, etc., with this stipulation for the sake of security, that, &c.

CAUTES, is, f. A rough, pointed rock, a crag (cf. *saxum*, *scopulus*).

CAUTIM, adv. [*caveo*]. (Ante-cl.) = *Caute* 1.

CAUTIO, ōnis, f. [*caveo*]. 1) A striving to take care, caution, carefulness, wariness: *hujus rei una est c., ne, the only way of being cautious in this affair, is; c. et diligenter*. In partic.: A) (Com.) (*mihi cautio est, I must take care; mea cautio est, that's my business*: B) *res multas cc. habet, there is much in it of which one must beware; quae non habent cautionem, where caution is of no use (where one can only wait for the issue); alter erat locus cautionis, the second thing, of which one had to beware*. 2) Tech. t.: A) means of precaution, precautionary advice, which advocates gave to their clients: *praescriptionum cautionumque praeceptio*: B) security, bail, for one's self or another — a) in writing = a bond, obligation: *est in c., it is in the bond*; c. *chirographi* — b) = an oral warranty, pledge: *omni cautione devincire aliquem*.

CAUTOR, ōris, m. [*caveo*]. 1) (Ante-cl.) One who is wary or on his guard. 2) One who is surety or bail for another: c. *alieni periculi*.

CAUTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [*caveo*]. 1) Pass., secured: *numi cc., lent to solvent debtors; res erat ei cautior, her property was made more secure*. 2) Act., cautious, wary, circumspect: c. in periculis, in scribendo; c. ad (adversus, erga) rem aliquam; (poet.) c. assumere dignos, careful to take only worthy persons (as friends).

CĀVAEDĪUM — v. *Cavus*.

CĀVEA, ae, f. [*cavus*]. 1) An inclosure for animals, e. g., a cage, stall, &c.: c. *ferarum*, apum = a beehive. 2) That part of the theatre where the spectators sat, the seats of spectators ascending in terraces: c. *ima* or *prima*, the place of the nobility; c. *media*, *summa* or *ultima*, of the lower classes. 3) A theatre, in gen.

CĀVEO, cāvī, cautum, 2. v. intr. 1) To be on one's guard, to take care, to beware: *faciet nisi caveo; c. periculum, aliquem, of danger, of any one; cavenda est gloriae cupiditas, one must beware of ambition; c. a te, ab insidiis (of you, of snares)*; rar. (ante-cl.) c. aliquo, to be cautious with respect to one; *caveo ne decipiar, cavendum tibi est ne bellum oriatur*; freq. it simply introduces a prohibition, *cave ne rem minuas, and oftener cave credas, facias, don't believe it, don't do it; c. te fratrum misereatur, have no compassion for your brothers*. Hence, c. ut aliquid fiat, to take care that a thing be done, ut ne,

that it be not done; rar. c. facere aliquid, to beware of doing a thing. Hence, tech. t. in the lang. of fencing, to parry a blow. 2) To be wary or careful for the sake of some one, to have a care for, to protect, to keep off a thing from: c. *alicui*, (lat.) c. *securitati*; *cautum tibi volo, I wish you were made secure (safe)*. Hence, tech. t.: A) of a lawyer, to assist a client by his advice: B) c. ab aliquo, to take security from some one, to procure bail: C) to give security or bail, to guarantee, *alicui; ei non satis cautum videbatur; obsidibus de pecunia cavent*: D) to order, decree or provide for by a law or will: *cautum est lege or in legibus ne, etc.; agri de quibus cautum est; c. alicui heredi, for the benefit of an heir*.

CĀVERNA, ae, f. [*cavus*]. Mostly in plur. A hollow, cavity, cave, grotto, terrae. Hence, the hold of a ship.

CĀVILLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of *cavus* — prop., empty, vain talk]. (Rar., ante-cl. & lat.) A bantering jest, rally.

CĀVILLĀTIO, ōnis, f. [*cavillor*]. 1) A bantering joke, a banter, rally. 2) (Lat.) Sophistry, sophistical discourse.

CĀVILLĀTOR, ōris, m. [*cavillor*]. 1) A joker, jeerer, taunter. 2) (Lat.) A sophist.

CĀVILLĀTRIX, icis, f. [*cavillor*]. (Quinet.) 1) As an adj., sophistical: *conclusio c.* 2) A (female) sophist.

CĀVILLOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. & tr. [*cavilla*]. 1) Intr., to practise joking or jesting, to jest, cum aliquo; c. et joco; also, to reason sophistically, to quibble. 2) Tr., to banter, to rally, to satirise any person or thing, *tribunos, togam ejus praetextam; c. in eo, grave esse amiculum, jokingly to say of him that, &c.*

CĀVILLŪLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of *cavilla*]. (Pl.) A little jest, joke.

CĀVO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*cavus*]. To make hollow, to hollow out, lapidem; (poet.) c. *parmam gladio, to pierce through; c. tegmina capitum* = to make round, to fabricate.

CĀVUS, a, um, adj. Hollow, hollowed, concha, vallis, truncus, nubes (in so far as a cloud envelopes something, hence with the same idea, c. umbra); (poet.) cc. *flumina, with beds hollowed out of the rock*. Hence, subst., *Cavum; i, n., and (rar.) Cavus, i, m., a hollow, hole, cavity; in partic., cavum aedium, or Cavaedium, ii, n., the inner court of a Roman house, in the centre of which was the 'impluvium' (to be distinguished from the 'atrium')*.

CAYSTRIUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the Caystros.

CAYSTROS and CAYSTRUS, i, m. [= *Kästros*]. A river of Ionia, falling into the sea at Ephesus, now Kara Su or Kutschuk-Meinder.

CĒ. An inseparable, demonstrative particle which, affixed to the stem, formed the pronoun

hinc (instead of hi-cē, therefore, hincūce, hincē, etc.), illic, etc.; the adverbs hic, hinc, sic, tunc, etc.; when followed by the interrogative 'ne,' the forms are hicine, sicine (not hiccine, sic-cine).

CEA or CIA, ae, f., also Ceos (acc. Ceo), [= *Κῆς*]. One of the Cyclades, opposite Sunium, the birthplace of the poet Simonides; hence, adj., Ceus, q. v.

CEBENNA and CĒVENNA, ae, m. (sc. mons). A chain of mountains in Gaul, now les Cévennes. CEBREN, -nis, m. A river-god in Troas, father of Cēnone.

CEBRĒNIS, Idia, f. The daughter of Cebren, i. e., Cēnone.

CECRŌPIDES, ae, m. [= *Κεκροπιδης*]. A male descendant of Cecrops — a) = Theseus — b) appell. = a person of noble lineage — c) pl., Cecrōpidae, -arum = the Athenians.

CECRŌPIS, Idia, f. [= *Κεκροπις*]. 1) A female descendant of Cecrops, in partic. = a daughter of Cecrops or of Pandion. 2) An Athenian woman. 3) As an adj., Attic, of Attica: terra C.

CECRŌPIUS, a, um, adj. [= *Κεκροπιος*]. 1) Cecropian, arx; and hence, subst., Cecrōpia, ae, f., the citadel of Athens, built by Cecrops. 2) Attic, Athenian.

CECROPS, ōpis, m. [= *Κεκροψ*]. The most ancient king of Attica, and founder of the citadel of Athens, according to fable half man and half serpent; hence, C. geminus.

CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3. v. intr. & tr. 1) Intr., to go, to betake one's self: A) (poet., rar.) prop., c. ex transverso quasi cancer, to go sideways: B) = to come to, to arrive somewhere — a) (ante-cl.) miles ibi c., goes thither — b) trop. (ante-cl.), hoc c. ad factum, comes to its execution, performance — c) (lat.) omnes cc. in unum, they all agree — d) c. in aliquid, to become something, to pass into something, to turn out, to result in: injuria ei c. in gloriam; c. in proverbium; e. in praedam alicujus, became the booty of some one — e) to come to some one as property, to be the share of some one, to fall to: is quaeustus huius c.; potentia Pompeii in Caesarem c.; hence = to happen, to befall: quae captae urbi cc.: C) = to go from somewhere — a) prop., to go away, to depart, to withdraw: succus c. de corpore; c. ex ingrata patria; c. Italiā; freq. of troops, c. loco, de oppido, ex acie — b) c. vitā or e vita = to die — c) tempus c., passes by, vanishes — d) res c. memoriā, escapes (= is forgotten); pudor c. ex pectore, disappears — e) c. (alicui) possessione, bonis, to give up, to surrender — f) (lat.) c. foro, to leave the market, to become bankrupt: D) trop., of a course of action or an undertaking, to succeed, to prosper: haec ei prospere or prospera cc.: E) (lat.) c. pro re a qua, to go for something, to be worth, to be deemed equivalent to.

2) Intr., to yield to, alicui: A) = to yield to superior power, to submit to, to go out of the way of, fortunae: B) = to yield to in rank, honour — immortalitate diis cedimus; also, c. alicui in re aliqua: C) to yield to the wishes of any one = to comply with, to give way to, auctoritati alicujus, alicui blandienti: c. legibus = out of respect to the laws to go into exile: c. reipublicae = to bear any thing for the sake of the state; c. pudori, to be guided by modesty in one's actions.

3) Tr., to permit something to one, to concede, to allow, hosti victoriam, multa multis de jure suo; plebes cessit ut, etc.

CĒDO, pl. Cētte, (obsolete,) is used as an imper. = give here, hither with it: A) (Com.) prop., c. mihi pateram, reach me the cup; c. dextram, codicem, tabulas; c. senem, bring here the old man! B) = let us hear, out with it, tell me! c. istuc tuum consilium; c. unum auctorem facti tui; c. quid faciam; c. qui sit ordo somniorum; sometimes merely to call attention to a thing: c. mihi leges Atticas, let us hear the laws.

CĒDROSĪ, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of Cedrosia.

CĒDROSIS, Idia, f. A region in Persia.

CEDRUS, i, f. [= *κείδος*]. 1) A kind of cedar-tree (the juniper cedar), which produced a superior oil, used as a preservative against decay. 2) Meton.: A) cedar-wood: B) the oil of cedar: carmina cedro digna = worthy of immortality.

CĒLAENAE, -arum, f. pl. [= *Κελαίνας*]. A town in Phrygia Major, the place of the combat between Apollo and Marsyas.

CĒLAENAEUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to Celaeus, or (poet.) to Marsyas.

CĒLAENO, ūs, f. [= *Κελαίνα*]. 1) One of the Pleiads. 2) One of the Harpies; hence, appell. (poet.) = a rapacious woman.

CĒLATIM, adv. [celo]. (Ante-cl.) Secretly.

CĒLĀTOR, ōris, m. A concealer, hider.

CĒLEBER (rar. Celebris), bris, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Where a multitude often comes or is collected together, much frequented, populous, numerous: c. locus, portus, oraculum; c. hominum conventus, urbs, forum. Hence = celebrated by the coming together of a great multitude, solemn, festive, dies festus, funus, triumphus. 2) (Rar.) Frequent, verba. 3) (Mostly poet. & lat.) Much talked of and admired (cf. famosus); hence, distinguished, celebrated, famous: Dae-dalus celebrer ingenio; c. in hoc genere; nomen c.

CĒLEBERRĪME, adv. superl. [celeber]. Most frequently, very often.

CĒLEBRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [celebro]. 1) A numerous concourse = an assembly: hominum coetus et co. 2) A numerous concourse at a festival, the celebration of a festival by a large company or multitude: c. ludorum. 3) (Lat.) = Distinction, honour.

CĒLEBRATUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of *celebro*]. 1) Frequent, usual, customary, res. 2) Festive, solemn, dies. 3) (Lat.) Celebrated, famous.

CĒLEBRITAS, ātis, *f.* [*celeber*]. 1) The being much frequented or visited by many, loci, viae. 2) A numerous concourse or company, a multitude, a crowd: c. virorum ac mulierum, totius Graeciae; c. supremi diei, a solemn and largely attended funeral procession. 3) (Rar.) Frequency, periculum. 4) = Fame, renown, celebrity: c. eo nomen; c. sermonis hominum.

CĒLEBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [*celeber*]. 1) To visit numerously, to go to a place often and in great numbers, to frequent: c. silvas, viam, domum, iter. Hence: A) to be present in great numbers at a festival, to celebrate a festival by a great assemblage or concourse: c. triumphum, supplicationem, nuptias, exsequias; c. epulas cantu: B) to honour, to show honour to any one, aliquem funere publico: C) c. aliquid aliqua re, to fill with something (prop., to visit something often with something): c. ripas carmine, aures alicujus novis nominibus; c. litora ludis, to celebrate solemn games upon the shore; convivium celebratur omnium laetitia et sermone, joy and social converse prevail at the feast. 2) Of an action often performed, to do a thing frequently, to be used to do, to practise, to repeat: c. et recolere artem; celebratur genus illud mortis, often occurs; c. jurisdictionem; c. cum aliquo seria et joca, to take part in often. 3) To mention often, to speak of frequently, to make known, rem; nuncii literaeque celebrant, Murenam consule esse factum. In partic. = to speak of in terms of praise, to extol, to celebrate, aliquem literis suis, nomen alicujus (poet.); c. virum lyrā, to celebrate in song.

CĒLELĀTES, tum, *m. pl.* A Ligurian tribe south of the Po, in what is now Montferat.

CĒLENDĒRIS, is, *f.* A town of Cilicia, 22 miles west of Seleucia — now Kelenderi or Kiliudria.

CĒLENNĀ, ae, *f.* A town in Campania.

CĒLER, ēris, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* Swift, quick, speedy, sagitta, curriculum, ventus, cerva; also of abstract subjects, oratio, victoria; homo c., quick in action; co. consilia, quick, resolute measures; sometimes with censure = rash, hasty; (poet.) c. irasci, in anger.

CĒLĒRES, rum, *m. pl.* [prob. fr. Cello = 'the elevated in rank']. The ancient name of the Roman knights (originally formed into three 'centuriae').

CĒLERĪ-PES, ēdis, *adj.* (Rar.) Swift-footed.

CĒLERĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [*celer*]. Swiftiness, quickness, speed: e. et vis eorum; c. dicendi or in dicendo, ad discendum; c. veneni, speedy effect; c. animorum, consilii, presence of mind.

CĒLERĪTER, adv. w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*celer*]. Swiftly, quickly, speedily.

CĒLERĪUSCŪLE, adv. [*dim.* of *celeriter*]. Somewhat quickly.

CĒLĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* & *intr.* [*celer*]. 1) *Tr.*, to quicken, to hasten, fugam, iter; c. imperium alicujus, to execute with despatch. 2) *Intr.* (rar.), to hasten.

CĒLETRUM, i, *n.* A Macedonian town, on a peninsula of the lacus Castoris, now Castoria.

CĒLEUS, i, *m.* [= Κελεύς]. A king of Eleusis, who hospitably received the goddess Ceres, and was taught agriculture by her.

CELLA, ae, *f.* A room: A) a store-room, for corn, fruits, &c.; c. vinaria, olearia; hence, emere, etc., aliquid in cellam = for the kitchen, for family use: A) a room for animals, c. anserum, a coop for geese, columbarum, a dovecote; also, a beehive: C) a small room or chamber, esp. for slaves: D) that part of a temple where the image of a god stood, the chapel: c. Jovis.

CELLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [*cella*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Of or pertaining to a store-room; hence, subst., Cellarius, ii, *m.*, an overseer of a store-room, a butler.

CELLŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of *cella*]. (Poet.) A small store-room.

CĒLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) To keep one in ignorance of a thing, to conceal or hide from one: c. vos illud, to sermonem Appii; c. illum de insidiis, also abs., c. aliquem, not to tell one any thing; pass., only with a *pron.* in the *neutr.*, celor illud (Com.), elsewhere celor de re aliqua, de maximis rebus a fratre celatus. 2) To keep a thing secret, to conceal, to hide (for subjective reasons — cf. occulto, etc.), tantum gaudium, sententiam, aurum terrā; c. aliquem, to hide one.

CĒLOX, ōcis, *f.* [originally an *adj.*, sc. navis, kindred with *celer* und *cello*]. A fast-sailing ship or yacht; trop., prov. (Pl.) — a) ne mihi hanc operam celocem corbitam date = don't do slowly what should be done swiftly — b) dic mihi unde onustam celocem agere te praedicem, where did you take in your freight? (of a drunken man.)

CĒLSE, adv. w. *comp.* [*celsus*]. (Lat.) 1) Highly. 2) Nobly.

CĒLSITŪDO, inis, *f.* [*celsus*]. (Lat.) A lofty and upright carriage of the body, corporis.

CĒLSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [from the unusual *cello*, prop. = 'driven upward']. 1) High, lofty, towering (cf. altus, sublimis), mons, status oratoris, ingressus, turris. 2) Trop.: A) morally — a) in a good sense = highminded, noble, elevated, animus, homo — b) in a bad sense = haughty, proud: B) of rank, &c., high, noble, sedes dignitatis.

CELTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* The Celts, a people in North-western Europe, esp. in Gaul and Spain.

CELTIBER, ēri, *m.* [*Celtiberia*]. A Celtiberian.

CELTIBERIA, ae, f. [= *Κελτιβηρία*]. *A part of Northern and Middle Spain.*

CELTIBERICUS, a, um, adj. [Celtiberia]. *Celtiberian.*

CELTICUS, a, um, adj. [Celtae]. *Celtic.*

CENAEUM, i, n. [*Κηναίων ἄκρον*]. *A promontory of Euboea, now Lithoda.*

CENAEUS, a, um, adj. *Of or pertaining to Censum; Jupiter C., who had a temple there.*

CENCHREAE, ārum, f. pl. [= *Κενχρεαί*]. *One of the three harbors of Corinth on the Saronic Gulf, now Kenkrie.*

CENIMAGNI, ōrum, m. pl. *A tribe in the south-east of Britain.*

CENŌMĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. *A Celtic tribe in Gaul, in the present dep. de la Sarthe.*

CENSEO, sui, sum, 2. v. tr. 1) Tech. t.: A) *to estimate the property of a Roman citizen (esp. his landed estate and other res mancipi), and according to it (as also to his rank and age) to enter him in a certain class of citizens on the censor's list; to estimate, to value, to tax: c. aliquem; ducenta millia capitem censa sunt; haec classis censetur XI millibus aeris, a citizen of this class must possess 11,000 asses; census equestrem summam numerum, one whose property reaches the amount required for a knight; capite censi, those citizens who had very little or no property, and who were enrolled in the lists by number only; legem censui cendendo dicere, to establish the formula according to which the census shall be taken: B) to have one's property entered on the lists, to give an account of one's property: suntne ista praedia censui censored? in qua tribu ista praedia censuisti? C) In gen., to value, to rate, to estimate, rem, ista praedia; censeri re aliqua (lat.), to be highly esteemed on account of a thing. 3) To deem, to think, to be of opinion, to deem right or serviceable (after considering the circumstances or reasons, therefore usually of an opinion expressed with some authority—cf. opinor, puto, etc.): quid censetis? sargendum censo; c. aequum esse. Hence, 4) tech. t., of political life: A) of a single senator, to vote, to vote for: plerique co. ut noctu iter faceret; c. arcessas copias, that you fetch the troops; c. captivos esse reddendos; (rar.) c. eruptionem, to vote for a sally: B) of the whole senate, to decree, to ordain: quae patres co.; senatus c. eos ab armis decedere, ut Aeduos defenderet; comitia non esse expectanda sed dictatorem dici; (lat.) c. alicui triumphum.*

CENSIO, ōnis, f. [censo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) *An estimating, a taxing; in particular, = census 1. 2) A punishment, chastisement: c. bubula (Pl.), a whipping (literally, a censuring with thongs of ox-hide).*

CENSOR, ōris, m. [censo]. *A censor, a Roman magistrate, whose duty it was to take the census (v. Censo 1, A), to superintend public*

morals, with authority to punish offenders by degrading them in civil rank, to make contracts for public works and buildings, and to farm out or lease the public revenues. Hence, trop. = a severe judge or critic.

CENSORIUS, a, um, adj. [censor]. 1) *Of or pertaining to the censor, censorian, censorial, auctoritas, nota, animadversio; c. lex, a contract with the government for leasing or undertaking public buildings, also an order or decision of a censor; tabulae co., the lists of the censor. 2) Homo co., who had been censor. 3) Trop., severe, gravitas.*

CENSUALIS, is, m. [census]. (Lat.) *One who makes the censor's list.*

CENSURA, ae, f. [censo]. 1) *The office of censor, censorship: gerere co., to be invested with the office of censor, to be a censor; c. ejus gravis fuit, he showed himself a severe censor. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Severe judgment, censure, reproach, vivorum; facere co. de re aliqua.*

CENSUS, ūs, m. 1) Tech. t., a valuation of the property of a Roman citizen and registering of his name in the censor's list, census (v. Censo 1, A): agere, habere, facere, censere co., to take a census. Hence: A) = the statement of one's property to the censor: accipere co.: B) = enumeration, in gen.: Helvetiorum qui redierant, census habito, repertus est numerus centum et decem: C) = a tax imposed on one: octuplicato censu eum aerarium fecerunt. 2) *The censor's list, a register or roll of the citizens, &c.: in censum referre. 3) The property rated and entered on the censor's list: c. equester, tertine classis. 4) (Mostly poet. & lat.) Property, possessions, in gen.: c. exiguus; homo sine co.*

CENTAUREUS, a, um, adj. [Centaurus]. *Of or pertaining to the Centaurs.*

CENTAURUS, i, m. [= *Κένταυρος*]. *A Centaur. According to mythology, the Centaurs were sons of Ixion and a cloud; in Homer they appear as a wild tribe living on the Thessalian mountains; and, later, they were believed to be monsters—half man and half horse.*

CENTENI, ae, a, pl. adj. num. distr. [centum]. *A hundred each; also (poet. & lat.) = a hundred-fold.*

CENTESIMUS, a, um, adj. num. ord. [centum]. *The hundredth. Hence, subst., Centesima, ae, f., sc. pars, the hundredth part (as a tax), one per cent.; in the plur., one per cent. a month; hence, in our way of counting, twelve per cent. per annum.*

*CENTICEPS, cipitis, adj. [centum-caput]. *Hundred-headed.*

CENTIES (Centiens), adv. [centum]. *A hundred times.*

CENTI-MĀNUS, a, um, adj. [centum-manus]. (Poet.) *Hundred-handed.*

CENTO, ōnis, m. *A coat made of rags and*

shreds, a patched coat; trop., centones alicui sarcire = to impose upon one with falsehoods, to fill one's head with idle stories.

CENTRONES, num, *m. pl.* *A Gallic tribe, partly in Gallia Narbonensis, and partly in Gallia Belgica.*

CENTRUM, *i, n.* [= κέντρον]. (Lat.) 1) *The middle point of a circle, the centre.* 2) *The kernel, hard knot, in wood or precious stones.*

CENTUM, *adj. num. card.* *A hundred; (poet.) of an indefinite, great number = a great many.*

CENTUM CELLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A seaport town in Etruria, now Civita Vecchia.*

CENTUM-GĒMINUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) *The Hundred-fold (of the hundred-armed Briareus and the hundred-gated Thebes).*

CENTUMPONDĪUM, *ii, n.* [centum-pondo]. (Ante-cl.) *A weight of one hundred pounds.*

CENTUMVĪRĀLIS, e, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to the centumviri (q. v.), judicium; causa c., which came before the centumviri.*

CENTUM-VĪRĪ, ōrum, *m. pl.* [vir]. *A college of 106 (later, 180) judges for civil suits, esp. those relating to property and inheritances.*

CENTUNCŪLUS, *i, m.* [dim. of cento]. *A small garment made of rags.*

CENTUPLEX, *icis, adj.* [centum-plico]. (Pl.) *Hundred-fold.*

CENTŪRIA, ae, *f.* [centum]. Originally, *a division of a hundred; hence, 1) in the army, a century, a company of one hundred men = one-sixtieth of a legion (one-half of a manipule, one-sixth of a cohort): tres co. equitum (= celerum).* 2) *A century (in a political sense), one of the 193 or 194 divisions of Roman citizens, according to which they voted in the 'comitia centuriata.'* Each of the five higher classes (v. *Classis*) contained a number of centuries, but the sixth formed one only. Later, each 'tribus' (q. v.) contained two centuries: cunctis co. renunciatu est consul; centurias non explere, not to obtain a sufficient number of votes.

CENTŪRIĀTIM, adv. [centuria]. By centuries: milites c. producti; populus c. vocatus.

CENTŪRIĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [centurio I.]. 1) *A division into centuries.* 2) *The office of centurion.*

CENTŪRIO (I.), āvi, ātum, *l. v. tr.* [centuria]. To divide into centuries: A) of the legionary troops, c. juventutem, pedites centuriati: B) of the Roman citizens, only in the part. centuriatus: comitia oc., in which they voted by centuries (v. *Centuria*); lex c., passed at the 'comitia centuriata.'

CENTŪRIO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [centuria]. *The commander of a century or hundred, a centurion.*

CENTŪRĪONĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [centurio II.]. (Lat.) *An election of centurions.*

CENTŪRĪPAE, ārum, *f. pl.*, also **CENTŪRĪPINUM**, *i, n.*, or **CENTŪRĪPINA**, ae, *f.* [κέντρον, Κεντροπίνα].

An old town in the interior of Sicily, now Centorbi.

CENTŪRĪPINUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Centuripa.*

CEOS — v. *CEA.*

CEPA — v. *Caepa.*

CĒPHALLĒNIA (also *Cephalenia*), ae, *f.* [= Κεφαλληνία]. *The largest of the Ionian islands, now Cephalonia.*

CĒPHALLĒNES, um, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Cephalenia.*

CĒPHĀLOEDIS, is, *f.*, or **CĒPHĀLOEDĪUM**, *ii, n.* [= Κεφαλοῖdis, Κεφαλοῖδιον]. *A town with a harbor on the north coast of Sicily, now Cefali.*

CĒPHĀLOEDITĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Cephalœdis; subst., Cephalœditani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Cephalœdis.*

CĒPHĀLUS, *i, m.* [= Κεφαλος]. *A son of Deion and Diomede, and husband of Procris, whom he accidentally killed while hunting. Subsequently to this, he became master of the island of Cephalenia, which was called after him.*

CĒPHĒNES, um, *m. pl.* *A fabulous people supposed to live in Ethiopia.*

CĒPHĒIS, *Idis, f.* *The daughter of Cepheus = Andromeda.*

CĒPHĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Cepheus; hence (poet.) = Ethiopian.*

CĒPHĒUS, a, um, *adj.* = *Cepheus.*

CĒPHĒUS, ei or eos, *m.* [= Κεφεύς]. *A king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, and father of Andromeda, finally placed among the stars.*

CĒPHĪSIAS (Cephiissias), ādis, *adj.* *Of Cephisus: ora, the banks of the Attic Cephisus, where Procrustes lived.*

CĒPHĪSIS (Cephiissis), *Idis, adj.* [= Κεφισίdis] *Of Cephisus, Cephisian.*

CĒPHĪSIUS (Cephiissius), a, um, *adj.* *Cephisian; subst., Cephisius, ii, m., a Cephisian = Narcissus.*

CĒPHĪSSUS (Cephisus), *i, m.* [= Κεφισεύς]. 1) *A river in Phocis and Boeotia.* 2) *A river of Attica, to the west of Athens.*

CĒRA, ae, *f.* [= κηρός]. *Wax. Hence: A) a wooden tablet, covered over with wax, used for writing, a writing-tablet. Hence — a) a leaf or page of a book, &c. — b) any piece of writing, e. g., a will, letter, catalogue: B) a wax-seal: C) (poet.) a waxen image of an ancestor = imago.*

CĒRĀMBUS, *i, m.* [= Κέραμβος]. *A mythical person, who, at the time of the flood of Deucalion, was changed into a beetle.*

CĒRĀMICUS (I.), *i, m.* [= κερμαῖκός]. *The name of two places, one within, the other without, the city of Athens; in the latter were the monuments of warriors who had fallen in battle.*

CĒRĀMICUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* — v. *Ceramus.*

CĒRĀMUS, *i, m.* [= Κέραμος]. *A town on the coast of Caria (now Keramo), after which the Sinus Ceramicus (now G. di Stancio) was named.*

CERĀRIA, ae, f. [cera.] (Ante-cl.) She who makes wax lights.

CERĀRIUM, ii, n. [cera]. A tax on the wax used for seals, levied by Verres.

CERĀSINUS, a, um, adj. [cerasus]. Cherry-coloured. (Lat.)

CERĀSTES, ae or is, m. [= κεράστης, 'horned']. The horned serpent; in plur. = a horned people (according to fable) in Cyprus.

CERĀSUS (I), i, f. [= κέρανος]. 1) The cherry-tree. 2) A cherry.

CERĀSUS (II), a, um, adj. [= Κερασός]. A town in Pontus, from whence cherries were brought into Europe — now Keresun.

CERĀTĪNA, ae, f. [= κερατίνα, from κέρα]. (Lat.) The horn syllogism, a sophistical argument about horns ('what you have not lost, you still have; but you have not lost horns, therefore you have horns').

CERĀTUS, a, um, adj. [cero]. Waxed, furnished with wax, tabula, a wax tablet, pennae, fastened with wax.

CERĀUNII MONTES, or Ceraunia, ōrum, n. pl. [= Κεραυνία ὄρη], also Ακρόεραυνία, ōrum, n. pl. (the last applies prop. to the promontory of that name, q. v.). A range of craggy mountains, running along the coast of Epirus — now Kimera or Monti della Chimera.

CERBĒREUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to Cerberus.

CERBĒRUS, i, m. [= Κέρβερος]. Cerberus, the many-headed dog of Pluto, who guarded the entrance to the lower world.

CERCĒTIUS, ii, m. A mountain in Thessaly.

CERCĪNA, ae, f. [= Κερκίνα]. An island on the coast of Africa, at the entrance of the Syrtis Minor — now Kerkine.

CERCŌPES, pum, m. pl. [κέρκυρα = 'a monkey']. A thievish people on the island Pithecusa, changed by Jupiter into monkeys.

CERCŌPITHĒCUS, i, m. [= κερκονθικός]. (Lat.) A long-tailed monkey.

CERCŪRUS, i, m. [= κέρκυρος]. 1) A kind of light, fast-sailing ship, used by the Cyprians. 2) A sea-fish.

CERCŪO, ōnis, m. [= Κερκυών]. A robber of Attica, slain by Theseus.

CERDO, ōnis, m. [= κέρδος]. (Lat. poet.) A handicraftsman, a workman.

CERĒALIS, e, adj. [Ceres]. Of or pertaining to Ceres, and hence to agriculture, grain, corn, &c.: munera cc. = bread; arma cc., the utensils necessary for making bread; aediles cc., who had the superintendence of provisions; subst., Cerealia, n. pl., the festival of Ceres, celebrated on the 10th of April.

CERĒBELLUM, i, n. [dim. of cerebrum]. A small brain.

CERĒBRŌSUS, a, um, adj. [cerebrum]. (Poet.) Inclined to madness: A) = deranged, mentally disordered · B) hot-headed, passionate.

CERĒBRUM, i, n. 1) The brain: excutere alicui cerebrum, to disorder the mind of any one; cerebrum his aritur = they are greatly exasperated. 2) Trop. (poet.): A) = understanding B) = anger.

CĒRES, ēris, f. The daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter, mother of Proserpine, the goddess of agriculture, and hence of civilization: she was especially honoured in the 'mysteries,' particularly at Athens and Eleusis; hence (poet.) = corn, bread, grain, &c.

CĒREUS, a, um, adj. [cera]. Waxed, made of wax, imago. Hence: A) (poet.) = wax-coloured: B) (poet.) = soft, tender, brachia; trop. = flexible, easily moved (cereus in vitium fleo, so that he can be easily persuaded to vice): C) subst., Cereus, i, m. (sc. funis), a wax-light, a wax-taper.

CĒRINTHA, ae, f. [= κερυνθία]. A plant liked by bees, the wax-flower.

CĒRINUS, a, um, adj. [cera]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Wax-coloured, yellow like wax; hence, subst., Cerinum, i, n., a wax-coloured garment.

CERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. tr. [related to κηρύσσω] (in the signifi. 2, A and B, without perf. and sup.). 1) Prop. (rar., poet. & lat.) to separate, particularly to sift, farinam cribro or per cribrum. 2) Trop.: A) to separate with the eyes, to distinguish, to see, to discern: c. aliquid oculis, ex hoc loco Cumanum tuum non c. Hence, c. aliquem, to look upon any one = to have a regard for: B) to distinguish with the mind, to apprehend, to perceive, to understand: c. aliquid animo; c. rem actam; nemo satis c., cui imperium permittat. Hence, pass., cerni re aliqua or in (rar. ex) re aliqua, to appear in something, to become known by means of or in something: fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus cernitur: C) to decide something disputed or contested: sors id c. In partic. — a) (rar., ante-cl. & poet.) to decide by combat, to fight: c. vitam, to fight for life, so likewise de victoria; c. certamen — b) (ante-cl. & poet.) to decide for something, to resolve upon, to determine: c. facere aliquid; quodcumque senatus c.: D) tech. t., c. hereditatem aliquam or aliqujus, to resolve, and to declare one's determination to enter upon an inheritance; hence, also = to enter upon an inheritance.

CERNŪLO, i. v. tr. [cernuus]. (Rar., lat.) To throw down headforemost, aliquem.

CERNUUS, a, um, adj. (Ante-cl. & lat.) With the head to the ground, headlong.

CĒRŌMA, ātis, n. [= κέρωμα]. (Lat.) 1) An ointment of wax, much used by wrestlers. 2) A wrestling-place, a place of combat.

CĒRŌMĀTĪCUS, a, um, adj. [ceroma]. (Lat. poet.) Besmeared with wax-ointment.

CĒRĒTĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. A people in Northern Spain.

CER[**AL**]TUS, a, um, *adj.* [prob. for cerebritus, from cerebrum]. (Poet.) Crased, mad.

CERTAMEN, Inis, n. [certo]. A contest, in which the contending parties try their strength, a struggle, a strife, as well friendly as hostile. Hence: A) in games, in music, poetry, &c.: c. citharodorum, equestre, luctandi, a wrestling-match; trop., c. Stoicorum et Peripateticorum, a disputation; c. honoris, eloquentiae (for the first rank in oratory); also, c. de re aliqua; c. inter eos fuit utrum, etc.: B) in war = an engagement, a fight, a battle: inire, conserere, serere c.; pugnatum est vario c., with various fortune; res venit ad c.

CERTATIM, *adv.* [certo]. Emulously, cour-
rere.

CERTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [certo]. A contending; hence, a contest, strife: est mihi c. cum aliquo; certatio mulctae, a public discussion about the imposing of a fine.

CERTATOR, ōris, m. [certo]. (Lat., rar.) A contender in a disputation, a disputer.

CERTE, *adv.* [certus]. 1) Certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly, precisely, aliquid scire; c. statuere, videre. 2) In confirming an assertion, certainly, assuredly, really: c. illud eveniet; addit quae c. vera sunt. Hence: A) in strongly affirmative answers, certainly, to be sure, yes indeed: estne ipse annon est? c. est; also without a question preceding: at dignitatem non habet docere; c., si quasi in ludo. 3) In affirm-
ing with a restriction, yet surely, yet at least, at all events: res fortasse verae, c. graue; si non (minus), etc., at c.; so likewise, c. tamen or tamen c.; si non in capite, a. quidem in te est.

CERTO, *adv.* [certus]. Only in the comic poets = the more freq. certe, signif. 3 excepted; otherwise only in combination with the verbs scire, comperio, etc. — with certainty, surely, certainly: exspecto aliquid quasi c. futurum.

CERTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* [cerno]. 1) To carry on a strife, to contend, to strive: c. ingenio cum aliquo; certamus beneficiis inter nos; c. cum civibus de virtute; c. vino et joco; nautae cc., quis potissimum gabernet; (poet.) c. alicui. 2) To carry on a controversy, to contend at law, to discuss or prosecute one's case before a tribunal: c. maledictis, oratione cum aliquo (de aliqua re). 3) To fight, to contend in war (yet almost always so that the idea of emulation does not entirely disappear): c. cum hostibus pro salute; c. bello (acie) de re; (poet.) urbs certata, the possession of which had been contested. 4) (Poet. & lat.) To strive or struggle earnestly or emulously to do a thing: c. vincere; c. aliquem tol-
lere laudibus.

CERTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [cerno]. 1) (v. Cerno 3, C): A) determined, resolved: only in the comb. certum (Com. also certa res) est

(mihi) aliquid facere, it is my resolution, will: B) determined upon any thing, resolved, eundi, fugae (lat.) or c. mori (poet.), to die. 2) That of which the reality is fixed, determined, about which there is no doubt, certain, sure, settled: c. res; certum mihi est, I am sure; habere aliquid certum or pro certo, to consider as certain; pro c. negare, dicere, affirmare, as certain, as reliable; (poet.) certum, as *adv.* = certe; (Pl.) certum facere alicui, to give certainty to one. 3) That concerning which any thing has been determined, appointed, fixed, certain: dies c.; c. statumque vegetali; cc. limites; certa maris (Tac.), the regular movements of the sea. Hence, sometimes = quidam, a certain person or thing not precisely defined: habet certos sui studiosos, also (lat.) certae quaedam leges. 4) That on which one may rely, certain, reliable, true: A) of persons, amicus c.; cc. homines, quibus recte lit-
ras dem; dimittere certos; c. Apollo (poet.), infallible: B) of things, c. fructus; c. jus; hasta c., hitting surely; c. spes; haec sunt cb. et clara. 5) Of the person who is made certain about a thing, certain, esp. in the comb. facere aliquem certio-
riorem (rar., poet., also certum) rei alicujus or (more freq.) de re aliqua, to inform or apprise one of a thing; also faciam te certio-
riorem, quid egerim; eum certio-
riorem fecit, Helvetios abisse; ut de his rebus a me certior fias.

CERUCHI, ōrum, m. pl. [= κερύχες]. (Lat. poet.) Ropes fastened to the sailyards.

CERULA, ae, *f.* [dim. of cera]. C. miniata, a kind of crayon, with which the ancients used to mark out incorrect passages in a book.

CERUSSA, ae, *f.* White-lead, ceruse.

CERUSSATUS, a, um, *adj.* [cerussa]. Painted with white-lead.

CERVA, ae, *f.* A hind; (poet.) in gen. = a deer.

CERVICAL, ālis, n. [cervix]. (Lat.) A pillow, bolster.

CERVICULA, ae, *f.* [dim. of cervix]. A little neck.

CERVINUS, a, um, *adj.* [cervus]. Of or pertaining to a deer, pelles.

CERVIX, Icis, *f.* (in Cic. and Sall., only in the plur.). The neck: frangere cervices alicui, to break one's neck, to torment. Hence, trop.: A) to denote a burden by which one is oppressed (the figure taken from bearing the yoke): esse in cervicibus alicujus, to be on one's neck, i. e., close to one's heels, to denote persecution or close and dangerous proximity; bellum est in cervicibus, is imminent; depellere aliquem or aliquid de cervicibus amici, to take a thing from the neck of one's friend, i. e., to free him from it: B) dare cervices crudelitati, to submit to one's cruelty (as victim), to put up with: C) homo tantis cervicibus, of such obstinacy, boldness.

CERVUS, i, m. 1) A stag. 2) In military

language, *cc.*, a *palisade of forked stakes for keeping off an enemy*, a *chevaux-de-frise*.

CERYX, ἑρῖς, *m.* [= ἑρῖς]. (Lat.) A *herald*.

CESPES or Caespes, ἱῖς, *m.* A *turf, sod*; hence (poet.), of *things made of sod* — a) = an *altar* — b) = a *hut* — c) a *piece of ground covered with grass*.

CESSATIO, ὄνις, *f.* [cesso]. 1) (Pl.) A *tarrying, delaying*: non datur c., *it cannot be delayed any longer*. 2) *Inactivity, idleness*: Epicurus nihil cessatione melius existimat.

CESSATOR, ὄρις, *m.* [cesso]. A *loiterer, an idler*.

CESSIM, *adv.* [cedo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Backward, ire*.

CESSIO, ὄνις, *f.* [cedo]. C. in jure, tech. t. in the lang. of law, a *yielding up, ceding of a property to another*.

CESSO, ἄνι, ἄνι, *i. v. intr.* [cedo]. 1) To *delay, to tarry* (mostly from idleness or inactivity — cf. ounctur): c. eum adire; paulum si cessassem, eum domi invenissem. In particular (freq. in comic writers), *interrogatively* (cesso? quid cesso? quid cessas? *I tarry? why do I (you) tarry?*) with an *infin.*, as an encouragement of one's self or another to do a thing immediately. 2) To be *inactive, to be idle, to do nothing*; hence, to *neglect* (always in a bad sense): c. in opere suo; nihil cessatum est ab apparatu operum; nullum tempus cessabat a novae cladis spectaculo, *was without, free from, i. e., at every moment a new calamity was anticipated*; non cessas de nobis detrachere, *you do not cease disparaging us*. Hence: A) with an *abl.* = to be *wanting in*: ea non c. muliebri audacia; c. officio, *not to fulfil one's duty*: B) of inanimate objects = to *rest, opus, pedes cc.*; (poet.) cessatum ducere curam, *to put to rest*; arae c. = *on the altars no sacrifices are offered*; honor c., *an office is vacant*; ager c., *lies fallow*: *C) (poet.) = *vaco*: c. rei alicui, *to occupy one's self with a thing*. 3) (Lat.) *Not to appear, esp. in court*. 4) (Poet. & lat.) To be *mistaken, to err*.

CESTROSPHENDŌNE, *es, f.* [= κροσποφενδών]. An *engine for hurling stones*.

CESTUS (I.), *i. m.* [= κεστός]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A *girdle, belt*.

CESTUS (II.) — *v.* Caestus.

CETARIA, *ae, f.*, } [cetus]. A *fish-pond*

CETARIUM, *ii, n.*, } (near and in connection with the sea, esp. for catching tunnies).

CETARIUS, *ii, m.* A *fishmonger*.

CETEROQUIN or Ceterōqui, *adv.* For the rest, in other respects, *otherwise*.

CETER(US), *a, um, adj.* [= ἕτερος]. 1) *Sing.* (rar.; *nom. masc.* does not occur), the *remaining, the other, the rest* (in opp. to some thing or person named before or afterwards — cf. reliquus), mostly in connection with *collect. nouns*:

c. exercitum; c. regium cultum; c. Graecia; c. ejus audacia. Hence, *adverbially*, de cetero, for the rest. 2) *Plur.*, the rest, the others, homines, res; praeter ceteros, inter cetera — at the end of an enumeration, ceteri (ae, a) or ceterique, et cetera = *and so forth*. 3) As an *adv.*: A) Ceterum — a) for the rest, in other respects, otherwise: ego me, praeterquam quod sine te, c. satis commode oblectabam; not rar. to denote a transition merely — b) (lat.) usually in opp. to 'quidem' or a negation, but, yet: non consulibus, c. dictatori legiones tradiderunt: B) Cetera — in other respects, as to the rest, else.

CETHĒGUS, *i, m.* 1) A *Rutulian, slain by Æneas*. 2) A *surname in the gens Cornelia*.

CĒTRA, *ae, f.* A *short Spanish shield*.

CĒTRATUS, *a, um, adj.* [cetra]. Wearing a *Spanish shield*.

CĒTUS, *i, m., pl.* CĒTE, *n.* [= κῆτος]. (Poet. & lat.) A *large sea-animal, esp. a whale, seal, &c.*

CEU, *adv. or conj.* [perhaps from ce-ve, as neu from ne-ve]. 1) As, just as, like as; esp., freq. in poet. comparisons: pars vertere terga, c. quondam petiere rates; tenuis fugit c. fumus in auras; also in connection with quum or si, as if. 2) = Quasi, as if, just as if: c. cetera nusquam bella forent.

CĒUS, *a, um, adj.* [Cea]. Of or belonging to the island Ceos; *subst.*, Cei, ὄνις, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Ceos.

CEYX, ἑρῖς, *m.* [= Κεῖξ]. King of Trachis, and husband of Alcione (q. v.)

CHABRIAS, *ae, m.* [= Χαβρίας]. An *Athenian general* — died 357 B. C.

CHAEŖŌNĒA, *ae, f.* [= Χαῖρώνεια]. A town of Boeotia, where the Greeks were conquered by Philip of Macedonia (338 B. C.) — now Kaprena.

CHALCEDŌNIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Chalcedon]. Chalcedonian; *subst.*, Chalcedonii, ὄνις, *m. pl.*, the Chalcedonians.

CHALCEDON, ὄνις, *f.* [= Χαλκηδών]. A town in Bithynia, opposite Byzantium.

CHALCIDENSIS, *e, adj.* Of Chalcis, Chalcidian; *subst.*, Chalcidenses, *ium, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Chalcis.

CHALCĪDICUS, *a, um, adj.* [Chalcis]. Chalcidian; also (poet.) = of Cumae, Cumman, as Cumae was a colony of Chalcis.

CHALCIOECUS, *i, f.* [= Χαλκιοῖκος, 'with a house or temple of brass']. A *surname of Minerva*.

CHALCIŌPE, *es, f.* [= Χαλκίπη]. A daughter of Æetes, and sister of Medea.

CHALCIS, *Idis, f.* [= Χαλκίς]. Chief town of Euboea, now Egribois or Negroponte.

CHALDAEA, *ae, f.* [= Χαλδαία]. The southernmost part of Babylonia.

CHALDAEUS, *a, um, adj.* [Chaldaea]. Chal-

dsan; *subst.*, Chaldaei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Chaldaea, distinguished as astronomers and soothsayers; hence, Chaldaeus, in gen. = *an astronomer, a soothsayer*.

CHĀLYBEIUS, *a, um, adj.* [chalybs]. (Poet.) Of steel.

CHĀLYBES, *um, m. pl.* [= Χάλυβες]. 1) *A tribe in Pontus*. 2) *A tribe of Spain*.

CHĀLYBS (I.), *ŷbis, m.* [= χάλυψ]. (Poet. & lat.) Steel; also, a steel bit, sword, &c.

CHĀLYBS (II.), *ŷbis, m.* [= Χάλυψ]. *A river in Spain*, whose water was thought to harden iron.

CHAMAELEON, *ontis* or *ōnis, m.* [= χamaeleon]. The chameleon (*a species of lizard*).

CHĀMAVI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Germanic tribe*, originally between the Rhine and the Lippe, later between the Weser and the Elbe.

CHĀNE, *es, f.* [= χάνη or χάννη]. *A sea-fish*.

CHĀON, ōnis, *m.* (Virg.) *A Trojan hero*, brother of Helenus.

CHĀONES, *um, m. pl.* [= Χῳνες]. *A tribe in Epirus*, called after Chaon.

CHĀŌNIA, *ae, f.* [= Χῳνία]. *The country of the Chaones*.

CHĀŌNIS, *Idis, adj. f.* } [Chaones]. Chao-

CHĀŌNIUS, *a, um, adj.* } nian; hence: A) in gen. = *Epirotic, of Epirus*: B) *of Dodona, Dodonian*, because Dodona was situated in Chaonia.

CHAOS (only in *nom.* and *acc. sing.*), *n.* [= χῳς]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Empty and boundless space, as the kingdom of darkness*; hence: A) = *profound darkness*: B) *the lower world*. 2) *The formless, primitive mass out of which the world was made*.

CHARA, *ae, f.* *A root unknown to us*, probably wild cabbage.

CHĀRĀCENUS, *a, um, adj.* [= Χαρακηνός]. Of or belonging to Charax 2; *subst.*, Characeni, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Charax.

CHĀRAX, *ŷcis, f.* [= Χῳρα]. 1) *A fortification, in the narrowest part of the vale of Tempe in Thessaly*. 2) *A town in Susiana*, founded by Alexander the Great.

CHĀRIS, *Itos, f.* [= Χῳρίς]. *A Greek term for one of the three Graces* (Aglia, Euphrosyne and Thalia), *v. Gratia*.

CHĀRISTIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= τὰ χαρίτια]. (Poet. & lat.) *A family festival*, celebrated yearly on the 20th of February, during which family dissensions were settled.

CHARMĀDAS, *ae, m.* [= Χαρμάδας]. *A Greek philosopher of the Academic school*, a pupil of Carneades — lived about 109 *a. o.*

CHĀRON, *ontis, m.* [= Χῳρων]. *The son of Erebus and Nox*, the ferryman in the lower world, who carried the shades of the dead across the river Acheron.

CHĀRONDAS, *ae, m.* [= Χαρῳδας]. *A wise lawgiver of Sicily* — lived about 660 *a. c.*

CHARTA, *ae, f.* [= χάρτης]. 1) *A leaf of the Egyptian papyrus*, hence = *paper*: *ch. dentata, smooth*. 2) *Trop.*, something written, a writing, letter, book, poem, &c. 3) (Lat.) *A thin leaf, plate*: *ch. plumbea*.

CHARTŪLA, *ae, f.* [*dim.* of charta]. *A small paper or writing*.

CHĀRYBDIS, *is, f.* [= Χάρυβδης]. *A dangerous whirlpool in the Straits of Sicily*, opposite to Scylla; *trop.* = *any thing dangerous, destructive*.

CHASMA, *ŷtis, n.* [= χῳσμα]. (Lat.) *An opening* — a) of the earth, a chasm — b) of the heavens, a kind of meteor.

CHĀSUĀRI (Chasuarri), ōrum, *m. pl.* *A German people, who lived on the Lower Rhine*.

CHATTI (Catti), ōrum, *m. pl.* *A German people, who lived in the region of the present Hesse and Thuringia*.

CHATTUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of the Chatti, Chatti-an*.

CHAUCI (Chauchi, Cauci), ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people who lived on the north-western coast of Germany*, between the Ems and the Elbe, divided into Majores and Minores.

CHAUCIUS, *a, um, adj.* 1) *Of the Chauci*. 2) *A surname of Gabinius Secundus*, the conqueror of the Chauci.

CHĒLAE, *arum, f. pl.* [= χῳλαί]. *The claws of certain animals*, and in astronomy = *the claws of the constellation Scorpio*, and as these extend into Libra, hence = *Libra*.

CHĒLIDŌNIAE INSULAE [= Χελιδόνια νῆσοι, the Swallow Islands]. *A group of three (or five) islands*, opposite to the Promontorium Chelidonium (now Chelidoni) in Lycia.

CHĒLYDRUS, *i, m.* [= χῳλῳδρος]. (Poet.) *A kind of water-snake*.

CHĒLYS, *acc. -yn, voc. -y, f.* [= χῳλῳς]. 1) *A tortoise*. 2) *A lyre or harp*, originally made of the shell of the tortoise (*v. Testudo*).

CHERAGRA — *v. Chiragra*.

CHERRŌNENSES (Cherson.), *ium, m. pl.* [contracted for Cherronesenses]. *The inhabitants of the Chersoness*.

CHERRŌNĒSUS (Cherson.), *i, f.* [= χῳρῳνῆσος or χερσῳνῆσος]. 1) *A peninsula*: A) *Ch. Taurica, the Crimea*: B) *Ch. Thracia (or only Ch.)*, the peninsula on the Hellespont, the Cherrones (now the peninsula of Galipoli). 2) *A promontory in Argolis*, near Troezen.

CHERSYDRUS, *i, m.* [= χῳρῳδρος]. *An amphibious serpent*.

CHĒRUSCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* Strictly, *a German tribe to the south of the Harts Mountains*, but often in a wider sense = *the great German confederation of tribes living on both sides of the rivers Weser and Lippe*.

CHILIARCHUS, i, m. [= χιλιάρχος], or **CHILIARCHA**, ae, m. [= χιλιάρχη]. 1) *A captain of a thousand soldiers, a chiliarch.* 2) *Among the Persians, the highest officer of state next to the king, 'the prime minister.'*

CHILO, ōnis, m. [= Χίλων]. *A Lacedaemonian, one of the seven wise men of Greece.*

CHIMAERA, ae, f. [= Χίμαιρα]. *A fabulous monster in Lycia, that vomited fire, slain by Belerophon.*

***CHIMAERI-FER**, ēra, ōrum, adj. [Chimaera-fero]. (Poet.) *Producing the Chimera, Lycia.*

CHIONE, es, f. [= Χιόνη]. 1) *The daughter of Dardanus, mother of Autolycus by Mercury, shot by Diana.* 2) *The mother of Eumolpus.*

CHIONIDES, ae, m. *The son of Chione* 2 = *Eumolpus.*

CHIOS or **CHIUS**, ii, f. [= Χίος]. *An island of the Aegean Sea, celebrated for its fine marble and wine — now Scio.*

CHIRAGRA, ae, f. [= χιράγρα]. (Poet.) *The gout in the hand.*

CHIRIDOTUS, a, um, adj. [= χιριδωτός]. (Ante-cl.) *Furnished with long sleeves.*

CHIROGRAPHUM, i, n. [= χειρογράφον]. 1) *One's own handwriting, autograph: neque utar signo meo neque ch.* 2) *That which is written with one's own hand: credidi chirographis ejus; hence — a) = an autograph letter — b) (lat.) = a bond or obligation under one's own hand.*

CHIRON, ōnis, f. *A Centaur, son of Saturn and Philira, distinguished for his knowledge of music, medicine and prophecy, the instructor of several of the heroes (especially Achilles), mortally wounded by Hercules, and finally translated by Jupiter to heaven as a constellation.*

CHIRONOMIA, ae, f. [= χειρονμία]. (Lat.) *Gesticulation, or correct motion of the hands and arms in acting or speaking.*

CHIRONOMUS, i, m., or **CHIRONOMON**, ntis, m. [= χειρόνομος or χειρονόμος]. (Lat.) *He who gesticulates correctly, a pantomime.*

CHIRURGIA, ae, f. [= χειρουργία]. *Surgery.*
CHIRURGICUS, a, um, adj. [= χειρουργικός]. *Surgical.*

CHIUS, a, um, adj. [= Χίος]. *Of Chios, Chian; subet. — a) Chii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Chios — b) Chia, ōrum, n. pl., the fine cloth of Chios.*

CHLAMYDATUS, a, um, adj. *Wearing a chlamys or military cloak.*

CHLAMYS, ŷdis, f. [= χλαμύς]. *A wide, woollen upper-garment worn by the Greeks, a military cloak, a state mantle (it was worn, e. g., by the chorus in a tragedy, also by travellers, and sometimes by women and children).*

CHLORIS, Idia, f. [= Χλωρίς, 'Greenness']. *The goddess of flowers = Flora.*

CHOASPES, Is, m. [= Χοάσπης]. 1) *A river of Siamia in Persia, of whose waters the Per-*

sian kings always drank — now Karun. 2) *A river in India, now Attok.*

CHOATRAE, ōrum, m. pl. *A people on the Maeotic Sea, famous for their skill in magic.*

CHOERILUS, i, m. [= Χοείλος]. 1) *An epic poet of Samos — lived about 430 B. C.* 2) *A dramatic poet of Athens — lived about 480 B. C.* 3) *A worthless epic poet in the train of Alexander the Great.*

CHORAGIUM, ii, n. [= χορηγίον or χορηγία, chorus]. *The preparing and fitting out of a chorus; hence (lat.) = splendid preparation, in general.*

CHORAGUS, i, m. [= χορηγός]. 1) (Com.) *The manager of a chorus, he who equips and furnishes a chorus at his own expense.* 2) (Lat.) *He who provides and pays for the supplies at a banquet.*

CHORAULES, ae, m. [= χοραύλης]. (Poet. & lat.) *A flute-player, who accompanies the dances of the chorus with his flute.*

CHORDA, ae, f. [= χορδή]. 1) *Catgut, the string of a musical instrument.* 2) (Pl.) *A string, cord.*

CHORDUS or (prob. better) **CORDUS**, a, um, adj. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Born late, that grows late.*

CHOREA (also **Chōrēa**), ae, f. [= χορεία]. (Poet. — most freq. in the pl.) *A dance in a circle to the sound of music.*

CHOREUS, i, m. [= χορείος] (sc. pes). *A foot (- ~), later called trochaeus.*

CHOROCITHARISTA, ae, m. [= χοροκιθαριστής]. *One who accompanies the chorus on a cithara.*

CHORUS, i, m. [= χορός]. 1) (Poet.) *A choral dance, a dance in a circle, a dance: exerceere, agitare ch., to lead; trop., of the regular motion of the stars.* 2) *A band of singers and dancers, in partic., the chorus in a tragedy; trop., ch. Pleiadum, the band of Pleiads.* 3) *A company, band, troop: ch. juvenutis, poetarum.*

CHREMES, ētis, m. *The name of an old miser in the plays of Terence.*

CHRIA, ae, f. [= χρεία]. (Lat.) *In rhetoric, a sentence, a common-place with its further logical development.*

CHRISTIANUS, i, m. [= Χριστιανός]. (Lat.) *A Christian.*

CHRISTUS, i, m. [= Χριστός, 'the Anointed']. (Lat.) *Christ.*

CHRONICUS, a, um, adj. [= χρονικός]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to time: libri ch., chronicles; subet., Chronica, ōrum, n. pl., chronicles.*

CHRYSAOR, ōris, m. [= Χρυσάωρ]. *The son of Neptune and Medusa, father of Geryon and Echidna.*

CHRYSAS, ae, m. *A river in Sicily, near the town Asoros — now Dittaino.*

CHRYSEIS, Idia, f. *The daughter of Chryses = Astynome*

CHRYSES, ae, m. [= Χρῆσις]. *A priest of*

Apollo from the town of Chryse in Troas. His captive daughter Astynome was, in answer to his prayers, restored to him through the intervention of Apollo.

CHRYSSIPPEUS, a, um, adj. Of Chrysippus.

CHRYSIPIUS, i, m. [= Χρυσίππος]. 1) A famous Stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia—lived about 220 B. C. 2) A freedman of Cicero. 3) A freedman of the architect Cyrus.

CHRY SOPHRY S, ŷos, f. [= Χρυσόφρυς]. A fish with a golden spot over each eye.

CHRY SÔTHEMIS, Idia, f. [= Χρυσόθεμις]. A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra.

CIANI, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of Cios, a town in Bithynia.

CIBALAE, ōrum, f. pl. A town in Lower Pannonia, near the present Vinkouca.

CIBARIUS, a, um, adj. [cibus]. 1) Of or pertaining to food: res c.; uva c., fit for eating only, not used to make wine. Hence, Cibaria, ōrum, n. pl., food, nutriment, victuals, provisions, sustenance for man and beast: praeberē, dare alicui cibaria. In partic.: A) = a soldier's ration: cc. duorum mensium: B) corn allowed to the deputies of provincial magistrates. 2) Ordinary, mean; in partic., panis c., black bread.

CIBATUS, ūs, m. [cibo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Food, victuals.

CIBO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [cibus]. (Lat.) To feed animals, to fodder.

CIBORIUM, ii, n. [= κιβόριον]. (Poet.) A cup, in shape like the pod of the Egyptian bean.

CIBUS, i, m. Food, provisions, victuals, means of sustenance (esp. for men—cf. esca): cibum capere, sumere, to take; trop., c. furoris, mali, that which nourishes anger, &c., its sustenance.

CIBYRA, ae, f. [= κιβύρα]. A rich manufacturing town in Phrygia.

CIBYRATA, ae, m. An inhabitant of Cibra.

CIBYRATICUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Cibra.

CICADA, ae, f. (Poet. & lat.) The tree-cricket, cicada; trop. = summer.

CICATRICOSUS, a, um, adj. [cicatrix]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Full of scars, scarred; trop., of a writing, polished here and there.

CICATRIX, Icīs, f. A scar: o. adversa, in front = adverso corpore excepta; trop., c. reipublicae, a wound; c. coit (Pl.), closes, heals up, refricatur, is opened again; ducere or obducere cicatricem, of a remedy = to heal, of a wound = to be healed. Hence: A) of plants, a mark of incision: *B) the seam of a patched shoe.

CICCUS, i, m. [= κίκκος]. (Ante-cl.) Prop., the core of a pomegranate; hence, trop. = a trifle.

CICER, ōris, n. (Poet. & lat.) The chick-pea.

CICERO, ōnis, m. A surname in the gens Tullia; thus, esp. 1) Marcus T. C., the great orator and writer, born at Arpinum 106 B. C.,

died 43 B. C. 2) Quintus T. C., the brother of the preceding, praetor 68 B. C.

CICERONIANUS, a, um, adj. [Cicero]. Ciceronian.

CICEROMASTIX, Igīs, m. [Cicero-μαστιξ, 'the scourge of Cicero']. A work of Largius Licinius against Cicero.

CICHORIUM, ii, n., or CICHOREUM, ei, n. [= κιχώριον]. (Poet. & lat.) A plant, endive or succory.

*CICILENDRUM and CICIMANDRUM, i, n. (Pl.) Fictitious names for spice.

CICONES, um, m. pl. [= κίκονες]. A Thracian people, near the Hebrus.

CICONIA, ae, f. A stork.

CICUR, ūris, adj. Tame, bestia.

CICUTA, ae, f. 1) Hemlock, the plant from the juice of which a poison was prepared; hence, 2) (poet.), a shepherd's pipe made from the stalks of hemlock. 3) The name of a usurer.

CIDARIS, is, f. [a Persian word]. (Lat.) A diadem, tiara, the head-dress of Persian kings.

CIEO, civi, citum, 2., also (rar., ante-cl. & lat.) CIO, etc., 4. v. tr. [κίω, κίω]. 1) To make go, to move, to put in motion: natura omnia c.; orbis semper eodem modo ciebatur; c. mare, aequora, to stir up, thus also (poet.), c. coelum tonitru. Hence, tech. t., erctum ciere, lit. to make movable, i. e., to divide an inheritance. 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) With reference to the place to which something is moved: A) to fetch or bring to, to call to: c. milites ad arma, viros ad se; Vitellius c. Germanos in nos: B) in particular, to call upon for help, to call to witness, to invoke: c. Manes nocturnos; non homines tantum sed foedera et deos c. (as it were, to summon as witnesses): C) to call by name, to name: magna voce animam supremum cient (to call the name, at a funeral); c. nomen utriusque; posse ciere patrem, to state, to name (to be able to show one's free birth); triumphum nomine cieo = I shout 'io triumphe.' 3) Of a passion, an emotion, &c., to set in motion, to excite, to produce, to cause, to occasion: c. motus illos, proelium, seditionem, stragem; c. lacrimas, to shed, varias voces, singultus, to utter.

CILICIA, ae, f. [= Κιλικία]. Cilicia, a province in the south of Asia Minor, now Rjalet Ythail.

CILICIENSIS, e, adj. [Cilicia]. Cilician.

CILICIUM, ii, n. [= Κιλικιον]. A covering made of the hair of Cilician goats, and used by soldiers and sailors.

CILICIUS, a, um, adj. [Cilicia]. Cilician.

CILIUM, ii, n. (Lat.) An eye-lid.

CILIX, Icīs, m. [= Κίλιξ]. An inhabitant of Cilicia, a Cilician.

CILISSA, ae, f. adj. (only in the fem., corresponding to the masc. Cilix) [Cilicia] Cilician.

CILLA, ae, f. [= *Κίλλα*]. *A small town of Troas, with a temple of Apollo.*

CILNIUS, a, um, adj. *The name of an Etruscan gens, from which Mæcenas (q. v.) was descended.*

CIMBER (I.), a, um, adj. [Cimbri]. *Cimbrian; also, subet. Cimper, bri, m., a Cimbrian.*

CIMBER (II.), bri, m. *A surname of L. Titinius, one of the murderers of Cæsar.*

CIMBRI, òrum, m. pl. *A German tribe, in what is now Jutland, who, with the Teutoni, invaded the Roman territory (118 b. c.), and were conquered by C. Marius (102 b. c.) and Catulus (101 b. c.).*

***CIMBRICE**, adv. [Cimbricus]. (Quintil.) *After the manner of the Cimbrians.*

CIMBRICUS, a, um, adj. [Cimbri]. *Cimbrian.*

CIMEX, icis, m. (Poet. & lat.) *A bug; also as a term of reproach.*

CIMINUS, i, m., or **CIMINIUS LACUS**. *A lake in Etruria, now Lago di Ronciglione.*

CIMMERII, òrum, m. pl. [= *Κιμμέριοι*]. 1) *In Homer, a fabulous people living in the farthest West, enveloped in mist and darkness; later, they were thought to live in dark caves in Italy, between Baia and Cumæ; hence (poet.), Cimmerii lacus = the lower world.* 2) *A Thracian people, in the present Crimea.*

CIMMERIUS, a, um, adj. *Cimmerian.*

CIMOLUS, i, f. [= *Κίμωλος*]. *One of the Cyclades, now Kimoli.*

CIMON, ònis, m. [= *Κίμων*]. *A celebrated Athenian general, son of Miltiades.*

CINÆDICUS, a, um, adj. [cinaedus]. (Antecl.) *Lewd, unchaste, in an unnatural manner.*

CINÆDUS (I.), i, m. [= *κίναϊδος*]. 1) *A person guilty of unnatural lust, a sodomite.* 2) *He who performs a wanton dance.*

CINÆDUS (II.), a, um, adj. w. comp. *Unchaste.*

CINCINNATUS, a, um, adj. [cincinnus]. 1) *Having ringlets of hair, with curled hair.* 2) *A surname of the renowned dictator L. Quinctius.*

CINCINNUS, i, m. [= *κίκιννος*]. *Curled hair, an artificial lock or curl (of cirrus); trop., of discourse, an artificial ornament, a too artificial style of speaking: poetæ aut oratoris ec.*

CINCIUS (I.), ii, m. *The name of a Roman gens; thus, 1) L. Cinc. Alimentus, a Roman historian, in the time of the second Punic war. 2) M. Cinc. Alimentus, a tribune of the people (204 b. c.), and author of the lex Cincia (v. Cincius II.) 3) A business-agent of Atticus.*

CINCIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Cincius I.]. *Of a Cincius, Cincian: lex Cincia, proposed by M. Cincius Alimentus (q. v.); it forbade advocates to accept presents in conducting a suit (l. de donis et muneribus).*

CINCTICULUS, i, m. [dim. of cinetus]. *A little under-garment. (Pl.)*

CINCTŪRA, ae, f. [cingo]. (Lat.) *A girding, the way of wearing the toga.*

CINCTUS, ūs, m. [cingo]. 1) *The manner of girding one's self, almost always c. Gabinus, a peculiar manner of wearing the toga, esp. in religious festivals:—it was tucked up, the corner being drawn over the left shoulder and under the right arm around to the breast.* 2) *An under-garment, worn by the ancient Romans instead of the later tunic; undoubtedly = campestris (q. v.).* 3) (Lat.) *A girdle, belt.*

CINCTŪTUS, a, um, adj. [cinctus 2]. (Poet.) *Wearing a cinetus (q. v., 2); hence, to denote the ancient Romans: cc. Cethegi.*

CINEAS, ae, m. [= *Κίνας*]. *A Thessalian in the service of King Pyrrhus of Epirus.*

***CINĒFACTUS**, a, um, adj. [cinis-factus]. (Lucr.) *Turned to ashes.*

CINERARIUS, a, um, adj. [cinis]. (Poet. & lat.) *Pertaining to ashes; usually as a subet. Cinerarius, i, m., a slave who heated the iron for curling hair, a hair-curler.*

CINGA, ae, f. *A tributary river of the Iberus, in Northern Spain, now Cinca.*

CINGO, nxi, notum, 3. v. tr. 1) *Of the body, to surround with a girdle, to gird: cing. latus ense; freq. in the pass. 'cingi,' with an abl., to be girded or encircled with, zonâ, armis; (poet.) cingor ferrum; alte cinetus, with his dress tucked up high, but also vestis alte cineta. Hence, c. caput floribus, to crown, comas vittâ, to wreath.* 2) *Of places, to surround, to encircle: c. domum porticu; mare c. insulam; freq. in military lang., c. castra vallo = to fortify; c. urbem obsidione, to besiege; trop., Sicilia cincta periculis, threatened on all sides.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) *Of persons, to encompass one as a retinue, escort, to accompany, aliqueum.*

CINGŪLANUS, a, um, adj. *Of or pertaining to Cingulum II.; subet. Cingulani, òrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Cingulum.*

CINGŪLUM (I.), i, n. (rar. CINGŪLA, ae, f., and CINGULUS, i, m.). *A girdle, belt; hence = a) for animals = a girth — b) = a girdle of the earth, a zone: c. terrae.*

CINGŪLUM (II.), i, n. *A town in Picenum, now Cingulo.*

CINIFLO, ònis, m. [cinis-flo]. (Poet.) = Cinerarius, q. v.

CINIS, ãris, m. *Ashes. Hence: A) prov., illud cinerem non quaeritat (Com.), this needs no ashes (the figure taken from scouring vessels with ashes): B) the ashes of a corpse that has been burned, both in the sing. and (poet.) in the plur.: dummodo absolvar cinis (poet.), as a corpse = after my death; post c., after the burning of a corpse: C) trop., the ruins of a town, &c., patriae c.: D) trop., fieri cinerem = to be destroyed; in fumum et c. vertere = to squander, to consume.*

CINNA ae, m. *The name of a Roman family, esp. in the gens Cornelia; thus, esp. 1) Lucius C. C., an adherent of Marius in the civil war with Sulla, slain by his own soldiers (88 B. C.) 2) Lucius C. C., a son of the preceding, and one of the murderers of Caesar. 3) Lucius or Cn. C. C., a son of the last preceding, twice pardoned by Augustus. 4) C. Helvius Cinna, a Roman poet, and friend of Catullus.*

CINNĀMŌMUM or **Cinnānum**, i, n. (Poet.) *Cinnamon; also as a term of endearment (Pl.); meton., a branch of the cinnamon-tree.*

CINNĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Cinna 1; subet., Cinnani, ōrum, m. pl., the adherents of Cinna.*

CINYPHIUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) *Of or pertaining to the Cinyra; also, in gen. = African.*

CINYPIS, ῥπια, m. [= Κινύψ]. *A river in Northern Africa, now Wadi Kwasam.*

CINŶRAEUS, a, um, adj. = Cinyreus.

CINŶRAS, ae, m. [= Κινύρας]. *A king of Assyria, afterwards of Cyprus, priest of the Paphian Venus, father of Myrrha and, by her, of Adonis.*

CINŶREIUS, a, um, adj. [Cinyras]. *Of or pertaining to Cinyras.*

CIOS or **CHIUS**, ii, f. [= Κίος]. *A town of Bithynia, now Ghio or Kemlik.*

CIPPUS, i, m. 1) *A quadrangular pyramid, used esp. as a tombstone. *2) A pointed stake: co., a palisade of pointed stakes.*

CIPUS, i, m. *A Roman who, of his own accord, went into exile, in order that a prophecy that he would become king of Rome might not be fulfilled.*

CIRCA (a later form accessory to circum, very rare before the time of Augustus), I. prep. w. accus. 1) *Of space: A) around: ligna contulerunt c. casam eam; hence, of the attendants (companions, listeners, &c.) upon a person, omnes c. eum, all who were about him: B) near to, in the neighbourhood of: c. domum auream habitare; hence, as a less accurate designation of place (almost = in), sedem capere c. Leabum insulam: C) to — round about: literae c. praefectos missae; legatos c. vicinas gentes misit; ire c. domos. 2) Of time, about: c. eandem horam; c. Pompeii aetatem; c. Ciceronem, about the time of Cicero. 3) Of a number, about, nearly: c. quingentes Romanorum ceciderunt. 4) (Lat.) With regard to, in respect to, concerning, respecting: dissentio c. verba; negligentior c. deos; disputatum est c. hoc; omnia ordinare c. successorem. (The significations 2, 3 and 4 belong exclusively to the form 'circa.')*

II. Adv. *Of space, around, about, in the neighbourhood of: gramen erat c.; mentes qui c. sunt. Freq. (esp. in Livy) c. is immediately connected with a substantive, as if it were preceded by qui est, qui sunt, etc., or as if it were*

an adj. = circumjacent, round about: multarum c. civitatum; peragrarare c. saltus; agros c. vastavit; c. omnia hostium erant; strengthened, c. undique, from all sides; frumento c. undique ex agris convecto, from all the regions round about.

CIRCAEUS, a, um, adj. [Circē]. *Of or belonging to Circe, Ciresan.*

CIRCE, ea, f. [= Κίρκη]. *A renowned sorceress, daughter of Helios and Perse, sister of Aetes. She resided on the insula Aenea, afterwards near Circēii in Latium.*

CIRCEIENSIS, e, adj. *Of or pertaining to Circēii; subet., Circēienses, m. pl., the inhabitants of Circēii.*

CIRCEII, ōrum, m. pl. *A town in Latium, on a promontory of the same name, founded, according to the legend, by Circe — now (San Felice) Circeollo.*

CIRCENSIS, e, adj. [circus]. *Of or belonging to the circus (q. v.); esp. ludī circenses, and in the same signification, abs. circenses.*

CIRCINO, āvi, ātum, I. v. tr. [circinus]. (Poet. & lat.) *To make circular or round: c. ramos in orbem, to bend into a circle; c. auras, to fly through in a circular course.*

CIRCINUS, i, m. [circus]. *A pair of compasses.*

CIRCITER [circum], I. prep. w. acc.: A) *of time, about, near: c. meridiem; c. Kalendas: B) (Pl.) of space, around, about, near: c. haec loca. II. Adv.: A) of time, about: rediit c. meridiem: B) of number, about, nearly: mons c. mille passuum suberat; c. tertia pars celata est.*

CIRCIVS, ii, m. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A sharp north-west wind (to the Romans), blowing frequently in Gallia Narbonensis.*

CIRCUTIO or **CIRCUMITIO**, ōnis, f. [circumēo]. *A going around: 1) in military lang., the rounds, an inspection of the watches, &c. 2) Trop., of discourse, a digression, an indirect procedure: co. et anfractus.*

CIRCŪTUS or **CIRCUMITUS**, ūs, m. [circumēo]. *A going around: 1) prop., a circuit, revelation: c. solis; c. orbis; c. totius Siciliae, travelling about through the whole of Sicily. Hence = a circuitous, round-about way: longo (brevis) c. easdem regiones petere. 2) A circuit, circumference: magnitudo circuitus; in circuitu, all around, on all sides. 3) In rhet. — a) a period: longior c. — b) = circuitio 2.*

CIRCŪLĀRIS, e, adj. [circulus]. (Lat.) *Circular, round.*

CIRCŪLĀTIM, adv. [circulor]. (Lat.) *In or by companies.*

CIRCŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. [circulor]. (Lat.) *One who strolls about = a mountebank: c. auctionum, a frequenter of auctions; perhaps = one who buys at auctions and sells again the wares purchased there, a pedler.*

CIRCULATORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [circulator]. (Lat.) Of a mountebank.

CIRCULOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [circulus]. 1) To form a circle about one's self, to gather in a circle. 2) (Lat.) Of a mountebank, to collect people around one's self.

CIRCULUS, i, m. [circus]. 1) A circle; hence = the circular course of a star, an orbit: *oc. stellarum*. 2) *Trop.*: A) (poet. & lat.) any circular body, a ring, hoop, link of a chain: B) a social circle, company, society: *per fora et co.*; in conviviis et co.

CIRCUM (cf. *circa*). I. *Prop.* w. *acc.* Of space: A) around, round about: *terra se convertit c. axem suum*; *freq.* of a partial surrounding only: *capilli c. caput*; *flores c. flumen*; *fremere c. claustra*: B) = near, in the neighbourhood of, about: *a. haec loca commorabor*; *urbes quae c. Capuam sunt*: C) to — around, in (into) — about (denoting, not a motion around a certain centre, but to different points): *errare c. villas*; *pueros dimisit c. amicos*; *legatio c. insulas missa*: D) of persons who surround one as companions, friends, &c., about: *qui c. eum sunt*; *formosos homines c. pedes habere* (rar.) = as attending servants (*pedissequos*).

II. *Adv.* Round about, all around: *opere quae c. erant*; *portis c. omnibus* (cf. *circa*) instant; strengthened, c. undique (poet. & lat.), or as one word, *circumundique*, from or on all sides.

CIRCUM-ACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [circumago]. (Lat.) A turn of speech.

CIRCUMACTUS (I), ūs, *m.* [circumago]. (Lat.) A turning round, rotation, coeli.

CIRCUMACTUS (II), a, um, *adj.* [part. of circumago]. (Lat.) Turned round, bent, curved, litus.

CIRCUM-ĀGO, āgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To drive, to move, or to turn around: *c. souvetanilia agrum* (ante-cl.); *c. mancipium* (lat.) = circumverto (q. v.); *freq.* in the pass. in a middle sense = to turn one's self round, to turn round: *annus solstitiali orbe circumagitur*, completes its circuit with the revolution of the sun; *aestas, annus circumagitur* (rar. *circumagit se*), passes away; *trop.*, sic orbis circumagitur, such is the course of things. 2) To turn, to turn about, equum; *c. signa* or *agmen*, to turn with the army to another side, to change the direction of the march; *ventus se c.*, turns, changes; so likewise *fortuna circumagitur*. 3) *Trop.*, c. et flectere aliquem, to change the mind of some one; *c. genus humanum in se* (lat.), to bring over to one's side; *pass. circumagi* = to stroll about, and *circumagi rumoribus vulgi*, to be driven about from one side to another by the talk of the rabble, from one purpose to another; so likewise *circumagi alieni animi momentis*.

CIRCUM-ĀRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To plough the ground, agrum.

CIRCUM-CAESŪRA, ae, *f.* The contour, membrorum (twice only — in Lucr.)

CIRCUM-CIDO, cidi, cĭsum, 3. *v. tr.* [caedo]. 1) To cut or pare around, to prune, to clip, arborem, gemmam, cespitem gladio. 2) *Trop.*: A) to diminish, to confine, to shorten, sumptum, multitudinem: B) to cut off, to take away: *c. et amputo aliquid*.

CIRCUM-CIRCA, adv. (Rar.) All around: regiones c. prospicere.

CIRCUMCISUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of circumcido]. 1) Precipitous, steep, locus, aditus. 2) *Trop.*, of discourse, abridged, short.

CIRCUMCISE, adv. [circumcĭsus]. (Lat.) Of discourse, briefly.

CIRCUM-CLŪDO, clūdi, clūsum, 3. *v. tr.* [claudo]. To enclose on all sides, aliquem re aliqua.

CIRCUM-CŌLO, cōlui, cultum, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar.) To dwell round about, sinum maris.

CIRCUM-CURRO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To run around or about.

CIRCUM-CURSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) To run about, haec, illac; c. aliquem, to come one, omnia, to all sides.

CIRCUM-DO, dēdi, dātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To put, to place, or to set one thing around another: *c. brachia collo*, ignes tectis, exercitum castris hostium, milites sibi; also, without dat., c. custodias, sarmēta, ignesque; *c. munitiones, opera*, to raise all around. 2) To surround, to enclose, or to encompass one thing with another: *c. oppidum fossā valloque*, collum filo, urbem muro; regio circumdata insulis.

CIRCUM-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To lead, to draw, or to move around: *c. exercitum per invia*, aliquem vicatim; *rar.* with two accus., c. istum has aedes; also, of inanimate objects, c. aratrum, flumen velut circino. 2) *Trop.*: A) (Pl.) to lead out of the way, to impose upon one, to cheat: *c. aliquem argento*: B) of discourse, to extend, to protract, unum sensum longiore ambitu: C) of prosody, to pronounce broadly, with a circumflex.

CIRCUMDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [circumduco]. (Lat.) 1) *Prop.*, a leading around; *c. sphaerae*, the circumference. 2) *Trop.* — a) a cheating, defrauding — b) (lat.) a period.

***CIRCUMDUCTUS**, i, n. [circumduco] (Quintil.) In rhetoric, a period.

CIRCUMDUCTUS, ūs, *m.* [circumduco]. (Lat.) The circumference of a figure.

CIRCUM-EO (rar. *Circueo*), ēi, (rar. *Ivi*), itum, 4. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) To go around, aras; *freq.* also abs. = to go or stroll about: *c. per hortum*, to take a circuitous way through the garden. Hence: A) to surround, to enclose, urbem muro: B) *freq.* in military lang. = to encompass, to encircle, to shut up, to surround, &c.: *circūiri multitudinem*, ab equitatu; cohortes co. Cl. a cornu: C) to surround one as his com-

pantons, aliquem. D) (lat.) = to pass over, nomen alicujus. 2) To go or travel around to (cf. circum 2): c. praedia, omnes insulas, to visit; c. urbem, to go about the town; also abs., c. per familias. In partic.: A) to go about entreating or admonishing, to go from one to another: c. plebem; c. veteranos ut acta Caesaris sanciant; c. aciem atque obsecrare milites: B) in military lang., to go the rounds, to make an inspection: c. vigiliis. 3) Trop.: A) (Com.) to deceive, to cheat, to circumvent, aliquem: B) to go around in words = to express by circumlocution, multas res.

*CIRCUM-ÉQUITO, āvi, ātund, 1. v. tr. To ride around, moenia.

CIRCUM-ERRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. (Lat.) To wander or stroll about: turba c. lateri.

CIRCUM-FERO, tūli, lātum, v. tr. 1) To carry or bear about, lyram in convivio, infansem per templa, oculos huc atque illuc; sol circumfertur, revolves; (poet.) ter eos circumtulit undā, three times he carried water around and thus purified them (of a religious ceremony). 2) Trop. (mostly poet. & lat.): A) to spread all around, to extend farther: c. ignes circa omnia templa, bellum passim: B) to spread = to divulge, factum alicujus.

CIRCUM-FLECTO, xi, xum, 3. v. tr. (Poet., rar.) 1) To bend about: c. longos cursus, to turn about. 2) (Lat.) In grammar, to pronounce a syllable long, to mark with a circumflex.

CIRCUM-FLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Rar.) To blow around any one, aliquem; circumflari a ventis invidiae.

CIRCUM-FLUO, xi, —, 8. v. tr. & intr. 1) Tr., to flow around, to surround by flowing: Macedonia c. Cariam; trop. (lat.), secundae res vos co., abundantly surround. 2) Intr., to overflow: A) to be present in abundance, to abound: copiae circumfluentes, copious, abundant, oratio circumfluens, exuberant, too copious: B) = to have an abundance of, to abound in: c. gloriā, omnibus copiis, exercitu colonorum.

CIRCUMFLUUS, a, um, adj. [circumfluus]. 1) Flowing around, humor. 2) Flowed around, surrounded with water, insula, urbs circumflua Ponto.

CIRCUM-FŌDIO, —, fossum, 8. vr. tr. (Lat.) To dig round any thing, arborem.

CIRCUMFŌRANEUS, a, um, adj. [circumforum]. 1) Found in markets: aes c., money borrowed from the bankers (their shops being on the forum). 2) Strolling about from market to market, pharmacopola.

CIRCUM-FRĒMO, —, —, v. v. tr. & intr. (Lat.) To make a noise around (with the wings): aves co. nidos.

CIRCUM-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 8. v. tr. 1) Prop., of liquid substances, to pour around, argenti, to pour one thing around another: c. a. si were

aliquid, and = to surround one thing with another, aliquem or aliquid re aliqua; terra mari circumfusa, encompassed; c. mortuum cerā, to wrap, to encase; (poet.) c. aliquid amictu nebulae, to envelop in. Freq., in the pass., with a middle signification = to flow around, to environ, &c.: Tigris circumfunditur urbi, surrounds; spiritus nobis circumfusus, the air that encompasses us. Hence = to encompass: aer circumfundit terram. 2) Of objects that do not flow: A) pass. or (rar.) c. se — a) to spread about something, to crowd around, to embrace closely, to cling to: hostes co. ex reliquis partibus, spread around; co. obvius, press upon those that meet them; also (lat.), circumfunduntur turmae Julianae; trop., molestiae, voluptates circumfusae, that encompass one, are present — b) to be surrounded, encircled or environed by any thing, hostium concursu; Cato circumfusus Stoicorum libris: B) (Tac.) also, in act., to surround, to encircle: hostes co. aliquem.

*CIRCUM-GĒMO, 8. v. intr. (Poet.) To roar around: ursus c. ovile.

CIRCUM-GESTO, 1. v. tr. (Rar.) To carry around, epistolam.

CIRCUM-GRĒDIOR, gressus, 8. v. dep. intr. [gradior]. To go or move around something in a hostile manner, terga hostium, Syriam.

*CIRCUM-INJICIO, 8. v. tr. To throw up round about, vallum.

CIRCUM-JĀCEO, —, —, 2. v. intr. To lie around, to border upon: quae co. Europae (dat.); (lat.) circumjacentia = the context.

CIRCUMJECTUS (I.), ūs, m. [circumjicio]. (Rar.) 1) A surrounding, an encompassing, embracing: aether terram tenero c. amplectitur. 2) That which is thrown around, an environment: arx munitur c. arduo.

CIRCUMJECTUS (II.), a, um, adj. [part. of circumjicio]. 1) Of places, surrounding, near. 2) (Lat.) C. oratio, accompanying.

CIRCUM-JICIO (older form circumjicio), jēci, jectum, 8. v. tr. [jacio]. 1) To throw, to cast, to put or place one thing around another, multitudinem hostium moenibus; c. vallum, to extend around; anguis circumjectus fuit vectem, had wound itself around the bolt. 2) To encompass with something: planities circumjecta salibus; animus extremitatem coeli rotundo ambitu c.

CIRCUM-LATRO, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To bark around, aliquem.

CIRCUM-LIGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To bind around — a) to bind something about some thing, alicui aliquid — b) to bind one with some thing, alicui rei.

CIRCUM-LINO, —, litum, 8. v. tr. [linio, 4.] 1) (Poet. & lat.) To smear round, to smear one thing on another, unguis. 2) To besmear one thing with another, unguis, aliquid re aliqua; freq. in partic.,

circumlitus: mortui oc. cerâ; saxa oc. musco, covered with moss.

CIRCUMLITIO, ònis, *f.* [circumlinio]. (Lat.) A smearing over, a besmearing, a laying on of colours.

CIRCUMLOCÛTIO, ònis, *f.* [loquor]. (Lat.) Circumlocation, circuitous expression.

***CIRCUM-LÛCENS**, tis, *part.* (Lat.) Shining round about.

CIRCUM-LUO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar.) To flow or wash around, insulam.

CIRCUM-LUSTRANS, tis, *part.* [lustro]. (Lucr.) Lighting all around.

***CIRCUMLÛVIO**, ònis, *f.* [circumluo]. A washing round, circumlution — a detaching of a piece of land by the action of water, so that it becomes an island.

***CIRCUM-MEO**, âvi, —, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* To go around.

CIRCUM-MITTO, mîsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* To send around, legatos in omnes partes; also = to send by a roundabout way, copias jugo, over the top of the mountain.

CIRCUM-MÛNIO (ante-cl. -moenio), ïvi, Itum, 4. *v. tr.* To surround with fortifications: c. urbem operibus, to fortify all round, hostem, to encompass.

CIRCUMMÛNITIO, ònis, *f.* [circummunio]. An investing of a town, circumvallation.

CIRCUM-NAVIGO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To sail around, to circumnavigate, sinum.

CIRCUM-NECTO, nexui, nexum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To bind around, to surround, rem.

CIRCUM-PADANUS, a, um, *adj.* Situated around the river Po.

***CIRCUM-PENDEO**, —, —, 2. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To hang around.

***CIRCUM-PLAUDO**, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To applaud on all sides by clapping the hands, aliquem.

CIRCUM-PECTOR, plexus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* (ante-cl. & rar. -plecto, 3.). To embrace, to surround, collum alicujus, collem operibus; c. pharetram auro, to encase with gold.

CIRCUM-PLICO, âvi, âtum, 1. *v. tr.* To twine or fold round, aliquem re aliqua; also, vectem circumplicat anguis, twines itself about the bolt.

CIRCUM-PŌNO, pŏnei, pŏsitum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To set or place round, aliquos sellae suae.

CIRCUM-PŌTATIO, ònis, *f.* A drinking round by turns.

CIRCUM-RËTIO, ïvi, Itum, 4. *v. tr.* To throw a net round, to ensnare, aliquem fraude.

CIRCUM-RŌDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* To gnaw around, escam; trop., circumrodi dente Theonino, to be slandered.

***CIRCUM-SCINDO**, 3. *v. tr.* To tear off the clothes all round: c. et. spoliare.

CIRCUM-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) Prop., to describe a circle round a thing, to *scribere*: c. orbem; c. lineas extremas umbrae but also, c. aliquem virgulâ, to describe a circle around one with a rod. 2) Trop.: A) to define the limits of any thing, to limit, to circumscribe: c. curriculum, spatium vitae terminis quibusdam, locum habitandi alicui: B) = to describe, to define: c. aliquid verbis: C) = to restrain, to confine, to hem in, to hinder free use and action: c. hoc genus oratorum uno genere, to confine to this one; in partic., tech. t., senatus c. magistratum, restrains a magistrate in the exercise of his power, confines its exercise within proper limits; c. adolescentem, to keep a youth under a certain degree of restraint: D) to defraud, to cheat, esp. to overreach in order to get one's money, aliquem pecuniâ: E) c. facinus jocosus verbis, to cloak; c. testamentum, etc., to evade the true meaning of a will: F) to set aside, to annul, to disregard, sententias, tempus.

CIRCUMSCRIPTÆ, adv. [circumscriptus]. In periods, periodically: c. numero sequere dicere.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIO, ònis, *f.* [circumscribo]. 1) The describing of a circle about something, an encircling. 2) A boundary, outline, circumference, limit, terrae, temporis. 3) C. verborum, a period. 4) An overreaching, defrauding, cheating, adolescentium.

CIRCUMSCRIPTOR, òris, *m.* [circumscribo]. A defrauder, cheat.

CIRCUMSCRIPTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [part. of circumscribo]. 1) Limited, bounded. 2) In rhetoric, rounded off in periods, periodic: c. verborum ambitus, periods.

CIRCUM-SËCO, —, sectum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To cut around. 2) To circumcise (of the Jews).

CIRCUM-SËDEO (-sideo), sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To sit around a person or thing, aliquem. 2) In partic., to surround in a hostile manner, to invest, to besiege, urbem omnibus copiis; trop., circumsessus muliebribus blanditiis, beset with, assaulted by.

CIRCUM-SËPIO, —, septum, 4. *v. tr.* To hedge around, to surround, to enclose, corpus armatis, locum parietibus.

CIRCUMSESSIO, ònis, *f.* [circumsedeo]. An investing, besieging.

CIRCUM-SIDO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* To set, lay or place one's self around a thing, to invest, urbem.

CIRCUM-SÏLIO, —, —, 4. *v. tr. & intr.* [salio]. (Poet.) To leap around.

CIRCUM-SISTO, stēti, —, 3. *v. tr.* To stand around, to gather around (in a multitude), to surround, aliquem, curiam; ab omnibus civitatibus circumstisti; in partic., to surround in a hostile manner, to press around upon: plures paucos c.; c. urbem.

CIRCUM-SŌNO, ui, Itum, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* 1)

Intr., to resound with something on every side, to ring with a sound or clamor: locus c. ululatus. 3) *Tr.*, to utter a clamor around, to surround with clamor: clamor c. hostem; (poet.) circumsonor armis; (poet.) c. murum armis, to make the wall resound with the noise of arms.

CIRCUM-SŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Resounding around: c. turba canum, barking around.

CIRCUMSPECTATRIX, icis, *f.* [circumspecto]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) She who spies around.

CIRCUMSPECTE, *adv. w. comp.* [circumspectus]. (Lat.) Circumspectly, cautiously.

CIRCUMSPECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [circumspectio]. A looking around; *trop.*, circumspection, caution.

CIRCUM-SPECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* [*intens.* of circumspectio]. 1) *Intr.*, to look about one's self with attention and caution. 2) *Tr.*, to look about (attentively or longingly) after something, to wait for, to watch for, to think upon anything, &c.; c. omnia, ora principum; c. tempus defectionis, fugam (an opportunity for flight); alius alium circumspectant; c. aliquem = to look about for help from some one.

CIRCUMSPECTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [circumspectio]. 1) A looking around, a spying round: in omnes partes est c., one can look around without obstruction in all directions. 2) *Trop.*, consideration, reflection, aliarum rerum.

CIRCUMSPECTUS (II.), a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [circumspectio]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Carefully weighed, well-considered, circumspect, interrogatio, iudicium. 2) Of persons, considerate, cautious, circumspect, provident, homo. 3) (Lat.) Distinguished, honor.

CIRCUM-SPERGO, —, —, 8. *v. tr.* [spargo]. (Lat.) 1) To scatter or strew all around, aliquid. 2) To besprinkle all round, aliquem aquā.

*CIRCUMSPICIENTIA, ae, *f.* [circumspectio]. (Lat.) Consideration, deliberation.

CIRCUM-SPICIO, exi, ectum, 8. *v. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to look about one's self, to look all round: c., aestuat (of one perplexed and undecided); hence, *trop.* = to use foresight, to be cautious: circumspicendum est ut, etc. 2) *Tr.*: A) to descry, to catch sight of (in looking round), saxum ingens: B) to view on all sides, to keep in view, to survey, situm urbis, cornus (the wings of the army), amictum alicujus: C) *trop.* — a) to weigh, to reflect upon, to consider, aliquid animo, quid faciendum sit — b) to look around after something — to long for, to desire, to seek for, auxilia, lectum, aliquem.

CIRCUMSTANTIA, ae, *f.* [circumsto]. (Lat.) 1) A standing around, a surrounding, hostium, aëris. 2) A circumstance, attribute.

*CIRCUMSTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (Gell.) A standing round.

CIRCUM-STO, stēti, —, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* 1)

To stand around, to surround: circumstantes, those standing round, the bystanders; c. senatum. In partic., to surround in a hostile manner, to beset, to besiege, tribunal; *trop.*, fata nos oc., threaten on every side; duo bella oc. urbem.

CIRCUM-STREPO, ui, itum, 8. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) To make a noise around, aliquem; circumstrepī clamore. 2) (Tac.) To shout or cry out around, aliquid.

CIRCUM-STRUO, xi, ctum, 8. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) To build round about, fores alveorum. 2) To build upon round about, ripas lapide.

CIRCUM-SURGENS, entis, *part.* [surgo]. (Lat.) Rising all round.

CIRCUM-TĒGO, 8. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To cover round, coelum.

CIRCUM-TENTUS, a, um, *part.* [tendo]. (Ante-cl.) Stretched all around, begirt: elephantī c. corio, with the hide of.

*CIRCUM-TĒRO, 8. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To rub around; *trop.* = to stand closely round, aliquem.

*CIRCUM-TEXTUS, a, um, *part.* [texo]. (Poet.) Woven all around: velamen c. acantho, with an acanthus woven around it.

CIRCUM-TŌNO, ui, —, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) Prop., to thunder around = to roar around, to surround with noise or clamor: Nereus c. orbem; *trop.*, Bellona eum c. = has crazed, driven to frenzy.

CIRCUM-TŌNSUS, a, um, *part.* [tondeo]. Shorn all round; *trop.*, oratio c. = too much laboured, artificial.

CIRCUM-VADO, si, —, 8. *v. tr.* To assail on every side, to encompass, aliquem, naves; *trop.*, terror c. aciem, falls upon, assails on every side.

CIRCUM-VĀGUS, a, um, *adj.* (Rar., poet.) Wandering around, moving round in a circle.

CIRCUM-VALLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To surround with a wall or rampart, to invest, to besiege, urbem, hostes.

CIRCUM-VECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [circumveho]. (Rar.) 1) A carrying round (of merchandise): portorium circumvectionis. 2) A revelation, solis, the circuit of the sun.

CIRCUM-VECTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [*intens.* of circumveho]. (Prop., to be carried round.) To ride or sail around, oppida, oras; *trop.* (poet.) c. singula, to go through in describing.

CIRCUM-VEHOR, vectus, 8. *v. tr.* (pass.). To go around, to ride or sail around or to any place (curru, equo, navi): c. in terras ultimas, ad agrum Romanum; c. collibus, around the hills; c. promontorium, around the promontory. In the same sense, the *part.* Circumvehens, tis, sailing round, or sailing round to, Peloponnesum.

*CIRCUM-VELO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To veil around.

CIRCUM-VĒNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) To surround, to encompass: planities circum-

venta collibus; Rhēnus c. insulam, flows around. 2) To surround in a hostile manner, to invest, to encompass, nostros, moenia exercitu. 3) Trop.: A) to bring into danger or perplexity, to assail, to oppress, to overthrow; freq., in pass., circumveniri falsis criminibus, testimonio, iudicio or per iudicium, by an unrighteous judgment: B) to defraud, to deceive, to cheat: innocens c. pecuniā, by the sentence of corrupt judges.

CIRCUMVERSIO, ōnis, f. [circumverto]. (Lat.) A turning round in a circle.

CIRCUM-VERSOR, i, v. tr. pass. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To turn around.

CIRCUM-VERTO (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. tr. (Rar., poet. & lat.) 1) To turn around, se; c. mancipium = to set free (because it was the practice for the master to take by the hand the slave whom he was about to set free, and turn him round in a circle). 2) Trop. (ante-cl.), to cheat, to defraud: c. aliquem argento.

CIRCUM-VESTIO, 4. v. tr. (Rar., poet. & lat.) To clothe round, to cover all round; trop., c. se dictis, 'to cover one's self with a coat of mail,' i. e., to protect one's self.

CIRCUM-VINCIO, vinxi, vinctum, 4. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To bind all round, aliquid re aliqua.

CIRCUM-VISO, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) To look around upon.

CIRCUM-VOLITO, i, v. tr. & intr. 1) Tr., to fly or flutter around, florem. 2) Intr., to wander about, to hover around.

CIRCUM-VŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To fly around, aliquem. 2) To run or hasten around, ordines.

CIRCUM-VOLVO, vi, vōlūtum, 3. v. tr. To revolve, roll or turn around: sol circumvolvitur annum, completes his yearly circuit.

CIRCUS, i, m. [= κίρκος]. 1) (Rar.) A circular line, a circle (more freq. circulus). 2) A circus, of which there were several at Rome, the most famous being the 'C. maximus,' built by Tarquinius Priscus. It held 150,000 spectators, and after its enlargement by Trajan 400,000. Through the middle, from end to end, ran a wall about four feet high and twelve broad (spina), at each extremity of which stood three columns on a single base (metae); the charioteers were required to drive around these seven times before receiving the prize. Next to the 'C. Maximus,' the 'C. Flaminius' and the 'C. Flaviae' were the largest.

CIRIS, is, f. [= κίρως]. (Poet.) A bird into which Scylla (daughter of Nisus) was changed.

CIRRHA, ae, f. [= κίρρα]. The harbor of Delphi.

CIRRHAUS, a, um, adj. [Cirrha]. Of or belonging to Cirrha or (poet.) to Apollo: C. vates, Delphic.

CIRRUS, i, m. 1) A lock of hair (natural —

cf. cincinnus). 2) Trop. (lat.) — a) a tuft of hair on the head of a bird, a crest — b) a fringe on a garment.

CIRTA, ae, f. A town in Numidia, the residence of Syphax and Masinissa — now Constantine.

CIRTENSES, ium, m. pl. [Cirta]. The inhabitants of Cirta.

CIS, prep. w. acc. 1) In space, on this side (opp. to trans and ultra): c. Taurum, Rhenum. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Of time, within: c. paucos dies.

CIS-ALPINUS, a, um, adj. Situated or living on this side of the Alps, Cisalpina.

CISIUM, ii, n. A light two-wheeled carriage, a cabriolet.

CISPIUS MONS. One of the two tops of Mons Esquilinus in Rome, now the hill of St. Maria Maggiore.

CIS-RHĒNANUS, a, um, adj. [Rhēnus]. On this side of the Rhine.

CISSEIS, idis, f. The daughter of Cisseus = Hecuba.

CISSEUS, ei, m. [= Κισσεύς]. A king of Thrace, according to a later myth, the father of Hecuba.

CISTA, ae, f. [= κιςτήν]. A chest or box, for clothes, books, &c.; in partic. — a) a box, in which, at mystical religious festivals, the sacred utensils were carried by persons appointed for the purpose — b) a ballot-box, in which the votes at the comitia were deposited.

CISTELLA, ae, f. [dim. of cista]. A little box or chest.

*CISTELLATRIX, icis, f. [cistella]. (Pl.) A female slave who had charge of the money or jewel-box of her mistress.

CISTELLŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of cistella]. A little box or chest.

CISTERNA, ae, f. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A subterraneous reservoir for water, a cistern.

CISTERNINUS, a, um, adj. [cisterna]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to cisterns, cisterna-, aqua.

CISTŌPHŌRUS, i, m. [= κιστοφόρος, 'that bears a box']. An Asiatic coin, the stamp on which was a Bacchic cista.

CISTŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of cista]. A little box or chest.

CITĀTE, adv. [citatus] (only in comp. & sup.). (Rar.) Quickly, swiftly.

CITĀTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of cito]. Hurred, hastened, speedy, quick: c. gradu ire; equo c., at a full gallop; agmen c., making a forced march; trop., homo c. = quick, expeditious.

CITĒRIOR (comp.), us, CITĪMUS (sup., rar.), a, um, adj. (the posit. 'citer' is ante-cl. & rar.) [cis]. 1) On this side: Gallia c., Cisalpine Gaul. 2) A) in space, nearer, nearest or next: B) of time, sooner, earlier: C) of quantity, smaller, shorter, poena.

CITHAERON, ὄνις, m. [= *Κιθαρόν*]. A mountain of Boeotia, sacred to Bacchus.

CITHARA, ae, f. [= *κίθαρα*]. The four-stringed cithara or lute; (poet.) = a player on the cithara.

CITHARISTA, ae, m. [= *κίθαριστάς*]. A player on the cithara.

CITHARISTRIA, ae, f. [= *κίθαριςτρια*]. (Antecl. & lat.) A (female) player on the cithara.

CITHARIZO, 1. v. intr. [= *κίθαρίζω*]. (Rar.) To play on the cithara.

CITHAROEDICUS, a, um, adj. [= *κίθαροεδικός*]. (Lat.) Of or pertaining to a citharoedus.

CITHAROEDUS, i, m. [= *κίθαροεδός*]. A player on the cithara who accompanied his playing with singing (different from the citharista, who played without singing).

CITIENSIS, e, adj. Of or from Citium; subst., Citienses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Citium.

CITIUS, a, um, adj. Of or from Citium; subst., Citiel, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Citium.

CITIUM, ii, n. [= *Κίτιον*]. 1) A seaport of Cyprus, the birthplace of the philosopher Zeno. 2) A town in Macedonia.

CITO, adv. w. comp. & sup. [citus]. 1) Quickly, speedily, progređi: dicto citius, quicker than one can say it. 2) Soon, in or within a short time: c. veniam; dies me citius defecerit quam, etc., before; (poet.) citius supremo die, before death. Hence, citius = potius, sooner, rather: c. hoo faciam quam ut, etc. 3) With a negation, not easily: non (haud, nullus) c.; neque aptiorem cito alium dixerim: non tam c. eum rhetorem dixisses quam *κατακτάς*, not so much.

CITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [intens. of cieo]. 1) (Excepting the part. citatus, as an adj., poet. & lat. only.) To put into rapid motion, to move or drive rapidly: c. gradum, to hasten; c. hastam, to throw; trop., c. motum, to produce, to cause. 2) With a reference to the place to which one is moved, to call, to call up, to summon (generally officially or on business — cf. voco): c. seqatam, patres in curiam, juvenes ad nomina danda. In partic.: A) to summon for trial, to call (the parties in order to ascertain if they are present); hence = to accuse: c. aliquem reum capitis: B) to bring in any one as a witness or voucher, to appeal to, aliquem testem (auctorem) rei alicujus, also in rem; hence, in gen. = to quote, to cite, to name, to mention by name, aliquem. 3) (Rar.) C. paeanem, to sing, to rehearse; c. to Bacche, to shout.

CITRĀ. I. Prep. w. acc. 1) On this side (opp. to ultra): quae sunt c. Rhenum; omnes c. flumen elicere. Hence, of that which is within a certain limit, before, within, short of: non a postrema syllaba c. tertiam, not before the third syllable from the last, i. e., the antepenult; also (poet.) virtus non est c. genus, is not behind, not

inferior to my origin; peccavi c. scelus, I have committed almost a crime. 2) (Rar., poet.) Of time, before: c. tempora Trojana. 3) (Lat.) Without, except, apart or aside from: c. virtutem vir bonus intelligi non potest; hoo ei c. fidem non fuit, he was not disbelieved; c. spectaculorum dies, except on the days of the public games; c. magnitudinem, excepting in size. — II. Adv. w. comp. (rar., lat.) citērius. 1) On this side: urbs est c.; nec c. nec ultra; hence, tela c. cadebant, fell within the mark (did not reach the enemy); paucis c. passibus ei occurrit, a few steps before he reached his destination. 2) Comp. (poet. & lat.) — a) of time, sooner, before: c. quam cupias; c. debito, sooner than he ought — b) c. quum debuit, less than he ought.

CITREUS, a, um, adj. [citrus]. Made of the wood of the citrus-tree.

CITRO, adv. [cis], usually joined with ultro, especially u. citroque, also u. et c., u. ac c., u. c. Either — thither, to and fro, on both sides: u. c. commear, sermones habere (of conversation); u. c. obsides dare, on both sides.

CITRUS, i, f. (Lat.) 1) An African tree (a species of cedar), of whose fragrant wood costly articles of furniture were made. 2) The citron-trees.

CITUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of cieo]. (Mostly poet.) Hastened; hence, quick rapid, swift, incessus, pes, legiones, marching rapidly; somnus citus abiit, ite citi, quickly.

CIVICUS, a, um, adj. [civis]. (Except in the expression 'corona c.,' mostly poet.) 1) Of or pertaining to a citizen, civil, civis: corona c., a civic crown, bestowed on him who had in war saved the life of a fellow-citizen. Its inscription was, 'ob civem (cives) servatum (servatos).' 2) Of or pertaining to the Roman state.

CIVILIS, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. [civis]. 1) Of or pertaining to citizens, civil: c. bellum, victoria; jus c., civil rights, private rights. Hence = relating to the entire body of the citizens, public, political: c. scientia = political science; co. quaestiones, officia; vir c., a statesman. 2) Suitable to, becoming a citizen, sermo, animus, patriotic. 3) (Lat.) Courteous, polite, urbane: quid civilius Augusto?

CIVILIS, is, m. (Claudius.) The leader of the Batavians, in their revolt from Rome, A. D. 69-70.

CIVILITAS, ātis, f. [civilis]. (Lat.) 1) The science of government, politics, statesmanship. 2) Courtesy, civility.

CIVILITER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [civilis]. 1) Citizen-like, as becomes a citizen. 2) (Lat.) Civilly, courteously.

CIVIS, is, com. 1) A citizen (male or female). 2) Hence, in partic.: A) = a fellow-citizen: c. meus, tuus: B) rex imperat civibus suis, his subjects.

CIVITAS, ātis, f. [civis]. 1) The condition

and rights of a (Roman) citizen, citizenship: c. Romana; adipisci, amittere c.; dare alicui civitatem; retinere c.; also, jus civitatis, the rights growing out of citizenship. 2) The citizens united into a community or body politic; hence, the state, and what in ancient times was mostly the same thing, the city (the entire body of the citizens — cf. urbs): c. augetur magnitudine urbis; c. stabat in foro; condere c.; c. Rhodiorum; administrare c.; sometimes = populus, the people. 3) (Lat.) = urbs, the sum total of the dwellings of the citizens: incendere c.; errare per totam c.

CIVITATŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of civitas]. (Lat.) Citizenship in a small city.

CLADES, is, f. 1) Injury, damage, misfortune, disaster (e. g., a pestilence, sudden death, robbery, &c.): c. captae urbis; c. belli, caused by war; c. dextrae manus, a loss of the right hand; (poet.) Scipiones clades Libyae, the destroyers of Libya. In partic. = misfortune in war, defeat, overthrow: cladem alicui afferre (inferre), to bring upon, facere, to occasion, accipere, to suffer.

CLAM. I. Adv. Secretly, in secret, privately: c. peperit uxor; neo id c. esse potuit, could not be unknown; (Pl.) c. mihi est, it is unknown to me. II. Prep. with abl. or acc., once (Pl.) also with genit. (mostly Com. & lat.). Without the knowledge of, unknown to: c. me, te, illo; c. matrem; c. me est, I am not aware of it; me c. habuit, he has concealed it from me.

CLAMĀTOR, ōris, m. [clamo]. A bawler (of a poor speaker).

CLĀMITĀTIO, ōnis, f. [clamito]. (Pl.) A bawling, clamoring.

CLĀMITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & (mostly) intr. [intens. of clamo]. To cry or call out loudly and violently, to bawl out: c. ad arma; c. se esse liberum; c. alicui, to any one; *c. aliquem (Pl.), to call any one; trop., hoc c. calliditatem = shows plainly.

CLĀMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) Intr., to call, to cry out, to shout: tumultuantur et cc.; c. de uxoris interitu, to mourn with loud complaints. Hence (poet.), of every loud noise, e. g., the roaring of waters, the cries of animals. 2) Tr., to call some person or thing, to call to, to call upon, to call or cry out: c. aliquid, aliquid deum; c. triumphum; omnes cc., hoc indigne factum esse; omnes cc., 'tua culpa est'; c. fidem hominum, to invoke; trop., tabulae illae cc. = declare plainly, without doubt.

CLĀMOR, ōris, m. [clamo]. A loud call, a cry, a shout (poet. also of animals): edere clamorem, tollere, to raise; c. consensusque = acclamation, applause; in other places, c. = a hostile clamor; trop. (poet.), of things without life = noise, roar: saxa dedere c.

CLĀMŌSE, adv. [clamosus]. (Lat.) Clamorously, with a loud noise.

CLĀMŌSUS, a, um, adj. [clamor]. 1) Clamorous, noisy, altercator. 2) Done or accompanied with noise, actio. 3) Filled with noise, urbs.

CLANCŪLUM, adv. [dim. of clam]. (Lat.) I. Adv. Secretly, in secret: c. noctu venit. II. Prep. with acc. Without the knowledge of: c. patrem.

CLANDESTINO, adv. [clandestinus]. (Antecl.) Secretly, clandestinely.

CLANDESTINUS, a, um, adj. [clam]. Secret, concealed, clandestine: nuptiae, introitus, consilia.

CLANGO, —, —, 3. v. intr. (Rar., poet.) To sound, to resound, tuba.

CLANGOR, ōris, m. [clangor]. Sound, noise, din: c. tubarum, the blast; c. avium (partly their cries, partly the flapping of their wings); Harpyiae quatunt alas magnis cc.

CLĀNIS, is, m. A river in Etruria, now La Chiana.

CLĀNIUS, ii, m. A river in Campania, now Clanio Vecchio.

CLĀRE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [clarus]. 1) Brightly, clearly, distinctly, videre, fulgere. 2) Loudly, recitare. 3) Evidently, intelligibly, clearly, aliquid ostendere. 4) Trop., clarus exsplendescere, to shine more brilliantly.

CLĀREO, —, —, 2. v. intr. [clarus]. (Poet.) 1) To be bright or clear, to shine. 2) Trop.: A) to be evident, manifest: B) to be famous, illustrious: fama c.

CLĀRESCO, rui, —, 3. v. intr. [inch. of clareo]. 1) To become clear, to grow bright: dies c. 2) Trop.: A) to become clear to the ear, to be heard plainly, to sound clearly: sonitus armorum c.: B) to become (intellectually) evident, apparent, manifest: aliud ex alio c.: C) to become famous, magno facinore, by means of a great action.

*CLĀRICITO, 1. v. tr. [clare-cito]. (Lucr.) To summon with a clear, distinct voice.

CLĀRIGĀTIO, ōnis, f. [clarigo]. 1) A solemn demand of satisfaction, and, if satisfaction was refused, a declaration of war, made by the Fetalis. *2) The seizure of a person, found on forbidden ground.

*CLĀRIGO, 1. v. tr. [clare, sc. clara voce ago]. (Lat.) (Of the Fetalis.) To declare war, against an enemy, with certain religious solemnities.

CLĀRĪ-SŌNUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Clear-sounding.

CLĀRĪTAS, ātis, f. [clarus]. 1) (Lat.) Clearness, brightness, brilliancy: sidus illud est tantae claritatis. 2) Trop.: A) to the ear, distinctness, clearness, vocis: B) (Lat.) of that which is addressed to the intellect, clearness, perspicuity, distinctness, orationis: C) renown, celebrity, splendor: c. tua; c. generis.

CLARITUDO, *inis, f.* [clarus]. (Lat.) = Claritas.

CLARO, 1. *v. tr.* [clarus]. (Poet.) 1) To make clear or bright. 2) *Trop.*: A) to make intellectually clear or evident, to explain, to set forth, to illustrate, animi naturam versibus: B) to make famous, aliquem.

CLAROR, *ōris, m.* [clareo]. (Pl.) Clearness, brightness.

CLARIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Claros]. Of or pertaining to Claros.

CLAROS, *i, f.* [= *Κλῆρος*]. A town in Ionia, with a temple and oracle of Apollo.

CLARUS, *a, um, adj.* *w. comp. & sup.* 1) Clear, shining, brilliant, fulmen, lux; corona clara auro. 2) *Trop.*: A) to the ear, loud, clear, distinct, vox, clamor: B) intellectually, clear, distinct, intelligible, evident: res c.; consilia tua luce sunt clariora: C) famous, distinguished, illustrious: virtus clara posteris erit; c. re aliqua; (lat.) c. in literis; also (rar.) c. ex (ab) re aliqua or ob rem aliquam. In partic. — a) in the *sup.*, a title of honour, given to distinguished public men, esp. consuls, senators, &c.: vir fortissimus et c.; c. Pompeius — b) (rar.) in a bad sense = notorious: c. superbii luxuriāque.

CLASSIARIUS, *a, um, adj.* [classis]. Pertaining to a fleet: c. centurio, the captain of a ship; almost solely in the *pl.* classarii, sc. milites or nautae: marines, sailors, naval forces.

CLASSICULA, *ae, f.* [*dim.* of classis]. A small fleet, a flotilla.

CLASSICUM — *v.* Classicus.

CLASSICUS, *a, um, adj.* [classis]. 1) (Acc. to classis 1): A) belonging to one of the classes of Roman citizens: B) in partic., classici = citizens of the first class; hence, *trop.* (lat.) = of the first rank, standard, classic, poeta. 2) (Acc. to classis 2): A) pertaining to land or naval forces; thus only as a *subst.*, Classicum, *i, n.*, a signal given by a trumpet, a military signal: classicum oecinit, sounded; classicum cani or canere jubet, he ordered the signal to be given; classicum ad concionem vocat: B) in partic., of or pertaining to a fleet, naval, miles, certamen; classici = classarii.

CLASSIS, *is, f.* 1) A class, one of the five divisions into which the Roman people were distributed, according to their property, by Servius Tullius; sometimes, in partic. = the first or highest class; *trop.*, philosophus ille quintae classis videtur, of the lowest rank. Hence (lat.), = a class, division, in gen., servorum, puerorum. 2) A) (ante-cl. & lat.) an army, land forces: B) a fleet with its sailors and soldiers: comparare, ornare, instruere c., to equip; cetera classis fugerunt; c. ibi stetit, lay there; nomen dare in classem, to be enrolled for service in a fleet, to give one's name.

CLASTIDIUM, *ii, n.* A small town in Gallia Cisalpina.

CLĀTERNA, *ae, f.* A fortified town in Gallia Cisalpina, near the present Bologna.

CLĀTHRI, *ōrum, m. pl.* [= *καθῆρα*]. (Poet. & lat.) A grating, railing, esp. on the cages of wild animals.

CLATHRATUS, *a, um, adj.* [clathri]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Furnished with a grating or bars, fenestra.

CLAUDEO, —, —, 2., or CLAUDO, —, *sum, 8., v. intr.* [claudus]. (Rar.) 1) To be lame, to limp. 2) *Trop.*, to falter, to be imperfect, incomplete.

CLAUDIĀLIS, *e, adj.* [Claudius]. (Rar. & lat.) Pertaining to the Emperor Claudius, Claudian.

CLAUDIĀNUS (I.), *i, m.* The last of the Roman classic poets — lived in the time of the Emperor Theodosius and his sons.

CLAUDIĀNUS (II.) or Clōdiānus, *a, um, adj.* [Claudius or Clodius]. Of or belonging to a Claudius (Clodius): Clodianum crimen, the murder of P. Clodius; Claudiana tempora, of the Emperor Claudius.

CLAUDICATIO, *ōnis, f.* [claudico]. A limping, a being lame.

CLAUDICO, *āvī, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [claudus]. 1) To limp, to be lame, ex vulnere. Hence (Lucr.), of things without life, which incline to one side or the other, e. g., scales, the axis of the earth, to turn, to be inclined. 2) *Trop.*, to be defective or incomplete, to halt: oratio c.; c. in officio aliquo, to fail, to be wanting in; aliquid c. in nostra oratione.

CLAUDIUS (I.) or Clōdius, *ii, m., & a, ae, f.* The name of two Roman gentes, one of patrician, the other of plebeian origin, in which the most important families were the Appii, Pulchri, Neronēs and Marcelli. A) Appii: the most famous is App. Cl. Caecus, who, as censor (312 B.C.), built the Appian road and an aqueduct. B) Pulchri: Publius Clodius P., the famous opponent of Cicero, murdered by Milo. C) Neronēs: Tiberius Cl. N., a contemporary of Cicero, an adherent of Cæsar and of Antony, but afterwards reconciled with Octavianus — the father of two sons (Tiberius, afterwards emperor, and Drusus, the father of the Emperor Claudius). D) Marcelli: — a) Marcus Cl. M., conqueror of Syracuse (212 B.C.) — b) Caius Cl. M., the husband of Octavia (sister of Octavianus); his son Marcus Cl. M. was adopted by Augustus, but died 23 B.C.

CLAUDIUS or Clōdius (II.), *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to a Claudius (Clodius).

CLAUDO (also, esp. poet. & lat., Clōdo or Clūdo), *si, sum, 8. v. tr.* [related to *κλεις*, clavis]. 1) To shut, to close, to shut to, to shut up, domum, portas alicui, aures; c. aures ad vocem c. sanguinem, to stop, fugam hosti, to run off.

homo clausus, consilia clausa habere, *to keep secret*; (poet.) c. animam alicui = *to stifle*. 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) *To close, to end, to conclude, epistolam, opus, bellum*; freq. c. agmen, *to close the train = to form the rearguard*. Hence = *to confine, to enclose, aliquos a tergo*; c. lustrum = *the more freq. condere 1 (v. Lustrum)*. 3) (Instead of the comp. includo, concludo.) *To enclose, to encompass, to surround*: c. urbem muro or obsidione, rivum ripis, adversarios locorum angustis; c. aliquem in curia or in curiam. Hence, trop., c. sententias numeris, *to conclude rhythmically, with a proper rhythm*; oratio clausa, *rhythmical*; c. verba pedibus, *to put into verse*.

CLAUDUS, a, um, adj. 1) *Lame, limping, altero pede, in one foot*; pes c.; hence, trop., navis c., *a galley without oars on one side*. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Trop., imperfect, defective, uncertain, wavering*: pars clauda officii tui; carmina clauda altero pede, *in which the verses are alternately long and short = elegiac*; clausula c., *inharmonious*.

CLAUSTRUM, i, n. (mostly in pl.) [claudo]. 1) *The bolt, bar of a door*: cc. revelle, laxare, etc.; trop. = *the barriers, bars, hindrances, which stand in one's way*: refragi ista nobilitatis cc., of one who was the first of his family to obtain curule honours; (poet.) effringere cc. naturae, *to reveal the secrets of nature*; versus tua fregerunt cc. = *have been made public*; rumpere cc., *to break through the barriers (at the race-course)*. 2) *Improp. : A) (poet.) cc. urbis = a gate*; cc. undae = *a dam*: B) *an enclosure, an enclosed space or place*: pinca cc. (poet.), *the wooden horse at Troy*: C) *in military lang., whatever covers the entrance to a place, a barricade, bulwark, wall, defence, "key" to a region or town*: cc. Aegypti; cc. montium, *a narrow pass*.

*CLAUSTRITUMUS, i, m. [claustrum]. (Liv. Andron. in Gell.) *A keeper of a place that is looked up*.

CLAUSULA, ae, f. [claudo]. *A conclusion, end, fabulae, epistolae*; in partic. in rhetoric, *the close of a period*.

CLAUSUM, i, n. [part. of claudo]. (Poet. & lat.) *An enclosed place, an enclosure*.

CLĀVA, ae, f. 1) *A cudgel, club*; also, *a staff, used (as a lance or sword) by young men in learning military exercises*. 2) (Lat.) *A graft*.

*CLĀVĀRIUM, ii, n. [clavus]. *Money for shoemails (a donative to soldiers)*.

*CLĀVĀTOR, ōris, m. [clava]. (Pl.) *A cudgel-bearer*.

CLĀVICŪLA, ae, f. [clava]. *A small tendril, by means of which a vine clings to its prop*.

CLĀVIGER (I.), ōri, m. [clava-gero]. (Poet.) *The Club-bearer (a surname of Hercules)*.

CLĀVIGER (II.), ōri, m. [clavis-gero]. (Poet.) *The Key-carrier (an epithet applied to Janus)*.

CLĀVIS, is, f. [= κλεῖς]. *A key, portae horrei; c. adulterina, a false key; esse sub c., to be shut up; adimere uxori claves = to separate from one's wife*.

CLĀVUS, i, m. 1) *A nail: clavum anni movere = to reckon the beginning of the year, as the ancient Romans marked each year with a nail, which was driven by the chief magistrate on the ides of September into the wall of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus; cc. trabales (poet.), spikes*. 2) *Trop., of things of like shape: A) the handle of a ship's rudder; hence, a rudder, helm; trop., tenere clavum reipublicae: B) a purple stripe on the tunic: latus and angustus c. (v. Angusticlavus and Laticlavus); sometimes, c. latus = tunica laticlavus; c. angustus = tunica angusticlavus*.

CLAZŌMĒNAE, ōrum, f. pl. [= Κλαζομεναι]. *A town on the coast of Ionia, the birthplace of Anaxagoras*.

CLAZŌMĒNIUS, a, um, adj. [Clazomenae]. *Of or from Clazomenae*.

CLEANTHES, is, m. [= Κλεάνθης]. *A Stoic philosopher, who lived about 260 B. C., a disciple and follower of Zeno*.

CLEMENS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *Of the air, wind, &c. calm, mild, gentle, Auster, flumen, mare*. 2) *Of disposition and character, mild, placid, gentle, and in partic. towards the faulty and erring, forbearing, indulgent, merciful (cf. mansuetus), homo, ingenium, rex; c. in disputando; iudex c. ab innocentia; c. castigatio, sententia; rumor c., moderate, falling below the truth*.

CLEMENTER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [clemens]. 1) *Mildly, gently, softly*. Hence, of places, gently, gradually: jugum c. editum. 2) *Calmly, gently, in partic., forbearingly, mercifully, indulgently, aliquid facere, aliquem tractare; exercitum c. ducere, without plundering; aliquid c. ferre, quietly, tranquilly*.

CLEMENTIA, ae, f. [clemens]. 1) (Lat.) *Of the air, wind, and weather, calmness, mildness: c. coeli*. 2) *Mildness, kindness, forbearance, clemency: lenitas et c.*

CLEŌBIS, is, m. — v. Bito.

CLEŌBŪLUS, i, m. [= Κλεόβουλος]. *One of the seven wise men of Greece*.

CLEOMBRŌTUS, i, m. [= Κλεόμβροτος]. 1) *The commander of the Lacedaemonians at the battle of Leuctra (371 B. C.)*. 2) *A youth of Ambracia, who, after reading Plato's treatise on the immortality of the soul, committed suicide by throwing himself from the wall of the city*.

CLEON, ontis, m. [= Κλέων]. 1) *An Athenian demagogue, and follower of Pericles*. 2) *A rhetorician of Halicarnassus*.

CLEŌNAE, ōrum, f. pl. [= Κλεωναί]. 1) *A town between Corinth and Argos, in the neigh-*

nourhood of which Hercules slew the Nemean lion. 2) *A town on Mount Athos, in Macedonia.*

CLEOPATRA, ae, f. [= *Κλεοπάτρα*]. 1) *The daughter of Philip of Macedonia and Olympias, sister of Alexander the Great.* 2) *The famous queen of Egypt, daughter of Ptolemæus Auletes.* 3) *The daughter of Mithridates, wife of Tigranes.*

CLÉPO, psi, psam, 3. v. tr. [*κλέπτω*]. (Antecl.) To steal, ignem.

CLEPSYDRA, ae, f. [= *κλεψύδρα*]. A water-clock, *clepsydra*, used to measure the time of public speakers; hence, dare c., to give permission to speak; petere c., to wish or attempt to speak; cras ad clepsydrum (so. dicemus) = cras declamabimus.

CLEPTA, ae, m. [= *κλέπτης*]. (Pl.) A thief. CLERUMENOE [= *κληρομένους*]. (Pl.) (Pure Lat., Sortientes.) *The name of a play by Diphilus.*

CLIENS, ntis, m. [for cluens, from cluo, κλέω, 'to hear']. 1) In Rome, a client, a person who held the relation of a *protégé* or dependent upon a rich and powerful citizen (patronus) of the patrician order, to whom he looked for protection. Entire communities and provinces selected patrons at Rome, and were called their clients. 2) Without the Roman state, a client, adherent; also, of entire nations, the vassals, allies, of a more powerful people.

CLIENTA, ae, f. [cliens]. (Poet.) A (female) client.

CLIENTELA, ae, f. [cliens]. 1) *Clientship, the relation between a client and his patron (v. Cliens); hence, in gen., protection, patronage: conferre se in fidem et c. alicuius, to place one's self under the protection of some one; esse in alicuius clientela et fide.* 2) (Mostly lat. and in the pl.) Dependents, clients: co. amplissimæ. 3) (Caes.) Alliance, confederacy.

*CLINÁMEN, inis, n. [clino (not used) = κλίνω]. (Luor.) Inollination.

CLINÁTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of clino (not used) = κλίνω]. (Poet.) Inollined = bent.

CLINIÁS, ae, m. [= *Κλινίας*]. *The father of Alcibiades.*

CLINIÁDES, ae, m. [Clinias]. (Poet.) *The son of Clinias = Alcibiades.*

CLÍO, ūs, f. [= *Κλío*]. 1) *The muse of history.* 2) *A sea-nymph.*

CLÍPEÁTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of the very rare clipeo]. Furnished with a shield, bearing a shield, miles.

*CLÍPEOLUM (Clyp.), i, n. [dim. of clipeus]. A small shield.

CLÍPEUM, i, n. } (Clyp.) 1) *A round shield of*
CLÍPEUS, i, m. } *brass or covered with brass*
(cf. scutum, parma); prov., sumere c. post vulnera = to do any thing too late. 2) *Trop., any thing in the shape of a shield: A) the vault of heaven: B) the disc of the sun: C) a bust (a likeness in relief) on a shield-shaped surface.*

CLÍTARCHUS, i, m. [= *Κλειταρχος*]. *A companion of Alexander the Great, in his Asiatic expedition, of which he wrote a history.*

CLITELLAE, ōrum, f. pl. A packsaddle, for beasts of burden, esp. asses.

CLITELLÁRIUS, a, um, adj. [clitellae]. Of or pertaining to a packsaddle; trop., homines cc., that put up with everything, slavishly patient.

CLITERNINUS, a, um, adj. [Cliternum]. Of or pertaining to Cliternum; subst., Cliternini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Cliternum.

CLITERNUM, i, n. An Ægæan town. CLITOMÁCHUS, i, m. [= *Κλειτομάχος*]. An Academic philosopher of Carthage, a follower of Carneades — lived about 186 B. C.

CLITOR, ōris, m. } [*Κλειτορ*]. A town in
CLITŌRIUM, ii, n. } Northern Arcadia, now known as the ruins of Clituras.

CLITŌRIUS, a, um, adj. [= *Κλειτορίας*]. Clitortian.

CLITUMNUS, i, m. A small but sacred river in Umbria, now Clitumno.

CLITUS, i, m. A friend of Alexander the Great, killed by him in a fit of drunkenness.

CLIVŌSUS, a, um, adj. [clivus]. Hilly, full of hills, steep, locus, trames.

CLIVUS, i, m. [clino (not used) = κλίνω]. A hill, a height: c. Capitolinus; c. mollis, gently ascending, arduus, steep; c. mensæ, the unevenness of (caused by the shortness of one of its feet); prov., sudamus in imo c. = we have yet many difficulties to overcome.

CLOÁCA, ae, f. A subterranean canal by which the filth and rain-water of the city were carried into the Tiber, a common sewer: agere, ducere c., to build; prov., arcem facere e cloaca, to make a great ado about a trifle; trop. (Pl.), the stomach of a drunkard.

CLŌDIUS, etc. — v. Claudius, etc.

CLŌDO — v. Claudio.

CLOELIUS, ii, m., & a, ae, f. The name of an Albanian, later of a Roman gens; Cloelia, ae, f., a Roman maiden, who, having been given to Porsenna as a hostage, swam back across the Tiber to Rome.

*CLOSTELLUM, i, n. [dim. of clostrum = claustrum]. A small lock.

CLOSTRUM — v. Claustrum.

CLŌTHO, ūs, f. [= *Κλωθώ*]. 'The Spinner,' one of the three Færæ.

CLUÁCINA (Cloŏcina), ae, f. [cluo, 'to cleanse']. A surname of Venus, 'the Purifier.'

CLŪDO — v. Claudio.

CLUEO, —, —, 2. v. intr. [= κλέω]. (Antecl. & lat.) To hear one's self called in some way, to be mentioned, named or called, to be reputed or esteemed something: vir meus victor c.; o. aliquid fecisse, I am said to have done something; c. esse miserrimus; c. victoriâ, to have the credit of victory; c. gloriâ, to be mentioned with honour.

CLULLIUS, ii, m. *A king of Alba, after whom the Clulliae Fossae were named.*

CLUNIS, ia, m. (rarely f.). The buttock, haunch (of men and animals).

CLUPEA, ae, f. } (Clypea). *A town*

CLUPEAE, ārum, f. pl. } *and promontory in Byzantium, now Clybea.*

*CLURINUS, a, um, adj. [clura (not used), 'an ape']. (Pl.) *Of or belonging to apes.*

CLUSINUS, a, um, adj. [Clusium]. *Of or pertaining to Clusium; subst., Clusini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Clusium.*

CLUSIUM, ii, n. *An ancient town of Etruria, the residence of Porsenna, famous for its sulphur springs; originally called Camars or Camers — now Chiusi.*

CLUSIUS, ii, m. [claudio]. 'He who shuts,' a surname of Janus, whose temple was closed in time of peace.

CLÜVIA, ae, f. *A town of the Hirpini in Samnium, now Campo di Giore.*

CLYMENE, es, f. [= Κλυμένη]. 1) *A daughter of Oceanus.* 2) *An Amazon.* 3) *The companion of Helen.* 4) *The wife of Merops, and mother of Phaethon by Sol.*

CLYMENEIUS, a, um, adj. [Clymene]. *Of or from Clymene* 4: C. proles = Phaethon.

CLYSTER, ēris, m. [= κλύστρος]. 1) *A clyster, an injection.* 2) *A pipe or syringe for applying a clyster.*

CLYTAEMNESTRA, ae, f. [= Κλυταιμνήστρα]. *The daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, wife of Agamemnon, whom she murdered upon his return from Troy, afterwards slain herself by her son Orestes.*

CLYTIE, es, f. [= Κλυτία]. *A sea-nymph, changed by Apollo into a heliotrope.*

CNIDIUS, a, um, adj. [Cnidus]. *Of or belonging to Cnidus; subst., Cnidii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Cnidus.*

CNIDUS or Gnidus, i, f. [= Κνίδος]. *A seaport of Caria, famous for its statue of Venus by Praxiteles — now Cnido.*

CO- (before a vowel, instead of con), in compound words = cum.

COA, ae, f. *A name given in derision to the dissolute Clodia, probably related to 'coitus.'*

*CO-ACCEDO, 3. v. intr. (Pl.) *To be added besides.*

CO-ACERVATIO, ōnis, f. [coacervo]. *Prop., a heaping together, esp. in rhetoric, an amassing of arguments.*

CO-ACERVO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. *To heap up or together, pecuniam, cadavera; c. argumenta, to accumulate; coacervati luctus (poet.), successive, accumulated deaths.*

CO-ACESCO, ōni, 3. v. intr. 1) *To grow completely sour.* *2) *Trop., to become corrupt, rotten.*

COACTE, adv. w. comp. [coactus]. *In a short time, quickly.*

COACTIO, ōnis, f. [cogo]. (Lat.) *A collect-*

ing, calling in: argentarias co. facere, to call in money due.

COACTO, 1. v. tr. [intens. of cogo]. (Twice only — in Lucr.) 1) *To contract, membra.* 2) *To constrain, to compel, omne immutare.*

COACTOR, ōris, m. [cogo]. 1) *A collector of money (from auctions, revenues, &c.).* 2) (Tac.) *Co. agminis, those who close the line of march, the rearguard.* *3) (Lat.) *One who compels or forces to any thing.*

COACTUM, i, n. [cogo]. (Rar.) *A thick coverlet of wool or straw.*

COACTUS (I), a, um, adj. [part. of cogo]. *Forced, feigned, lacrymae.*

COACTUS (II), ūs, m. [oogo]. *A forcing (in abl. sing. only): c. meo fecit, forced by me; c. civitatis, compelled by the state.*

CO-ADDO, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) *To add together with.*

CO-AEDIFICŌ, ātum, 1. v. tr. *To build to or upon, locum.*

CO-AEQUĀLIS, e, adj. (Lat.) *Of equal age, almost solely as a subst., Coaequales, ium, pl., comrades, companions.*

CO-AEQUO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To make even or level, to level, montes.* 2) *To make equal in worth, reputation, &c., to equalise, gratiam omnium, omnia, to put on the same footing.*

COAGMENTATIO, ōnis, f. [coagmento]. *A joining or combining together, a connection, conjunction.*

CO-AGMENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [coagmentum]: *To join or glue together, to connect, rem aliquam; trop., verba c., to cement together; c. pacem, to conclude.*

COAGMENTUM, i, n. [cogo]. *Concr., a joint; or abstr., a joining together, lapidum; trop., syllabam, combination.*

COAGŪLO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [coagulum]. (Lat.) *To cause to curdle, lac, picem.*

COAGŪLUM, i, n. [cogo]. *Brennet or runnet, the curdled milk in the stomachs of young sucking animals; trop., that which joins together: c. animi atque amoris.*

CO-ÅLESCO, lui, litum, 3. v. intr. 1) *To grow together: saxa co. calce, are cemented; vulnus c., grows together again. Hence, trop.: A) = to unite together, to agree, to coalesce entirely: multitudo c. in corpus unius populi; voces co. ex duobus quasi corporibus, are compounded: B) condiciones pacis coalescentes, concerning which they were about to agree; regnum c., recovers, is restored (a figure taken from a wound). 2) To take root, to grow up: ilex inter saxa c.; hence, trop. (lat.) auctoritas Galbae coaluit, has gathered strength, taken root, and the participle coalitus = inveterate, confirmed, strengthened.*

CO-ANGUSTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To press together, to compress, to make narrow.* *2) *Trop., to limit, to restrict.*

COARCTATIO, CO-ARCTO — v. Coartatio, Co-arcto.

CO-ARGUO, ui, —, 3. v. tr. 1) To make known, to show clearly, to prove, to demonstrate, to betray, perfidiam, mendacium alicujus, crimen certis suspicionibus; (poet.) c. aures domini, to betray. 2) To convict, to prove guilty, alicquem avaritiæ; literæ illum cc. 3) To refute, to show something to be false: usus o. legem, proves to be ineffectual.

COARTATIO, ònis, f. [coarto]. (Rar.) A drawing or crowding together, militum.

CO-ARTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To press together, to compress, to confine, to narrow, hostes; coartatus in oppido, shut up; fauces co. viam, narrow the way; c. sibi fauces (poet.) = to torment one's self. 2) Trop.: A) to shorten, to abridge, consulum alicujus: B) of style, to compress, plura in unum librum.

COAXO, 1. v. intr. (Lat.) To croak (the natural sound made by frogs).

COCĀLUS, i, m. A king of Sicily, who received Dædalus, and killed Minos, by whom Dædalus was persecuted.

COCCĒIUS, i, m. The name of an Italian gens — v. Nerva.

*COCCINĀTUS, a, um, adj. [coccum]. (Lat.) Clothed in scarlet.

COCCINEUS or Coccineus, a, um, adj. [coccum]. Scarlet-coloured.

COCCUM, i, n. [= κόκκος]. 1) An insect found on the scarlet oak, from which a scarlet dye was prepared. The ancients erroneously thought it to be a berry. 2) Scarlet colour. 3) Scarlet cloth, a scarlet garment.

COCHLEA, æ, f. [= κοχλιάς]. A snail.

COCHLEAR, āris, n., more rar. also Cochle-ære, is, [cochlea, 'of the form of a snail-shell']. (Lat.) A spoon.

COCHLEĀRIUM, ii, n. [cochlea]. 1) A snail-reservoir, a place where snails were kept and fed. 2) = A spoon.

COCIO, ònis, m. (Ante-cl.) A broker, factor.

*COCIONOR, 1. v. intr. [cocio]. (Lat.) To be a broker.

COCLĒS, Itis, adj. 1) (Rar.) One-eyed. 2) A Roman surname; thus, M. Horatius C., the celebrated hero of the war against Porsenna.

COCOSĀTES, um, m. pl. A tribe in Gallia Aquitana, prob. in the present Gascogne.

COCTĪLIS, e, adj. [coquo]. (Poet. & lat.) Burned, laterculus; c. murus, built of burned bricks.

COCTŪRA, æ, f. [coquo]. (Lat.) A cooking, a melting (of metals).

COCYTUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to the Cocytus: virgo C. = Aleto.

COCYTUS, i, m. [= Κωκυτός, 'the river of lamentation']. A mythic river in the Lower World.

CODĀNUS SINUS. The Baltic.

CODETA, æ, f. The name of two fields near Rome: C. major, beyond the Tiber; C. minor, on the Campus Martius.

CODEX — v. Caudex.

CODICILLĀRIS, e, adj. [codicillus]. (Lat.) Named or appointed by a rescript of an emperor.

CODICILLUS, i, m. [codex]. 1) (Ante-cl.) Prop., a small trunk or stock of a tree. 2) Pl., a tablet of small wooden leaves (hence the plural), which were covered with wax. Hence: A) a note, billet, a short letter written in haste (cf. epistola): B) (lat.) in gen., any short written treatise, particularly — a) a petition, memorial — b) a diploma, cabinet-order of an emperor — c) an addition to a will in the form of a letter to the heir, a testamentary order, a codicil.

CODRUS, i, m. [= Κόδρος]. 1) The last king of Athens. 2) A bad poet and enemy of Virgil.

COECIGĒNUS, etc. — v. Caecigenus, etc.

COELA (ōrum, n. pl.) EUBOEÆE [τὰ κοίλα τῆς Εὐβοίας]. A maritime region in Euboea, with an indented shore-line.

COELESYRIA, also Coele (es) Syria (æ), æ, f. [τὴ κοίλη Συρία, 'Hollow Syria']. A country between Libanus and Anti-libanus.

COELEBS — v. Caelebs.

COELĒS or Caelēs, Itis, adj. [coelum]. (Poet.) Heavenly, celestial, regna; esp. subst., Coelites, um, m. pl., the gods (rar. in the sing., Coeles, Itis, m., a god).

COELESTIS or Caelestis, e, adj. [coelum]. Relating to or coming from heaven, heavenly, celestial: c. aqua = rain, arcus = the rainbow; cc. astra, prodigia; subst., Coelestes, ium, m. pl. = the gods, esp. the gods of the Upper World. Hence: A) freq. = divine, coming from or pertaining to the gods, stirps, auxilium, nectar: B) trop. (with sup.), excellent, eminent, divine, godlike, legiones, ingenium, opus; vir c. in dicendo.

COELIĀNUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to a Coelius.

COELI-CŌLA, æ, m. [colo]. (Poet.) An inhabitant of heaven = a god.

COELICŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of Coelius]. A part of the Coelian Hill.

COELI-FER, ēra, ērum, adj. [fero]. (Poet.) Bearing the heavens, an epithet applied to Atlas and Hercules.

COELIMONTĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Coelimon-tium]. Of or pertaining to Coelimentium.

COELIMONTIUM, ii, n. The second region of Rome, encompassing the Coelian Hill (v. Coelius Mons).

*COELI-PŌTENS, tis, adj. (Pl.) Powerful in heaven.

COELIUS MONS, or only Coelius, ii, m. The Coelian Hill, one of the seven hills of Rome — now the Lateran Mount.

COELIUS, *ii, m.* *The name of a Roman gens:* thus, esp. 1) Caius C. Calvus, *a tribune of the people* (107 B. C.), and a renowned orator. 2) Lucius C. Antipater, *a historian*, in the time of the Gracchi. 3) Marcus C. Rufus, *a cultivated and learned Roman, a friend of Cicero*, by whom he was defended in a speech still extant.

COELUM or **Caelum**, *i, n. (pl. Coeli — poet. & lat.)* 1) *The sky, the heavens:* fulmina jaciuntur de coelo; de c. tangi, ici, percuti, *to be struck with lightning*; de c. servare, *to observe the signs in the heavens*; coelo albente, *at daybreak*; prov. — a) quid si c. ruat = *your fear is groundless* — b) toto c. errare, *to be entirely mistaken*. 3) *Meton.*: A) *to denote that which belongs to the gods, heaven as the residence of the gods:* de c. delapsus (*missus*), *sent by the gods*; asserere me coelo (*v. Assero*); hence, esp. = *immortality*: coelum alicui decernitur; B) *trop.* = *the height of happiness, honour, bliss*; efferre (*ferre*), *tolere* aliquem in (ad) coelum, *to extol one to the skies*; de c. detrahare aliquem = *to deprive one of an exalted honour*; in coelo sum or coelum attingo = *I am exceedingly happy*: C) = *the air, atmosphere, temperature, weather*: c. salubre, hibernum; coeli gravitas: D) *a region or quarter of the heavens, a climate, zone*: c. sub quo natus sum: E) *any thing resembling the sky in shape, an arch, a vault*.

COELUS, *i, m.* *Heaven personified, a son of Æther and Dies, and the father of Saturnus* (Greek Ouranos).

CO-ËMO, *ēmi, emptum, 3. v. tr.* *To buy up, to purchase in large quantities, aliquid.*

COËMPTIO, *ōnis, f. [coemo].* *Prop., a purchasing together, a marriage contracted by a mutual mock sale.* *Freq., it was a marriage in form only, which was at once dissolved by 'manumissio.'* It was contracted esp. with old men, in order to free the wife from the 'tutela' and certain troublesome 'sacra gentilicia,' both of which expired by the sale.

COËMPTIONĀLIS, *e, adj. [coëemptio].* *Senes co., old slaves, who, because of their little value, had to be sold together with better slaves, or, in gen., along with more valuable chattels* (others explain it as *old men fit to count in a sham marriage* (*v. Coëemptio*); hence, *worthless* (*v. Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 52, and Cur. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1*).

COENA, *ae, f.* *The principal meal of the Romans, taken in ancient times about midday, later about the ninth hour, i. e., 3 o'clock p. m. — dinner, supper:* apparare, facere, coquere c.; ad c. invitare (*vocare*); ire, venire ad c.; inter (*lat., also super*) coenam, *at table*. Hence (*lat.*) — a) = *a course at dinner, a dish*: c. prima, altera, tertia — b) = *a dinner-party* — c) = *a dining-room*.

COENĀCŪLUM, *i, n. [coena].* *A small room in the upper story, a garret* (originally used as a

dining-room; in later times, the habitation of the poorer classes.

COENĀTICUS, *a, um, adj. [coena].* (Pl.) *Pertaining to a dinner:* spes c., *hope of a dinner* COENĀTIO, *ōnis, f. [coena].* (*Lat.*) *A dining-room.*

COENĀTIUNCŪLA, *ae, f. [dim. of coena].* *A small dining-room. (Lat.)*

COENĀTORIUS, *a, um, adj. [coena].* *Pertaining to dinner or to the table.*

COENĪTO, *1. v. intr. [freq. of coeno].* *To dine often, to be accustomed to dine.*

COENO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. [coena].* 1) *Intr., to take a meal, to dine, apud aliquem, cum aliquo; hence, part. coenatus, having dined, after dinner.* 2) *Tr. (poet. & lat.), to eat, to consume, aprum; trop. (ante-cl.), c. magnum malum, to endure; nox coenata, spent in feasting; (poet.) c. flagitium, to imitate and represent whilst at table.*

COENŌSUS, *a, um, adj. [coenum].* (*Poet.*) *Muddy, full of mud.*

COENŪLA, *ae, f. [dim. of coena].* *A small dinner.*

COENUM, *i, n.* *Mud, dirt, filth* (always with the idea of loathsomeness — cf. lutum and limus); *trop., a term of contempt:* c. plebeium; volvi in tenebris et c. = *in a low and despicable condition*; as a nickname, o coenum! *you vile fellow!*

CO-EO, *ii, Itum, 4. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. 1)* (Mostly poet. & lat.) *To go or come together, to assemble, to meet, Pharsaliam, in porticum Liviae; (poet.) vix decem verba nobis coierunt, have passed between us; viri cc. inter se, in order to fight.* 2) *To be united into a whole, to unite, to combine:* A) *prop., of living beings* — a) multitudo illa c. in populos; milites cc. inter se, *assemble* — b) *to cohabit, to copulate:* aries c. cum ove: B) *of inanimate objects* (poet. & lat.), lac c., *curdles*; sanguis, vulnus c., *closes*; digiti cc., *grow together*; labra cc., *close.* 3) *To unite for a certain purpose, to join together, to agree, cum aliquo, de aliquo re; duodecim adulescentes inter se cc., conspired; (lat.) c. in societatem, to enter into an alliance; (poet.) dextrae cc. in foedera, they shake hands in confirmation of the alliance.* Hence, *II. Tr., to enter into, to conclude, societatem rei alicujus or de re aliqua, foedus cum aliquo; pass., societas coitur.*

COEPI, *isse (coeptus), v. defect. (ante-cl., Coepio, coepere; lat., Coepturus) [con and apio, &ro, 'to seize upon'].* *I. Act., tempora praeterita.* 1) *To begin, to undertake, usually with an infin. act. or 'fieri' only:* c. dicere, c. diligens esse; also, poet. & lat., with an *infin. pass.*; likewise with an acc., esp. a *neut. pron.*: coepit pugnari, *they began to fight*; c. iter; c. aliquid; sometimes 'coepi' alone = coepi dicere. 2) (Mostly lat.) *Intr., to begin = to take its beginning, to*

arise: silentium c.; pugna c.; jurgium c. ab illo, *proceeds from him*. II. *Pass.* coeptus (sum), commenced, began (almost always with an *infin. pass.*): bello premi coepti sunt; lapides jacti coepti sunt; consuli coepti sumus; cum eo agi coeptum est: hence, *part.* coeptus, begun, undertaken: bellum cum Antiocho coeptum.

COEPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [*intens.* of coepi]. 1) *Tr.*, to begin or undertake eagerly, facere aliquid; (ante-cl. & lat.) c. seditiones, insidias. 2) *Intr.*, to begin = to take its beginning: conjunctio c.

COEPTUM, i, n. [coepi]. A work begun, an undertaking: audax c.; bene c., a good undertaking.

COEPTUS, ūs, m. [coepi]. A beginning.

CO-EPULŌNUS, i, m. [epulo]. (Pl.) A companion at a feast, a fellow-banquetor.

CO-ERCEO, cui, eŭtum, 2. v. tr. [arceo]. 1) To hold together or within certain limits, to enclose, to surround, amnem ripis, capillos vittā; c. hostes intra muros; c. vitem, to confine, to check the exuberant growth of, by lopping. 2) *Trop.*, to keep within bounds, to confine, to check, to restrain, cupiditates, temeritatem alicujus, socios atque oves, seditionem; c. alique[m] ab effuso studio, to keep back from. Hence = to chastise, to punish: c. alique[m] verberibus.

COERCITIO, ōnis, f. [coërceo]. (Mostly lat.) A confining, restraining. Hence: A) = a chastisement, punishment, errantium, servorum: B) = a coercive measure, coercion: damnum allamque c. militibus inhibere: C) = the right or power of punishing or of using force (of magistrates): c. alicujus or in alique[m].

*COERCITOR, ōris, m. (Lat.) One who keeps in check or restrains.

COEUS, ūs, m. [instead of coitus from coeo]. 1) (Pl.) A coming together, a meeting: primo c. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) A conjunction, union: c. animi et corporis. 3) An assembly, a meeting, society, company: c. conciliumque; c. hominum, deorum; habere c., to hold a meeting; c. dimittes.

COEUS, i, m. [= Κοῖος]. A Titan, son of Uranus and father of Latona.

*CO-EXERCITĀTUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Exercised at the same time.

COGITĀBILIS, e, adj. [cogito]. (Lat.) Considerable.

*COGITĀBUNDUS, a, um, adj. [cogito]. (Lat.) Thoughtful.

COGITĀTE, adv. [cogito]. Considerately, upon mature consideration.

COGITATIO, ōnis, f. 1) *Abstr.* = a thinking, meditating, considering; consideration, reflection: percipere, complecti (alique[m]) aliquid cogitatione, to think of, to imagine: c. rei alicujus; injicere alicui cogitationem; habere c. argenti, 2) *Concr.* = a thought, either = an idea, opinion,

or = a purpose, design, plan: multas co. versantur in animo meo; suscipere c. de re aliqua. 3) The faculty or power of thought, the reasoning faculty: ratio et c.

COGITĀTUM, i, n. [cogito]. A thought, purpose, plan, design.

COGITĀTUS, ūs, m. (lat.) = Cogitatio.

COGITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [contr. from cogito, 'to revolve in the mind']. 1) Of the thinking faculties, to think; hence = to meditate, to deliberate or to reflect upon; rar. = to contrive, to devise: c. aliquid, de re aliqua, quid faciam; c. secum animo (rar. in or cum animo), in one's mind; callide c.; cogitata eloqui non potuit, his thoughts. 2) (Rar.) *Intr.*, of the sentiments, to have a certain feeling on a subject, to be disposed toward: male (bene, sapienter, humaniter) c. adversus (in) alique[m], also de aliquo. 3) To intend, to have in mind, to think upon, to purpose, aliquid facere, res novas, proscriptiones, also c. de re aliqua; (poet.) quid cogitat, what does he intend?

COGNATIO, ōnis, f. [cognatus]. 1) *Abstr.*, Blood-relationship, consanguinity: c. est mihi cum aliquo; c. deorum, with the gods; trop., c. studiorum; numerus non habet c. cum oratione, agreement, resemblance. 2) *Concr.*, relations, relatives, kindred: tota c.

COGNĀTUS, a, um, adj. [co-nasoor]. 1) Related by blood, connate, both on the father's and the mother's side (cf. agnatus, consanguineus): is mihi est c.; *subst.*, Cognatus, i, m., a relation, kinsman: c. alicujus; multi co. 2) *Trop.*: A) of things, that belong to relations, regi, peccata: B) in gen. = kindred, like, similar: deus mundo formam sibi cognatam dedit.

COGNITIO, ōnis, f. [cognosco]. 1) A becoming acquainted with, acquaintance: alique[m] cognitione et hospitio dignum judicare. 2) A knowing, knowledge, cognition: c. contemplative naturae; hoc facile c. habet, is easily understood; co. deorum innatas, notions, conceptions concerning the gods. 3) (Com.) = Agnitio, a recognition: inde c. facta est. 4) *Tech.* t. in the lang. of law, a judicial examination (esp. an extraordinary one, not made by the ordinary judges): c. magistratuum, by the magistrates; c. caedis, rerum capitalium; c. inter patrem et filium, de ejusmodi criminibus.

COGNITOR, ōris, m. [cognosco]. 1) *Tech.* t., a witness who testifies to the identity of any one, a voucher. 2) An attorney, advocate in a lawsuit, usually for a person (cf. procurator) who is prevented from appearing in court: c. juris alicujus; cognitorem fieri pro aliquo, in litem; auctor et c. sententiae. Hence (lat.), in partic. = a public prosecutor.

COGNITURA, ae, f. [cognosco]. (Lat.) The office of a state's attorney, for looking up and procuring persons indebted to the public treasury

COGNITUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp* and *sup.* [*part.* of *cognosco*]. Known, tried, proved: *homo virtute cognita*; *magis hoc, quo sunt cognitiora, gravant*. The ablative 'cognito' is sometimes used absolutely: *ex agrestibus cognito*, etc., *on its being ascertained that*, &c.

COGNOBILIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*cognosco*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Intelligible.

COGNOMEN, inis, n. [*oon-nomen*]. 1) A surname, partly = a family name (as, Cicero, Scipio, etc.), partly = an epithet, given to one on account of a celebrated deed, remarkable quality, &c. (as, Africanus, Sapiens, etc.). 2) (Poet. & lat.) A name, in gen.

COGNOMENTUM, i, n. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Cognomen.

COGNOMINIS, e, *adj.* [*cognomen*]. (Poet. & lat.) Of the same name, like-named, *alicui* or *alicujus*.

COGNOMINO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*cognomen*]. (Mostly lat.) 1) To call by a surname or cognomen, to surname: c. *aliquem* *Thurinum*; *verba cognominata, synonymes*. 2) To name, to call, in gen.: *Ptolemaeus rex cognominatus est*.

CO-G-NOSCO, nōvi, nītum, 3. v. tr. 1) To become acquainted with, to learn, to perceive, to ascertain, and, in the *perf.*, to have acquired knowledge, i. e., to know, by the senses (hence, *freq.* = to see, to hear, &c.) as well as by the mind: c. *regiones, naturam rerum, aliquem ex libris alicujus*; c. *miserias sociorum*; c. *de salute Marcelli*; c. *aliquid ex (ab) aliquo*; c. *quis illud fecerit, eum abisse*. 2) = *Agnoscoere*, to recognize, *faciem alicujus, res suas, as belonging to one's self*. 3) To make one's self acquainted with, to inform one's self concerning a thing, *de re aliqua, aliquid cum aliquo, to consult with one concerning something*. In partic., as a tech. t.: A) of a judge or magistrate, likewise of an orator, to examine a case in law, to make one's self acquainted with: c. *causam*; c. *de agro Campano*; hence, in gen., to examine, *numerus militum*: B) in military lang. = to recognize: c. *quali sit natura montis*. 4) Of sexual intercourse, to know.

CŌGO, cōēgi, coactum, 3. v. tr. [*co-ago*]. 1) To drive, bring, lead or collect together, to unite: c. *pecudes, multitudinem hominum*; c. *naves, exercitum in unum locum, to concentrate, senatum, to call together, to assemble*; c. *aliquem in senatum, to send for, to compel one to appear*; c. *hostes in obsidionem, to drive to one place, so that they can be besieged*. Hence: A) c. *aliquem in classem, to press one into the naval service*: B) = to drive in, *navem in portum, oves in stabulum*: C) c. *agmen, to close the train, to bring up the rear*; sometimes, of the commander = to keep the train together: D) (poet.) = to make thick, to thicken, *mella*: E) c. *pecuniam, to collect or call in*: F) c. *aliquem in ordinem* = to confine

one within certain limits, to check; and, c. *se ipsum in ordinem* = to feign humility: G) *trop.* = to confine, to restrict, to press together: c. *potestatem alicujus in spatium anni, jus civile in certa genera*; *Italia cogitur in angustias, gressus narum*. 2) To force, to compel, *aliquem facere or ut faciat aliquid, rar. ad aliquid faciendum*; c. *aliquem in deditionem*; *hoc (id, illud) te cogo, I compel you to do this*; thus likewise, *hoc cogeries*. 3) (Rar.) To conclude, to infer, *aliquid ita esse*.

***COHAERENTER**, *adv.* [*cohaereo*]. (Lat.) Uninterruptedly.

COHAERENTIA, ae, f. [*cohaereo*]. Coherence, connection.

CO-HAEREO, si, sum, 2. v. intr. To stick or hold together, to cohere: A) with something else, *cum re* or (poet. & lat.) *rei alicui*; *haec co. inter se*; *trop.* = to be closely connected with (in friendship): B) in its parts, in itself: *mundus apte co.*; *oratio non co.*; *trop.*, *haec non cohaerent, these things do not agree, are not compatible*. Hence = to subsist: *homo ille co. non potest*; c. *aliqua re, to be composed of, to consist of*; *perf. part., pass.*, *cohaesus* (lat.) = cohaerens.

CO-HAERESCO, haesi, —, 3. v. intr. [*inch.* of *cohaereo*]. (Rar.) To cohere, to hang together.

CO-HĒRES, ēdis, comm. A coheir, a fellow-heir.

CO-HĪBEO, ui, itum, 2. v. tr. [*co-habeo*]. 1) To hold together: c. *crines nodo*. 2) To hold, to contain, to enclose: *terra c. semen*; c. *aliquid in se*. 3) To hold fast, to keep back, *ventos in antro*; *catenae co. aliquem*; c. *bellum* = to be unwilling to attack, and thereby to commence the war; hence = to restrain, to withhold, *manus, libidines ab re aliqua*. 4) To check, to bridle, to tame, *cupiditatem, iracundiam*; c. *provinciam* (lat.) = to administer; (rar.) c. *aliquem quominus aliquid faciat, to hinder, to prevent*.

CŌHIBILIS, e, *adj.* [*cohibeo*]. (Lat.) Susinct, short.

CŌHIBĪTIO, ōnis, f. [*cohibeo*]. (Cic., doubtf. read.; the better MSS. have 'prohibitio.') A restraining.

CO-HŪNESTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To honour greatly or in common with others, *exsequias alicujus*; c. *mortem suam virtute* = to render honourable by.

CO-HORRESCO, rui, —, 2. v. intr. [*inch.* of *horreo*]. To shudder, to shake (from fear or fever).

CŌHORS, tis, f. [related to *χῆρος*]. 1) (Also written Chors or Cors.) An enclosure, a court for cattle and fowls. 2) Tech. t.: A) a division of the Roman army, one-tenth of a legion, containing three maniples = six centuries, a cohort: cc. *sociae, alariae*, and sometimes *abs. co.* (opp. to *legiones*) = the troops of the allies; c. *praetoria*, the bodyguard of the commander: B) the train

of a *praetor*, partly under-officers, partly friends, who went with him to his province. 3) (Poet. & lat.) In gen., a crowd, throng.

CŌHORTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [cohörtor]. An exhortation = an encouraging address, encouragement, militum.

***CŌHORTICŪLA**, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of cohors]. A small cohort.

CŌ-HORTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* To exhort, to encourage, esp. of a commander, to exhort the soldiers to bravery: c. milites ad proelium, aliquem ad aliquid faciendum; also, followed by ut or ne.

CO-INQUINO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To pollute, to defile, aliquem stercore; trop., c. se scelere.

COITIO, ōnis, *f.* [coeo]. *1) (Ter.) A coming together, a meeting. 2) A uniting for a bad purpose = a plot, conspiracy: c. tribunorum, candidatorum; per c., through intrigue.

COITUS, ūs, *m.* [coeo]. 1) (Lat.) A union, connection, amnium, syllabarum. 2) Coition.

CŌLAPHUS, i, *m.* [= κολᾶφος]. (Poet. & lat.) A blow with the fist (of alapa).

CŌLAX, ācis, *m.* [= κολᾶξ]. (Com.) 'The Flatterer,' the title of two lost plays of Ennius and Plautus.

***COLCHIAECUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Doubtful read.) = Colchus.

COLCHICUS, a, um, *adj.* = Colchus.

COLCHIS, Idia, *f.* [= Κολχίς, Ἰδία]. A province of Asia, on the Black Sea, made famous by the expedition of the Argonauts thither—now Mingrelia, Guria and Imeritia.

COLCHIS, Idia, *f. adj.* (Poet.) Colchian: subst., a Colchian woman, esp. = Medea.

COLCHUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Colchis, Colchian.

CŌLEUS, i, *m.* A testicle.

CŌLIPHUM, il, *n.* (Pl.) A kind of nourishing food for athletes.

CŌLIS (I.) — *v.* Caulis.

CŌLIS (II.), Idia, *f.* [= Κολίς]. A country beyond the Ganges, inhabited by Ethiopians.

***COL-LABASCO** (Conl.), 3. *v. intr.* [labo]. (Pl.) Only trop. = to totter.

COL-LABĒFACTO (Conl.), 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) 1) To make to totter, onus. 2) To liquefy a hard body.

COL-LABĒFIO (Conl.), factus, fieri, *v. pass.*

1) To be made to fall or to totter, to fall together of to ruins: navis c., sinks; trop., c. ab aliquo = to be overthrown, to be supplanted. 2) (Poet.) To become liquid.

COL-LĀBOR (Conl.), lapsus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* To fall or sink together, esp. of buildings, &c.: aedes c. ruinā; also, of persons = to sink down in death or in a swoon; trop., c. in corruptelam suam, to fall into.

***COL-LACĒRATUS** (Conl.), a, um, *part.* (Tac.) Completely torn to pieces.

COLLACRIMATIO, ōnis, *f.* [collacrimo]. A weeping together, a weeping.

COL-LACRĪMO (Conl.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* 1) Intr., to weep together with, to weep. 2) Tr., to bewail, casum suum.

COLLACTEA, ae, *f.* [con-lac]. (Lat.) One **COLLACTEUS**, ē, *m.* } nourished with the same milk, a foster-sister, a foster-brother.

COLLĀRE, is, *n.* (not used in *nom. sing.*) [collum]. (Ante-cl.) A collar, a band for the neck.

COLLĀTIA, ae, *f.* An ancient Sabine town in the vicinity of Rome.

COLLĀTICIUS or **Collādtius**, a, um, *adj.* [confero]. (Lat.) Brought together, raised by contributions, mingled: sepultura c., effected by contributions.

COLLĀTINUS, a, um, *adj.* [Collatia]. Of or pertaining to Collatia; in partic., a surname of L. Targuinius, the husband of Lucretia; subst., Collatini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of C.

COLLATIO, ōnis, *f.* [confero]. 1) A bringing together: c. signorum = a battle; c. militiarum (Pl.), a combination. 2) A comparing, comparison: c. rerum inter se. 3) A contribution of money, a collection: facere c. in rem aliquam. 4) A conferring, rei alicujus.

***COLLĀTIVUS**, a, um, *adj.* [confero]. (Pl.) Venter c., into which things of every kind are brought together.

COLLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [confero]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A contributor, symbolarum.

***COL-LATRO** (Conl.), 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) Prop., to bark at violently; trop., c. philosophiam = to revile.

COLLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [confero]. (Lat., rar.) Prop., a bringing together: c. signorum, an attack, a battle.

COLLAUDATIO, ōnis, *f.* [collaudo]. (Rar.) Strong commendation, alicujus.

COL-LAUDO (Conl.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To praise very much or in all respects, aliquem, clementiam alicujus.

***COL-LAXO** (Conl.), 1. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) To widen, to make loose, rem.

COLLECTA, ae, *f.* [prop., part. of colligo II., so. pecunia]. That which is brought together in money, a collection, contribution.

COLLECTĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [colligo II.]. Collected together: dicta c., a collection of witty sayings, the title of a work of Caesar (now lost).

COLLECTICIUS, a, um, *adj.* [colligo II.]. Collected, gathered together: exercitus c., swiftly swept together, not levied in the ordinary way.

COLLECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [colligo II.]. 1) A collecting, gathering together, membrorum. 2) Tech. t. in rhetoric, a brief repetition, recapitulation. 3) (Lat.) A syllogism, conclusion. 4) A gathering of corrupt humors, a tumor.

COLLECTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [colligo II.]. (Lat.) 1) Collected, gathered together, humor. 2) Pertaining to a syllogism.

COLLECTUS, ūs, m. [colligo]. (Very rar.) A collection.

COLLEGA, ae, m. [con-lego]. 1) One who is chosen at the same time with another = a partner in office, a colleague: c. esse alicujus or alicui; habere aliquem c. in praetura, regni, in the regal dignity. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) A comrade, companion, fellow.

COLLEGIUM, ii, n. [collega]. 1) *Abstr.*, Collegueship, association: homo per tot co. expertus, by association in so many offices. 2) *Concr.*, the persons united by the same office, commission or trade, a college, corporation, guild, fraternity: c. tribunorum plebis, praetorum, augurum; c. mercatorum, fabrorum; pronunciant pro c. = ex collegii sententia, in the name of the college.

COL-LĒVO (con-l.), ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To smooth, to make smooth.

COL-LIBERTUS (con-l.), i, m. A fellow-freeman.

COL-LIBET (con-l.), uit or itum est, 2. v. *impers. intr.* It pleases, it is agreeable, mihi aliquid facere; si quid c.

COL-LĪDO, īsi, īsum, 3. v. tr. [con-laedo]. 1) To dash, strike, beat or press together: navigia c. inter se; c. dentes; c. manus = to clap; amnis uterque colliditur, both rivers flow together, unite. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Trop.*, to bring one thing into hostile conflict with another, to set at variance: Graecia collisa barbariae, duo reipublicae capita inter se collisa.

COLLIGATIO, ōnis, f. [colligo I.]. A binding together, conjunction, connection, operis, omnium causarum.

COL-LIGO (l.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [con-ligo]. 1) To bind together, manus. 2) *Trop.*: A) to connect, to unite, homines inter se; c. sententias verbis = to give to a sentence a rhythmical structure; c. multa uno libro, to comprehend: B) = to restrain, to check, impetum Antonii; c. Brutum in Graecia, to make Brutus remain in Greece.

COLLIGO (II.), lēgi, lectum, 3. v. tr. [con-lego]. 1) To collect, to bring or get together, to gather, both of things (c. flores, capillos nodo or in nodum, to tie up; c. vasa, of soldiers at their setting out, to pack up) and of persons (exercitus collectus ex senibus, swept together; c. reliquos ex fuga; milites co. orbem, form a circle; milites co. se, rally). 2) A) To place together — a) to comprehend in a discourse, to mention together, to enumerate: c. omnes causas, tot bella civilia — b) to place together in the mind, to consider, to weigh, to think upon: c. maximarum civitatum veteres calamitates — c) to infer, to conclude, aliquid; paucitatem hos-

tium inde c.; ex eo c. quam sis occupatus: B) to acquire, to gain, to obtain, bonum rumorem, benevolentiam civium; c. invidiam ex re aliqua, to incur: C) c. sitim, to become thirsty, frigus, to catch cold, to become cold, rabiem, to become enraged: D) of numbers, to amount to, to number: ambitus c. ducentos pedes. 3) *Trop.*, c. se or animum, mentem, to collect or compose one's self, to recover one's senses, ex maximo timore. 4) (Poet. & lat.) To contract, to shorten, to concentrate: anguis c. se; c. se in tenues umbras; c. se in arma, they pressed themselves so closely together that they were covered by their shields.

COL-LINEO (con-l.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Rar.) 1) To direct in a straight line towards, hastam aliquo. 2) To hit the mark.

COL-LINO (con-l.), lēvi, litum, 3. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To besmear, tabulas cerā, crines pulvere; *trop.*, to defile, pulchrum ornatum turpes mores co.

COL-LINUS, a, um, *adj.* [collis]. Of or pertaining to a hill, hilly: porta c., a gate in Rome near the Quirinal hill; hence, herbae co. (poet.), growing near this gate.

COL-LIQUEFACTUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of colliquefacio]. Melted, made liquid.

COL-LIQUESCO (con-l.), liqui, —, 3. v. *intr.* (Lat.) To become liquid, to melt, to dissolve.

COLLIS, is, m. A hill, an eminence.

COLLISIO, ōnis, f. } [collido]. (Lat.) A dash-
COLLISUS, ūs, m. } ing or striking together, a concussion.

COLLŌCATIO, ōnis, f. [colloco]. 1) A putting, placing, setting up, verborum, collocation; siderum. 2) C. filiae, a giving in marriage.

COL-LŌCO (con-l.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To put, place, set or lay a thing somewhere: c. rem in mensa, aliquem in navi, in sede; c. legiones in illis locis; c. classem Miseni, cohortes Puteolis; (ante-cl.) c. aliquem in arborem; also abs. c. praesidia, columnas, impedimenta, to put in its place; c. insidias alicui, to lay snares for. Hence: A) c. se Athenis, to settle, to take up one's abode; c. aliquem (hospitem) apud aliquem, to put into quarters, to lodge: B) = to employ, to place in: c. omne studium in doctrina; c. adolescentiam in voluptatibus, to spend, to pass away: C) c. se in re aliqua = to occupy one's self exclusively with a thing: c. se in cognitione et scientia: D) satis in libris prioribus de illa re collocavi (Tac.), I have treated or written. 2) Of money and pecuniary affairs: A) to place, to lay out, to invest: c. domum in illo loco, magnas pecunias in illa provincia; *trop.*, c. beneficium apud aliquem, as it were to put out at interest: B) = to employ, patrimonium suum in patriae salute. 3) To give in marriage: c. filiam alicui in matrimonio; c. sorores nuptum in alias civitates.

COL-LŪ ŪPLETO (con-l.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Rar.) 1) To enrich much, aliquem. 2) Trop., to adorn.

COLLOCŪTIO, ōnis, f. [colloquor]. (Rar.) A conference, conversation.

COLLOQUIUM, ii, n. [colloquor]. A conference, conversation (usually appointed for a certain purpose — cf. sermo): c. alicujus or cum aliquo; venire in or ad c.

COL-LŌQUOR (con-l.), cūtus, 3. v. dep. tr. & intr. 1) Intr., to speak or to converse with one (usually on business or in consequence of an appointment — cf. sermocinor and confabulor), cum aliquo; duces cc. inter se de multis rebus. 2) Tr. — a) with an accus. of the person: c. aliquem (Pl.), to speak to one — b) with an accusative of the thing: de his rebus, quas tecum colloqui volo.

COL-LŪCEO (con-l.), —, —, 2. v. intr. To shine, to give light, to be illuminated on all sides: ignis, poculum c.; sol c. mundo, gives light to the world; acies c. flammis; mare c. a sole; trop., c. floribus; c. furtis.

COLLUCTATIO, ōnis, f. [colluctor]. (Lat.) A wrestling, struggling; trop., c. cum verbis, difficulty in pronunciation; also = the death-struggle.

COL-LUCTOR (con-l.), ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. (Lat.) To wrestle, to struggle with.

COL-LŪDO (con-l.), si, sum, 3. v. intr. 1) To play with one, cum aliquo, and (poet.) c. paribus, with one's equals. 2) Trop., to act in collusion with, to have a secret understanding with.

COLLUM, i, n. (ante-cl. also Collus, i, m.). The neck of men and animals (trop. also of the neck of a bottle, &c.): invadere in collum, to fall upon one's neck, to embrace closely (also, petere collum amplexu); torquere (obtorquere, obstringere) collum alicui (tech. t.), to seize upon, and drag one by force before a court or to prison. Hence, trop.: A) actum est de c. meo (Com.), it costs me my neck: B) (poet. = services) as a sign of servitude: c. dare triumpho, to yield, to confess one's self conquered.

COL-LUO (con-l.), ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To wash, to rinse, dentes aquā; fons c. ora, quenches the thirst.

COLLŪSIO, ōnis, f. [colludo]. A secret and deceitful understanding with another, a collusion, cum aliquo.

COLLŪSOR, ōris, m. [colludo]. A playmate.

COL-LUSTRO (con-l.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To illumine on all sides: sol c. omnia; trop., collustrata in picturis (opp. to opaca), a bright colouring. 2) To consider on all sides, to inspect, omnia oculis.

*COL-LŪTŪLO, 1. v. tr. [con-lutum]. (Pl.) Prop., to daub; trop., to dishonour, to pollute, aliquem.

COLLŪVIES, ei, (lat.) } f. [con-luo]. A con-
COLLŪVIO, ōnis, } fling of filth, mostly
trop., a filthy and contemptible mixture, a filthy and mixed multitude: c. omnis generis animalium, omnium scelerum; c. gentium, a confusion of (patrician and plebeian) families; c. Drusi, the dregs of the people accompanying Drusus.

COLLYBUS, i, m. [= κολυβες]. Exchange, profit made in exchanging money; hence, trop., the banking business, money-changing.

COLLYRA, ae, f. [= κολύρα]. (Pl.) A kind of pastry, a bread which was shred into broth.

COLLYRICUS, a, um, adj. [collyra]. (Pl.) Jus c., bread-broth, bread-soup.

COLLYRIUM, ii, n. [= κολύριον]. (Poet. & lat.) A kind of eye-salve.

CŌLO (I.), cōlui, cultum, 3. v. tr. 1) To till, to cultivate or labour upon a field, agrum; hence, to tend, to raise plants, vitem, poma. 2) To stay or dwell in a place: A) tr., to inhabit, has terras, urbem, Rhēni ripam; freq. of the gods, who were supposed to take up their abode in a place from preference, and to love and protect it (cf. 3, A and B): dii qui hanc urbem c.: B) (mostly lat.) intr., to live: c. circa utramque ripam: hence, colentes = inhabitants. 3) Trop.: A) to care for a person or thing, to bestow care upon: c. aliquem; dii cc. genus humanum; also = to foster, to promote, consociationem generis humani: B) to show honour and regard to, to honour, to revere, to reverence (both gods and men, in order to obtain their favour — cf. veneror and observo): ille me c.; c. domum ejus; frater meus illam civitatem c.; deos veneror et c.: C) to occupy one's self zealously with a thing, to pursue, to practise: c. quaestum; c. virtutem, to esteem highly; c. amicitiam, to cultivate, justitiam, to practise; c. vitam inopem, to lead a life of poverty, servitutem, to be a slave, munus to fill an office: D) (poet. & lat.) to cultivate, to refine, pectus: E) to dress, to adorn, to embellish, lacertos auro, capillos, corpus.

CŌLO (II.), 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To strain, to filter, vinum.

CŌLOCASIA, ae, f. [= κολοκασία]. (Poet. & lat.) The plant which bears the Egyptian bean.

CŌLON or CŌlum, i, n. [= κῶλον, 'a member']. A member or foot of a verse.

CŌLONA, ae, f. [colo]. (Poet.) A country-woman.

CŌLŌNAE, ārum, f. pl. [= Κολωναί]. A town in Troas, now probably Khemali.

CŌLŌNEUS, a, um, adj. [Κολωνεύς]. Of or belonging to Colones (an Attic demos): Œdipus C., the celebrated play of Sophocles, Οἰδίπους 'στὴ Κολωνῶ.

CŌLŌNIA, ae, f. [colo]. 1) (Pl.) A rural possession, a landed estate, a farm; jocosely, c. mularum, the resort of mules = a mill. 2) A colony, settlement, a place where emigrants

from a mother-city, esp. from Rome, had settled: condere c.; collocare c. in aliquo loco; mittere aliquos in coloniam. 3) *Meton.*, the persons sent to establish a colony, colonists, settlers, a colony: deducere coloniam, prop. to lead down from the Capitol, and mittere c. aliquo, somewhere. 4) *A proper name*: as, C. Agrippina — v. Agrippina.

COLŌNICUS, a, um, *adj.* [colonus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) Of or pertaining to agriculture. 2) Pertaining to a colony, cohors, levied in a colony.

COLŌNUS, i, m. [colo]. 1) A husbandman, farmer. 2) A colonist, an inhabitant of a colonia, q. v.: ascribere aliquem colonum, to enlist as a colonist. 3) (Poet.) An inhabitant, in gen.

COLŌPHON, ōnis, f. [= Κολοφών]. One of the Ionian towns on the coast of Lydia, now Altobosco.

COLŌPHŌNIACUS, a, um, *adj.* = Colophonius.

COLŌPHŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Colophon]. Colophonian; *subst.*, Colophonii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Colophon.

CŌLOR (ante-cl. & lat. also Cōlos), ōris, m. 1) Colour; esp., freq. the hue or complexion of man: c. suavis, albus, verecundus; colorem mutare, to change colour, perdere, to grow pale; trop., homo nullius coloris (Pl.), of whom it is not known whether he is white or black = wholly unknown; (poet.) esp. = a fine complexion. 2) Trop.: A) external quality, state, condition: c. et species pristina civitatis; omnis eum decuit color; freq. of discourse, character, complexion, style: c. orationis; c. urbanitatis; ducere c., to take a colour: B) esp. of a beautiful exterior — a) = splendour, beauty: nullus argento color est nisi, etc. — b) of discourse = lively colouring, ornament, embellishment: flos et c. — c) (lat.) a palliation, excuse, pretext: dic aliquem c.

CŌLŌRĀTE, adv. [coloratus]. Speciously, with some pretzel.

CŌLŌRĀTOR, ōris, m. [coloro]. 'The Polisher,' the name of a comedy of Laberius.

CŌLŌRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of coloro]. 1) Coloured: arcus c. = the rainbow. 2) Trop., glossed over, specious: c. et fictus.

CŌLŌRO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [color]. 1) To colour, corpora; esp. = to tinge red or brown: quum in sole ambulo, fit ut colorem, I become brown. 2) Trop.: A) to give a complexion or colouring to a thing: c. orationem urbanitate quadam: B) (lat.) to palliate, to gloss over, rem falso nomine.

CŌLOSSAE, ārum, f. pl. [= Κολοσσαί]. A town in Phrygia, now Khonas.

CŌLOSSĒROS, ōtis, m. [Κολοσσός, Ἔφεος, 'the Colossal Favourite']. An appellation of a large and beautiful man.

CŌLOSSĒUS, [= Κολοσσάιος], } a, um, *adj.*

CŌLOSSICUS, [= Κολοσσικός], } (Lat.) Colossal, gigantic, statua.

CŌLOSSUS, i, m. [= Κολοσσός]. A colossus a statue of gigantic size.

CŌLOSTRA, ae, f. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) The first milk in the breasts of animals after delivery 2) (Pl.) A term of endearment, my angel!

CŌLŪBER, bri, m. (Poet.) } A small ser.
CŌLUBRA, ae, f. (Poet. & lat.) } pent: prov., quas tu vides colubras = are you frantic?

CŌLŪBRĪFER, ūra, ūrum, *adj.* [coluber-fero]. (Poet.) Serpent-bearing (of Medusa).

CŌLŪBRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [coluber]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Like a serpent = cunning, wily.

CŌLUM (I.), i, n. A strainer, colander.

CŌLUM (II.) — v. Colon.

CŌLUMBA, ae, f. A dove; (Pl.) as a term of endearment.

***CŌLUMBAR**, āris, n. [columba]. A collar for slaves (so called from its similarity to the hole of a dove-cote).

CŌLUMBĀRIUM, ii, n. [columba]. A pigeon-house, a dove-cote.

CŌLUMBĀRIUS, ii, m. [columba]. (Ante-cl.) A dove-keeper.

CŌLUMBĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [columba]. Of or pertaining to a dove or pigeon, ovum.

***CŌLUMBOR**, ātus, l. v. dep. intr. [columba]. To bill like doves = to kiss.

***CŌLUMBŪLUS**, i, m. [dim. of columbus]. A young dove or pigeon.

CŌLUMBUS, i, m. A (male) dove or pigeon; also, a dove, in gen.

CŌLŪMELLA (I.), ae, f. [dim. of columna]. A small pillar or column.

CŌLŪMELLA (II.), ae, m. L. Junius Moderatus, a Roman author on husbandry, born at Cadiz, and contemporary with Nero.

CŌLŪMEN, inis, n. [cello — cf. columna and culmen]. Anything rising to a considerable height:

1) (Poet.) A top, summit; also, the gable of a building: c. villae; Phrygiae oc., prominent mountain-summit.

Hence, trop., c. amicorum, the principal friend; c. audaciae, the height of impudence. 2) A pillar for supporting a roof, a prop;

esp. of persons = a prop, stay, chief helper and supporter: c. reipublicae, rerum mearum.

CŌLŪMIS, e, *adj.* [for incolumis]. (Pl.) Unhurt.

CŌLŪMNA, ae, f. [cello — cf. columnen]. 1) A column, esp. for the support and ornament of a building (cf. pila); trop., columnam mento suo suffulcit (Pl.) = has put his hand under his chin as a support.

In partic., c. Maenia, a column in the forum Romanum, at which the Triumviri capitales judged criminals and dishonest debtors; hence, adhaerescere (pervenire) ad c. = to be put into the pillory. 2) Of things like a column:

A) = a waterspout: B) (poet.) = the vault of heaven: C) (poet.) trop. = a prop, support.

CŌLŪMNARIUM, ii, n. [columna]. A pillar-tax on every pillar in a house.

***CŌLŪMNĀRIUS**, ii, m. [columna]. A cri-

minial punished at the columna Maenia (v. Columna 1) = a worthless fellow.

COLUMNATUS, a, um, *adj.* [columna]. Supported by pillars; *trop.*, as c., supported upon the hand.

CÖLURNUS, a, um, *adj.* [instead of corulus from corylus]. (Poet.) Made of the hazel-tree.

CÖLUS, i and ūs, *f.* (rar. m.). A distaff; * (poet.) = the thread spun.

CÖLŪTEA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= κολούτια]. (Pl.) A podlike kind of fruit.

CÖMA, ae, *f.* [= κόμη]. 1) The hair of the head, esp. considered as its natural ornament (of. crinis, capillus, caesaries): c. flava, odorata; pectere, componere, ponere comam, to comb, to adjust. 2) (Poet.): A) of animals — a) the hair of the head — b) the mane: B) of plants, the foliage, the ears, &c.: C) = wool; also, the hairy or woolly fibres of parchment: D) = rays of light.

CÖMĀNA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Κόμανα]. 1) C. Pontica, a town in Pontus, now Gomanak, near Tokat. 2) C. Chryse, a town in Cappadocia, now El Bostan.

CÖMANS, tis, *adj.* [coma]. Hairy, colla equorum; galea c., crested; stella c. = a comet; narcissus c., leafy.

CÖMARCHUS, i, m. [= κόμαρχος]. (Pl.) The chief magistrate of a village.

CÖMATUS, a, um, *adj.* [coma] = Comans.

CÖM-BĪBO (I.) (con-b.), bibi, —, 3. v. intr. & tr. 1) (Rar.) Intr., to drink with others. 2) Tr., to drink up = to suck up, succos, venenum corpore; ara c. cruorem; *trop.*, c. artes, to imbibe.

COMBĪBO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [combibo I.]. A pot-companion.

COM-BŪRO, bussi, bustum, 3. v. tr. [conuro]. 1) To burn wholly, to consume, naves. 2) *Trop.* (poet.), comburi aliquā, to be inflamed with love of (a woman); c. diem (Pl.), to pass in revelry (the figure is borrowed from the burning of the dead at funerals); c. aliquem iudicio, to ruin.

COM-ĒDO (con-e.), ēdi, ēsum (rar. estum), 3. v. tr. 1) To eat up, to consume, coenam, panem. 2) *Trop.*: A) c. se, to consume one's self, to waste away with grief, sorrow, &c.: B) c. aliquem oculis, to devour one with the eyes = to long for or gaze upon eagerly: C) to squander or consume in revelry, numos, patrimonium; hence (lat.), c. aliquem = to squander one's fortune.

CÖMENSIS, e, *adj.* Of or belonging to Comum; *subst.*, Comenses, ium, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Comum.

CÖMES, Itis, *comm.* [con-eo]. 1) One that goes with anybody, a companion, an associate, a comrade: c. esse alicujus or alicui; comitem se praebere illius furoris, or alicui in re aliqua facienda; nemo tantae virtutis comes est = a companion in so brave an undertaking; also, of

inanimate objects, gloria mortis c.; eloquentia pacis c. 2) In partic.: A) (lat.) = a tutor, a teacher, a slave who accompanied a patrician boy (paedagogus): B) = a client, who accompanied a person of rank, esp. if he went to the forum or the country: C) *pl.* — a) the suite, retinue of friends, scholars, youths, &c., who went with a governor to his province — b) (lat.) the suite of an emperor, the court.

CÖMĒTES, ae, *m.* [= κομήτης, 'a hairy star']. A comet.

COMICE, adv. [comicus]. Comically, in a comic manner.

CÖMICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= κομικός]. Of or belonging to a comedy, comic, artificium, res c., the material of comedy; adolescens c., represented in a comedy. Hence, *subst.*, Comicus, i, m.: A) (Pl.) a comic actor, an actor of comedy: B) a comic poet, a writer of comedy.

CÖMINIUS, ii, *m.* The name of a plebeian Roman gens; thus, esp. P. C., the accuser of C. Cornelius, whom Cicero defended.

CÖMINUS — v. Comminus.

CÖMIS, e, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. Courteous, obliging, complaisant, kind, condescending, homo, animus, sermo, hospitium; c. erga or in aliquem.

CÖMISSĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [comissor]. Revelling in a noisy and riotous manner, carousing (v. Comissor).

CÖMISSĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* [comissor]. A revel, a drinking-party, a banquet succeeded by a nocturnal procession (v. Comissor).

CÖMISSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [comissor]. A reveller, one who partakes of a comissatio, q. v.

CÖMISSOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [= κομίζω]. To go about revelling; esp. of Roman youths, who, after a banquet in the night, went revelling about the streets, with singing, music, &c., after which they freq. repaired to the house of one of the party, and resumed their drinking; hence, comissatum ire ad aliquem and (poet.) c. in domum alicujus.

CÖMITAS, ātis, *f.* [comis]. Courteousness, kindness, obligingness, affability, condescension: c. et facilitas; c. in socios, mildness.

CÖMITĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [comes]. 1) *Abstr.*, an accompanying, attendance: societas et c. alicujus; comitatu equitum, accompanied by the horsemen. 2) *Concr.*, an attendance = the multitude attending, a train, retinue: c. civium optimorum, consisting of the best citizens; *trop.*, tantus virtutum c., union; esp. (lat.) the suite of the emperor, the court. 3) A company of persons travelling, a troop, caravan: magnus c.; erat in illo c.

CÖMITER, adv. w. sup. [comis]. Courtously, in a friendly manner.

CÖMITIALIS, e, *adj.* [comitia]. Of or belonging to the comitia: dies c., on which the comitia might be held; homines c., who always enrol! about at the comitia, and sell their votes; metibus

c. or vitium c. (lat.) = *the falling sickness, epilepsy*, because its occurrence on a 'dies comitalis' was considered as a bad omen, and broke up the comitia.

COMITIATUS, ūs, m. [comitia]. (Rar.) An assembly of the people in the comitia: habere c.

COMITIUM, ii, m. [con-eo]. I. Sing., a public place in Rome where the comitia curiata were held. It was near the forum, from which it was separated by the 'curia hostilia,' but sometimes considered as a part of the forum; thus, also, *comitium Spartae = *Ἐφεσίων, the court of the Ephori*. II. Pl., Comitia, ōrum, an assembly of the Roman people, called by the magistrates, to decide on public affairs (cf. concio). There were three kinds of comitia: cc. curiata, centuriata, tributa, q. v. Comitia habere (facere), to hold, indicare or edicere, to appoint; cc. consularia (also consulum or consilibus creandis), for the election of consuls; cc. legis ferendae, for passing a law; cc. Flavii = *at which Flavius hopes to be elected*. Hence: A) sometimes = an election, in gen.: B) (Pl.) cc. fiunt de capite meo, they deliberate on, pass judgment on.

COMITOR, ātus, dep. (poet. & lat. also Comito, āvi, ātum; hence, pass. Comitor), 1. v. tr. [comes]. To accompany, to follow, to join one's self to any one as an adherent or attendant — (cf. deduco and prosequor): c. patrem, triumphum; (rar.) hoc c. illi rei; magna comitante catervā, attended by a large concourse; especially = to attend a deceased person to the grave: c. aliquem. Hence, part. comitatus, pass., attended, aliquo, by some one, parum (bene), with a small (large) attendance; uno puero comitator, attended by one slave more.

COMMA, ātis, n. [= κόμμα]. (Lat.) A section or member of a period.

COM-MACŪLO (con-m.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To stain, to pollute, aram sanguine; trop., se scelere.

COMMAGÈNE, es, f. [= Κομμαγενή]. A province of Northern Syria, now Camash.

COMMAGÈNUS, a, um, adj. [Commagene]. Of or pertaining to Commagene; subst., Commageni, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of C.

COM-MANĪPŪLĀRIS (con-m.), is, m. (Lat.) A fellow-soldier of the same manipule, a comrade.

*COM-MANĪPŪLĀTIO, ōnis, f. [commanipulo]. (Lat.) Companionship in a manipule.

COM-MANĪPŪLO (con-m.), ōnis, m. (Lat.) = Commanipularis.

*COM-MĀRĪTUS (con-m.), i, m. (Pl.) A fellow-husband, who has a wife in common with another.

COMMEĀTUS, ūs, m. [commeo]. 1) A going to and fro, a communication: satis liberi cc. erant, the communication between the camp and the town was quite unobstructed (yet it may also be translated, furlough was readily given — v. 2). 2) A furlough, leave of absence from one's station for a certain time, esp. of soldiers: dare alicui

commeatum and mittere aliquem in commeatum, to give leave, to grant a furlough; sine ullo c., without ever taking leave; adesce ad diem commeatu, on the day when the furlough expires. 3) A train, caravan, company of persons travelling together: mittere c. in Africam; exercitum duobus cc. transportare. 4) Freq. in pl., supplies, provisions, victuals: convehere, afferre c.; prohiberi commeatu; cc. maritimis, supplies by sea. 5) (Pl.) Melon., a passage, way.

COM-MĒDĪTOR (con-m.), —, 1. v. dep. tr. (Rar.) *1) To impress a thing carefully on one's self, locos. *2) (Lucr.) To imitate (doubtful). *COM-MĒLĒTO, 1. v. tr. [con and μελέω]. To practise assiduously.

COM-MĒMĪNI (con-m.), isse, v. defect. To recollect entirely, distinctly, hominem, aliquid, te hoc dicere; non c. dicere, I forgot to say; c. Poenice, I still know the Punic language.

COMMĒMŌRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. [commemoro]. Worthy of mention, noteworthy.

COMMĒMŌRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [commemoro]. A reminding, mentioning, antiquitatis; is fuit in assidua commemoratione omnibus omnium flagitorum, his crimes were always mentioned by every one.

COM-MĒMŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Rar.) To recall to memory, to remember: c. vesperi quid hodie dixerim, I think over again. 2) To recall a thing to the memory of another, to remind one of any thing, amicitiam, cognitionem. 3) To mention, to make mention of, to speak of (a thing already known — cf. mentionem facio): c. causas rei alicujus, jucunditatem illius, rarely c. de re aliqua; c. eum venisse, that he has come.

COMMENDĀBĪLIS, e, adj. [commendo]. (Rar.) Commendable, praiseworthy.

COMMENDĀTĪCIUS, a, um, adj. [commendo]. Commendatory, containing a recommendation, literae, tabulae, a letter of recommendation.

COMMENDĀTIO, ōnis, f. [commendo]. 1) A commendation, recommendation: mea c.; c. tui; ponere (dicere) voluptatem in prima commendatione naturae, to assert that it is pleasure which nature exhorts us first to strive after. 2) That which recommends, a thing or quality recommending: prima haec est c.; tanta erat c. oris, ingenii, etc.

COMMENDĀTOR, ōris, m. } [commendo].
COMMENDĀTRIX, Icīs, f. } One who commends, a commender.

COMMENDĀTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of commendo]. Commended, recommended (v. Commendo).

COMMENDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [con-mando]. 1) To entrust or commit to any one's charge, to commend, aliquid or aliquem alicui; c. aliquid literis = to commit to writing; c. aliquem immortalitati, to make immortal; c. aliquid memoriae, to learn by heart, to commit to memory. 2) Esp., to recommend = to make agreeable, to

procure favour and a good reception for; vox c. eloquentiam; Mucii domus c. illum; auctoritas tua c. illum librum; habere aliquid or aliquid commendatissimum, to consider a person or thing as highly recommended to one's self = to esteem much.

COMMENTARIOLUM, i, n. [*dim. of commentarium*]. A short treatise in writing.

***COMMENTARIUS** (I.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) C. liber = *commentarius* II.

COMMENTARIUS (II.), ii, m., and (rar.) *Commentarium*, ii, n. [*commentor*]. 1) (Rar.) A note-book: cc. diurni, a diary. 2) Mostly pl., a sketch, description, memoirs hastily jotted down: cc. Caesaris. 3) (Lat.): A notes, minutes of a lecture (taken by a pupil); also, a teacher's collection of examples, &c.: B) a commentary.

COMMENTATIO, ōnis, f. [*commentor*]. 1) A careful meditating upon, study, diligent preparation: c. et meditatio; philosophorum vita est c. mortis, for death. 2) (Lat.) A treatise: c. de re aliqua.

COMMENTICIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*commisiscor*]. Thought out, invented: A) = newly invented, new: nomina nova et cc.: B) feigned, ideal, civitas Platonis: C) forged, false, crimen.

COMMENTOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. tr.* [*commisiscor*]. 1) To think over, to weigh thoroughly, to meditate upon, aliquid or de re aliqua, quid faciendum sit; also, abs. cc. inter se. Hence, esp. of an orator = to prepare for speaking; part. *commentatus* (pass.), that has been prepared. *2) (Pl.) To invent, to contrive, to think out, aliquid. 3) To represent in writing any thing thought out, to sketch, to compose, orationem. 4) (Lat.) To explain grammatically, to comment upon, carmina. 5) *Act.* (Pl.) *commento*, 1., c. ora, as it were, to demonstrate on the face, i. e., to cudgel.

COMMENTOR, ōris, m. [*commisiscor*]. (Poet.) An inventor.

COMMENTUM, i, n. [*commisiscor*]. 1) A fiction, falsehood: c. opinionum = opinioniones fictae. 2) An invention. *3) (Lat.) A plan, design.

COM-MEO (con-m.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* 1) To go, to come, to travel speedily or frequently, esp. to go to and fro, hither and thither; freq. c. ultro et citro; mercatores cc. ad Gallos; (Pl.) c. viam scruposam, to travel a stony road. 2) To go or come frequently to a place, to visit a place, in urbem, ad aliquem.

COMMERCIVM, ii, n. [*con-merx*]. 1) Trade, traffic, commercial intercourse, a dealing in merchandise, commerce. 2) The right or privilege of buying and selling, a commercial right: c. istarum rerum cum Graecis non est; c. equorum, permission to buy horses. Esp. tech. t., the right of acquiring, using and possessing property according to the Roman law. 3) Communication, con-

nection, intercourse: habere c. cum Musis; c. linguae, intercourse of language = the ability to understand each other, and to converse together (of two nations): c. sermonis, conversation, conference; (lat.) c. belli, negotiation concerning a war = a treaty, stipulation. 4) (Poet. & lat.) Carnal intercourse.

COM-MERCOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. tr.* (Ante-cl. & Sall.) To buy up or together.

COM-MĒREO (con-m.), ui, itum (ante-cl. & lat. also *Com-mereor*, itus, *dep.*), 2. v. *tr.* 1) To merit, to deserve, poenam. 2) To be guilty of, to commit, to perpetrate, noxiam; c. culpam in se; c. aliquid mali in se, to bring upon one's self.

COM-MĒTIOR (con-m.), meus, 4. v. *dep. tr.* 1) To measure, omnes portiones. 2) *Trop.*, to compare, negotium cum tempore.

COM-MĒTO, 1. v. *intr.* [*commeo*]. (Ante-cl., yet doubtf.) To go frequently to a place.

COMMIGRATIO, ōnis, f. [*commigro*]. (Lat.) A migrating, wandering (of the stars).

COM-MIGRO (con-m.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* To migrate, to remove to some place, Romam, huc habitatum.

COMMILITIUM, ii, n. [*con-miles*]. (Lat.) Companionship in war; (poet.) fellowship, in gen., studiorum.

COMMILITO (I.), ōnis, m. [*con-miles*]. A fellow-soldier, a companion in war.

COM-MILITO (II.) (con-m.), 1. v. *intr.* (Lat.) To fight together with one, to be a fellow-soldier.

COMMINATIO, ōnis, f. [*comminor*]. A threatening, menacing.

COM-MINGO (con-m.), nxi, nctum, 3. v. *tr.* (Poet.) To make water on; hence, to defile, rem re aliqua.

COM-MINISCOR, mentus, 3. v. *dep. tr.* [*commens*]. 1) To devise, to contrive (usually with the design to deceive — cf. *excogito*), to feign, to forge, mendacium, deos nihil agentes; c. quid agam. 2) (Lat.) To invent, alias artes, vectigal. 3) Part. *commentus*, pass., invented, feigned.

COM-MINOR (con-m.), ātus, 1. v. *dep. tr.* To threaten, to menace, alicui malum; abs. cc. inter se; c. alicui cuspidem, with a lance.

COM-MINUO (con-m.), ui, ūtum, 3. v. *tr.* To make small. 1) To break or beat into pieces, to crush, to destroy, statuum, fores; caput tibi comminuam, I will break your head. 2) *Trop.* A) to lessen, to make smaller, to diminish, aliquid: B) to weaken, to enervate, to impair, hostem, opes civitatis, vires ingenii; comminutum esse re familiari; comminui lacrimis (poet.), to be moved by tears: C) c. officium, to transgress.

COMMUNUS or *Cōminus*, adv. [*con-manus*]. 1) In military lang., in close combat, hand to hand, near at hand (in opp. to a combat with darts and arrows): c. pugnare, signa conferre, manus conserere; c. aliquem vulnerare. Hence, *trop.* (mostly poet.), of a chase, of any contest:

c. ad aliquem accedere, *to come close up to one, to have at one.* 2) (Lat.) In gen., near at hand, close by, in person, &c.: agmen c. visum.

COM-MISCEO (con-m.), scui, xtum or stum, 2. v. tr. To mix or mingle together, to unite, amurcam cum vino, servos cum ingenuis; trop., c. consilium cum aliquo, *to have a common purpose with one*; (poet.) c. rem re aliqua, (lat.) rem rei alicui, *one thing with another.*

COMMISERATIO, ōnis, f. [commiseror]. A striving to excite pity (of an orator).

*COM-MISEREOR, itus, 2. v. impers. [miseret]. (Lat.) To have pity upon: nautas rei alicujus c. est, *the sailors had compassion on.*

COM-MISERESCO (con-m.), 3. v. impers. To commiserate, to pity: commiserescit me (ante-cl.), *I pity, alicujus.*

COM-MISEROR (con-m.), ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. To pity, to lament, to deplore (with words—cf. commiseresco), aliquem; in rhetoric, abs., *to strive to excite pity (of an orator).*

COMMISSIO, ōnis, f. [committo]. 1) The holding of a prize-contest; hence = a contest, 2) (Lat.) A speech or treatise composed for a literary contest, a prize-speech, a prize-essay.

COMMISSUM, i, n. [committo, part.]. 1) A thing entrusted, a secret. 2) An offence, a crime: turpe or turpiter c. 3) Tech. t. (lat.), a confiscation or confiscated property.

COMMISSURA, ae, f. [committo]. A connecting or joining together, a joint, digitorum; trop., a connection, verborum.

*COM-MITIGO (con-m.), 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To make soft or mellow (by beating), caput alicujus.

COM-MITTO (con-m.), mīsi, missum, 3. v. tr. 1) To bring together, to cause to come together, to unite, to combine, to connect, munimenta inter se; co. dextram dextrae, *to shake hands*; c. opera, moenia, *to join together by building*; (poet.) c. manus Teucris, *to come to close quarters with*; delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum, *having the tail of a dolphin joined to the body of a wolf.* 2) Esp., to bring together for a fight or contest, to cause to fight (men as well as animals): c. pugiles Latinos cum Graecis; c. et comparare, *to set together*; c. se hosti aequo certamine, *to engage in an equal contest with the enemy.* 3) To commence, to engage in, to fight a battle, proelium, pugnam cum aliquo, bellum, likewise obsidium, spectaculum; (lat., rar.) abs. c. = *to fight*; also, c. judicium, *to bring the judges together, to hold a court.* 4) To commit, to perpetrate, to do something wrong, aliquid in aliquem, scelus, flagitium, caedem. Hence: A) c. in (contra) legem (rar. c. lege aliqua), *to offend against a law, to transgress*: B) followed by 'ut,' also (poet. & lat.) by 'cur (quare)' or an infin., *to be guilty of that, to cause that, to let it come to pass that*: non c. ut tibi insanire videar, ut

morte multandus sit: C) to incur a punishment, to draw upon one's self by an offence, poenam multam: D) pass., of a pledge, &c., to be forfeited: hereditas illi Veneri commissa est; fiducia commissa, *is lost.* 5) To give over or up, to entrust, to yield up, to commit to: c. se fidei or in fidem alicujus; c. alicui salutem suam, rem difficilem; also, abs. c. alicui, *to trust one*; commisi ei ut videret, *I commissioned him to see*; c. se periculo, *to expose one's self to danger.* Hence — a) = *to lead or bring into with some danger, to risk*: c. se in aciem, *to venture into the battle-array*; thus, likewise, c. se in conclave, in senatum, *to venture to come to the senate* — b) to hazard: c. rem in discrimen (in casum incertis eventus), *to run the risk of an uncertain issue*; c. rem in aciem, *to risk a battle.*

COMMŌDE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [commodus].

1) Properly, well, saltare, dicere. 2) Suitably, fitly, dicere, vivere. 3) Opportunely, at a fit time. 4) Obligingly, kindly, politely.

COMMŌDIANUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to (the Emperor) Commodus.

COMMŌDITAS, ātis, f. [commodus]. 1) A proper condition of a thing, a just measure or proportion, fitness: c. membrorum, *symmetry*; aetas obstat commoditati, *prevents my speaking well*; c. orationis, *a suitable delivery.* 2) Convenience, advantage, benefit: amicitia multas habet cc.; percipere commoditatem ex bestiis. 3) (Poet.) Complaisance, courteousness, indulgence: c. patris; (Pl.) as a term of endearment: mea c., *my sweet!*

COMMŌDIUS, a, um, adj. Relating to (the Emperor) Commodus.

COMMŌDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [commodus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) To make fit, to adjust, aliquid. 2) To do a service or a favour to one, to serve one: c. alicui re aliqua or in re aliqua; quaecunque ei commodasti, *the services thou hast rendered him.* 3) To give, to bestow, to let one have a thing; freq., to lend a thing to one for his convenience or use (for a length of time, after which it is to be returned—cf. mutuum do): c. hosti aquam, morituro manum, veniam peccatis; c. aliis vires meas, aedes ad nuptias.

COMMŌDO, adv. [commodus]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Just in time, opportunely. *2) (Lat.) With convenience, conveniently.

COMMŌDŪLE, adv. [dim. of commodo]. (Pl.) Conveniently.

COMMŌDŪLUM, adv. [dim. of commodum I.]. According to convenience, as may be convenient.

COMMŌDUM (I.), adv. [commodus]. 1) Opportunely, in season: o. domum veni. 2) Just, hardly: c. discisseras heri quam Titus venit.

COMMŌDUM (II.), i, n. [neuter of commodus]. 1) Convenience; freq. commodo meo, tuo (also ex c. or per c.), *at my, your convenience*; quod commodo tuo fieri possit, *inasmuch as it can*

is done without trouble to you; copias per c. exponere, *with convenience*; legere ex c., *at his convenience*. 2) Advantage, profit; freq. in *pl.*, co. vitae, pacis; esp. of the rewards which one receives for his services, hence = pay, wages, a stipend: co. veteranorum. Hence, commodum or per commodum reipublicae, *without injury to the state*. *3) = Commodatum, *any thing lent, a loan*. 4) (Lat.) A favour, privilege, prerogative.

COMMŌDUS (L), a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [con-modus]. *That has its due measure*. 1) (Mostly ante-cl.) Complete, full, proper, talentum, viginti minae; c. statura, *tall stature*; capillus c., *long*. 2) Convenient, fit, suitable, favourable, iter, anni tempus; lex c. alicui; valetudo c., *good health*; commodum est ei, *it suits him, pleases him*; literae co. de aliqua re allatae sunt, *containing good news*; omnia curationi comoda sunt, *favourable to one's recovery*. 3) Of persons and their behaviour, accommodating one's self, polite, complaisant, obliging, kind: alicui, *to one*; mores co.

COMMŌDUS (IL), i, m. A Roman family name; thus, esp. L. Aurelius Commodus, emperor of Rome, from 180–192 A. D.

COM-MŌLIOR (con-m.), itus, 4. v. *dep. tr.* (Ante-cl.) To set in motion, to move; *trop.*, to undertake, dolum.

COMMŌNE-FĀCIO, feci, factum, 3. v. *tr.* [commoneo-facio]. To remind, to recall to one's mind, to admonish: c. quae dicta sint, Augustum illud dixisse; illi eum co. ut abeat; c. illos beneficii mei; (doubtful) c. istius turpem praetura, *to commemorate*.

COM-MŌNEO (con-m.), ui, itum, 2. v. *tr.* (= Commonefacio, q. v.) To remind, to impress upon the mind, to recall to one's mind: c. aliquem rei alicujus, *de re aliqua, aliquid, etc.*; c. te quam sit hoc utile, ut or ne illud facias; c. aliquid (lat.), *to recall to mind*.

COMMŌNTIO, ōnis, *f.* [commoneo]. (Lat.) A reminding, an admonition.

COM-MONSTRO (con-m.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* To show, to point out clearly, viam alicui.

COMMŌRATIO, ōnis, *f.* [commoror]. A delaying, tarrying; esp. in rhetoric, a delaying upon a point.

COM-MORDEO (con-m.), —, sum, 2. v. *tr.* (Lat.) 1) To bite violently, aliquem. 2) *Trop.*, to revile.

COM-MŌRIOR (con-m.), mortuus, 3. v. *dep. intr.* To die together with one, cum aliquo or alicui.

COM-MŌROR (con-m.), ātus, 1. v. *dep. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to stay, to sojourn, to tarry (for some time — cf. maneo, also cunctor, haesito, habito), Romae, apud aliquem; paulisper c. dum, etc.; c. in disponenda toga; *trop.*, of an orator, to dwell upon, to insist upon. 2) *Tr.* (Pl.), to detain, aliquem c.

COMMŌTIO, ōnis, *f.* [commoveo]. A moving,

motion; only *trop.* — a) c. animi, and only c., an emotion of the mind — b) = an exciting, excitation, jucunditatis.

*COMMŌTIUNCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of commotio]. A slight indisposition.

COMMŌTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [*part.* of commoveo]. 1) Excited, exasperated, passionate, animus. 2) Uncertain, wavering: aes alienum, *not secure*.

COM-MŌVEO (con-m.), mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. *tr.* 1) To set in motion, to move violently, both to move from a place (= to move, to carry or push away) and to move in its place (= to shake, to rouse, to stir up): c. castra ex eo loco (also aciem), *to march forward, to set out with the army*; c. hostem, *to repel, to force back*; non c. se domo, *not to stir from home*; si una litera commovetur, *is taken from its place*; c. sacra, *to carry about the holy vessels*; c. columnas, *to remove*; nullus numus commovetur, *not the smallest sum is disposed of*; venti co. mare, *stir up*; c. dormientem, *to wake*. 2) *Trop.*: A) pass., *to be moved from one's equilibrium*, bodily or mental = to be taken ill, to become crazed: mens c.; commotus = crazed: B) to move one's mind violently, to alarm, to disquiet, to affect, to shake, to excite; esp. in the pass. and most freq. in the part. commotus: c. spe, gaudio, amore fraterno, alicujus atrocitate; graviter commotus, *greatly exasperated*; commotus sum in illa (Com.), *I fell in love*: C) to rouse, to excite an emotion, feeling or disposition, dolorem, miserationem, odium in aliquem; also, sometimes, c. memoriam rei alicujus, *to put in mind*; c. bellum; c. multorum studia, *to call forth*.

COM-MULCEO (con-m.), —, —, 2. v. *tr.* (Lat.) To caress, aliquem.

COMMŪNICATIO, ōnis, *f.* [communico]. An imparting, a communication, making common: c. consilii, civitatis; c. sermonis mihi tecum esse solet, *conversation*; in rhetoric, a figure, according to which the orator seems to consult his hearers (*dvaxevivewis*).

COM-MŪNICO, āvi, ātum, and Communicor, ātus (*dep.*), 1. v. *tr.* [communis]. 1) To make common, aliquid huic et illi or inter aliquos; c. causam suam cum servis, *to identify one's cause with that of the slaves*; esp. in the pass., aliquid mihi cum aliquo (or inter nos) communicatur or communicatum est, *I have something in common with one*. 2) To divide something with one, both in giving and receiving: A) in giving = to impart, to share, aliquid cum aliquo, also cc. aliquid inter se, *to share together*, and cc. alone in the same sense; * (Pl.) communicabo te semper mensā meā, *you will be ever welcome at my table*; c. consilia cum aliquo, *to make common cause with, to consult with*: B) in receiving = to take part in, to participate in, to share, inimicitias cum aliquo. 3) To respect

to unite, pecuniam cum dote. 4) (Lat.) To have communication or intercourse with.

COM-MŪNIO (I.) (con-m.), ūi or ii, Itum, 4. v. tr. 1) To fortify strongly, castra. 2) Trop., to strengthen, auctoritatem alicujus.

COMMŪNIO (II.), ōnis, f. [communis]. Community, mutual participation in any thing: c. litterarum et vocis, a common alphabet and language; c. sanguinis, blood-relationship.

COMMŪNIS (con-m.), e, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Common, general, universal: hoc mihi est cum illo commune; hoc illis (also illorum) or inter illos commune est; vita c., common life, life as it usually is in society; cc. tempora, relating to all; c. mens, common sense; cc. loca, public places, also loca c. = the lower world; loci c., common-places, in philosophy and rhetoric; c. exordium, which is appropriate to either party. Hence: A) subst., Commune, is, n., a commonwealth, community, state: c. Siciliae; vexare c. Milyadum: B) in commune — a) for all, for the common good: consulere or conferre aliquid in c.; metuere in c., to be in fear for the whole — b) (lat.) in general, generally; in c. disputare de re — c) in c. vocare honores, to make common, to share among patricians and plebeians — d) (lat.) as an exclamation, halves! 2) Of persons, courteous, affable, condescending, infirm, to the lowliest.

COMMŪNITAS, ātis, f. [communis]. 1) Fellowship, common condition or situation: nulli deo cum homine est c.; c. omnium rerum inter eos est; c. et societas generis humani. Hence, altera pars honestatis est communitatis, relates to intercourse with men; thus, likewise, officia quae ducentur ex c. 2) Affability, condescension.

COMMŪNITER, adv. [communis]. 1) In common, conjointly. 2) In general, generally.

COMMURMURATIO (con-m.), ōnis, f. (Lat.) A murmuring of several persons.

*COM-MURMŪROR (con-m.), dep., and (lat.) Com-murmuro, 1. v. intr. To murmur, secum.

COMMŪTABILIS, e, adj. [commuto]. Alterable, changeable.

*COMMŪTATE, adv. [commuto]. In a changed manner.

COMMŪTATIO (con-m.) ōnis, f., and (Lucr.) Commūtātus, ūs, m. 1) A change, alteration, morum, temporum; crebrae aestuum cc. 2) In rhetoric, a figure = ἀντιμεταβολή, a reciprocal antithesis. 3) (Lat.) A conversation.

COM-MŪTO (con-m.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To change, to alter, aliquid ex vero in falsum; c. animos, to alter one's opinion. 2) To exchange, to interchange, to barter, captivos, nomina inter se; c. fidem pecuniā, to sell one's good faith for a bribe; c. mortem cum vita, exchange life for death (cf. muto). Hence (Com.), c. verba cum aliquo, to exchange words = to converse.

CŌMO, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. tr. [co-emo = 'to take together']. 1) (Lucr.) To join, aliquid ex pluribus rebus. 2) To arrange the hair, to braid,

comb or dress it, comas; puer comptus, with well-dressed hair. 3) (Poet. & lat.) In gen., to arrange, to adjust, to adorn, vestem, corpus (v. Comptus).

CŌMOEDIA, ae, f. [= κωμῳδία]. A comedy. *CŌMOEDICE, adv. [comœdia]. (Pl.) As in comedy.

CŌMOEDUS (I.) a, um, adj. [= κωμῳδός]. Of or pertaining to comedy, comico.

CŌMOEDUS (II.), i, m. [= κωμῳδός]. A comic actor (cf. histrio).

CŌMŌSUS, a, um, adj. [coma]. (Lat.) Hairy, having much hair.

COM-PĀCISCOR (con-p.), pactus, or (more correctly) Compēiscor, pectus, 3. v. dep. intr. To form a compact, to make a contract or agreement, cum aliquo. Hence, as an adv., compacto or de (ex) compacto (mostly lat.), according to agreement.

COMPACTĪLIS, e, adj. [compingo]. (Lat.) Joined together, compact.

COMPACTIO, ōnis, f. [compingo]. A joining together, compacting.

COMPACTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of compingo]. (Lat.) Prop., joined closely together, compact, thick-set, strong, crura, corpus.

COMPĀGES, is, or (poet. & lat.) Compāgo, ūnis, f. [compingo]. A joining together, a joint, structure: cc. corporis, bodily structures; also = a political structure, a state.

COM-PAR (I.) (con-p.), āris, adj. (Mostly poet. & lat.) Equal, like another, connubium, postulatio.

COM-PAR (II.) (con-p.), āris, com. 1) (Poet.) A companion, comrade, colleague; (poet.) a consort, husband or wife. *2) A rhetorical figure, whereby several members of a period have an equal number of syllables.

COMPĀRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. [comparo]. That may be compared, comparable.

*COMPĀRĀTE, adv. [comparo]. Comparatively, by way of comparison.

COMPĀRATIO (I.), ōnis, f. [comparo I.] 1) A putting together, esp. for a trial of skill; hence — a) a comparison — b) a trial of skill, a contention: c. rerum, orationis suae cum scriptis alienis; sub (de, ex, ad) c. rei alicujus, in comparison with; haec habent c., may be compared. 2) An (equal) proportion: ad eandem inter se c. 3) An agreement, esp., freq. between colleagues respecting the division of public business or of provinces. 4) In rhetoric, c. criminis, a comparison of a crime with the noble end for the sake of which it was committed. 5) In grammar (lat.), the comparative degree.

COMPĀRATIO (II.), ōnis, f. [comparo II.] 1) A preparing, providing for, preparation, provision, veneni, belli; c. criminis, a procuring of all the facts and circumstances necessary for proving an accusation. 2) A procuring, acquiring, gaining, testium, voluptatis.

COMPARATIVUS, a, um, adj. [comparo I.].

- 1) *Of or belonging to comparison; comparative.*
 2) In grammar, gradus c. or abs. c., the comparative degree; comparativa, words in the comparative degree.

COM-PARCO (con-p.), parsi (or Comperoo, persi), —, 3. v. tr. (Rar., Com.) To save up, aliquid.

COM-PAREO (con-p.), ui, —, 2. v. intr. To appear, to be visible or apparent; hence = to be present: servi qui non ec.; signa omnia ec.; ratio non c., does not agree.

COMPARO (I.), avi, atum, 1. v. tr. [compar].
 1) To pair together, to join, together in the same relation, to connect, to unite, quaedam inter se, aliquid cum re aliqua; priore consulatu comparati, colleagues in a former consulship; thus, likewise, male comparati, of colleagues who do not suit each other. In partic. = to place together for contest, to pair, to match: c. gladiatores, aliquem cum aliquo or (lat.) alicui; c. certationem (lat.). 2) To compare, utilia inter se, aliquid cum re aliqua and (rar.) rei alicui. In partic.: A) to count equal to, to place on an equality with, neminem tibi aut anteposui aut etiam comparavi: B) = to judge, to show or prove by comparison: quum c., quanto plures illa re deleti sint. 3) Teoh. t., of colleagues, to agree respecting the division of official business and the provinces, to arrange by agreement: consules inter se provincias comparaverunt, divided between them according to agreement; eo. inter se ut alter, etc., or uter Capuam obsideret.

COM-PARO (II.), avi, atum, 1. v. tr. [comparo]. 1) To prepare, to make ready, to provide, to arrange: c. dolum ad capiendos hostes, auxilium adversus aliquem; c. iter or se ad iter, to get ready for a journey; freq. of preparations for war, c. bellum, to prepare, make every preparation for war; c. copias, classem, to fit out; (poet.) c. facere aliquid, to prepare to do a thing; comparatum est naturâ, lege, more majorum, provided, established, customary; quam inique comparatum est, how unjust is the arrangement! 2) To procure, to acquire, to obtain, to gain: c. navem; c. gloriam, amicitias; (rar.) c. sibi or alicui aliquid; c. suppellectilem, etc. = to buy, to purchase.

COM-PASCO (con-p.), —, pastum, 3. v. tr. & intr. To feed together.

COM-PASCUUS (con-p.), a, um, adj. Fit for common pasturage: c. ager, a common.

COM-PEDIO, —, itum, 4. v. tr. [compes]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To fetter, aliquem.

COMPELLATIO, ñis, f. [compello I.]. An accosting or addressing, esp. with violence and reproach = a rebuking, reproof.

COM-PELLO (I.) (con-p.), avi, atum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To accost, to address: hence, to call, to name, aliquem nomine, hominem blan-

de; si ego hae imagine compellor, if I am meant by that image. 2) To accost reproachfully, to chide, to rebuke, to call one by a nickname: pro conspectore eum segnem eo. 3) To accuse, to arraign, aliquem crimine aliquo or lege aliqua.

COM-PELLO (II.) (con-p.), pelli, pulsum, 3. v. tr. 1) To drive together, armentum in speluncam, hostes intra muros. 2) In gen., to drive or force to a place, to bring to a place by force, hostes in fugam, Pompeium domum suam, aliquem in angustias; c. bellum Athenas, to turn; (poet.) c. aliquem gregi, to the flock. 3) (Mostly poet. & lat.), trop., to drive, to bring, to move, to force to a deed, a resolution, &c.: c. aliquem ad deditionem, ad cavendum: (rar.) c. aliquem in eundem metum, ut aliquid faciat and (lat.) facere aliquid.

COMPENDIARIA, ae, f. } [compendiarius].
 COMPENDIARIUM, ii, n. } (Lat.) A short way or road.

COMPENDIARIUS, a, um, adj. [compendium]. Adapted to saving; hence, short (only of a way or road).

COMPENDIUM, ii, n. [con-pendo]. A saving, esp. of time and labour: c. ligni, of wood; compendii facere aliquid, to save. Hence: A) gain, profit (obtained by saving — cf. lucrum and quaestus): leve c.; servire privato compendio: B) = an abridgment, abbreviation, a short way: c. docendi (Quintil.), a shorter method of teaching; compendio, a short time, a while; verba conferre ad c., to be brief; facere verba compendii, to shorten or abridge a discourse; facere compendium pulandi, to leave off beating. In partic., c. viae and abs. c., a short way, cross-path, maris, over the sea.

COMPENSATIO, ñis, f. [compenso]. A balancing, compensation: uti aliqua c.; c. mercium, an exchange of wares; trop., recompense, amends.

COM-PENSO (con-p.), avi, atum, 1. v. tr. Prop., to weigh together. 1) To weigh with one another, to equalize by weighing, to compensate, to repair: c. bona cum vitiis, laetitia cum doloribus; summi labores magnâ compensati sunt gloriâ; c. vitium vel facultate vel copiâ. 2) (Lat., poet.) To abridge, to save, iter.

COMPËRENDINATIO, ñis, f. (lat.), and Compërendinâtus, ña, m. [comperendino]. An adjourning of a judgment until the third day.

COMPËRENDINO, avi, atum, 1. v. tr. [comperendinus]. To defer judgment in a cause until the third day; hence, to summon the parties for this day, reum.

COMPËRENDINUS, a, um, adj. [com-perendinus], sc. dies. (Lat.) The third day following, as the time to which judgment in a case already examined was deferred.

COM-PËRIO (con-p.) (rar. Compërior, dep.), përi, pertum, 3. v. tr. To ascertain or to find out

certainly, to obtain certain knowledge, to receive sure intelligence of: c. aliquid, also de re aliqua; c. te illud fecisse; c. aliquid ex aliquo. Hence, *pass.* comperior, illud fecisse, it is known that I have done this; c. me ab hoc falli, it is certain that I am cheated by him.

COMPERTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of comperio]. 1) Known, certain: compertum mihi est or c. habeo, I know for certain; pro comperto habeo, I take for certain or granted. 2) Convicted of a crime, caught in the act: comperitus flagitii, stupri, etc.

COM-PES (con-p.), *ēdis, f.* (only in the *pl.* and *abl. sing.*). A fetter or shackle for the feet, usually of wood; hence, *cc.* = fetters, in gen.; *trop.*, *cc.* corporis; *fluviis nivali compede vincutus* (*poet.*) = by the ice.

COM-PESCO, *seui, -*, 3. *v. tr.* [*compes*]. (*Poet.* & *lat.*) 1) To curb, to check, to keep in check, to confine to a certain space: c. Geryonem tristi undā (*poet.*); *freq.* of plants, hence = to prune, vitem, ramos fluentes, luxuriantia. 2) *Trop.*, to bridle, to confine, to restrain, equum, legiones, clamorem, mare; (*Com.*) c. aliquid facere = to forbear.

COMPETENTIA, *ae, f.* [*competo*]. (*Lat.*) A meeting together; c. membrorum, *symmetry*; nasci ad eandem c., under the same constellation.

COMPETITOR, *ōris, m.*, and Competitrix, *icis, f.* [*competo*]. One who seeks for the same office, a fellow-candidate, competitor.

COM-PETO (con-p.), *ivi or ii, Itum, 3. v. intr. & tr.* (Mostly *lat.*) 1) *Intr.*: A) (*rar.*) to go, come or meet together: viae *cc.*; cacumina *cc.* in anum: B) *trop.* — a) of time, to happen at the same time, to coincide: res aliqua c. rei alicui or cum re aliqua; c. in diem, to fall on the day; si ita c., if it so happens — b) of other objects, to fit, to agree with, to correspond: si loci hitus ita c.; corpus non c. tanto ejus animo; aetas c., is suitable; hence, actio non c. in eum, an action against him is not authorized — c) to be qualified, to be competent: animus *vi* c. ad arma capiendā; competere linguā, oculis. 2) *Tr.* (*lat., rar.*), to strive together for a thing: *cc.* unam speciosam (puellam).

*COMPILATIO, *ōnis, f.* [*compilo*]. *Prop.*, a raking together, pillaging; hence, a compilation.

COM-PILO (con-p.), *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* 1) (*Pl.*) To rake or scrape together: c. quidquid domi. 2) To plunder, to rob, aliquem, oppidum, provinciam; c. templa omnibus ornamentis, to rob the temples of all their ornaments.

COMPINGO, *pēgi, pactum, 3. v. tr.* [*compango*]. 1) To join or fasten together, to frame, to construct, aedificia, navem tabulis. 2) To drive or thrust somewhere, to shut up or conceal somewhere, aliquem in carcerem, in vincula, se in Apuliam.

COMPITALĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*compitalia*]. Of or belonging to the Compitalia, dies, ludi.

COMPITALIS, e, *adj.* [*compitum*]. Of or belonging to the cross-roads; hence, Compitālia, *iūm* or *iōrum, n. pl.*, a yearly festival in honour of the Lares, which was celebrated at the cross-roads.

COMPITUM, i, n. [*competo*]. A place where two (or more) ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road.

COM-PLĀCEO (con-p.), *cui or cūsum, 2. v. intr.* (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) To please, alicui.

*COMPLANATIO, *ōnis, f.* [*complano*]. (*Lat.*) *Prop.*, a levelling; hence, that which is used for levelling, rubbish.

COM-PLĀNO (con-p.), *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* (*Lat.*) To make level, to level, terram; *trop.*, c. dura, to make tolerable.

COM-PLECTOR (con-p.), *plexus, 3. v. dep. tr.* *Prop.*, to be entwined, clasped round with something. 1) To encircle, to embrace, to encompass, to surround: c. aliquid manibus, aliquem medium (the body of any one); c. dextram alicujus, to seize with both hands; *cc.* inter se, they embrace each other; c. urbem obsidione, to invest. 2) *Trop.*, to comprehend, to contain: A) = to comprise, to contain in itself: *pass.* hoc uno maleficio omnia scelera complexa esse videntur; so, likewise, illo genere vita beata complectitur, is comprised; c. aliquos ad suum scelus, to make participants in: B) to embrace in a discourse or description, to express, to set forth, to describe: c. omnia unā comprehensione, sententiam paucis verbis; c. aliquid oratione, illo libro; hence = to draw a conclusion: C) to embrace something in one's thoughts, to comprehend, to understand, to conceive: c. aliquid mente, cogitatione, animo, memoriā; and sometimes *abs.* (without an *abl.*) in the same sense: D) to embrace in one's feelings, affections: c. aliquem benevolentia, amore, to have a good will towards, to feel a love for, studio, to take an interest in, beneficio, to show kindness to; hence, *abs.*, c. aliquem = to favour, to love: c. philosophiam: E) = to possess one's self of any thing, to take into possession, to obtain: quum animus complexus est idoneam naturam.

COMPLEMENTUM, i, n. [*compleo*]. That which fills up or completes, a complement: c. accusationum esse.

COM-PLEO (con-p.), *ēvi, ētum, 2. v. tr.* 1) To fill, to make full, to fill up, favos melle, omnia cadaveribus, se cibo et potione; (*rar.*) c. urbem ararum, carcer mercatorum completus; c. paginam, to fill with writing; c. murum, naves or classem sociis (also *abs.*), to man, to fill up; multo cibo et potione completi, filled, satiated with. 2) *Trop.*: A) c. omnia clamoribus, atria fremitu: B) illa res c. exercitum omni copiā, furnished abundantly: C) c. aliquem spe; c. omnia terrore ac fugā, to spread terror and flight everywhere; (*Pl.*) c. aliquem erroris et

dementiae: D) to finish, to complete, has res; haec co. vitam beatam; c. summam promissi, to fulfil: E) to fill, to complete, to live through: c. centum annos, sua fata, tempora materna (the time of pregnancy).

COMPLĒTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of compleo].

1) Filled up, full: c. alveus Tiberis rudericibus.

2) Perfect, complete: c. verborum ambitus. (Compar. in Gell.)

COMPLEXIO, ōnis, f. [complector]. 1) A connection; hence, a combination: atomorum c. inter se; c. bonorum, the union; c. verborum mira, compression; c. brevis totius negotii, a short, condensed statement. 2) Tech. t.: A) in rhetoric — a) a period: c. verborum — b) a rhetorical figure, the frequent reference to previous statements: B) in philosophy — a) a conclusion of an argument — b) a dilemma: C) in grammar (Quinct.), the contraction of two syllables into one.

*COMPLEXIVUS, a, um, adj. [complector]. (Gell.) That connects, connective.

COMPLEXUS, ūs, m. [complector]. 1) An encompassing, embracing, an embrace: mundus qui omnia complexu suo coercescit; venire in complexum alicujus, to come to one's embrace; ferre alicui complexum, to offer to embrace one; tenere alicquem complexu suo, to embrace some one; homines de c. tuo, thy bosom friends. Hence — a) c. coeli, the compass — b) in a hostile sense = fight, close combat: venire in c. alicujus, to come to close quarters with. 2) Trop. — a) (Quinct.) of discourse, connection: brevis c. verborum; vitium est in c. — b) embrace, i. e., affection, love: c. gentis humanae.

COM-PLĪCO (con-pl.), āvi, ātum (lat., ui, itum, 3.), 1. v. tr. To fold together, to fold up, rudentem, epistolam; notio complicata, complicated, obscure.

COM-PLŌDO (con-p.), si, sum, 3. v. tr. [plaudo]. (Lat.) To clap together, manus.

COMPLŌRATIO, ōnis, f. [comploro]. A COMPLŌRATUS, ūs, m. } loud weeping together, lamentation, alicujus, a bewailing of some one. (Comploratus is found in Livy only.)

COM-PLŌRO (con-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To bewail or lament together, desertos penates, vivos mortuosque; respublica est desperata et complorata = is entirely given up.

COM-PLŪRES (con-p.), a, gen. ium, adj. (Compluria, rar. & mostly ante-cl.) Several, some, many (never used as a comp.—cf. plures): co. mulieres; co. loca; complures hostium.

COMPLŪRIENS, } adv. [complures]. (Ante-cl.)

*COMPLUSCŪLE, adv. [complures]. (Gell., doubtf. read.) Pretty often.

COMPLUSCŪLI, ae, a, adj. pl. [complures]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A good many.

COMPLŪVIUM, ii, n. [com-pluo]. A square open space in the centre of the Roman castrum

(v. Cavus), through which the rain-water from the roofs around fell into a basin (impluvium) placed below.

COM-PŌNO (con-p.), pōsi, pōsitum, 3. v. tr. To put together. I. In gen., without any accessory thought: to put, to place, to lay or bring together, res suas, lignum, frondem. Hence = to combine, to unite, aliquid cum re aliqua or (mostly poet.) rei alicui.

II. With special accessory ideas: A) with the idea of combining, uniting into a whole: 1) to join, to form, to bring about, to unite, &c.: genus humanum compositum est ex animo et corpore, is composed of; c. urbem, templa, to found; c. pacem cum aliquo, to establish, to conclude; so, likewise, c. gratiam inter aliquos. In partic. of written productions = to compose, to write, librum, leges, senatus consultum, carmina; c. tempora Iliaca (lat.), to describe. 2) (Mostly poet.) To devise, to contrive, to invent, insidias in alicquem, mendacia. 3) To agree upon, to determine upon with others, to appoint, aliquid cum aliquo or illi inter se co. diem rei gerendae (consilium); hence ex composito (rar. c. only), according to agreement; sometimes c. consilia = to settle one's purposes in one's own mind.

B) With the accessory idea of setting in order: 1) to put in order, to set right, to arrange, to regulate, capillos, togam, cohortes, verba; agmine composito, in close ranks; so, likewise, pugna c., in close array; c. vultum, to compose the countenance; c. verba, to arrange skilfully; (poet.) c. se, to adorn one's self, to dress; c. se spondā, mortuum toro, to lay upon a bed of state. 2) To put away for keeping = to keep, to preserve, opes. 3) (Poet. & lat.) To bury, to inter, mortuum, cinerem et ossa alicujus. 4) (Lat.) To adjust one thing to another, to adapt, to make suitable for: c. gestum ad similitudinem saltationis, omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis; compositus in arrogantiam, with the countenance adjusted to express haughtiness; in dissimulationem sui servili veste compositus, clad as a slave in order to be unrecognized; compositus in securitatem, feigning carelessness. 5) Of a contest, to settle, to compose, to adjust, litem inter aliquos, seditionem, bellum; componitur, an agreement is made. 6) (Poet.) Of persons, to tranquillise, to bring to terms, to reconcile, Asiam, socios, alicquem cum aliquo.

C) With the accessory idea of a combat or contest: 1) to set together, to pair, to match, gladiatores; c. aliqua inter se. 2) To place together for the purpose of comparing, to compare, dicta cum factis, (poet.) homines diis. 3) To bring together at a judicial investigation, to set face to face.

COM-PORTO (con-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To carry or bring together, to collect, frumentum ex tota Asia.

COMPOS, ōtis, *adj.* [con-potis]. 1) Master of, having power over, animi, mentis, sui; (rar.) *compos corpore et animo*. 2) Partaking of, in possession of, in the enjoyment of: c. patriae, libertatis, rationis; (rar.) *compos praedā ingenti*. Hence, *compos culpaē, sceleris* (ante-cl. & lat.), *guilty of*; c. *voti*, *whose wish has been accomplished*.

COMPŌSITE, adv. [compositus]. 1) In good order, in an orderly manner, *dicere*. 2) Quietly, composedly.

COMPŌSITIO, ōnis, *f.* [compono]. 1) A putting together, membrorum; c. *juris*, *a drawing up in writing, composition*; c. *disciplinae*, *the connection, coherence of the system*. 2) Arrangement, regulation, magistratum, rerum; in partic., c. *verborum*, *a proper connection and arrangement of words, periodic structure*. 3) A settlement of a strife, an agreement, reconciliation: *servare cives per c.* 4) A matching, pairing of combatants, gladiatorum.

COMPŌSITOR, ōris, *m.* [compono]. *One who puts together, an arranger, disposer, anni*; c. *operis, an author*.

COMPŌSITŪRA, ae, *f.* [compono]. 1) (Ante-cl.) A putting or joining together. 2) (Lucr.) A joint.

COMPŌSITUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp. & sup.* [part. of compono]. 1) Put together, compounded (oppos. to simplex), verba. 2) Invented, feigned, false, crimen. 3) Fitly-ordered, well-arranged, finished, pugna, literae, orator; (lat.) c. ad aliquid or rei alicui, *fit, suitable for*. 4) (Lat.) Quiet, composed, tranquil, affectus, actio; aetas c., *sedate*.

COMPŌTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [com-pono]. A drinking-party (a translation of the Greek *εὐπρόσιον*).

COMPŌTIO, ūvi, ūtum, 4. v. tr. [compos]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To make partaker of, aliquem re aliqua or rei alicujus. Hence, *pass.* = *to become partaker of, to obtain*; (Pl.) c. *locis*, *to get into*.

COM-PŌTOR (con-p.), ōris, *m.* A companion in drinking, a pot-companion.

COM-PŌTRIX (con-p.), ūcis, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) A (female) pot-companion.

COM-PRANSOR, ōris, *m.* [com-prandeo]. *One who dines with another, a boon companion*.

COMPRECATIO, ōnis, *f.* [comprecor]. A supplication, a calling upon a deity.

COM-PRECOR (con-p.), ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. (Ante-cl. & poet.) To supplicate a deity, to call upon, to implore, deos, fidem coelestium; also, c. *Jovi*, and abs. = *to pray, to supplicate*.

COM-PREHENDO, also Com-prendo (con-p.), di, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) To take hold of with both hands, to seize or grasp together, to clasp round, to catch or lay hold of, aliquid; c. aliquem = *to embrace*. Hence, *trop.*: A) *to apprehend any thing by means of the senses, to perceive, to*

see: c. *aliquid sensibus*: B) *to embrace or take in with the mind, to conceive, to understand, to comprehend*: c. *aliquid scientiā, cogitatione, animo, mente, memoriā* (also abs.): C) *to comprehend in one's affections or in any expression of the affections*: c. *aliquem amicitia, to feel a friendship for one, omnibus officiis, to render all possible services to one*: D) *to comprise in writing or discourse, to set forth, to express, to describe, to handle, eandem rem pluribus verbis, aliquid brevi or breviter*: c. *aliquid numero* = *to count, to number*. 2) (Since in many cases the prepositional idea entirely, or almost entirely, disappears.) To seize, to apprehend, aliquid manu. In partic.: A) *to seize in a hostile manner, to catch, to lay hold of, to arrest*: c. *conjuratores, vehicula, navēs, to lay an embargo upon*; c. *epistolam, to intercept*: B) of fire, *ignis c. robora*; *domus comprehenditur igni, is seized by the fire*; *casa comprehendit ignem, takes fire*: C) *to discover, to detect a crime, facinus, rem, adulterium*. Hence (poet.) = *deprehendo, to seize, to apprehend a criminal, furem*.

COMPREHENSIBILIS, e, *adj.* [comprehendo]. That can be seized or laid hold of. 1) = *Perceptible by the senses*: *foramen c. sensibus, visible*. 2) *Comprehensible by the mind* = *intelligible, conceivable*.

COMPREHENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [comprehendo]. 1) A laying hold of with the hands; hence = a seizing, an arresting, *sontium*. 2) *Trop.*: A) of discourse — a joining, a combining together: *consequentium rerum cum primis conjunctio et c.*; hence, a) = *style, expression*: *universa c. et species orationis* — b) a period, a sentence: c. *verborum*; ut c. *numerosae cadat*: B) in the language of philosophy — a) *abstr.*, a comprehending, a perceiving — b) *concr.*, a perception, an idea.

COMPRESSE, adv. w. *comp.* [comprimo]. 1) In a compressed manner, briefly, loqui. 2) (Lat.) Urgently.

COMPRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [comprimo]. A pressing together. Hence, 1) an embracing or embrace. 2) *Trop.*, of style, compression, abridgement.

COMPRESSUS, ūs, *m.* (only in the *abl. sing.*) [comprimo]. 1) A pressing together. 2) An embracing, embrace.

COM-PRIMO, pressi, pressum, 3. v. tr. [compremo]. 1) To press together, to squeeze together, digitos, corpora inter se; c. *ordines, to close up the ranks*; prov., *compressis manibus sedere, to sit with the hands folded, i. e., to be idle*. Hence, c. *aliquam* = *to lie with, vi, to ravish, to commit a rape upon*. 2) To hold back, to stop, to check, to curb, to repress: c. *animam, to hold one's breath, manum, to keep off*; c. *linguam alicui, to silence*; c. *vocem, seditionem, audaciam et furorem alicujus*; (rar.) c. *aliquem*;

(ante-cl.) c. se and vix comprimo me quin in eum involvem; c. frumentum = *not to distribute*.

3) *To hold back by concealing, to conceal, to keep secret, delicta, famam rei alicujus.*

*COMPRŌBATIO, ōnis, f. [comprobo]. *Approval, approbation.*

*COMPRŌBATOR, ōris, m. [comprobo]. *An approver.*

COM-PRŌBO (con-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To approve of any thing fully, to approve, to sanction, legem, sententiam, factum alicujus; c. numen deorum, to acknowledge the power of the gods.* 2) *To prove a thing to be good, correct, &c., to show, to attest, to confirm: fortuna c. hominis consilium, attests the wisdom of his plans; c. rem aliquam testimonio suo.*

COMPRŌMISSUM, i, n. [compromitto]. *Tech. term, a mutual promise of two or more parties to abide by the decision of an arbitrator* — v. *Compromitto.*

COM-PRŌMITTO (con-p.), mīsi, missum, 3. v. intr. *Tech. t. in law, to promise mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter.*

COMPŌSA, ae, f. *A town of the Hirpini in Samnium, now Conza.*

COMPŌSĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. [Compesa]. *The inhabitants of Compesa.*

COMPTE, adv. [computus]. (Lat.) *With ornament, elegantly, beautifully.*

COMPTUS (I.), a, um, adj. [part. of como]. *Adorned; trop., of style, polished, embellished, elegant.*

COMPTUS (II.), ūs, m. [como]. (Ante-cl.) 1) *A head-dress.* 2) *A band, a tie.*

COM-PUGNO (con-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. (Lat.) *To contend or fight together.*

COM-PUNGO (con-p.), nxi, nctum, 3. v. tr. *To prick or puncture all over, aliquem dolone; compunctus notis Threiciis = branded or tattooed; c. carmina notis, to make here and there marks or notes of censure; trop., colores qui cc. aciem, dazzle the eyes; ipsi se cc. suis acuminibus = they hurt themselves with their own weapons, perplex their own minds.*

COMPŪTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. [computo]. (Lat.) *That may be computed, computable.*

COMPŪTATIO, ōnis, f. [computo]. (Lat.) 1) *A reckoning together, computation.* 2) *Close reckoning, parsimony, avarice.*

COMPŪTATOR, ōris, m. [computo]. (Lat.) *A calculator, reckoner.*

COM-PŪTO (con-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. *To reckon together, to compute, to cast up, annos, latitudinem Asiae; c. rationem digitis; (poet.) facies tua c. annos, reveals thy age; plures computant quam oderunt, look to their own advantage; c. literas, as it were to count, to pronounce slowly.*

COM-PUTRESCO (con-p.), trui, —, 3. v. intr. (Lat.) *To become putrid, to putrefy.*

*CŌMŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of coma]. *Pretty, nice hair.*

CŌMUM, i, n. *A town in Upper Italy, the birthplace of Pliny the Younger, now Como.* Hence, adj., *Comensis, e, of or pertaining to Comum; subst., Comenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Comum.*

CON — v. Cum.

CŌNĀMEN, Inis, n. [conor]. (Poet.) 1) *An effort, endeavour: sumit c. eundi, makes a great effort to issue forth.* *2) *A prop, support.*

CŌNĀTA, ōrum, n. pl. [part. of conor]. *An undertaking, endeavour, hazardous attempt.*

CŌNĀTIO, ōnis, f. [conor]. (Lat.) *An undertaking, endeavouring, an effort, attempt.*

CŌNĀTUS, ūs, m. [conor]. 1) *An attempt, undertaking: conatum capere ad erumpendum, to make an attempt; conatus resistendi, an attempt to resist; repressi nefarios tuos cc.* 2) *An effort, endeavour, exertion: magno conatu facere aliquid. Hence = an inclination, impulse: belluae habent c. ad pastus capessendos.*

CON-CĀCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) *To defile with ordure.*

CON-CAEDES, ium, f. pl. (Lat.) *A barricade of felled trees.*

CON-CĀLFĀCIO, feci, factum, 3. v. tr. *To warm thoroughly, aliquid.*

CON-CĀLEO, —, —, 2. v. tr. (Bar. & ante-cl.) *To be thoroughly warm.*

CON-CĀLESCO, lui, —, 3. v. intr. [inch. of caleo]. *To become thoroughly warm: corpora nostra cc. ardore animi; trop. (Com.), to glow with love.*

CON-CALLESCO, lui, —, 3. v. intr. [inch. of calleo]. *Prop., to get a hard, thick skin; hence, trop., 1) to become insensible, to lose feeling. 2) to become practised or shrewd: animus c. usu.*

CON-CĀMĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) *To arch around or over, templum.*

CONCĀNUS, i, m. *One of the Concani, a savage tribe in Spain, whose drink was horses' blood.*

CON-CASTIGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To chastise severely, to punish, aliquem.*

CON-CĀVO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) *To make round or hollow.*

CON-CĀVUS, a, um, adj. *Hollow, arched, concave, curved, spelunca, vallis; cc. brachia cancri; unda c., swelling.*

CON-CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3. v. intr. & tr. I. *Intr. 1) To go away from a place, to depart, to go, to betake one's self, ab aliquo, trans Rhenum, Argos habitatum. Hence: A) = to flee in Capitolium, Italiā, from Italy: B) to go or pass over to or into: c. in pancorum ditonem; c. in deditionem, to surrender, in matrimonium, to enter into a marriage; c. in conditionem, to*

accept the conditions, sententiam; to accede to an opinion: C) (Tac.) c. vitā or c. only = to depart this life, to die. 2) To yield to one's superior power, to go out of the way of one: c. injuriar; dolor c. medicinar; c. naturae = to die. 3) To give place to in rank, dignity, &c.; to yield to, to give precedence to: c. majestati illius viri; c. alicui re aliqua (also de or in re aliqua). 4) To yield to the will of any one = to submit to, to give in to, to obey, matri suae; senatus c. postulationi meae, gave way to, yielded to. 5) To excuse, to pardon, alicui, temere dicto.

II. Tr. 1) To concede, to grant, permit or allow something to one: c. amicis quidquid velint, Atheniensibus principatum, id tempus quieti; c. Siciliam, to cede, to give up; c. tibi ut de hoc loquaris; (poet. & lat.) c. aliquid facere; conceditur hoc uti, it is permitted. 2) To concede = to grant an assertion: c. eos esse mortuos, and also c. ut animus ne intreat; haec conceduntur esse facta, it is granted that this has taken place. 3) = Condono: A) to give up or sacrifice a thing for the sake of some one = to desist from: c. amicitias meas, tibi petitionem meam; B) to pass over, to pardon something to one. Hence, c. alicui aliquid, to pardon a person for the sake of some one; c. aliquid senatui; c. peccata liberorum misericordiae parentum, to pardon the offences of the children out of pity for the parents.

CON-CĒLEBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. = A strengthened Celebro, q. v.

CONCENTIO, ōnis, f. [conscino]. (Rar.) A singing together, harmony.

CON-CENTŪRIO, 1. v. tr. (Pl.) To assemble by centurians; hence, trop., to collect, to bring together, to prepare, sycophantias, metum in corde.

CONCENTUS, ūs, m. [concino]. 1) A concert of song or instrumental music, symphony, harmony, harmonious music: c. vocis lyraeque; in partic. (lat.) = the accordant applause of an audience in a theatre. 2) Trop., agreement, unity, harmony, actionum omnium, doctrinarum; c. noster, our agreeing.

CONCEPTACŪLUM, i, n. [concepto from concipio]. (Lat.) A receptacle.

CONCEPTIO, ōnis, f. [concipio]. Prop., a taking or seizing together; hence, 1) a conceiving, becoming pregnant, conception. 2) In law, a composing or framing of juridical formulas, judiciorum privatorum, in civil actions. 3) Of style (Gell.), expression.

CONCEPTIVUS, a, um, adj. [concipio]. Ordered, directed; thus, only in the combination 'feriae co.', festivals celebrated on days appointed by the priests or magistrates, i. e., whose times were not determined by usage.

CONCEPTUS, ūs, m. [concipio]. Prop., a

taking or seizing together; hence, A) conception, pregnancy; hence (lat.) = the foetus: B) c. camini, a taking fire: C) c. aquarum, a collection, conflux of water.

CON-CERPO, psi, ptum, 3. v. tr. [con-carpo]. 1) To pluck or tear to pieces, epistolam. 2) Trop., to censure, to blame, to reproach, aliquid.

CONCERTATIO, ōnis, f. [concerto]. Contention; hence, in gen., a strife, conflict, contest; in partic., a controversy, dispute: jejuna c. verborum.

*CONCERTATIVUS, a, um, adj. [concerto]. Pertaining to a contest or dispute: accusatio c. = a recrimination, counter-charges.

*CONCERTATOR, ōris, m. [concerto]. (Tac.) A contestant = a rival.

*CONCERTATORIUS, a, um, adj. [concertator]. Pertaining to a controversy, controversial.

CON-CERTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. 1) To contend, to fight, proelio. 2) In partic., to dispute, to debate, to carry on a controversy, cum aliquo de re aliqua; quae concertata sunt, the points in dispute.

CONCESSIO, ōnis, f. [concedo]. 1) A conceding, allowing, granting. 2) A figure of rhetoric, concessio.

CON-CESSO, āvi, —, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To cease, to leave off, loqui.

CONCESSUS, ūs, m. [concedo]. Only in the abl. sing. Concession, permission, tuo, deorum.

CONCHA, ae, f. [= κέγχη]. 1) A muscle, a shell-fish: cc. unionum, pearl-oysters. 2) Hence: A) (poet.) in partic., the purple-fish: B) the pearl-oyster or the pearl: C) a muscle-shell: D) objects having the shape of a muscle-shell, e. g., an oil-flask, a box for ointments, a subcellar, &c.

CONCHIS, is, f. [κέγχος]. (Lat. poet.) A kind of bean which was boiled in the shell.

CONCHITA, ae, m. [κεγχίτης]. (Pl.) A gatherer of shell-fish.

CONCHYLĪATUS, a, um, adj. [conchylium]. 1) Purple-coloured, purple, vestis. 2) (Lat.) Clothed in purple.

CONCHYLĪUM, ii, n. [= κεγχέλιον]. 1) A shell-fish, or testaceous animal in gen. 2) In partic., an oyster. 3) A kind of purple shell-fish. Hence: A) purple colour, purple: B) a purple garment, purple robe.

CONCIDO (I.), idi, —, 3. v. intr. [con-cado]. 1) To fall together, to fall down, to tumble down: domus c.; ille c. in fimo, sub onere. 2) To fall down to the earth sick, wounded or lifeless, to fall in battle, to die: illi cc. mutuis ictibus; multi cc. in proelio; hostia c. ante aras, were slain. 3) Trop. = to fall entirely away, to be overthrown or prostrated, to perish, to decay, to lose all strength or value: venti cc., the winds subside: domus ejus c., fell, was ruined; so, likewise, Carthago c.; Phocion c. uno crimine; concido

animo or *animas* (mihi) *concidit*, *I lose my courage, am disheartened*; *senatus auctoritas* c., *is prostrated*; *nomina artificum* cc.; *fidēs ejus* c., *his credit declines*; *bellum* cc., *is brought to an end*.

CONCIDO (II.) *Idi.* *isum*, 3. v. *tr.* [*con-caedo*]. 1) *To hew to pieces, to cut to pieces, to cut through, ligna, naves*; *ager concisus fossis, intersected with*; so, likewise, *itinerā concisa*. 2) *To cut down in battle, to slay, to kill, hostes*. 3) *To cut to pieces = to cudgel soundly, to beat, aliquem virgis*. 4) *Trop.*: A) of discourse, &c., *to cut to pieces, to dismember, to enfeeble, sententias, numeros*: B) *to strike down by word or deed, to prostrate, to ruin, to destroy, auctoritatem senatus, aliquem*; c. *aliquem totis voluminibus = to refute*; (Pl.) c. *aliquem articulatim = to cheat*.

CON-CIEO, *Ivi*, *itum*, 2., also *Con-cio*, *Ivi*, —, 4. v. *tr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) *To urge or bring together, to collect together by urging or rousing, multitudinem ad se, exercitum ex tota insula*. 2) (The idea contained in the preposition disappearing.) *To set in motion, to agitate, to impel: amnis concitus imbris; tela concita; saxa concita tormento, hurried*. 3) *Trop.*: A) *to bring into a passionate state of mind, to excite, to arouse, to provoke, plebem concionibus, hostem; concitus cupidine, irā, moved with anger, enraged; concitus in aliquem (lat.); concitus divino motu, inspired*: B) *to excite, to produce, to cause any passion, action or state, seditionem, tantum mali, varios motus animorum, bellum*.

CONCILIABŪLUM, *i*, *n.* [*concilio*]. A place of assembly, esp. a market-place, exchange, or a place for holding a court of justice: c. *damni* (Pl.), a brothel.

CONCILIATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [*concilio*]. 1) A connecting, uniting, connection, union: c. *et consociatio totius generis humani*. 2) A making well disposed to any person or thing, a conciliating; esp. in rhetoric, the gaining over or conciliating of a hearer, a judge, &c.: *conciliatiois causā; hoc valet ad c.* Hence: A) = affinity, inclination, desire or longing for any thing: *prima est hominis c. ad ea quae sunt secundum naturam; c. naturae*. 3) An obtaining, procuring, gratiae.

CONCILIATOR, *ōris*, *m.* [*concilio*]. Prop., *he who provides or prepares a thing*; hence, an author, founder, promoter, nuptiarum, prodictionis.

***CONCILIATRÍCŪLA**, *ae*, *f.* [*dim. of conciliatrix*]. That which conciliates or unites.

CONCILIATRIX, *icis*, *f.* Prop., *she who unites or conciliates*. 1) An originator, a founder: *oratio est c. societatis humanae*. 2) A go-between in a love affair, a procurer, a bawd.

CONCILIÁTURA, *ae*, *f.* [*concilio*]. (Lat.) The trade of a procurer, pimping.

CONCILIÁTUS (I.), *ūs*, *m.* [*concilio*]. (Lucr.) Only in the *abl. sing.* A union, connection.

CONCILIÁTUS (II.), *a*, *um*, *adj. w. comp.* & *sup.* [*part. of concilio*]. 1) Beloved, dear, *alicui, to any one*. 2) (Lat.) Inclined, well-disposed, given to, voluptati.

CONCÍLIO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. v. *tr.* [*cieo* or *calo*]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To bind or unite together, corpora. 2) *Trop.*: A) *to unite in sentiment or feeling, to make friendly and well disposed, to win over, to gain, to conciliate, aliquos inter se and aliquem alicui*; sometimes also abs. = *to gain over to one's self, to win over, judicem, animos hominum; nihil est accommodatius ad conciliandum (lat.), more suitable for conciliating*. Hence = *to commend something as pleasing or agreeable to any one: quas res primas natura conciliavit*: B) *to establish by means of uniting, pacem*. 3) *To procure, to cause, to bring about for any one, alicui aliquid; c. alicui servum, pecuniam, by cunning or in other ways; c. nuptias, to bring about*. In partic., c. *alicui mulierem, to procure a maiden as a wife or mistress* (most freq. in a bad sense); hence = *to woo, to solicit, or = to couple, to give as a mistress*. 4) *To procure, to acquire, to achieve for one's self: c. sibi amorem ab omnibus, famam eloquentiae, favorem ad vulgum, odium*.

CONCÍLIUM, *ii*, *n.* [*concio*]. 1) (Mostly Ante-cl.) Union, connection: *hoc c. mihi tecum manebit, bond of union*. 2) *Abstr.*, a meeting, coming together: *Camēnarum ibi cum Egeria cc. erant*. 3) *Concr.*, An assembly, esp. for the purpose of taking counsel, a council (cf. *consilium, concio, comitia*): c. *deorum*; *esse in uno c.*; *habere c., to hold a council; convocare, dimittere c.*; *esse concilii, to be a member of an assembly or a council*. Freq., in partic., an assembly or council of the people or of several states.

CONCINNE, *adv.* [*concinnus*]. 1) Neatly, elegantly. 2) Agreeably.

CONCINNITAS, *ātis*, *f.* [*concinnus*]. A skilful joining or composition of several things, beauty, harmony: in partic., c. *verborum, sententiarum, beauty of style produced by a skilful arrangement of words and clauses*.

CONCINNITER, *adv.* [*concinnus*]. (Gell.) Finally, neatly.

CONCINNITŪDO, *inis*, *f.* [*concinnus*]. Beauty of style.

CONCINNO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. v. *tr.* [*concinnus*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) To join together fitly, to arrange skilfully, to adjust, *pallam; c. ingenium, to cultivate properly*. 2) To produce, to cause, to make: *consuetudo c. amorem; vis venti c. hiatum*. 3) (Pl.) With an *adj.* = *red-dere, to make, to render, to cause one to be something: c. aliquem insanum; c. uxorem lacrimantem, to bring to tears*.

CONCINNUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [etymology uncertain]. Prop. = *fully and skilfully put or joined together*. 1) *Neat, pretty, elegant, fine, facies, insula; heluo c., elegant.* 2) In partic., of discourse, tasteful, elegant, polished, pleasing, beautiful, genus orationis, sententiae; c. reditus ad rem, *skilful, dexterous*; also, of persons, c. in brevitate respondendi. 3) (Poet.) *pleasing, agreeable to, suited to, alicui; ut concinnum est (Pl.), as it is convenient, agreeable.*

CONCINO, cinui, centum, 8. v. *intr.* & *tr.* [cano]. I. *Intr.* 1) *To sing together.* 2) Of musical instruments: A) c. tragoedo pronuncianti, *to accompany with the flute*: B) of several instruments, to sound in concert, to resound together: tubae, cornu cc.: C) to agree together, to harmonise, cum aliquo; co. inter se. II. *Tr.* To cause to sound together, to sing or play any thing together harmoniously, aliquid. Hence: A) to praise, to celebrate in song, to glorify, aliquem, laudes alicujus. B) c. omen (poet.) *to sing prophetically, to furnish an omen by its note or cry.*

CONCIO, ōnis, f. [con-cio; prob. more correctly Concio = Conitio from coō]. 1) An assembly of the people or of soldiers, called together by a magistrate or a commander (cf. concilium, comitia): habere, convocare c.; convocare populum ad (in) c.; prodire in c.; c. militum; c. togata et urbana; ascendere in concionem, *to ascend the orator's rostrum at an assembly.* 2) An oration or discourse before a public assembly: legi c. tuam; habere c. gravem in Caesarem; Thucydides melior concionibus, *more excellent in his harangues* (of the speeches scattered through his history); dare alicui concionem, *to give one the privilege of addressing an assembly.*

CONCIONĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [concionor]. (Rar.) *Making harangues to an assembly.*

CONCIONĀLIS, e, *adj.* [concio]. Belonging or pertaining to an assembly of the people, genus dicendi, officium; senex c., *who went about in the assemblies of the people trying to excite the multitude to sedition.*

CONCIONĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [concio]. (Rar.) = Concionalis.

***CONCIONĀTOR**, ōris, m. [concionor]. A haranguer of the people (in a bad sense), a demagogue.

CONCIONOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. intr.* [concio]. 1) To be united in an assembly, to form an assembly. 2) To speak before an assembly, to harangue, adversus aliquem, pro tribunali, apud milites; *concionor, me non esse siturum, etc., *I declare before the people; hence, 3) = to say publicly, to declare, to make known.*

CONCIPIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [concipio]. (Ante-cl.) To seize, aliquem.

CONCĪPIO, cōpi, ceptum, 8. v. *tr.* [capio]. 1) To lay hold of on all sides, to take together, to catch up, to take in, to catch, to seize: vas c.

aquam; c. ventum veste, *to catch*; c. ignem, flamman, *to take fire*, (poet.) trop. = *to kindle or to be smitten with love.* 2) To conceive, to become pregnant, ex aliquo; also, c. aliquem ex (de) aliquo; hence (poet), concepta crimina = *that which has been illicitly or criminally conceived*, and, subet., Conceptum, i, n., a foetus. 3) Trop.: A) (Pl.) c. aliquid oculis, *to see*: B) c. mente, animo, also c. abs. — a) *to form a conception of something, to conceive, to imagine, to think of, magnitudinem hominis, lucos ibi esse*; c. imaginem, *to form a conception — b) = to understand, to comprehend, aliquid, quam fatigati simus*: C) *to receive into one's self, to adopt any feeling, passion, or design — a) = to conceive, to begin to experience or to cherish; hence, to cherish, to experience, to feel, iram, amorem, spem* (also c. aliquid spe, *to conceive a hope of any thing*); c. tantam cupiditatem auribus, *from the ears — b) to devise; hence, to be guilty of or to commit a crime, fraudem*; c. scelus in se; (lat.) c. aliquid facere, *to resolve*: D) *to comprise in words — a) to draw up, to compose, to express in a set form of words, vadimonium, iusjurandum, foedus — b) to proclaim or announce formally, ferias Latinas, auspicia, bellum.*

CONCISE, adv. [concisus]. (Lat.) In short sentences, briefly, concisely.

***CONCISIO**, ōnis, f. [concido]. A division of a sentence into short members or clauses.

CONCISŪRA, ae, f. [concido]. (Lat.) A dividing, distributing, aquarium.

CONCISUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of concido]. Broken up into pieces, short, concise, sententiae, disputationes.

CONCITAMENTUM, i, n. [concito]. (Lat.) An incentive.

CONCITĀTE, adv. w. *comp.* [concitatus]. 1) Quickly, hastily. 2) Violently, impetuously.

CONCITĀTIO, ōnis, f. [concito]. 1) A quick movement, remorum. 2) A civil commotion, tumult, uproar: plebei c. contra patres. 3) An excitement or agitation of the passions, an emotion, affection, passion, animi; vehementiores cc. animorum.

CONCITĀTOR, ōris, m. [concito]. One who excites or stirs up, a mover, exortor, belli, turbarum.

CONCITĀTRIX, Icis, f. [concito]. (Rar. & lat.) She who arouses or excites.

CONCITĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [part. of concito]. 1) Quick, moving rapidly, swift, equus, conversio coeli. 2) Trop., aroused, vehement, ardent, pater, affectus.

CONCĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* To move, to urge or drive on rapidly and violently: c. classem remis; c. equum, *to spur on*; cc. equos adversos, *they spurred their horses against each other*; c. tela, *to hurl with force*; c. se in fugam, *to take to flight.* 2) Trop.: A) *to rouse, to urge,*

to incite, to impel to any act or feeling: c. iudicem ad fortiter iudicandum, multitudinem ad arma; c. aliquem in (adversus) aliquem; c. animos; freq. concitatus ira, dolore, etc.: B) to rouse, to stir up, to excite, to cause, to occasion any passion, action, evil, &c., seditionem ac discordiam, lacrimas totius populi, invidiam, odium.

CONCITOR, ōris, m. [conceo]. (Rar.) An exciter, a stirrer up.

CONCLAMATIO, ōnis, f. [conclamo]. A loud cry or shout of a multitude of persons: c. totius exercitus.

*CON-CLAMITO, 1. v. tr. [intens. of conclamo]. (Pl.) To call or cry out violently.

CON-CLAMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To call or cry out together, to shout: vos cc., patriam a me esse conservatam; conclamantibus omnibus; in partic. conclamatum est ad arma; jubet vasa conclamari (= ut vasa colligantur), to order the soldiers to pack up their baggage; hence = to give the signal for breaking up the camp. 2) (Poet.) To call together, to call to, socios. 3) To call or cry out loudly and violently, to exclaim: c. Italiam! caupo c. aliquem esse mortuum; c. quid ad se venient? c. deos (lat.), to call upon; also, abs. conclamat virgo, cries out. 4) In partic., c. aliquem (mortuum), to call a deceased person by name, and to bewail him (which was done for seven days, until his interment); hence, conclamatum est, it is all over, all is lost; post conclamata suprema, after rendering the last honours.

CONCLAVE, is, n. [con-clavis]. An apartment, room (that may be locked up).

CON-CLUDO, ūsi, ūsum, 3. v. tr. [claudio]. 1) To shut up, to lock up, to enclose, to confine, bestias, uxorem, aliquem in cellam; *c. animum in corpore; (Com.) ut ab illa excludar, huc concludar, I shall be hindered from marrying the one, and forced into a marriage with the other; mare conclusum, surrounded by land; urbs c. portum. 2) Trop.: A) to comprise, to include: c. multa uno volumine; c. omnia iudicia in hanc unam formulam, jus civile in angustum locum, to confine: B) = to end, to close, to conclude, epistolam; facinus summa crudelitate perfectum et conclusum: C) in rhetoric, of discourse, to round off, to give a rhythmical conclusion to, sententias; c. ordinem verborum alia terminatione: D) in philosophy, tech. t., to conclude, to draw a conclusion, to infer, to demonstrate, &c.: hoc modo c., summum malum esse dolorem; in the same sense, c. argumentum, rationem; quatuor sunt capita quae concludant nihil esse, etc., which prove, from which it is inferred, &c.

*CONCLŪSE, adv. [concludo]. With rounded periods, harmoniously, diere.

CONCLŪSIO, ōnis, f. [concludo]. 1) A shutting up, esp. = an investment, a blockade. 2)

A conclusion, an end, muneris tui; in partic., the conclusion, peroration of a discourse. 3) In philosophy, the conclusion of a syllogism, the consequence; in the same sense, c. rationis. 4) In rhetoric, a period (v. Concludo 2, C), verborum.

CONCLŪSIUNCŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of conclusio]. A silly inference.

CON-COENATIO, ōnis, f. (Rar.) A supping together, companionship at table. (A translation of the Greek σὺδειν.)

CON-COLOR, ōris, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Like-coloured, of the same colour as something else.

*CON-COMITATUS, a, um, adj. (Pl.) Accompanied, attended.

*CON-COPŪLO, 1. v. tr. (Lucr.) To unite, to join together.

CON-COQUO, coxi, coctum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Rar.) To boil or cook together, odores, fragrant substances. 2) To make soft, hence = to digest, cibum. 3) Trop.: *A) c. se (Pl.), to fret, to pine away with grief: B) = to endure, to put up with, to tolerate, famem, aliquem senatorem: C) to think upon, to consider maturely, aliquid; c. clandestina consilia, to contrive, to concoct: D) of the operations of the mind, to digest, to make entirely one's own, cum multa percurreres, unum excerpe, quod concoquas.

CONCORDIA (I.), ae, f. [concor]. Concord, unity, harmony, agreement (in sentiment, feeling, &c. — cf. pax and otium): c. equestris, among the knights, omnium ordinum; confirmare c. cum aliquo; so, likewise, jam vos redistis in concordiam; aspernari concordiam, to disdain friendship, alliance with any one. Hence (poet.) = an intimate friend.

CONCORDIA (II.), ae, f. [concor]. 1) The goddess of Concord, who had several temples at Rome. 2) A surname of the Emperor Vitellius.

CONCORDITER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [concor]. Amicably, harmoniously.

CONCORDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. [concor]. To be united, to harmonize, to agree: fratres cc.; tu c. cum illa; animi opiniones iudiciaque cc.; sermo c. cum vita; (poet.) carmina ec. nervis, accord with.

CON-CORS, dis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [con-cor]. Of one mind, united, concordant, agreeing, harmonious (cf. concordia I.): fratres cc.; civitas c.; regnum iis fuit non solum commune sed etiam c., they held the regal power not only in common, but in harmony also; amicitia c.; concordii sono (poet.), accordant.

*CON-CREBESCO, brui, 3. v. intr. (Poet.) To increase with any thing.

CON-CREDO, didi, ditum (ante-cl. Con-creduo, dui), 3. v. tr. To entrust, to commit to, alicui aliquid; (Pl.) c. eum alicui in custodiam.

CON-CREMO, 1. v. tr. To burn up, to consume, vivos, urbem.

CON-CRĒPO, *pul, pītum*, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to make a noise, to ring, to rattle, to resound: *arma cc.*, *clash*, and *multitudo c. armis*, *makes a din by striking their weapons together*; (*Com.*) *fores, ostium c.*, *there is a knock at the door* (as a warning that some one is coming out, the street-doors of the ancients opening outwardly): *c. digitis*, *by snapping the fingers*. 2) *Trans.*, to make to resound or rattle by striking, *aera*.

CON-CRESCO, *ēvi, ūtum*, 8. *v. intr.* 1) *Prop.*, to grow together; hence, to thicken, to curdle, to congeal, to harden; *lao c.*; *aqua c. nive*; *sanguis c. frigore*; (*poet.*) *ora cc. rigido rostro*, *is turned into a hard beak*. 2) To be formed (*esp. by stiffening*), to take form, to grow, *re aliqua, out of*; so, also, the *part. concretus*: *c. ease ex re aliqua (inde)*, *to be formed out of, composed of*.

CONCRETIO, *ōnis, f.* [*concreco*]. *Prop.*, a growing together; hence, 1) *abstr.*, a thickening, condensing, *corporum individuum*. 2) *Concr.*, materiality, matter: *c. mortalis*, *perishable matter*.

CONCRETUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp.* [*part. of concreco*]. 1) Grown together, compounded: *crines cc. sanguine, matted together*. 2) Thickened, thick, dense, curdled, stiffened, *aër, corpora, humor, lac*; (*poet.*) *dolor c.* = *tearless*.

CON-CRĪMINOR, *ātus, 1. v. dep. intr.* (*Ante-cl.*) To complain bitterly or violently.

***CON-CRŪCIO**, 1. *v. tr.* (*Luor.*) To torment or torture severely, *aliquem*.

CONCUBINA, *ae, f.* [*concupio*]. A concubine, a mistress (*v. Concupinatus*—*cf. pellex*); sometimes = *an unchaste female, in gen.*

CONCUBINATUS, *ūs, m.* [*concupio*]. Concubinage (*opp.* to 'matrimonium' on the one hand, and to 'stuprum' or 'adulterium' on the other); also (*Suet.*), **adultery, criminal intercourse*.

CONCUBINUS, 1. *m.* [*concupio*]. (*Lat.*) He who lives in concubinage (*v. Concupinatus*).

CONCUBITUS, *ūs, m.* [*concupio*]. 1) (*Poet.*) A lying together. 2) *Copulation, coition*.

CONCUBIUS, *a, um, adj.* [*concupio*]. *Of or pertaining to the time of sleep*. 1) *Nox c.*, that part of the night in which the first sleep falls upon men, the time of the first sleep. 2) *Neutr. sing. concubium*: A) *c. noctis* = *nox c.*: B) (*ante-cl. & lat.*) = *concupitus*.

CON-CŪBO, *bui, bītum*, 1. *v. intr.* 1) To lie together in a mass. 2) To lie with, to cohabit with.

CON-CULCO, *āvi, ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* [*calco*]. 1) *Prop. (rar.)*, to tread under foot, to crush. 2) *Trop.*: A) to tread upon in a hostile manner = to trample upon, to maltreat, to abuse, *aliquem, Italiam*: B) to disdain, to despise, *lauream*.

CONCUMBO, *bui, bītum*, 3. *v. intr.* [*concupio*]. *1) To lie down, *boves*. 2) To lie with, to cohabit with, *alicui*.

CON-CŪPIENS, *tis, adj.* [*part. of cupio*].

(*Ante-cl. & lat.*) Strongly desiring, greatly desirous of any thing, *regni*.

CONCŪPISCO, *pivi or pii, pītum*, 3. *v. tr.* [*cupio*]. To have an eager desire for any thing to wish or long for, to strive earnestly for, *villam*; *nihil sibi c.*; *c. prodire in scenam*.

***CON-CŪRO**, 1. *v. tr.* (*Pl.*) To take due care of, *aliquid*.

CON-CURRO, *curri, cursum*, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To run together, to rush from all sides to some point, to flock together: *c. tota Italia*; *multi cc. in Capitolium*; *milites cc. ad arma*; (*poet.*) *c. alicui*, *to rush against*; *trop.* = *confugio*, to run for refuge, to take refuge, *ad aliquem*. 2) To rush or run upon one another, to strike or dash together, *naves, nubes*; (*poet.*) *dextra c. laevae (in applauding)*; *literae, voces cc. aspere*. 3) To rush together in strife, to join battle, to fight: *cc. magno clamore, utrimque concurrunt*; *equites cc. inter se*; *c. cum aliquo* and (*mostly poet.*) *alicui*. 4) *Trop.*, of circumstances, occurrences and events, to concur, to coincide, to happen or take place at the same time: *multa cc.*: *optabile est ut illa omnia cc.*; *nomina cc.* = *the times of payment coincide*. 5) (*Lat.*) *Os ei c.*, he cannot (*from bashfulness*) open his mouth; so, likewise, *labra cc.* 6) (*Poet.*) *C. alicui*, to run in company with one, i. e., *as fast*.

CONCURSATIO, *ōnis, f.* [*concurso*]. 1) A running or crowding together, *populi*. 2) A running against one another, a clashing together: *aliorum in alios incidentium c.* 3) *Trop.*, a coming together = *correspondence, agreement, coincidence, somniorum*. 4) A running to and fro, a running about: *hujus cc.*; *c. regis ab Demetriade nunc Lamiam nunc Chalcidem*; *c. decemviralis* = *a journey through the provinces*. Hence (*lat.*): A) in partic., the skirmishing of light-armed troops: B) *c. mentis* = *restlessness, fluctuation*.

CONCURSATOR, *ōris, m.* [*concurso*]. (Only of soldiers.) One who runs to and fro = a skirmisher: *pedes vagus et c.*

CONCURSIO, *ōnis, f.* [*concurso*]. 1) A meeting together, *concurrere, stellarum*; *crebrae cc. vocalium*. 2) A rhetorical figure, a repetition of the same words.

CON-CURSO, *āvi, ātum*, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to run to and fro, to run about, to travel about: *armati cc.*; *cc. circum tabernas*; in partic., of soldiers, to skirmish. 2) *Tr.*, to go about visiting, to visit, to frequent, *domos, omnium lectos*.

CONCURSUS, *ūs, m.* [*concurso*]. 1) A running or crowding together; in partic., a concourse: *cc. fiunt ex agris*; *c. hominum in forum ex tota urbe fit*. 2) A striking or clashing together, *navium, verborum, vocalium, harsh combination*; *c. calamitatum, contemporaneous occurrence*; *c. studiorum, combination, assemblage*.

3) In partic., a hostile meeting, an engagement, attack, charge, utriusque exercitus: also, c. proelii. 4) (Lat.) C. oris, a shutting of the mouth (v. Concurro 5).

CONCUSSIO, ōnis, f. (Lat.) A shaking, concussion.

CONCUSSUS, ūs, m. [concutio]. (Only in abl. sing.) = Concusso.

CONCŪTIO, ussi, ussum, 3. v. tr. [quatio]. 1) To shake violently, to shake, to agitate, caput; urbs concutitur terrae motu. Hence = to hurl, tela lacertis. 2) Trop.: A) to shake the power or stability of any thing, to cause to totter, to impair, to disorder, rempublicam, opes Laedaemoniorum, Hannibalem: B) to shake or agitate the feelings = to frighten, to disquiet, to trouble, to disturb: id factum primo populares conjurationis concussit; c. animum alicujus: C) (poet. & lat.) to shake up = to rouse to activity, to set in motion.

CONDĀLIUM, ii, n. [= κονδάλιον]. (Pl.) A small ring worn by slaves.

CON-DECET, —, —, 2. v. impers. (Ante-cl.) It becomes, is becoming, meet, fit: illud te c.; c. to aliquid facere.

CON-DECŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To ornament or adorn carefully, ludos scenicos.

*CONDEMNĀTOR, ōris, m. [condemno]. (Tac.) One who causes a condemnation, an accuser.

CON-DEMNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [damno]. 1) To condemn, to sentence to punishment, aliquem judicio turpissimo; c. aliquem sceleris, for a crime, capitis, capitally, eodem crimine, also de ambitu: c. aliquem poena capitali, ad bestias, and (lat.) in antliam. 2) To effect the condemnation of any one, to establish a charge: eum majestatis reum fecit et condemnavit; sometimes simply = to accuse, to bring a charge against. Hence, 3) to blame, to censure, to disapprove of, factum alicujus, but also c. aliquem inertiae, to blame one for his inactivity.

CON-DENSO, 1. (poet. & lat.), and (ante-cl.) Con-denseo, —, —, 2. v. tr. [condensus]. To make thick or close, to press together, aciem; oves co. se, crowd together.

CON-DENSUS, a, um, adj. (Mostly poet.) Very close, dense, close together; c. vallis arboribus, thickly covered with.

CONDĪCIO, ōnis, f. [condico]. = Conditio [condo] q. v.

CON-DICO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To make an agreement together, to agree upon any thing, to appoint mutually: c. aliquid alicui; c. inducias. 2) To announce, to proclaim, to make known. In partic., c. alicui coenam or ad c. (also abs. c. alicui), to invite one's self to an entertainment, to invite one's self to be the guest of any one (cf. promittere ad c., where an invitation is implied);

hence, coena subita et conducta, a simple meal, without previous preparation.

CON-DIGNE, adv. [condignus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Worthily, suitably.

CON-DIGNUS, a, um, adj. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Entirely worthy, becoming, aliqua re.

CONDIMENTUM, i, n. [condio]. Spice, seasoning, cibi. Hence, trop., that which makes any thing more agreeable or less disagreeable: facetiae omnium sermonum c.; optimum aerumnae condimentum est animus aequus, alleviation.

CONDIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. tr. [condo]. 1) To put fruit in vinegar, wine, &c., to preserve, to pickle, oleas, corna. 2) To season, to prepare skilfully and daintily, to make savoury, coenam, herbas; c. unguenta, to make fragrant. Hence, c. mortuos = to embalm. 3) Trop.: A) to season = to adorn, to embellish, to make pleasing or agreeable, orationem; etiam vitia naturae studio atque artificio quodam malitiae condire: B) = to mitigate, to alleviate, tristitiam temporum.

CONDISCIPŪLATUS, ūs, m. [condiscipulus]. (Rar.) School-fellowship, companionship in school.

CON-DISCIPŪLUS, i, m. A school-fellow.

CON-DISCO, didici, —, 3. v. tr. To learn thoroughly, aliquid, qui pecuniae fructus sit; c. facere aliquid.

CONDĪTIO (I.), ōnis, f. [condio]. A preserving, seasoning.

CONDĪTIO (II.), ōnis, f. (also written Con-dicio, as if from condico) [condo]. 1) External position, situation, condition, rank, circumstances:

A) of persons, c. infirma servorum; c. humana; pari conditione uti, to enjoy the same advantages; cura super conditione communi, a concern for the common fate of all: B) of things, condition, relation, manner: par juris, libertatisque c., the same condition of law and freedom; c. vivendi, vitae, way, manner. 2) In arranging and settling terms, a condition, stipulation, agreement, proposal, demand: cc. pacis conveniunt, are agreed upon; respuere c.; (rar) sub his cc., on these conditions; so, likewise, pax fit in illas cc.; ex qua c. (rar.), on which condition. 3) In particular, a marriage-contract, a marriage, a match: accipere aliam c.; quaerere conditionem filiae, j'or one's daughter; 'tua conditione non utor' (the formula of divorce); sometimes in a dishonourable sense = an amour, a love-affair. Hence, coner., of the persons entering into such a relation = a bridegroom, a bride (Octavianus conditionem ei detulit, proffered O. as a spouse), or in a bad sense, a paramour, a concubine.

CONDĪTIVUM, i, n. [condo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A tomb.

CONDĪTIVUS, a, um, adj. [condo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Of fruit, preserved.

CONDĪTOR, ōris, m. [condo]. An establisher, founder, author, arranger, regni, legum, urbis,

arcis Romanae, totius negotii

CONDITORIUM, ii, n. [condo]. (Lat.) 1) A coffin, or urn for the ashes of the dead. 2) A tomb.

CONDITURA, ae, f. [condio]. (Lat.) 1) A preserving of fruits. 2) A seasoning, savoury preparation, sauce.

CONDITUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of condio]. 1) Seasoned, savoury. 2) Trop., of discourse, polished, ornamented.

CON-DO, didi, ditum, 3. v. tr. [do]. Prop., to put or bring together. 1) To join together into a whole: A) of a state, city, a people, &c., to found, to establish, to make, to build: c. urbem, regnum, aram; (poet. & lat.) c. genus humanum, gentem Romanam, to be the founder of, aurea secula, to establish; conduntur illo loco, they settle there: B) of written productions, to compose, to write, carmen, historiam; c. praecepta medendi, acta Caesaris, laudes alicujus, to set forth, to recount, to celebrate. 2) With the accessory idea of carefulness: A) to put, lay or place away for preservation, to lay or store up, pecuniam, frumentum proprio horreo; c. cineres in urnas; c. aliquem in carcerem, to cast into prison; literas publicas in aerario conditas habere: B) (Econ. & poet.) = to preserve fruit: C) to bury, to inter, mortuos, aliquem sepulcro: D) (poet.) of time, to spend, to pass. Hence, tech. t., c. lustrum (of the sensors after completing a census), to make the lustral sacrifice (v. Lustrum). 3) (Poet. & lat.) With the accessory idea of secrecy, to hide, to conceal, ensem; c. se in viscera terrae, sub lectum; nubes co. lunam; c. oculos, to shut. Hence (poet.) = to thrust deep, to plunge: ensem in pectus or pectore; also, c. telum pectore (cf. abdo).

CONDŌCE-FĀCIO, feci, factum, 3. v. tr. To teach, to train, milites, belluas; c. animum ut, etc., to discipline, &c.

CON-DŌCEO, cui, ctum, 2. v. tr. (Ante-cl.) To teach, to train, to exercise, milites uti equo frenato; aliquid mihi conductum est, and hence conductor sum quam etc., I am more perfect than, &c.

CON-DŌLESCO, lui, —, 3. v. intr. [doleo]. To feel severe and excessive pain (bodily or mental), to suffer much: caput mihi c., I have a severe headache; is ne condoluisset quidem unquam videtur.

*CONDŌNATIO, ōnis, f. [condono]. A giving away.

CON-DŌNO, ōvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To present, to give, to deliver or make over as a present, alicui aliquid; also (ante-cl.), c. aliquem aliquid, to present one with something. Hence: A) = to give a debt to one, to remit, pecunias debitoribus, and (ante-cl.) aliquem argentum: B) to give over, to surrender, aliquid potentiae alicujus, aliquem cruci. 2) Trop.: A) to give up something for the sake of any one, to sacrifice, to

offer up, to bring as an offering, inimicitias rei publicae, dolorem suum voluntati alicujus; c. vitam suam reipublicae: B) to pardon, to forgive an offence, alicui crimen, scelus: C) to pardon or forgive any thing or person for some one's sake: c. sibi filium, to forgive the son for his (the father's) sake; so, also, c. unum tot Claudis deprecantibus.

CON-DORMIO, 4. v. intr. (Lat.) To fall quite asleep.

CON-DORMISCO, ivi, —, 3. v. intr. [inch. of dormio]. To fall quite asleep, to sleep.

CONDUCIBILIS, e, adj. [conduco]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Profitable, advantageous: consilium c. ad eam rem.

CON-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To lead, to draw or gather together, to assemble, auxilium, exercitum in unum locum, virgines. Hence (mostly poet.) = to unite, to combine, partes in unum; c. nubila, corticem = to draw together. 2) To take to one's self by hiring or renting (opp. to loco): A) to rent, to hire, domum, consulem vestrum ad caedem faciendam; c. milites; (poet.) c. pecuniam, to borrow; hence, subst., Conducti, ōrum, m. pl., and Conductum, i, n., q. v.: B) to farm, vectigalia, portorium: C) to undertake any service (the erecting of a building, the supplying of an army, &c.) for a given sum, to contract for: c. statuum faciendam; c. ea praebenda quae exercitui opus erant. 3) Intr. (only in third pers. sing. and pl.), to be advantageous, serviceable, conducive to: illud tibi c.; c. ad vitae dignitatem; (ante-cl. & lat.) c. in rem tuam, in rempublicam.

CONDUCTICIUS, a, um, adj. [conduco]. Hired; c. exercitus, mercenary.

CONDUCTIO, ōnis, f. [conduco]. (Rar.) 1) A connecting together, uniting. 2) A renting, hiring, farming, fundi.

CONDUCTITIUS, a, um, adj. = Conducticius.

CONDUCTOR, ōris, m. [conduco]. 1) A hirer, renter, lessee. 2) A contractor.

CONDUCTUM, i, n. [conduco]. That which is hired, esp. a house, dwelling, &c.

CONDUCTUS, i, m. [conduco]. A hiring soldier; pl. Conducti, ōrum, mercenary troops.

CONDUPLICATIO, ōnis, f. [conduplico]. (Rar.) A doubling. Hence: A) (Com.) = an embracing: B) a rhetorical figure, a repetition of the same word.

CON-DUPLICŌ, ōvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl.) To double, divitias; (Com.) co. corpora = to embrace.

*CON-DŪRO, 1. v. tr. (Lucr.) To harden, ferrum.

*CONDUS, i, m. [condo]. A layer-up of something: c. promus = a steward, butler.

CON-FĀBRICOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. (Gell.) To manufacture, to make, originem vocabuli.

CON-FABŪLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr. & intr.* (Ante-cl.) 1) *Intr.*, to talk, to converse, to chat, cum aliquo. 2) *Tr.*, to talk about something, to discuss, rem aliquam cum aliquo.

CONFARREATIO, ōnis, *f.* [confarreo]. *The more ancient and solemn form of marriage among the Romans*, in the presence of the pontifex maximus, the flamen dialis, and ten witnesses, in the course of which an offering of bread (far) was made to the gods.

CON-FARREO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [far]. (Lat.) To unite in marriage (by the ceremony of confarreatio).

*CON-FATĀLIS, e, *adj.* Bound by the same fate.

CONFECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conficio]. 1) A making, producing, preparing, completing, libri, belli; c. materiae, a providing, tributi, an exacting. 2) C. cibi, a shewing. 3) C. valetudinis, a weakening, an impairing.

CONFECTOR, ōris, *m.* [conficio]. 1) A maker, finisher, an accomplisher, negotii, belli. 2) A consumer, destroyer: ignis c. omnium rerum.

CON-FERCIO, ai, tum, 4. *v. tr.* To stuff or cram together, to press closely together, naves.

CON-FĒRO, contili, collātum, *v. tr.* I. The prepositional idea being retained: 1) to carry or bring together, to gather, ligna circa casam, sarcinas in unum locum. 2) To bring together money, &c., for a certain purpose, to give jointly, to contribute, pecuniam, tributa quotannis, sextantes in capita, munera alicui. Hence, *trop.*, *intr.* (lat.), to contribute to, to be useful or profitable to, to profit, to serve, rei alicui or ad rem aliquam, to any thing. 3) (Rar.) Sc. legem, etc., to propose together, i. e., at the same time. 4) To bring together into union, to join, to unite, to connect, &c.: c. vires in unum, aquae collatae; c. pedem, gradum, to go with (cf. No. 5); c. capita, to put heads together (for deliberation, consultation, &c.); c. sermones familiares cum aliquo, to hold familiar conversations with one, consilia, to take counsel with. Hence: A) conferunt sollicitudines suas inter se, or simply co. injurias, they impart to each other, talk over together; also, abs., conferunt inter se, or simply co., they confer together, they consult together. 5) In partic. = to bring together in a hostile manner, to bring to a close fight: c. signa, arma cum aliquo and inter se, to fight a pitched battle; signis collatis = a pitched battle; c. manus or manum (dextram), to engage hand to hand; c. pedem cum pede, to fight man against man; so, likewise, pede collato pugnare; also, c. gradum cum aliquo; (poet.) c. certamen pugnae, and c. cum aliquo, to fight with one; c. lites, to contend. 6) To bring together for comparison, to compare, aliquid cum re aliqua or alicui rei; also, c. utriusque vitam inter se. 7) (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) To compress, to abridge, aliquid in pauca verba, in duos versus.

II. The prepositional idea (*with, together*) disappearing: 1) to carry or bring a thing somewhere, omnia sua in oppidum, legiones in mediam aciem, to place; c. iter aliquo, to direct, to turn towards. Hence, freq., to betake one's self: c. se Laodiceam, ad Tissaphernem, in fugam. 2) (Poet.) To transform, to change, se in bellum, corpus in volucrum. 3) *Trop.*: A) to bring, turn or direct to, to lead over to, &c.: c. orationem ad misericordiam, to direct one's discourse to the excitation of pity, suspicionem in aliquem, to bring suspicion upon any one; c. spem salutis ad clementiam victoris, to rest one's hope of safety on the clemency of the victor; c. se ad studium scribendi, to turn one's attention to writing; c. beneficia in aliquem, to confer favours upon any one; also (lat.), c. praemia alicui, to bestow rewards upon; c. rem ad aliquem or curam rei alicujus in aliquem, to transfer; c. species hominum in deos, to transfer, in one's representations, the human form to the gods: B) to turn to, to apply or make use of for some purpose, praedam in monumenta deorum, omne studium ad gloriam alicujus celebrandam, omnes curas in rempublicam: C) to refer a thing to some one as its author, to attribute to, to ascribe to, to lay to the charge of: multa in illum conferuntur; c. sua vitia in senectutem, culpam in aliquem: D) to put off, to defer, iter in posterum diem.

CONFERTIM, *adv.* [confercio]. In a compact body, closely.

CONFERTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp. & sup.* [part. of confercio]. Prop., pressed together; hence, 1) standing close together, crowded, close, milites, equi, multitudo. 2) Stuffed full, full: omnia sunt completa et oc.; liber c. voluptatibus; templa oc. ingenti turba virorum, filled with.

CONFERVĒ-FĀCIO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) To make glowing.

CONF-ERVESCO, bul, —, 3. *v. intr.* [ferveo]. (Poet. & lat.) To begin to boil, to grow hot; trop., ira mea c.

CONFESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [confiteor]. Confession, acknowledgement, errati sui; ea erat c., Romam caput rerum esse, this was an acknowledgement, &c.

CONFESSUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of confiteor, with passive signification]. Prop., generally acknowledged = undoubted, manifest, certain; hence (lat.), est in confesso, it is admitted by all; venire in confessum, to be generally acknowledged.

CONFESTIM, *adv.* [kindred with festinus, festino, from fero]. Immediately, forthwith, without delay: c. aut ex intervallo aliquid consequi.

CONFICIENS, tis, *adj.* w. *sup.* [part. of conficio]. Effecting, causing, bringing any thing to pass, efficient: conficientia bonorum corporis, that constitute physical good; civitas conficientissima literarum, carefully noting down everything.

CONFICIO, feci, factum, 3. v. tr. [facio]. 1) To make, to complete, to bring about, to accomplish, to execute: c. vestem; librum, to write, to compose; c. bellum, proelium, to finish; tertiam partem itineris, to travel over; c. caedem, illas res, to accomplish; sacra, funera, to perform, to finish. Hence: A) abs., c. cum aliquo, to settle, to finish a business with any one: B) = to effect, to produce, to cause, pacem, motum animi, sollicitudines alicui; c. alicui reditum: C) to complete any period of time, to spend, to pass, centum annos, adolescentiam in voluptatibus; vita confecta, finished: D) philosophical tech. t., to infer, to conclude — always in pass.: conficitur ex re aliqua, it follows. 2) To make an end of a person or thing = to destroy, to weaken, to overcome, &c.: c. hominem = to kill; freq. in pass. confici dolore, cruciatu, aetate, to be worn out, oppressed with; absolut., confici = to grieve: c. aliquem vulneribus, to wound severely; milites confecti, weakened, worn out; c. provinciam, Athenienses, to subdue. Hence: A) = to chew, to grind, cibum; and, hence = to consume, to eat, pavonem: B) = to consume, to spend, to squander, pecuniam, patrimonium: C) ignis c. silvam, consumes. 3) To bring together, to raise, to procure, exercitum, magnam pecuniam ex illa re: c. legitima suffragia, to secure the requisite number of votes; so, also, c. centurias.

***CONFICTIO**, ōnis, f. [confingo]. An inventing, fabricating.

CONFIDENS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of confido]. Trusting to one's self, bold, fearless; freq. in a bad sense = audacious, impudent, shameless.

CONFIDENTER, adv. [confidens]. Boldly, courageously; often in a bad sense = audaciously, impudently.

CONFIDENTIA, ae, f. [confidens]. 1) (Com.) A firm trust, reliance, confidence. 2) Self-confidence: A) in a good sense, boldness, courage: B) in a bad sense, audacity, impudence: c. et temeritas.

***CONFIDENTI-LŌQUUS**, a, um, adj. [confidens-loquor]. (Pl.) Talking boldly or confidently.

CONFIDO, fisis sum, 3. v. intr. (perf. confiderunt, in Livy). To trust confidently in any thing, to rely entirely upon (of fidem habeo and credo), to confide in: c. illo duce, naturâ loci, illo senatusconsulto; c. vestrae virtuti, alicui, arcae tuae; c. de salute urbis, to be confident of the safety of the city; c. te valere: confisi inviolatos sese fore, persuaded that they would be secure from all harm.

CONFIGO, xi, xum, 3. v. tr. 1) To fasten together, to join together, transtra clavis ferreis. 2) To pierce, to transfix, aliquem sagittis; trop., confixus ejus sententiis, paralyzed, rendered inactive.

CONFIGURO, —, âtum, 1. v. tr. (Gell.) To form or fashion, ex rebus diversis.

***CONFINDO**, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To cleave, to divide: aër c. pontum.

CONFINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Lat.) To form by putting together, to fashion, to fabricate, nidos. 2) Trop., to invent, to devise, to feign, dolum, causam aliquam; c. lacrimas dolis (Com.), to feign tears.

CONFINIS, e, adj. 1) Bordering one upon another, contiguous, adjoining (of fields and districts of territory — cf. vicinus): ager c.; hlerant confines Senonibus (dat.). Hence, subst., Confine, is, n., a boundary, border, confine. 2) Trop. (poet. & lat.), coming near to, like, related to: carmina co. studio vestro (dat.); also, c. ejus generis, of this kind.

CONFINIUM, ii, n. [confinis]. 1) A common boundary, border, limit, confine (of lands, but 'vicinitas' of houses): c. Lycœniæ et Pamphyliæ; vicinitates et co. 2) That which holds a middle position between two things, neighbourhood, vicinity: in quam arto salutis exitique fuerimus confinio; mediocritas posita est in c. boni maliq̃e, lies midway between.

CONFIO, fieri (ante-cl. & lat.), for Conficior — v. Conficio.

CONFIRMATE, adv. [confirmatus]. Firmly.

CONFIRMATIO, ōnis, f. [confirmo]. 1) A securing, confirming, libertatis; frequently, a strengthening of a wavering or sorrowful mind = encouragement, consolation. 2) An assertion, affirmation: per fugae c. 3) In rhetoric, an ad-ducing of proof.

***CONFIRMATOR**, ōris, m. [confirmo]. Prop., One who confirms a thing: c. pecuniae, a security, bail.

CONFIRMATUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of confirmo]. 1) Encouraged, courageous. *2) Certain, credible.

CONFIRMO, âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr. 1) To make strong, to strengthen, to establish, nervos, dentes; c. valetudinem or se, to recover; c. conjurationem, regnum Persarum. In part., trop.: A) to strengthen the courage of any one, to encourage, to animate: c. animum alicujus, milites ad pugnandum; confirma te, take courage! B) (rar.) to confirm one in some feeling, esp. in fidelity, homines, insulas bene animatas. 2) To confirm a fact or an assertion, to prove, to demonstrate, locum istum; confirmare nostra argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare. 3) To assert, to protest, to affirm as certain, aliquid; c. talem eloquentiam existere potuisse; c. jurejurando, se iter tutum daturum esse.

CONFISCATIO, ōnis, f. [confisco]. (Lat.) A confiscation of property.

CONFISCO, âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr. [con-fiscus] (Lat.) 1) To lay up in a chest, pecuniam. 2) To

confiscate, to seize upon, and to convey to the public treasury, bona alicujus, and, melon., aliquem.

*CONFISIO, ōnis, f. [confido]. Trust, confidence.

CON-FITEOR, fessus, 2. v. dep. tr. [fateor].

1) To acknowledge, to confess, to own (an error, or something previously denied or kept secret — of. profiteor): c. peccatum, errorem meum, amorem; c. de maleficio; c. se victum, se ab aliquo cupisse laudari. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To show evidently, to make known, to reveal, to manifest: c. iram vultu, inscientiam suam; also, of things without life, analogia c., verba varie formari; (poet.) se c., to make one's self known.

CON-FLACCESCO, 3. v. intr. (Gell.) To become languid, to subside.

CONFLAGRATIO, ōnis, f. [conflagro]. (Lat. & rar.) A burning, conflagration.

CON-FLAGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. 1) Intr., to burn up, to be consumed by fire: classis c. incendio praedonum; trop., c. incendio irae = to cherish a fierce anger; also, c. incendio invidiae, or only c. invidiā, to be consumed by a conflagration of hatred. 2) (Lat.) Tr., to burn, to consume by fire, urbem.

CONFLICTATIO, ōnis, f. [conflictio]. (Lat.) A striking together; hence = a fight, combat, exercituum duorum.

CONFLICTIO, ōnis, f. [configo]. 1) A striking together, collision, duorum corporum inter se. 2) Trop., a conflict, struggle, cum adversario.

CONFLICTO, āvi, ātum (rar.), and Confictor, ātus, dep., 1. v. tr. & intr. [configo]. Prop., to strike violently together; hence, 1) intr., to contend with, to struggle with, cum aliquo, cum adversa fortuna. 2) Tr., trop.: *A) in the act., to strike down, to ruin, rempublicam: B) in the pass., confictari aliqua re, to be disquieted, to be tormented, harassed, brought to ruin by any thing: c. durā fortuna, superstitione, iniquissimis verbis, crimine, foeda hieme.

CONFLICTUS, ūs, m. [configo]. 1) A striking together, lapidum. *2) Trop. (Gell.), fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeri, conflict, necessity.

CON-FLIGO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. & intr. 1) Tr. (ante-cl.), to strike together, to bring together, to unite, corpora; to bring together for comparison, to compare, aliquid cum re aliqua. 2) Intr., to come into hostile collision, to contend, to fight, to combat, cum hoste, contra conspirationem hostium, adversus classem Rhodiorum; freq. also of a controversy or a suit in court = to contend, to dispute.

CON-FLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. Prop., to blow together. 1) To kindle by blowing, ignem; freq. trop. of passion or such actions as proceed from passion, to kindle, to inflame, to excite, bellum, discordiam, tumultum, invidiam. 2) To bring together, to raise, to procure; hence, in gen., to bring about, to effect, to accomplish, to cause,

to occasion: exercitum, pecuniam, injuriam novo scelere, crimen in se, periculum alicui; c. aes alienum grande, to contract enormous debts. Hence,

trop. = to invent, to devise, mendacium, judicia. 3) Of metals, to melt, to fuse, to melt down, argentum, argenteas statuas; (poet.) falces conflantur in enses, are forged into swords. Hence, trop., una ex duabus naturis conflata videtur, united, joined together; consensus paene conflatus, as it were, melted together = entire, perfect.

CONFLUENS, tis [part. of conflu]. 1) A dj., of a river, flowing into another river: c. Rhodanus. 2) Subst., Confluens, tis, or more freq. Confluentes, ium, m., the place where two rivers unite, the confluence; in particular, as a proper name, Confluentes, ium, m. pl., the present Coblenz (at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine).

CON-FLUO, xi, xum, 3. v. intr. To flow together (of rivers and the like): amnes vasti cc. in Phasin; flumen illud c. cum Rheno. 2) Trop. of objects not liquid, esp. of a multitude of men, to flow together, to run, to come or crowd together: multi cc. Athenas; plures cc. ad haec studia, betake themselves to these studies; trop., laus, honor c. ad illas, is poured down upon them, falls to their lot in great abundance.

CON-FODIO, fōdi, fossum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To dig round about, to dig all over, hortum. 2) To pierce through, to stab, to transfix, hominem. Hence, trop., c. aliquem judiciis, as it were, to pierce through; c. aliquid notis (lat.), to cross out, to cancel.

CONFORMATIO, ōnis, f. [conformo]. 1) A forming, shaping, conformation, shape, form: c. oris et corporis, theatri; c. verborum, order, arrangement. Hence, c. animi, or simply c. = a notion, idea, conception. 2) In rhetoric, a figure of speech, prosopopoeia.

CON-FORMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To form, to fashion, to shape harmoniously or skilfully: mundus a natura conformatus; natura nos ad majora quaedam conformavit; c. animum suum, mores.

CONFOSSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of confodio]. (Pl.) Bored through, perforated.

CON-FRAGOSUS, a, um, adj. 1) Broken, rough, uneven, locus, via. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Trop., hard, difficult, conditio; c. argumentum, complicated.

CON-FRĒMO, ui, —, 3. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) To make a loud noise, to murmur.

CON-FRICO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To rub hard, to rub in, faciem sibi; trop., c. genes, to touch the knees = to beseech earnestly.

CONFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. tr. [frango]. To break to pieces, to break in two, tegulas, digitos. Hence, trop.: A) (Pl.) c. tesseram = to break faith and friendship with any one: B) c. consilia alicujus, to frustrate, to destroy: C) c.

claustra naturae, *to break through*: D) c. rem = *to squander*.

CON-FUGIO, fūgi, —, 3. v. intr. *To flee anywhere for refuge or shelter, to take refuge, ad aliquem, in naves, ad tuam fidem, ad opem iudicem, in tuam misericordiam.*

CONFUGIUM, ii, n. [confugio]. (Poet.) A place of refuge, a refuge.

CON-FULGEO, —, —, 3. v. intr. (Ante-cl.) *To shine brightly.*

CON-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To pour together, to mix or mingle together, aliquid cum re aliqua, and (poet.) rei alicui; c. cruorem in fossam; trop., c. aliquid in totam orationem, to mingle throughout the entire oration.* 2) *To mingle = to combine, to unite, utrumque, vera cum falsis, duos populos in unum; rusticus confusus urbano.* Hence, oratio confusa a pluribus, *composed by several persons together; sermones confunduntur in unum, the expressions (of dissatisfaction) become general; c. proelia cum aliquo, to join battle with.* 3) *With the idea of disordering, to confuse, to confound, to throw into disorder, to jumble together, signa et ordines peditum et equitum, notas, jura gentium; (poet.) c. foedus, to violate, to disturb; c. ora, to disfigure the features.* Hence, trop., of mental confusion = *to disturb, to disconcert, to confuse, animos audientium, aliquem dicentem.*

CONFUSE, adv. [confusus]. *Without order, confusedly, loqui; c. et permixte.*

CONFUSIO, ōnis, f. [confundo]. Prop., *a pouring together.* 1) *Close connection, union, virtutum.* 2) *A mingling together, confusion, disorder, temporum, suffragiorum, populi; c. oris, a blush.*

CONFUSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of confundo]. *Thrown into disorder, confused, disordered, turba, clamor, oratio; trop. = decomposed, disturbed, confused: animus (homo) confusus irā, pudore, etc.*

CON-FŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. Prop., *to cool or to allay a boiling liquid.* Hence: — 1) *To put down, to check, to repress, to suppress, maxime dolores, audaciam alicujus.* 2) *To put down by words, to silence, to confute: c. senem iratum, argumenta Stoicorum.*

*CON-FŪTUO, 3. v. intr. (Poet.) *To cohabit with.*

CONGELASCO, 3. v. intr. [inch. of congelo]. (Lat.) *To congeal, to freeze.*

CON-GĒLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [gelu]. 1) *Tr., to cause to freeze; hence, in gen., to make thick, to harden; c. lac, to curdle; (poet.) c. serpentem in lapidem, to change into stone.* 2) *Intr., to freeze up, fluvius; hence = to grow hard, to become hard; trop., animus noster otio congelavit, has frozen up, i. e., has become inactive.*

*CONGĒMINATIO, ōnis, f. [congeminio]. (Pl.)

Properly, *a doubling*; hence, in comic language = *an embracing.*

CON-GĒMINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Poet.) *To double, to redouble: c. ictus crebros, to give redoubled strokes; and, c. securim, in the same sense.*

CON-GĒMO, ui, —, 3. v. tr. & intr. 1) *Intr. To sigh or groan together, to sigh or groan deeply: omnis senatus c.* 2) *Tr., to deplore, to bewail; (poet.) c. mortem.*

CONGER, gri, m. [γῆρυς]. *A sea-eel, or conger-eel.*

CONGĒRIES, ēi, f. [congero]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *A heap, a pile, a mass (thrown together without order — cf. acervus and strues), ramorum, armorum.* 2) *In rhetoric, a figure of speech, accumulation.*

*CON-GERMĪNO, 1. v. intr. (Gell.) *To shoot forth, to grow together.*

CON-GĒRO (I.), gessi, gestum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To carry together, to gather, to bring or heap together, to heap up, arma, opes, omnia in vas; c. saxa in caput alicujus, also hastas, acuta alicui, upon any one; trop., c. omnia ornamenta in aliquem, beneficia, maledicta in fratrem; (poet.) c. aram arboribus, to construct by bringing together.* Hence, in discourse, *to bring or collect together, to introduce, nomina multorum, argumenta, dicta; c. orationem ex multis, to compile.* 2) *To heap upon a person, to place upon, to impute, to ascribe, to attribute to: spes omnis in te unum congesta est; c. causas rei alicujus in aliquem, laudes alicui.*

*CONGĒRO (II.), ōnis, m. [congero]. (Pl.) *A thief.*

CON-GERRO, ōnis, m. [gerrae]. (Pl.) *A companion in tricks and fun, a boon companion, a comrade.*

CONGESTĪCIUS, a, um, adj. [congero]. (Rar.) *Heaped or piled up, brought together.*

CONGESTĪTIUS, a, um, adj. = Congesticius.

CONGESTUS, ūs, m. [congero]. 1) *A bringing or heaping together.* 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A mass, a heap, a pile, lapidum.*

CONGIĀLIS, e, adj. [congius]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Holding or containing a congius.*

CONGIĀRIUM, ii, n. [congius]. (Prop. an adj., sc. donum.) 1) *A gift or largess to the people, of oil, wine, salt, &c., of the measure of a congius of oil or wine, distributed among soldiers or among the people (cf. donativum), sometimes also among friends.* 2) *A gift, a present, in gen.*

CONGIUS, ii, m. *A Roman measure for liquids, containing six sextarii = one-eighth of an amphora.*

CON-GLĀCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) *Tr. (poet. & lat.), to cause to freeze, aquam.*

3) *Intr.*, to freeze, to turn to ice. Hence, *trop.*, tribunatus ei conglaciatur, *passes in inactivity.*

*CON-GLISCO, —, —, 3. v. *intr.* (Pl.) To grow up.

CONGLÖBATIO, ñis, *f.* [conглобо]. (Lat.) A gathering or heaping together.

CON-GLÖBO, ävi, ätum, 1. v. *tr.* [глобус]. 1) To form into a ball, to make spherical, to conglobate, mare, terram in se, astra. 2) To crowd together, to heap together, aliquos, milites in unum locum, se in templum.

CON-GLÖMERO, —, ätum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) To roll together, to wind up, aliquid. 2) *Trop.* (ante-cl.), to heap together.

CONGLÜTINATIO, ñis, *f.* [conglutino]. A gluing or cementing together; *trop.*, c. verborum, a joining together.

CON-GLÜTINO, ävi, ätum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) To glue or stick together, favos inter se. 2) *Trop.*, to join closely together, to unite firmly together, to unite, amicitias, rem dissolutam, voluntates suas consuetudine; natura hominem conglutinauit. 3) *Trop.* (Pl.), to contrive, to devise something.

*CON-GRAECO, 1. v. *tr.* [græcor]. To squander in luxury and licentiousness, after the manner of the Greeks.

CONGRÄTULATIO, ñis, *f.* [congratulo]. (Lat.) A congratulating, wishing of joy.

CON-GRÄTULOR, ätus, 1. v. *dep. tr.* To congratulate warmly or mutually: congratulantur libertatem restitutam, they congratulate each other on the restoration of liberty.

CON-GRÄDIOR, gressus, 3. v. *dep. intr.* [gradior]. To go or come together, to meet with one: A) in a friendly sense, c. cum aliquo; luna c. cum sole; also abs.: B) in a hostile sense, to fight, to contend, cum aliquo, cum hostibus; *c. contra Caesarem; (poet. & lat.) c. alicui; *trop.* of a contention in words, esp. at law.

*CONGRÄGÄBILIS, e, *adj.* [congrego]. Socially inclined, social: examina apium sunt co.

CONGRÄGATIO, ñis, *f.* [congrego]. Prop., a collecting together into a flock; hence, 1) society, union, hominum; *trop.* (lat.) c. argumentorum, rerum, criminum, a collecting together, accumulating. 2) (Lat.) A figure of rhetoric, recapitulation.

CON-GRÄGO, ävi, ätum, 1. v. *tr.* [grex]. 1) To collect together into a flock or herd: ferae co. se ad amnes; animalia congregantur, herd together. 2) To collect, to assemble, to unite, in gen., homines dispersos in unum locum; congregamus nos cum aequalibus; *trop.* (lat.) c. verba, arguments.

CONGRESSIO, ñis, *f.* [congregior]. 1) (Rar.) A coming or meeting together: co. familiarum, the meetings of friends. 2) (Lat.) A hostile meeting, an engagement, attack.

CONGRESSUS, us, *m.* [congregior]. 1) A com-

ing or meeting together, esp. in a friendly and social manner, a conference, interview, society; also of animals, sociableness, sociability. 2) A hostile encounter, fight, combat. 3) (Lucr.) C. materiae, union, combination.

CONGRIO, ñis, *m.* [conger]. The name of a cook in *Plautus*.

CONGRUENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [part. of congruo]. 1) Agreeing with something else, fit, suitable, congruous: c. est, it is fitting, becoming, meet. 2) Agreeing with itself in all its parts, well-proportioned, symmetrical, harmonious, homo, clamor.

CONGRUENTER, *adv.* [congruens]. Agreeably, suitably, fitly, naturae.

CONGRUENTIA, ae, *f.* [congruens]. (Lat.) 1) Agreement, harmony. 2) Symmetry, proportion.

CON-GRUO, ui, —, 3. (*inf.* congruere, Ter.) v. *intr.* 1) (Rar.) To run, to come or meet together with something: stellae, guttae co. inter se; dies co. ad eandem metam solis unde ortae sunt, arrive at, coincide with. 2) *Trop.*: A) to agree with any thing in essence or substance, to accord, to correspond, to fit, to suit: quae dicuntur co. cum causa; illae res co. inter se; sermo c. inter omnes, the statements of all correspond; non omni causae congruit unum orationis genus, does not suit: B) to agree in sentiment and opinion, to accord, to coincide: illi co. inter se; c. alicui: C) to agree in point of time, to coincide: tempus c. ad ipsum; menses co. cum solis lunaeque ratione.

CONGRUUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Congruens.

*CONIFER, ära, ärum, *adj.* [conus-fero]. (Poet.) Cone-bearing, coniferous.

*CONIGER, ära, ärum, *adj.* [conus-gero]. (Poet.) = Conifer.

CONJECTÄNEA, örum, *n. pl.* [conjicio]. (Lat.) A miscellany, as a title of a work of miscellaneous contents.

CONJECTATIO, ñis, *f.* [conjecto]. (Lat.) A conjecture.

*CONJECTÄTORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [conjecto] (Gell.) Of or pertaining to conjecture.

CONJECTIO, ñis, *f.* [conjicio]. 1) A hurling at a mark, telorum. 2) A putting together, comparing: c. annonae et aestimationis. 3) A conjectural explanation, interpretation, somniorum.

CON-JECTO, ävi, ätum, 1. v. *tr.* [intens. of conjicio]. 1) (Rar., lat.) To throw together, to bring or carry together, cibos ad coenam. 2) *Trop.*, to conjecture, to guess, to conclude by conjecture (v. Conjicio I. 2, B): c. rem eventum, valetudinem ex eo quod, etc.; conjectantes iter, guessing the way, marching by conjecture. Hence = to interpret a sign or omen, to augur, to foretell, to prophesy.

CONJECTOR, ōris, m. [conjićio]. An interpreter: c. Œdipus (Pl.), the interpreter of riddles; in partic., an interpreter of dreams, a soothsayer.

CONJECTRIX, loīs, f. [conjićio]. (Pl.) A (female) interpreter of dreams.

CONJECTŪRA, æ, f. [conjićio]. 1) A conjecture, guess, conjectural conclusion: conjecturam facere (capere) de or ex re aliqua, also simply re aliqua, to draw a conclusion from any thing; conjecturā aliquid assequi; si qua est conjectura mentis divinæ, if any judgment can be formed of the sentiments of the gods. 2) In partic., conjectural explanation, interpretation of dreams, soothsaying, prophesying.

CONJECTŪRĀLIS, e, adj. [conjectura]. Conjectural.

CONJECTUS, ūs, m. [conjićio]. 1) A throwing together, lapidum. Hence: A) (Lucr.) a connecting, uniting, materiei: B) (Lucr.) a mass, heap. 2) A throwing, casting, hurling to some place, teli; venire ad c. teli, to come within the range of a dart; c. oculorum in aliquem; trop., c. animorum in aliquem, a directing, turning.

CON-JICIO, jēci, jectum, 3. v. tr. [con-jacio]. I. The prepositional idea retained: 1) (rar.) to throw, to bring or convey together, sarcinas in medium. 2) Trop.: A) (ante-cl.) c. verba, and abs. c. cum aliquo, to throw together in controversy = to contend, to dispute with any one, esp. in court: B) to conjecture, to guess, to conclude or infer (from circumstances, facts, signs, &c.); hence, to divine, aliquid, eum ibi fuisse; callide c. de futura. Hence, c. somnium, to interpret, and in gen. = to foretell a future event, to prophesy: c. quæ tempestas impendat, ægrotum e morbo evasurum esse.

II. The signification of the preposition disappearing: to throw, to cast, to drive, to thrust, to push or bring to or towards a place: c. aliquem in carcerem, hostem in fugam, navem in portum, cultrum in guttura, to push or thrust into. Hence: A) c. se, to betake one's self hastily somewhere, to throw one's self into, in fugam, in paludem; c. se in pedes (Com.), to take to one's heels: B) to throw, to cast or put a person or thing into a certain condition or state: c. aliquem in morbum, to make sick, in lætitiā, in terrorem, to gladden, to terrify; c. rempublicam in perturbationes, to throw into confusion; eo, likewise, aliquem in periculum: C) c. maledicta in aliquem, to utter; c. culpam, crimen in aliquem or aliquid, to charge upon, to impute to; c. legem in illam tabulam, to write or engrave upon; c. vocem, to drop, to let fall; petitiones tuæ ita conjectæ, thrown, hurled (like darts); c. pecuniam in aliquid, to throw away, to squander; c. se mente ac voluntate in versum, to devote one's self to the writing of poetry; a. se in noctem, to commit one's self to the night.

CONJŪGĀLIS, e, adj. [conjux]. (Lat.) Matrimonial,

conjugal: a. dii, the deities who preside over marriage.

CONJŪGATIO, ōnis, f. [conjućo]. Prop., a joining together; trop., in rhetoric, the etymological relationship of words.

***CONJŪGĀTOR**, ōris, m. [conjućo]. He who joins, a uniter: c. amoris, the god of Marriage, Hymen.

CONJŪGĀLIS, e, adj. [conjugium]. (Poet.) Matrimonial.

CONJŪGIUM, ii, n. [jugum]. *1) (Lucr.) A connection, union, corporis et animæ. 2) Matrimonial union, wedlock (considered as a physical union — cf. connubium); also, of animals = copulation. Hence (poet.): A) cohabitation, copulation: B) a husband, wife, consort; also, a mistress, sweetheart: C) in pl. = a pair of animals.

CON-JUGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Rar.) To join or unite together: est ea jucundissima amicitia quam similitudo morum conjugavit, has cemented; conjugata verba, etymologically related.

CONJUNCTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [conjunctus]. 1) In connection, conjointly, at the same time: c. re verboque risus movetur; c. cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere; c. elatum aliquid, hypothetically (opp. to simpliciter, categorically). 2) Intimately, in a friendly manner, vivere cum aliquo.

CONJUNCTIM, adv. [conjućo]. Unitedly, in common, jointly, together, petere auxilium.

CONJUNCTIO, ōnis, f. [conjućo]. 1) A conjoining, uniting, conjunction, union, hominum; c. mentis cum externis mentibus = sympathy, affinity; c. vicinatis, connexion with one as a neighbour. 2) In partic.: A) = conjugal connection, marriage: B) = connection by relationship, relationship: C) = connection by friendship, friendship: D) in grammar, a conjunction.

CONJUNCTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of conjungo]. 1) Bordering upon, contiguous to, near: terra c. Cappadociae. 2) Connected by marriage, relationship or friendship with any one: c. cum aliquo or alicui. 3) Trop.: A) connected with any thing = agreeing, harmonising with, conformable, suitable to: nihil c. cum virtute; verba c. inter se; justitia c. intelligentiæ: B) constantia c., mutual, agreeing: C) subst., Conjunctum, i, n. — a) (Lucr.) a necessary, inherent quality of a body (such as heat, gravity, &c.) — b) in rhetoric, connection.

CON-JUNGO, nxi, ctum, 3. v. tr. To bind together, to unite, to join, cohortes illas cum exercitu, eam epistolam cum hæc; trop., c. illum cum laude deorum, to place in the rank of the gods; c. dextram dextræ, tecta muro portæque, to build quite close to, so also castra muro; c. noctem diei = to march day and night; c. arma finitimis, to join forces with; c. boves, to yoke together, vocales, to contract; bellum conjungere, to carry on jointly; (lat.) c. consulatus, absti-

sentiam cibi, *to continue without interruption*; conjunctus ex duplici genere, *compounded*. In partic.: A) *to unite, to join in marriage* and (poet.) *in love*, aliquam secum (or sibi) matrimonio: B) *to connect, to unite by the ties of relationship or friendship*, aliquem secum affinitate, multos sibi.

CONJURATIO, ōnis, *f.* [conjuror]. 1) A *swearing or taking an oath together*; hence (lat.), a *union confirmed by an oath*: c. urbana, of the citizens. 2) In a bad sense, a *conspiracy, plot* (cf. conspiratio). Hence, *melon*. = a band of conspirators: nemo extra istam o. perditorum hominum.

CONJURO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. 1) (Rar.) *To swear together, to swear among each other, to bind one another mutually by oath*: omnes juniores cc.; cc., sese non abituros esse; quos consul conjuratos habebat, *bound by an oath*. Hence, *trop.* = *to agree together, to unite*: alterius altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice. 2) In a bad sense, *to conspire, to enter into a conspiracy, to form a plot*: cc. inter se; c. cum aliquo, in omnia facinora, contra rempublicam; conjurant ut urbem incendat, de interficiendo Pompeio, patriam incendere; conjurati = *conspirators*.

CONJUX, or Conjunx, ūgis, *comm.* [jugum]. A consort. 1) *Fem.*, a wife, spouse (a more honourable term than 'uxor'); (poet.) also = a bride, betrothed, sweetheart, and sometimes = a concubine. 2) (Poet.) *Masc.*, a husband.

CONL. — v. Coll.

CONM. — v. Comm.

CONNECTO, xui, xum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To tie together, to bind closely, to unite, crines, omnia inter se, amicitiam cum voluptate*; c. filiam discrimini patris (lat.), *to implicate, to involve*; illud connectitur ex pluribus, *is formed by connecting several (words) together*. 2) *To connect as a conclusion, to subjoin, aliquid*.

CONNEXIO, ōnis, *f.* [connecto]. Philosophical tech. t., a logical conclusion.

CONNEXUS (I.), a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [part. of connecto]. 1) *Connected, joined, cohering together with any thing*: c. alicui per affinitatem, *related to*; dies his funeribus connexi, *following*. 2) *Subst.*, Connexum, i, n., *connexion, logical sequence*.

CONNEXUS (II.), ūs, m. [connecto]. (Antecl. & lat.) A *joining together, combination*.

CONNITOR, nixus and nixus, 3. v. dep. intr. 1) *To push or lean against*: taurus connixus valido corpore; ratio connixa per se, *leaning upon itself, self-supported*. In partic., *to push the hands or feet against the ground in order to stand up*: infantes cc. ut erigant, *strive to get up on their feet*; c. ad surgendum (of a wounded or wearied person). 2) *To ascend, to climb up by leaning or pushing against*, in summum jugum, in altam arbores. 3) *To exert one's self greatly, to en-*

deavour, to strive, to try with all one's might: c. invadere hostem; omnibus copiis c.; quantum animo conniti potes, quantum labore contendere, tantum fac ut efficias. 4) (Poet.) *To bring forth*.

CON-NIVEO, nivi or nixi (both rar.), —, 2. v. intr. 1) (Lat.) *To close*: cava ventris et stomachi contrahuntur et cc. 2) In partic. of the eyes, *to close themselves, or to be closed, and of men, to shut the eyes* (in sleep, from shame, fear, &c.): oculis somno conniventibus; conniveo somno; c. ad fulgura. Hence (poet.), of the sun and moon, *to be eclipsed or darkened*. 3) *Trop.*: A) *to slumber = to be inactive*: virtus sopita c.: B) *to wink at, to overlook, to make allowance for*: c. in re aliqua, in hominum operibus.

CONNÜBIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [connubium]. (Poet.) Connubial, relating to marriage.

CONNÜBIUM, ii, n. [con-nubo]. 1) *Marriage, wedlock* (as a civil institution — cf. conjugium). 2) *The right of intermarriage according to the Roman law*: c. non est plebi et patribus, *between patricians and plebeians*. 3) (Poet.) = Conjugium 2.

CONNUS, i, m. A celebrated Greek player on the cithara, who taught Socrates music.

CŌNŌN, ōnis, m. [= Kónon]. 1) A celebrated Athenian general, who lived about 400 B. C. 2) An astronomer and mathematician of Samos, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

CONŌPEUM, ei, } n. [= Kónopion]. (Poet.)
CONŌPIUM, ii, } A fly-net, a net used, especially over beds and couches, as a protection against flies, gnats, &c.

CŌNOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. *To attempt, to undertake, to try, to set about any thing*: c. aliquid, tantam rem; c. facere aliquid; prius cogitare consuevit quam conari. Hence, *subst.*, Conata, ōrum, n. pl., an undertaking, attempt, hazard = *pericere* cc.

*CONQUASSATIO, ōnis, [conquasso]. A violent shaking, a shattering, valetudinis.

CON-QUASSO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. *To shake violently, terram*; *trop.*, mens conquassatur; *exterae nationes illius anni furore conquassatae, disturbed*; omnes provinciae conquassatae sunt, *disordered*.

CON-QUEROR, questus, 3. v. tr. & intr. *To complain loudly of, to make complaint about, to bewail, adversam fortunam, injuriam diotatoris*; c. apud te de istius improbitate; (lat.) in senatu conquestum est, *complaint was made*; (poet. & lat.) c. aliquid fieri, *that something happens*.

CONQUESTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conqueror]. A loud complaining, complaint; also, as a figure of rhetoric: c. est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans.

CONQUESTUS, ūs, m. [conqueror]. Only in *abl. sing.* = Conquestio.

CON-QUIESCO, quiēvi, quiētum, 3. v. *intr.*

1) To rest, to be at rest, to take rest, to repose: c. ante iter confectum, ex omnibus molestiis, to rest from; freq. = to sleep: c. meridiē. 2) Trop.: A) = to be idle, inactive, to stand still; navigatio c., is stopped; sica, vectigal c., is suspended: B) freq. of the mind, passions, desires, &c., to find rest; animus c.; non pati aliquem conquiescere, to let no one rest; in partic. = to find rest, contentment, and pleasure in any thing: c. in illis studiis, in amore tuo.

CON-QUINISCO, quexi, 3. v. *intr.* (Ante-cl.)

To squat down, to stoop.

CONQUIRO, alvi, ātum, 3. v. *tr.* [con-quaero].

1) To seek after, to procure, to get or bring together from all quarters, naves, socios, dona, vetera exempla. 2) To search for everywhere and earnestly, to go in quest of, aliquem; c. scelus, to seek an opportunity to commit.

CONQUISITE, adv. [conquisitus]. Carefully, with pains.

CONQUISITIO, ōnis, f. [conquiro]. A seeking, searching for, a bringing or getting together, pecuniarum, sacrorum. Hence, in particular, a raising, levying of soldiers.

CONQUISITOR, ōris, m. [conquiro]. 1) A recruiting-officer. 2) (Pl.) An inspector, spy, employed by the aedile to go through the theatre during the performance, and detect hired applauders.

CONQUISITUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [part. of conquiro]. Bought out, select, costly, epulae.

CONR. — v. Corr.

CONSALUTATIO, ōnis, f. [consaluto]. A greeting of any one by several persons.

CON-SALŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) To greet, to salute (of several persons), aliquem; co. inter se, they greet each other; utrumque regem sua multitudo c.; legati eum co. dictatorem, they salute him dictator. 2) (Con intens.) To salute heartily, to greet in a friendly manner.

CON-SĀNESCO, nui, —, 3. v. *intr.* [sanus]. To grow sound, to heal.

CON-SANGUINEUS, a, um, *adj.* Related by blood, related (most freq. of the relation of brothers and sisters); hence (poet.), brotherlike, sisterlike. Hence, *subst.*, Consanguineus, i, m., and Consanguinea, ae, f., a brother, a sister; also, in *pl.*, relations, relatives, in gen.

CONSANGUINITAS, ātis, f. [consanguineus]. Relationship by blood, consanguinity.

CON-SĀNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (Lat.) To cure perfectly, to heal, to make sound, aliquem.

CON-SARCĪNO, —, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (Lat.) To sew or stitch together; trop., verba.

CON-SAUCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (Lat.) To wound severely, aliquem.

CON-SCĒLĒRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* Stained with guilt, wicked, depraved, homo, vultus, mens.

CON-SCĒLĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* To stain

with crime, to disgrace, to dishonour, domum aures paternas.

CONSCENDO, di, sum, 3. v. *tr.* [con-scando]

1) To mount, to ascend, to get up upon: c. valium, tribunal, montes, equos. 2) In partic., c. navem, also in navem and abs. c., to ascend a ship, to go on board, to embark, Tarento, from Tarentum, in Siciliam, for Sicily; (poet.) c. classem, to go aboard the fleet, and c. aequor navibus, to embark upon the sea.

*CONSCENSIO, ōnis, f. [conscendo]. An ascending, an embarking, in naves.

CONSCIENTIA, ae, f. [conscio]. 1) A knowing of a thing along with another, joint knowledge: c. hominum, unius liberti; on the other hand, with obj. gen., associare aliquem in conscientiam facinoris, to admit one to the knowledge of a crime; so, likewise, c. conjurationis. Hence * = the circle of persons who have a joint knowledge of something: quis nomen meum in conscientia istius facti audivit? 2) Consciousness, feeling, sense, suae infirmitatis, amissae fortunae, recollection; (rar.) c. de culpa, quid absit virum; nostram conscientiam contemnere, to disregard our own consciousness; sine hac c., without this conviction, persuasion. 3) Consciousness of right and wrong, conscience: c. bona, recta, a good conscience; c. mala, or abs. c., an evil conscience; suae quaeque malae cogitationes et conscientiae animi terrent; in conscientiam ducere aliquid, to consider any thing as a sign of an evil conscience.

CON-SCINDO, scīdi, scīsum, 3. v. *tr.* To tear or rend in pieces, vestem; c. aliquem capillo, to tear the hair of any one; trop., c. aliquem to tear to pieces, to censure, to abuse; c. aliquem sibilis, to hiss at.

*CON-SCIO, —, —, 4. v. *tr.* (Poet.) To be conscious of wrong: nil sibi c.

CON-SCISCO, scīvi, scītum, 3. v. *tr.* 1) (Rar.) To resolve upon together or in common, to decree, bellum. 2) C. aliquid sibi, also in se and abs., to adjudge to one's self = to inflict or bring upon one's self, to take upon one's self: c. (sibi) mortem, to kill one's self, exilium (fugam), to go into voluntary exile; c. facinus in se et suos, to execute upon themselves and those belonging to them a terrible deed. *3) To agree, to unite, in re aliqua.

CONSCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [con-scio]. 1) Knowing (something) with another; in partic. as *subst.*, a (male or female) accessory, accomplice, confidant: c. aliqui facinoris, but also c. facinori, mendacio alicujus; c. mihi fuit in privatis rebus, de illis rebus; conscius quae gerantur, privy to what is going on. 2) Knowing something in one's self, conscious to one's self: A) in gen., in a good or bad sense, c. sibi alicujus injuriae; mens c. recti; (Lucr.) mens sibi conscia facti; conscia sibi in re turpi; c. sum, me nunquam vitae nimis cupidum fuisse; so, likewise, conscius quam

inimicum habeam Caesarem: B) conscious to one's self of wrong: omnes quos, c. animus excitabat, whom a guilty conscience disquieted.

*CON-SCREOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. (Pl.) To clear one's voice, to hawk.

CON-SCRIBILLO, āvi, —, 1. v. tr. [*dim.* of *conscribo*]. To scribe upon or all over: trop., c. nates, to strike so as to draw blood.

CON-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 8. v. tr. Prop., to write together. 1) (Rar.) To write at the same time with another, cum aliquo ad aliquem. 2) Hence, to call together, to summon, to collect by inscribing upon a list, esp. c. milites, legiones, to levy, to enroll, and = to choose, to appoint, to enroll in a particular class of citizens: c. tres centuries; c. populum, to classify the people (so as to facilitate bribery). Hence, in partic., Patres Conscripti, instead of Patres et Conscripti (lit. fathers and elect), the elected and assembled fathers, "Conscript Fathers," the title of the Roman senate when in session; hence (poet.), Conscriptus, i, m. = a senator. 3) To put together, to draw up in writing, to compose, to write, librum, legem, epistolam; c. de his artibus, to treat of. 4) A) (poet.) to write full, to fill as with writing, mensam vino, epistolam lacrimis: B) (ante-cl.) jocosely, to make marks on, to cudgel (cf. scribo 1).

CONSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. [*conscribo*]. Prop., a writing together; hence, a written statement, representation, report: falsae conscriptiones questionum, of the judicial investigations.

CONSCRIPTOR, ōris, m. [*conscribo*]. (Lat.) An author, writer.

CON-SECO, cui, ctum, 1. v. tr. 1) To cut into pieces, membra fratris. 2) (Lat.) To lop, to cut off, surculos.

CONSECRATIO, ōnis, f. [*consecro*]. A dedication of any thing to the gods, a consecration, capitis alicujus (v. Consecro 1); (lat.) = the deification of the Roman emperors.

CON-SECRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*con-sacro*]. 1) To dedicate, to make sacred, to devote any thing to the gods (thereby withdrawing it from profane or common use — cf. dedico and inauguro): c. totam Siciliam Cereri, aedem Jovi; c. origines suas, to attribute to one's self a divine origin; ars deorum inventioni consecrata, made sacred by its invention being ascribed to the gods; c. caput alicujus, and c. veterem Carthaginem, to devote to destruction; c. bona alicujus, to dedicate to the service of the gods; trop., c. se patriae, to consecrate; consecrari certis sentiētiis, to be devoted to certain opinions. 2) To declare to be a god, to deify, aliquem. 3) Trop., c. aliquid immortalitati, and abs. c., to make immortal, to immortalise: c. rem memoriā ac literis, also c. memoriam rei alicujus.

CONSECTARIUS, a, um, adj. [*consector*]. Following logically from something else, conse-

quent; hence, *subst.*, Consectaria, ōrum, n. pl., conclusions, consequences.

CONSECTATIO, ōnis, f. [*consector*]. (Doubtful reading.) An eager striving after something, concinnitatis.

*CONSECTATRIX, icis, f. [*consector*]. She who eagerly strives after a thing, a friend: libido c. voluptatis.

*CONSECTIO, ōnis, f. [*consecro*]. A cutting or hewing to pieces, arborum.

CON-SECTOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. 1) To follow after, to attend eagerly and constantly, aliquem; c. rivulos, to keep to. Hence, trop., c. verba, to keep closely to the words; c. plura, to enumerate (in discursive) many particulars (opp. to comprehendere brevi); c. aliquid imitando, to imitate. 2) To pursue eagerly, to strive after, to endeavour to gain, opes et potentiam, ubertatem orationis. 3) To follow in a hostile manner, to pursue, to persecute, hostes, lupum, victos.

CONSECTIO (Consequutio), ōnis, f. [*consequor*]. 1) A consequence, effect: ipsa deductio molestiae consecutionem voluptatis habet, has pleasure as a consequence. 2) In rhetoric, the proper connexion of words, order, sequence.

CON-SENECO, nui, —, 3. v. intr. 1) To grow old, to become old, in patria sua; haud ulla carina consenuit (poet.), not one has become old, i. e., all have gone to the bottom. 2) Trop.: A) to become weak, infirm, to decay, to fail, to fall away, to sink, to fade: homo ille c. prae maiore; illius partis auctores cc., lose their consideration, authority; so, also, leges, vires cc.; invidia c., disappears; omnia illis cc.; nomen c., falls into disuse: B) to tarry too long at, to abide too long in any thing, in re aliqua.

CONSENSIO, ōnis, f. [*consentio*]. 1) Agreement, unanimity, accordance in opinion, purpose, &c.: singularis omnium c. in me tuendo; tanta universae Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandae, the unanimity of their determination to defend their liberty; c. scelerata = a plot, conspiracy; c. multorum; also, *concr.* = a band of conspirators. 2) Trop., of things without life, c. naturae, harmony.

CONSENSUS, ūs, m. 1) Agreement, unanimity, concord; freq. adverbially, in abl. sing., unanimously, according to the general wish, aliquid facere. 2) Of things without life, agreement, harmony.

CONSENTANEUS, a, um, adj. [*consentio*]. Agreeing, according with something, suitable, conformable to, cum re aliqua, rei alicui; c. sibi est, is consistent with himself. Freq., imper., consentaneum est, it is consistent with reason, it is compatible with something, it is fitting, proper: tibi c. est illud facere; *c. est ut illa una sit (Pl.).

CONSENTES DII, [*consentio*]. The twelve superior gods, of the ancients' Romans, who formed the council of Jupiter.

CONSENTIA, ae, f. *A town of the Brutii, in Lower Italy — now Cosenza.*

CONSENTINUS, a, um, adj. [Consentia]. *Of or pertaining to Consentia; subst., Consentini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Consentia.*

CON-SENTIO, sensi, sensum, 4. v. tr. & intr.

1) Of persons: A) (Lucr.) to perceive at the same time: B) to agree, to accord; to think, to assert or determine upon any thing with common accord: c. cum aliquo or alicui, with any one; cc. inter se; cc. de re, arma esse capienda; c. ad benevolentiam erga aliquem, to be united in good will towards any one; cc. ad rempublicam conservandam, have united together to preserve the republic; consensum est in eam rem, they agreed upon that; senatus populi que concilio consensum est, ut, etc., it was agreed in an assembly of the senate and people, that, &c.; senatus c. bellum, votes for, decrees; c. sibi, to be consistent with one's self: C) in a bad sense, to agree or combine for a bad purpose, to conspire, to plot together, ad urbem incendendam. 2) Of things without life, to accord, to agree, to harmonize, to fit, to suit, rei alicui, and cum re aliqua; omnes partes corporis cc. inter se; ratio noster c.

CON-SĒPIO, psi, ptum, 4. v. tr. To enclose with a hedge or fence, to hedge or fence in, agrum, locum; hence, subst., Conseptum, i, n., a fence or hedge.

CONSEQUENS, tis, adj. [part. of consequor]. *Consequent = according to reason, suitable, fit: c. est, it follows, is according to reason, is logically correct. Hence, subst., Consequens, tis, n., a consequence.*

CONSEQUENTIA, ae, f. [consequor]. *A consequence, eventorum.*

CONSEQUIA, ae, f. [consequor]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Consequentia.

CON-SĒQUOR, sēcūtus (sēquūtus), 3. v. dep. tr. 1) To follow immediately after, to go or come after, to follow: A) in gen., c. eum usque ad fores; dies, annus consequens, the following; c. aliquem aetate, to come next to one in age; has tam prosperas res consecuta est subita mutatio: B) to follow as an enemy, to pursue, copias reliquas: C) to follow after as a model or pattern, to imitate, to obey, aliquem, morem: D) to follow as an effect of a preceding cause: illud ex hoc naturā consequitur; magna invidia hoc dictum consecuta est: E) to follow as a logical consequence: vides quae res quamque rem consequatur, what follows from. 2) To reach by following: A) = to overtake, aliquem: B) to acquire, to obtain, gloriam, fructum amplissimum ex vestro iudicio; c. aliquid dicendo, to acquire by speaking, but c. aliquid in dicendo, to attain any excellence in speaking: C) = to reach any one in a property or quality, to equal, to come up to, aliquem aliqua re: D) to reach intellectually = to conceive, to see into, to understand,

similitudinem veri, omnes illorum conatus; c. aliquid conjecturā, to guess, memoriā, to remember: E) to reach by words = to express fully, aliquid, laudes ejus verbis: F) (rar.) of things, to fall to one's lot, to attend: tanta prosperitas illum est c.

CON-SĒRO (I.), sēvi (sēruī, once in Livy), sītum, 3. v. tr. 1) To sow or plant with something, agros; ager consitus arbustis; trop. (poet.) consitus mentem caligine, struck with blindness, and consitus senectute, weighed down. 2) (Poet.) To sow, to plant, pomum, arborem.

CON-SĒRO (II.), sēruī, sertum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) To tie, to join, to bind or unite together: c. loricae hamis, to fasten together; c. sermones, to converse; c. diem nocti; exodia conserta fabulis Aetellianis, connected with. 2) To join together for contest; most freq., c. manum or manus, to fight hand to hand, to engage in close combat, cum aliquo; cc. manus inter se; so, likewise, c. pugnam, proelium, to engage, to join battle; also, c. bellum, to begin the war; rarely abs. in the same sense; navis conserta, a ship grappled by another in a naval engagement; conserebant (doubtful) artes inter se, employed against one another. Hence, 3) as a judicial tech. t., ex jure te manum or manu consertum voco, I summon thee into court to contend according to law (the expression is taken from certain legal usages, for which see Adam's Roman Antiquities, p. 195).

*CONSERTE, adv. [consero II.]. In connexion, as if fastened together.

CON-SERVA, ae, f. A (female) fellow-slave.

CONSERVATIO, ōnis, f. [conservo]. *A keeping, preserving, bonorum, frugum, aequabilitatis; c. decoris, observance.*

CONSERVATOR, ōris, m. *A keeper, preserver, defender.*

CONSERVATRIX, icis, f. [conservo]. *She who keeps, preserves, defends: natura c. sui.*

*CON-SERVITIUM, ii, n. (Pl.) Fellowship in servitude.

CON-SERVO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To keep uninjured, to preserve (cf. observo): c. exercitum, rem familiarem; c. hostes, to spare, leges, to obey, fidem or jusjurandum, to keep; c. inducias, to observe.

CONSERVŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of conserva]. *A small fellow-slave. (Lat.)*

CON-SERVUS, i, m. *A fellow-slave.*

CONSESSOR, ōris, m. [consido]. *He who sits by or near one (at table, at court, in the theatre, &c.), a neighbour.*

CONSESSUS, ūs, m. [consido]. *Prop., a sitting together or with one; hence, an assembly of persons sitting together (at court, in the theatre, &c.).*

CONSIDERANTER, adv. [considerans, from considero]. (Lat.) Thoughtfully, considerably.

CONSIDERĀTE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [consideratus]. Considerately, with consideration. **CONSIDERĀTIO**, ōnis, *f.* [considero]. Consideration, contemplation.

CONSIDERĀTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [*part. of considero*]. 1) Of things, maturely considered or thought upon, *considerate, cautious, consilium, factum, tarditas*. 2) Of persons, circumspect, heedful, cautious, homo.

CONSIDĒRO, āvi, ātum, *1. v. tr.* 1) To look at closely = to inspect, to examine, argentum, aliquid; (poet.) num excederit ferrum. 2) To look at with the mind, to consider, to weigh, to think of (cf. contemplor, delibero): c. vitam meam, (rar.) de re aliqua; c. quid agam; considerandum est ne temere desperemus, ut aliquid fiat.

CON-SIDO, ēdi or (rar.) Idi, essum, *3. v. intr.* 1) To sit down (esp. of several persons, who sit down together), hic in umbra, in illo cespite; (poet.) c. transtris, *on the rowers' benches*. Hence, 2) of the senators, judges or the people in an assembly, to sit, to be in session, to hold a session for the purpose of taking counsel or deliberating: c. ad jus dicendum; iudices cc. in reum, sit in judgment upon the accused. 3) Of an army, to encamp, to take station, in illo loco, trans flumen. 4) To settle permanently, to take up one's abode, to dwell anywhere, Antii, hoc loco. 5) Of inanimate objects, esp. places, to settle, to sink down, to sink, terra, Alpes, urbs; neque adhuc considerat ignis, had not yet subsided. 6) Trop.: A) aliquid c. in mente, is rooted; c. in otio, to lead a life of leisure; c. in ea mediocritate, etc., to settle down into; nomen utriusque in praetura c., the fame of each ceased with the praetorship: B) to abate, to diminish, to cease, furor, terror; of discourse, varie, distincteque c., to end or close.

CONSIGNĀTE, *adv.* [consigno]. (Gell.) Plainly, distinctly.

CONSIGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [consigno]. (Lat., rar.) A written proof, a document.

CON-SIGNO, āvi, ātum, *1. v. tr.* 1) To put a seal to, to seal, to sign, epistolam, tabulas; (lat.) c. tabellas dotis or c. dotem, to draw up and seal a marriage-contract. Hence, trop. = to attest, to confirm, to prove, to warrant, auctoritates suas, antiquitas tot monumentis consignata. 2) To write down, to note, to register, aliquid literis, fundos publicis commentariis; trop., notiones in animis quasi consignatae, registered.

CON-SILESCO, lui, —, *3. v. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To become silent, to be still.

CONSILIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [consilium]. Giving counsel, counselling, amicus, senatus; freq. *subst.*, Consiliarius, ii, m., a counsellor, adviser; hence — a) an assessor in a court of justice — b) an augur, as an interpreter of the divine will: c. Jovis.

CONSILIĀTOR, ōris, m. [consilior]. (Lat.) A counsellor.

CONSILIOR, ātus, *1. v. dep. intr.* [consilium]. 1) To take counsel, to consult, cum aliquo, also abs. *2) To give counsel, to advise.

CONSILIUM, ii, n. [kindred with consuli and consulo]. 1) Consultation, deliberation, counsel, mutual conference: interesse arcanis cc.; conferre cc. et sermones cum aliquo, to consult and to converse with any one; in consilium ferre aliquid, to make any thing a subject of consultation; quasi consilii res sit, as if the matter would still admit of deliberation; hoc majoris consilii est, requires more careful consideration; magna cc. versantur in senatu. In partic. of judges, ire in c., to proceed to deliberation and decision; on the contrary, of the praetor, mittere in c., to commit to the judges for their deliberation and decision. 2) A deliberative assembly, a council (cf. concilium): convocare, habere c.; publicum c., freq. of the senate; on the other hand, qui ex senatu delecti estis in hoc c., of the judges; in partic. = a council of war; also, c. castrense. 3) Counsel, advice: dare alicui consilium; juvare aliquem consilio; facere aliquid de c. alicujus, with or upon the advice of any one. 4) A resolution, plan, measure, determination, design: c. callidum, repentinum; eo c. ut, etc., with the design, intention, that, &c.; consilium capio abundi or abire, profectionis, ut abeam; c. est ita facere, I have resolved, am determined to, &c. In partic.: A) abl. consilio, intentionally, designedly: B) in war, a stratagem, device. 5) Prudence, penetration, consideration, judgment: majore studio quam consilio; vir magni consilii; amittere c.; magni consilii est quid aetati credendum sit, it requires much judgment to decide, &c.

CON-SIMILIS, e, *adj.* Entirely or perfectly like, alicui; c. quasi, etc.; c. atque ego (ante-cl.). **CON-SIMILITER**, *adv.* [consimilis]. (Gell.)

In a similar manner.

CONSIPIO, —, —, *3. v. intr.* [aspicio]. (Rar.) To be or to remain in one's senses.

CON-SISTO, stiti, stitum, *3. v. tr. & intr.* I. *Intr.* 1) To place one's self anywhere, in muro, ante domum, ad mensam. In partic. (rar.), c. cum aliquo, to stop with any one for the purpose of conversation. 2) To stand still, to remain standing: cogunt viatorem consistere. In particular of an army, to make a halt, to take a position, to stand (in opp. to flight, disorder, or marching): utraque acies c.; c. a fuga, after the flight; non pati consistere hostes. 3) Trop.: A) to remain, to abide: is c. in ordine equestri: B) to continue standing at any thing = to be limited to: ibi poena c., should stop: C) to stand still, to rest, to cease, administratio belli: D) to delay or dwell upon, ibi, in uno nomine: E) to stand fast, to maintain one's ground, to continue, to endure: c. in dicendo, to proceed &c.

*speaking, in causis forensibus; nullo iudice consistere ille potest, not before any judge can he maintain his position; in partic., c. linguâ, to have the full use of one's tongue; a. mente, to remain in one's senses; ut tibi constiterit fructus otii tui, may be lasting: *F) to agree with: c. verbis cum aliquo. 4) To take place, to occur, to exist: summa inter nos officia cc.; bini oratores vix singulis aetatibus consistere possunt. 5) To consist in or of, to depend upon, to turn upon: victus eorum in lacte c.; bonum omne c. in honestate; salus optimi cujusque c. in illo; (ante-cl. & lat.) c. ex re aliqua and c. re aliqua; (lat.) omnis quaestio c. circa res personasque, inter utile et honestum. — II. Tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To settle, to establish, aliquid.*

CONSITIO, ōnis, *f.* [consero I.]. A sowing, planting.

CONSITOR, ōris, *m.* [consero I.]. (Poet.) A sower, planter.

***CONSITŪRA**, ae, *f.* = Consitio.

CON-SOBRINA, ae, *f.* } 1) A cousin, esp. the
CON-SOBRINUS, i, *m.* } child of a mother's sister. 2) A relative, a cousin in a remote degree.

CON-SŌCER, ōri, *m.* (Lat.) A joint father-in-law, one of two fathers-in-law.

CONSOCIATIO, ōnis, *f.* [consocio]. Association, union.

CON-SŌCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To make common, to share, to unite, to associate: c. omnia cum aliquo, consilia cum amico; cc. regnum; c. injuriam cum aliquo, to become the partner of one in injustices; c. usum rei cum aliquo, to share; consociati cum aliquo or inter se, associated; dii consociati, worshipped in common by two nations; res consociata, concerted, agreed upon.

CONSOLABILIS, e, *adj.* [consolor]. 1) Consolable, that may be consoled, dolor. 2) (Lat.) Consoling, affording consolation.

CONSOLATIO, ōnis, *f.* [consolor]. 1) A consoling, comforting, consolation, dolorum, malorum, in misfortune; c. timoris, an alleviation. 2) A consolatory writing or discourse.

CONSOLATOR, ōris, *m.* [consolor]. A consoler, comforter.

CONSOLATORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [consolator]. Consolatory: litterae cc., a letter of condolence.

CON-SŌLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* 1) To console, to comfort, to cheer, to encourage, aliquem de or in re aliqua; c. se re aliqua, with any thing. 2) C. aliquid, to mitigate or alleviate any thing by means of consolation, dolorem, desiderium, brevitatem vitae. 3) (Ante-cl.) *Intr.*, to console or comfort one's self.

***CON-SOMNIO**, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To dream of, aliquid.

CONSŌNANS, tis, *adj.* [part. of consono]. Sounding together — mostly as *subst. f.*, sc. littera, a consonant.

CON-SŌNO, ui, —, 1. *v. intr.* 1) To sound at the same time or together with, to sound loudly, to resound, tibiae; apes cc., buzz; clamor consonans, united. Hence, in rhetoric: A) to have the same sound, to be harmonious: B) of several words, to have the same ending. 2) *Trop.* (lat.), to agree, to accord, to harmonize, aliquid in re aliqua.

CON-SŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Sounding together, harmonious, clangor. 2) *Trop.*, fit, suitable, accordant.

CON-SŌPIO, —, Itum, 4. *v. tr.* To lull entirely to sleep, to put to sleep, to stupify, aliquem; also, in a middle sense, inter initia veneni consopitus, fallen asleep; *trop.* (lat.), c. legem, to abolish.

CON-SORS, tis, *adj.* 1) Having an equal share in a yet undivided property, living in a community of goods, partaking in common, esp. of brothers, sisters, and relatives, who share in an inheritance: tres fratres cc. Hence (poet.), *subst.* = a brother or sister, sometimes = a relative, in gen.; also, as *adj.*, brotherly, sisterly: cc. pectora; sanguis c. 2) A) sharing any thing, having an equal share, partaking of (of socius, particeps); *subst.*, a partner, colleague, associate: c. laboris; c. mecum illorum temporum, in furtis; c. Romuli: B) (poet.) in common: habere tecta cc.

CONSORTIO, ōnis, *f.* [consors]. Fellowship, community, sedetis, association: c. humana; c. sociabilis inter reges.

CONSORTIUM, ii, *f.* [consors]. 1) Fellowship, partnership, participation. 2) Community of goods.

CONSPECTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [conspicio]. 1) A sight, look, view; hence, also, presence, proximity; cadere in conspectum, to become visible; esse in conspectu alicujus, to be before the eyes, in the presence of any one; venire, etc., in conspectum alicujus, to come into the presence of any one; abire e c. alicujus, from the presence or sight of any one; quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, as far as the eye could reach; c. est in Capitolium, one has a view of the Capitol; hence, A) (rar.), c. meus, my presence; conspectu suo restituit proelium, by his presence: B) an appearance: c. illustrior. 2) *Trop.*, a (mental) view, survey, consideration: c. naturae; bellum aliud erat in conspectu, he had another war in view; haec non in conspectu quidem relinquuntur, never come into consideration, are not observed; hence, *concr.* (Gell.), a draught, sketch.

CONSPECTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* w. comp. [part. of conspicio]. 1) Visible: res c. alicui. 2) Remarkable, distinguished, striking, conspicuous.

CONSPERGO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [aspargo]. 1) To besprinkle, to bestrew with any thing, aras sanguine, aliquem lacrimis; *trop.*, c. ora-

tione. rerborum quasi floribus, hilaritate; also (poet.), s. prata floribus. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To sprinkle, to scatter, to strew, vinum; also, aba. = to sprinkle water.

CONSPICIENDUS, a, um, *adj.* [*gerundive*, fr. *conspicio*]. Worth seeing, remarkable, distinguished.

CON-SPICIO, exi, ectum, 3. v. tr. 1) To look at or upon, to direct the eyes to, to behold: c. sursum in coelum; c. locum, aliquem pugnantem. Hence: A) *freg., pass.*, to be looked upon with admiration, to attract notice or attention, to be distinguished (v. *Conspiciendus*): B) *trop.* (rar.), to weigh, to consider, quid sit verum: C) (rar.) of places, to look upon, i. e., to face: signum illud c. ortum solis. 2) *Inchoative*, to get a sight of, to descry, to perceive, aliquem; c. calones flumen transisse; c. milites egredientes. Hence, *trop.* (Pl.) = to perceive, to understand.

CONSPICOR, âtus, 1. v. *dep. tr.* [*conspicio*]. To get a sight of, to observe, to perceive, aliquem; c. illam geminos pueros peperisse.

CONSPICUUS, a, um, *adj.* [*conspicio*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Visible, coming into view, in sight, signum, acies. 2) *Trop.*, remarkable, distinguished, eminent, illustrious, re aliqua.

CONSPIRATIO, ônis, *f.* [*conspiro*]. Prop., a sounding together. 1) Harmony; hence, *trop.*, unity, unanimity, union, concord: c. omnium bonorum. 2) In a bad sense, a conspiracy, plot.

CONSPIRATIUS, *adv.*, *comp.* [*conspiratus*]. (Lat.) More unanimously.

CONSPIRATUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [*conspiro I.*]. (Lat.) Conspired; *subst.*, Conspirati, ôrum, *m. pl.*, conspirators.

CONSPIRATUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [*conspiro I.*]. (Gell.) Agreement, harmony.

CON-SPIRO (I.), âvi, âtum, 1. v. *intr.* 1) (Poet., rar.) To blow or sound together, to resound: cornua, c. 2) *Trop.*: A) of things, to harmonise, to agree: rerum cognatio conspirans; conatus multorum c., are united: B) of persons, to agree in feeling or thought, to accord, to combine, to unite, cum aliquo; populus Romanus c. ad liberandam rempublicam: C) in a bad sense, to conspire, to plot together, in eadem alicujus, ad res novas, ut adoriatur senatum.

CON-SPIRO (II.), âvi, âtum, 1. v. & [*spira*]. (Rare, and partly doubtful.) To wind together, to coil up: anguis se c.; *trop.* = to press or crowd together: c. milites.

CON-SPONSOR, ôris, *m.* A joint surety.

CON-SPUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. To spit upon, aliquem; *trop.* (a ridiculous figure parodied by Horace), Jupiter c. Alpes nive, besprinkles.

CON-SPURCO, âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. lat. & rar.) To defile, to pollute, aliquem.

CON-SPŪTO, âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr. To spit upon with contempt, aliquem.

CON-STABILIO, iui, itum, 4. v. tr. (Ante-cl.) To make firm, to establish, rem suam.

CONSTANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part. of consto*]. 1) Standing firm, firm, constant, immovable; hence, unchangeable, uniform: natura mellis est constantior, tougher, more tenacious; c. cursus, vultus; c. fides, pax, firm, secure. 2) Of things, uniform, agreeing with itself, consistent: oratio c., equally well delivered from beginning to end; c. fama, common report; memoria hujus anni parum constans est, the accounts respecting this year are not consistent; sibi constantior, more consistent. 3) Of persons, steadfast, firm, consistent, acting on fixed principles, constant; also = prudent, circumspect, homo; inimicus c., inflexible; is fuit omnium constantissimus, a most sensible, discreet man.

CONSTANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*constans*]. 1) Firmly, unalterably, steadily, perseveringly: agere, dolorem ferre; c. pugnare; res humanae aequabilius et constantius se habere, would have more stability. 2) Uniformly, harmoniously, consistently: constanter nuntiaverunt, unanimously.

CONSTANTIA, ae, *f.* [*constans*]. 1) Firmness, stability, immutability, constancy: c. vocis et vultus; c. stellarum, coelestium; c. et veritas dictorum conventorumque, a perseverance and truth in our declarations and promises. 2) Of things, agreement, harmony, dictorum, inter augures; perpetuitas et c. 3) Of persons, firmness of character, steadfastness, constancy: c. Romana; c. animi; c. oppugnandi; also, in the lang. of philosophy, self-possession, calmness (in opp. to perturbatio).

CONSTERNATIO, ônis, *f.* [*consterno I.*]. 1) A taking fright, e. g., equorum; hence, consternation, alarm, terror, disquietude: c. et pavor mentis. 2) (Mostly lat.) An uproar, tumult, sedition.

CONSTERNO (I.), âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr. [*consterno*]. 1) To frighten: equi consternantur; hence, to startle, to alarm, to terrify, to overwhelm with terror, to dismay, aliquem; sic sunt animo consternati ut, etc.; c. hostes in fugam, to put to flight by terrifying; consternari fugâ foedâ, to be driven forth in base flight. 2) To incite to revolt, to rouse, to drive, conjuratos ad arma.

CON-STERNO (II.), strâvi, strâtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To bestrew, to cover: c. tabernacula caespitibus, terram corporibus; frumentum c. vias; *trop.*, c. mare navibus, to cover with ships. Hence, navis constrata, covered with a deck, having a deck, constrata pontium, the bridges, joining ship to ship, and which formed, as it were, a deck over the sea. 2) (Rare.) To throw down, to prostrate, statuas.

CON-STIPO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To press or crowd closely together, hostes sub ipso vallo.

*CONSTITIO, ōnis, f. [consisto]. (Gell.) A staying, loci, at a place.

CONSTITUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. [con-statuo].

1) To set, to place, to put anywhere: c. taurum ante aram in litore; freq., as a military tech. t. = to station, to post, to draw up, legiones intra silvas, cohortes in fronte. In partic., with the idea of checking the movement of military forces, c. agmen or signa, to cause or order to halt; c. naves in alto, litore aperto = to anchor. Hence, trop.: A) c. sibi aliquid ante oculos, to place before one's eyes: B) c. plebem in agris publicis, to settle, to establish; ubi Caesar eos c., wherever C. should assign them a dwelling-place: C) = to place in a condition of security: c. insecutium aliquid = to guide: c. majestatem aliquid, to establish, to make secure. 2) To erect, to found, to build, castella, aedem, urbem, domicilium sibi, to fix one's abode. Hence, trop., to establish, to prepare, to make, to effect, iudicium, concordiam; c. amicitiam cum aliquo; c. sibi malum, to bring misfortune upon one's self; c. accusationem; utilitas c. amicitiam, is the foundation of; c. testes, to procure. 3) To establish by ordering, to arrange, to order, to regulate, rempublicam, rem familiarem; c. potestatem decemviralem, to establish; c. aliquem regem, to make. 4) To appoint, to determine, to fix, diem colloquio; c. singulis finem imperii, to assign; nondum satis constitui, I have hardly as yet made up my mind; c. aliquid verum esse, to assume as true. Hence, freq. = to agree upon, to agree, to concert: c. cum aliquo, also aliquid, and c. inter se; c. diem, se illuc esse venturum; constituent, quo die praesto sint. 5) To resolve, to purpose, to determine, abire or ut abeam.

CONSTITUTIO, ōnis, f. [constituo]. 1) A regulating, ordering, religionum, of sacred rites. 2) Constitution, disposition, nature, corporis; c. firma. 3) (Lat.) *Concr.*, a regulation, ordinance, law.

CONSTITUTOR, ōris, m. [constituo]. (Lat.) An orderer, ordainer, arranger, legis, rerum omnium.

CONSTITUTUM, i, n. [constituo]. 1) (Lat.) An institution, ordinance, law. 2) An agreement, compact: facere c.; habere c. cum aliquo; ad c., at the place appointed = the rendezvous.

CON-STO, stiti, stātam, 1. v. intr. 1) (Antecl.) To stand still, to remain standing, homines. 2) To stand firm, to continue firm and unshaken, to endure, to persevere: acies c.; pugna iis c. non potuit, could not be maintained; color (ei) non c., he changes color; c. mente, to be master of one's self, to be in one's senses; c. oculis (auribus), to keep the eyes (ears) directed steadily towards any object; numerus legionum c., is unchanged, remains complete; fides ceteris constitit, the fidelity

of the rest remained unshaken; (poet.) cuncta ce coelo sereno = all things indicate fair, settles weather. 3) To agree, to accord with something, to fit, to correspond: oratio c. cum re. In partic.: A) c. sibi, to remain like one's self, to continue the same, to be consistent; c. humanitati suae, to show one's self no less humane than formerly: B) ratio c. (mercantile tech. t.), the account agrees, is correct; trop. (without the sphere of business) = it is right, correct. 4) Of reports, news, events, &c., to be established, certain, sure, evident: et factum et nomen c.; in partic., *impers.*, constat inter omnes (eum esse doctissimum), all agree; c. omnibus, all know certainly; constat apud animum or mihi, I have made up my mind; constat mihi aliquid facere, I am fully resolved, determined. 5) (Rar.) To exist, to be extant, to remain: antiquissimi quorum scripta cc. 6) To consist of or in, to be composed of, to rest upon: homo c. ex animo et corpore; virtus c. ex hominibus tuendis; victoria c. in (rar.) legionum virtute; (poet. & lat.) c. re aliqua. 7) To stand at, to cost: illa res c. quadringentis milibus, magno, comes high, costs much; hoc gratis c., this costs nothing, is gratuitous; also, c. tanti, it costs so much; trop., tanto detrimento illa victoria c., is purchased at so great a loss.

CONSTRICUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of constringo]. (Lat.) Drawn together; hence, abridged, contracted, short, folium; c. arbor, pruned, confined.

CON-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3. v. tr. 1) To tie or bind together, sarcinam, manus. 2) To bind, to fetter, aliquem. 3) Trop.: A) = to restrain, to curb, to check, to hold in check, aliquem; c. scelus supplicio; c. fidem religione, to make a promise more binding by means of a religious obligation; constrictus necessitate: B) of discourse, to bring into a narrow compass, te abridge, sententiam aptis verbis; oratio c.

CONSTRUCTIO, ōnis, f. [construo]. 1) A joining or putting together; hence, a building, erecting, construction: c. lapidum; c. hominis, the creation, theatri, the erection. 2) In rhetoric, c. verborum, proper connection.

CON-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To carry or bring together, to heap together, to heap up, acervos numorum, multas res; (poet.) mensae constructae dapibus. 2) To make by bringing together, to build, to construct, to prepare, mundum, navem, nidum.

*CONSTUPRATOR, ōris, m. [constupro]. A defiler, ravisher.

CON-STUPRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To violate, to ravish, virginem; trop., iudicium emptum constupratumque, purchased by debauchery.

CON-SUADEO, —, —, 2. v. tr. (Pl.) To advise or counsel strongly, aliquid aliquid.

CONSUAHOR, ōris, m. [consuadeo]. A counsellor, adviser.

CON-SŪDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To sweat profusely.

CUNSUĒ-FĀCIO, feci, factum, 3. v. tr. [consueo]. (Rar.) To accustom one to any thing, aliquem facere (Com. also ut or ne faciat) aliquid. *CON-SUEO, ēre, 2. v. intr. (Poet.) To be accustomed.

CON-SUESCO, ōvi, ētum, 3. v. tr. & intr. 1) Tr. (rar., poet. & lat.), to accustom one to any thing, aliquem facere aliquid. 2) Intr., to accustom one's self, to be accustomed, facere aliquid, rar. (lat.) ad rem, rei alicui and re aliqua; in partic., c. cum aliquo or aliqua, to be accustomed to a confiding intercourse with, to have intercourse with (often in a dishonourable sense). Freq., perf. consuevi = I am wont, aliquid facere; sicuti in saoris fieri consuevit, as is wont to be done.

*CONSŪETIO, ōnis, f. [consuesco]. (Pl.) Carnal intercourse.

CONSŪETŪDO, Inis, f. [consuetus]. 1) Custom, habit, usage, vivendi, victus; c. majorum; ad nostram c., according to our custom; res venit in consuetudinem, became a habit or custom; se in consuetudinem adduxerunt, they fell into the habit; ex or pro c., also simply consuetudine, according to custom; in partic., freq. c. loquendi, and c. alone = a usage or idiom of language. 2) Daily and confiding intercourse, familiarity, intimacy: habere, jungere c. cum aliquo and oc. cum multis; c. epistolarum, epistolary intercourse; sometimes (poet. & lat.), in partic. = intercourse in love, mostly in a bad sense, illicit intercourse; c. stupri, an amour.

CONSŪETUS, a, um, adj. [part. of consuesco]. 1) (According to consuesco 1.) Accustomed to any thing, rei alicui. 2) (According to consuesco 2.) Customary, usual, wonted, accustomed, antrum, amor.

CONSUL, ūlis, m. [kindred with consulo]. A consul, one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman republic. In partic., c. suffectus, who was elected, in the course of a year, in the place of another; but c. ordinarius, one who entered upon his office at the beginning of the year; c. designatus, the consul elect (from August or September until the first of the following January). In the abl., with the name of one consul or two for the date of the year: Orgetorix, M. Meesala et M. Pisone Coss., conjurationem fecit, in the consulship of, &c., i. e., in the year of Rome 696. Hence: A) = proconsul (prop. an inaccurate expression): B) (lat.) the chief magistrate in other towns.

CONSŪLĀRIS, e, adj. [consul]. Of or belonging to a consul, consular, officium, imperium, insignia; aetas c., the age required by law for the consulship (i. e., the 43d year); c. comitia, for the election of a consul; res operosa ac minime c., worthy of a consul. Hence, vir e. or

simply c. — a) one who has been consul, a consular man — b) a legate, sent by the emperor to govern a province.

CONSŪLĀRĪTER, adv. [consularis]. In a manner worthy of a consul.

CONSŪLĀTUS, ūs, m. [consul]. The consulship, the office and dignity of a consul: petere c.; toto suo c. somnium non vidit.

CONSŪLO, lui, lūtum, 3. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. 1) To consult, to take counsel, to deliberate, to consider, de salute publica; c. in medium or in commune, in publicum, for the common or public good; (poet.) curia consulens, the senate. 2) To take counsel for any one, to consult or care for, to be mindful of: c. alicui, parti civium, famae; c. receptui sibi, to seek a place of retreat. Hence, c. irac, timori, to be determined by anger, fear, to obey the promptings of. 3) To resolve after taking counsel, to adopt measures, to treat: ne quid gravius consulas; gen. with an adv., c. gravior de perfugis, crudeliter in victos, to treat with cruelty. — II. Tr. 1) To ask counsel or advice of any one, to consult with, to consult: c. aliquem, de re aliqua or quid faciendum sit, also (colloq.) c. aliquem aliquid, about something; c. senatum; c. populum, de morte alicujus, to ask, inquire of. Freq., in the language of religion, c. oraculum, exta, deos, to consult; and c. aliquem de jure civili; hence, qui consuluntur = the learned in the law, jurisconsults. 2) To deliberate upon something, to consider, to weigh, aliquid, rem delatam. 3) (Com.) C. alicui aliquid, to advise something, to give advice. 4) C. aliquid boni, to receive well, to take in good part, to be satisfied with.

CONSULTĀTIO, ōnis, f. [consulto]. 1) Deliberation, consideration, consultation: res venit in c., is taken into consideration. 2) An asking of advice, inquiry: respondere consultationi alicujus. 3) In rhetoric: A) an inquiry into a supposed law-case: B) in gen., a case in law. 4) Melon., a subject of consultation or inquiry, a question.

*CONSULTĀTOR, ōris, m. [consulto]. (Lat.) One who asks advice.

CONSULTE, adv. [consultus]. (Rar.) With consideration, deliberately; designedly, on purpose.

CONSULTO (I.), adv. [consultus] = Consulte.

CONSULTO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [intens. of consulo]. 1) To consider, to think upon, to deliberate, to take counsel, to consult: c. aliquid, conducit id necne; c. de officio, super re aliqua, in commune or medium, for the general good. 2) (Rar.) C. alicui, to have a care for, to take care of; (Com.) istuc sarculum consultabit, this will help. 3) (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) To ask advice of, to consult, aliquem.

CONSULTOR, ōris, m. [consulo]. 1) (Rar.)

One who gives counsel, a counsellor, adviser.

2) One who asks counsel, a consultant.

*CONSULTRIX, *lois*, *f.* [consulo]. She who provides or cares for: *natura c.* et *provida omnium utilitatum opportunitatumque.*

CONSULTUM, *i. n.* [consulo]. 1) A resolution, decrees, plan: *virorum fortium facta et cc.*; *magna cc.*, great designs; in *partic.*, *senatus c.*, a decree of the senate. 2) (Lat.) A measure, expedient: *mollia cc.* 3) (Poet.) *Petere cc.*, oracles.

CONSULTUS (*I.*), *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [*part. of consulo*]. 1) Well-considered, maturely thought upon, carefully weighed: *consilium bene a.*; *omnia cc. et exquisita ad nos deferunt.* 2) Prop., consulted about any thing; hence (as the well-informed are usually consulted), well-informed, skilled, experienced, versed in any thing, in *partic.* *juris consultus* or simply *c.* = learned in the law; freq., as *subst.* = a lawyer, jurist.

CONSULTUS (*II.*) *ūs. m.* [consulo]. (Rar. — for *consultum*.) 1) Deliberation, prudence. 2) A decree.

CON-SUM, *fui, fütürum, före, v. defect.* (Ante-cl.) To be, to happen.

CONSUMMABILIS, *e, adj.* [consummo]. (Rar. & lat.) Capable of perfection, perfectible.

CONSUMMATIO, *ōnis, f.* [consummo]. (Lat.) 1) A reckoning together, summing up. 2) A finishing, completing, accomplishing: *c. gladiatorum, the main proof of their skill.*

CONSUMMATUS, *a, um, adj.* [*part. of consummo*]. (Lat.) Finished, completed, perfect, complete.

CON-SUMMO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [summa]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) Prop., to reckon together, to bring or collect into one sum. 1) (Rar.) To bring together, to unite: *gloria belli in ejus decus nomenque velut consummata, compressed, united.* 2) To complete, to finish, to execute, to accomplish, *rem aliquam, sacrum*; *abs.*, ante paucissimas, quam consummaturi essent, dies, they would have served out their time. Hence, *trop.*, to make perfect, to bring to perfection, *artem*; *ne se consummatos putent, think themselves perfect.*

CON-SUMO, *sumpsi, sumptum, 3. v. tr.* Prop., to take wholly or completely, to take all together. 1) Of food, to take to one's self, to consume, to devour, *frumentum, cibum.* 2) To consume: A) = to waste, to squander, to dissipate, *pecuniam, bona paterna*: B) = to destroy; freq., of fire, *aedes consumuntur incendio.* Hence — a) of diseases and the like, to waste, to weaken; and hence, to carry off, to kill: *si vis aliqua morbi me c.*; freq., *pass.*, *consumi morbo, incediā, lacrimis* — b) to diminish, to impair, *gratiam, vires* — c) *metus c. vocem, takes away* — d) (poet.) *a mare et terras, to seek a refuge throughout in vain.* 3) To use, to spend, to employ, to bestow upon something: *c. operam,*

laborem in re aliqua, studium in armis; *c. pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus*; (rar. & poet.) *c. ubera in natos, to spend upon their offspring*; esp., of time, *c. dies desum in his rebus.* Hence — a) = to employ in vain, to lose or waste, *diem epulando, per discordiam*: *c. bona ingenii* — b) (lat.) *consumpsisse = to be done with something, to have nothing to hope or to fear from it, ignominiam, misericordiam.*

CONSUMPTIO, *ōnis, f.* [consumo]. (Rar.) 1) A consuming, consumption. 2) An applying, bestowing, application.

CONSUMPTOR, *ōris, m.* [consumo]. (Rar.) 1) A consumer, destroyer: *ignis c. omnium.* 2) Abs. = a spendthrift.

CON-SUO, *ui, sūtum, 3. v. tr.* To sow or stitch together, *tunicam.* Hence, *trop.* — a) (Pl.) *c. dolos = to devise tricks, deceptions*; lit., to patch up knaveries (a pun on '*tunicis consutis*') — b) *c. alicui os (lat.) = to forbid to speak.*

CON-SURGO, *surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. intr.* 1) Of several persons, to rise together, to stand up together: *senatus, triarii cc.*; *nos in venerationem tui cc.* 2) Of a single individual, to stand up, to rise: *consul c.*; (poet.) *aër, mare c., swells up*; *binæ quercus cc.* 3) In *partic.*, to rise for any action (esp. a hostile action): *c. ad bellum, to rise up in arms, to take up arms*; so, also, in *arma*; *c. ad res novas*; *trop.*, to arise, to take rise: *vespere ab atro venti cc.*; *bellum c.*; *ira c.*

CONSURRECTIO, *ōnis, f.* [consurgo]. A standing up, a rising from one's seat (as a mark of respect, &c.).

CONSUS, *i, m.* [conco?]. A very ancient Roman deity (probably the god of Secret Counsels), afterwards confounded with Neptune. The festival *Consuālia, ium, n. pl.*, was celebrated in his honour on the 18th of August of each year.

*CON-SÜSURRO, *1. v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) To whisper together.

*CONTABĒ-FÁCIO, *feci, factum, 3. v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) To waste away, to wear away.

CON-TĀBESCO, *bui, —, 3. v. intr.* To waste or fall away, to pine away: *luctu c.*

CONTĀBULATIO, *ōnis, f.* [contabulo]. A joining of boards together, a flooring, floor, story.

CON-TĀBŪLO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [tabula]. To cover with boards: *c. turrim*; also, *c. murum turribus, to furnish with towers made of boards*; (poet.) *c. mare molibus, to furnish with a bridge, to bridge over.*

CONTACTUS, *ūs, m.* [contingo]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) A touching, *terrae*. 2) A touching of any thing unclean; hence, infection, contagion: *morbis contactu vulgatus*; *trop.* = moral contagion, bad example, &c.

CONTAGĒS, is, *f.* [contingo]. (Lucr.) Contact, touch.

CONTAGIO, ōnis, *f.*, and (poet. & lat.) Contāgius, ii, *n.* [contingo]. 1) A touching, touch, contact. Hence = connection, influence: *c. naturae*, the connection of natural causes and effects; quae potest *c. ex infinito intervallo ad lunam pertinere*? 2) A contact with something unclean, infection, contagion, morbi; in partic., *trop.* = moral infection, contagion, contact with vice, participation in wickedness: *c. sceleris*, *criminis*, imitandi belli; (poet.) *c. lucri*, the infection of gain; *c. invasit*, traxit populos.

CONTAMINĀTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of contaminō]. Tainted with guilt, polluted, defiled; in partic. = defiled by incontinence.

CONTAMINO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [tango?]. 1) To put together, to unite things of different kinds: *c. fabulam*, to make by patching together pieces out of different comedies; *ordines contaminati negligentia*, mixed, intermingled. 2) To defile; hence, *trop.*, to pollute, to corrupt, to contaminate, to stain: *se maleficio*, *mentem omni scelere*; *c. gaudium aegritudine*, to mar.

CONTANTER — *v. Cunctanter.*

*CONTECHNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [techna]. (Pl.) To play a trick, to devise a plot.

CON-TĒGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To cover, capta scutis, corpus humo, omnia nebulā; *c. tumulo*, to bury. 2) *Trop.*: A) = to protect: *contectus fide clientium*; B) to preserve by covering, to put under shelter, arma: C) to conceal by covering, to hide, libidines fronte et supercilio, injuriam.

CON-TĒMĒRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To pollute, to violate, locum aliquem.

CON-TEMNO, tempesi, temptum, 3. *v. tr.* To despise, to condemn, to scorn (in gen. = not to fear, to defy — cf. sperno, despicio, etc.): *c. pericula*, *mortem*, *deos*, also *voluptatem*, *res humanas*, *aliquem*; non *se c.*, to possess due self-respect; (poet.) non *c. coronari*; freq. non *contemnendus* = considerable, not to be despised; (poet.) *arbores cc. ventos*, defy.

CONTEMPLATIO, ōnis, *f.* [contemplor]. 1) A viewing, looking at with the eyes. 2) *Trop.*, of the mind, attentive consideration, meditation, contemplation. 3) (Lat.) Consideration, regard for any thing.

*CONTEMPLĀTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [contemplor]. (Lat.) Contemplative, speculative: *philosophia c.*, theoretical (opp. to activa, practical).

CONTEMPLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [contemplor]. (Rar.) A contemplator, observer: *coeli ac deorum*.

CONTEMPLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [contemplor]. Only in *abl. sing.* (Poet.) Contemplation, consideration.

CONTEMPLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Contemplor.

CONTEMPLO, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [templum].

To look at, to gaze upon, to observe closely and attentively (with a surrendering of one's self to the feeling, generally of reverence or satisfaction, thereby awakened — cf. considero, delibero): *c. aliquem*, *coelestia*, *pulchritudinem rerum*, *numos in arca*; *trop.*, to contemplate, to consider: *c. aliquid animo*, *totam causam*.

CONTEPTIM, *adv.* [contemno]. With contempt, contemptuously: *superbe et c.*; *barbari c. vagabantur*.

CONTEMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [contemno]. A despising, contemning, contempt, scorn, disdain, mortis, *deorum*, *pecuniae*; *venire in contemptionem alicui*, to become an object of contempt to any one.

CONTEMPTOR, ōris, *m.* [contemno]. A despiser, contemner, disdainer, *deorum*, *divitiarum*; *animus c.*, a disdainful spirit.

CONTEMPTRIX, icis, *f.* [contemno]. (Poet. & lat.) She who despises, a despiser, contemner.

CONTEMPTUS (I.), a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of contemno]. Contemptible, despicable.

CONTEMPTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [contemno]. Contempt, scorn, disdain, *hominum*; *esse alicui contemptui*; *contemptu laborare*, to be despised.

CON-TENDO, ndi, ntum, 3. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) (Mostly poet.) To stretch, to draw tight, arcum, vincula. Hence (poet.) = to shoot, to hurl: *c. sagittam*, *hastam*. 2) *Trop.*, to strain, to exert, vires, nervos in illo onere; (poet.) *c. animum in curas*, to direct to; (Pl.) *c. cursum*. 3) To exert one's self at any thing, to work at, to apply one's self to with zeal and labour, to strive, to endeavour: *c. aliquid*, (ante-cl.) also *c. causam*, to prosecute with zeal; *c. naves conscendere*, *proficisci*, *ire*; *c. remis*, to row with all one's might. 4) (Mostly intr.) To hasten, to march or journey with haste, in Italiam, ad nostra castra; *trop.*, to strive eagerly for, to labour for: *c. ad summam laudem*, *ad salutem*. 5) To strive to obtain something from another; hence, to demand, to ask, to entreat: *c. aliquid ab aliquo*; *c. ut* or *ne*, etc. 6) To assert, to affirm, to maintain any thing earnestly and energetically, illud, aliquid esse falsum. 7) To hold one thing beside another for the purpose of comparison, to compare: *c. duas leges*, *suam rationem cum aliena*; (poet.) *c. rem rei alicui*. Hence, 8) intr., to try one's strength against any one, to contend, to fight, to combat: *c. cum aliquo*, *contra* or *adversus aliquem*, (poet.) *alicui*; *cc. inter se de re aliqua*; *c. proelio*, *magis virtute quam dolo*. Hence, of an auction = to bid against.

CONTENTE (I.), *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [contentus I.]. Earnestly, zealously, with great exertion of mind or body, dicere, pugnare.

CONTENTE (II.), *adv.* [contentus II.]. (Ante-cl.) Closely, tightly.

CONTENTIO, ōnis, *f.* [contendo]. 1) A straining, exertion, effort, *voeis*, *animi*; *c. disputa-*

tionis, orationis, *vehemence*. 3) An eager striving for something, honorum. 3) A comparing, comparison, hominum, causarum; facere c. 4) A contest (with weapons or words), a strife, a combat: c. proeliorum, c. cum aliquo de re aliqua.

CONTENTIOSE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [contentiosus]. (Lat.) *Obstinately, pertinaciously.*

CONTENTIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [contentio]. (Lat.) *Contentious, headstrong, obstinate.*

CONTENTUS (I.), a, um, *adj. w. (lat.) comp. & sup.* [contendo]. 1) *Strained, stretched.* 2) *Eager, intent.*

CONTENTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [contineo]. (Prop., *held together, restrained as respects one's desires.*) *Contented, satisfied with any thing:* c. re aliqua; (poet. & lat.) c. dicere, aliquid facere, hostes sustinuisse.

*CONTÉREBBÓMIUS, a, um, *adj.* [contero-Bromus]. (Pl) *Wandered over by Bacchus* (a humorous cognomen of Lybia.)

CON-TERMINUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) *Bordering upon, neighbouring:* Aethiopia c. Aegyptio; quereus c. tiliae, *standing near the linden; subst.,* Conterminum, i, n., *a neighbouring region, a confine, border.*

CON-TÉRO, trivi, tritum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Rar.) *To rub, to grind, to bruise or crush into small pieces,* cornua cervi, radiem in pulverem. 2) *A) to wear out (by rubbing), to weaken, to impair, to destroy,* boves, tres corios bubulos in tergo alicujus, *to wear out three ox-hides (i. e., whips) on the back of any one;* trop., c. viam, *to tread upon;* c. librum legendo; proverbium vetustate contritum = *old and musty;* c. se in re aliqua: B) *of time, to spend, to pass, aetatem in litibus, diem cursando:* C) trop., c. operam, *to bestow;* freq. = *to bestow in vain, to waste:* c. injurias oblivione, *to obliterate from the memory;* c. atque contemnere aliquem, *as it were, to trample under foot, to despise;* c. quae sunt horum temporum, *to exhaust.*

CON-TERREO, ui, itum, 2. v. tr. *To terrify greatly, to frighten, aliquem or animos re aliqua.*

CONTESTATIO, ōnis, f. [contestor]. 1) (Lat.) *An attesting, proving by witnesses, testimony, proof.* *2) *Earnest entreaty.*

CON-TESTOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. 1) *To call to witness, to invoke, deos hominesque.* 2) *Tech. t., c. item, to commence or enter upon a trial by calling witnesses;* in passive sense, lis contestata, *a suit at law formally entered upon.* Hence, *pass.,* virtus contestata, *tried, proved.*

CON-TEXO, xui, xtum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To weave or entwine together, villos ovium.* 2) *To put together, to construct by putting together, to build, to make, navem, equum trabibus; c. orationem, librum, to compose.* Hence, trop. — a) c. crimen, *to feign, to forge* — b) = *to continue, hoc carmen*

longius; c. interrupta. 3) *To connect, to unite, to combine:* c. extrema cum primis; aetas hominis superiorum aetate contextitur, *is connected with;* (poet.) c. animum corpori; verba contexta.

CONTEXTE, *adv.* [contextus]. *Connectedly, in close connexion.*

CONTEXTIM, *adv.* [contexto]. (Rar. & lat.) = *Contexte.*

CONTEXTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [part. of contexto]. *Connected, cohering.*

CONTEXTUS (II.), ūs, m. [contexto]. 1) *A joining, putting together.* 2) *Coherence, connexion:* c. literarum, *the succession, order of;* in c. operis, *in the progress of the work.*

CONTICESCO (Conticisco, Plant), tēui, —, 3. v. intr. [con-taceo]. 1) *To become silent, to keep silence after speaking (of. taceo);* c. de re aliqua; (poet.) lyra c. 2) *Trop., sermo, actiones tribuniciae, tumultus, judicia, literae forenses ec., become still, cease.*

CONTICINIUM, ii, n. [conticesco]. (Pl.) *Evening.*

CONTIGNATIO, ōnis, f. [contigno]. *A floor of joists, and boards laid upon them, a floor, story.*

CONTIGNO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [tignum]. *To join together with beams, to joist, aliquid.*

CONTIGUUS, a, um, *adj.* [contingo]. *Prop., touching;* hence, 1) *bordering upon, neighbouring, near:* domus ec.; c. alicui. *2) (Poet.) *contiguus hastae, within reach of the spear.*

CONTINENS, tis, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of contineo]. *Hanging together, cohering* — 1) *with something else:* A) *of space, bordering upon, neighbouring, contiguous:* praedia c. huius fundo; Syria c. cum Cilicia: B) *of time (rar.), dies ec., the following, ensuing:* C) *trop., immediately following upon, closely connected with any thing:* ipsum malum continens fuit timori. *Cohering* — 2) *in itself:* A) *of space, unbroken, uninterrupted, continuous, ripa, agmen;* in partic., c. terra, and, as *subst.,* Continens, tis, f., *the continent:* B) *of time, unbroken, unceasing, continuous, labor omnium dierum, bella;* c. continentis genere, *in an unbroken succession of generations.* 3) *Continent, temperate, moderate.* 4) *Acc. to contineo 5, in rhetoric, subst.,* Continens, tis, n., *that upon which something rests, the main point:* continens causae.

CONTINENTER, *adv. w. sup.* [continens]. 1) (Rar.) *Of space, continuously, in uninterrupted succession, sedere.* 2) *Of time, uninterruptedly, incessantly, pugnare.* 3) *Temperately, vivere.*

CONTINENTIA, ae, f. [continens]. *1) (Lat.) *A holding back:* c. crepitus ventris. 2) *A restraining of one's self = continence, temperance, self-control:* continentia et modestia; c. animi; c. in victu.

CONTINEO, Inui, entum, 2. v. tr. [teneo].

1) To hold or keep together: mundus c. omnia complexu suo; c. vitem levi nodo; pars urbis, mari disjuncta, ponte continetur, is connected with the rest of the city. Hence: A) c. exercitum, to keep together (opp. to dividere), c. merces = not to share (opp. to partiri): B) in pass. — a) of places, to be enclosed in, to be surrounded, encompassed, environed by: vicus c. montibus; pars Galliae Garumnâ flumine c. — b) trop., cognatione quadam inter se illae artes oc., are connected by some relationship together. 2) To hold or keep in a certain state, to keep, to retain, to preserve: c. rempublicam, aliquem in fide, in officio, in armis. 3) To hold back, to keep, to hold: c. milites sub pellibus, copias in castris, ora equorum frenis; c. animam, the breath; oc. se moenibus, intra silvam; c. se domi, to keep at home; so, also, c. se ruri, in studiis; in war, c. aliquem = to confine. Hence, trop.: A) to keep in check, to restrain, to moderate, to repress: c. Etruriam metu; c. cupiditates, risum, vocem, to keep silent, dicta, to refrain from: B) to restrain from any thing, to hold off or keep back from: c. animum a libidine, se ab assentiendo, suos a proelio; vix me contineo or contineor (also me continere nequeo) quin loquar, I can hardly restrain myself from speaking. 4) To hold a thing within itself, to contain, to comprise: omnia quae gignuntur continent vim caloris in se; mons c. reliquum spatium, occupies the remaining space. In partic., illud c. causam, the case rests upon that; and so, esp. in pass., contineri re aliqua, to be contained in any thing, to consist of, to rest upon: dii non nervis ac venis oc.; artes quae oc. conjecturâ. 5) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Intr., to hold together, to be connected: com-meatu c. utroque, a passage is connected with each house.

CONTINGO (I.), tigi, tactum, 3. v. tr. & intr. [tango]. I. Tr. 1) To touch, to take hold of: c. undas pede; (poet.) c. cibum ore, and hence simply c. = to taste, to partake of, granum. Hence, c. dextram alicujus, to take by way of saluting; trop., c. aliquem cognatione, to be connected with or related to. 2) Trop.: A) to touch, to border upon, to be near to: Helvetii oc. fines Arvenorum; turris c. vallum; milites, trabes oc. inter se, are close to each other; (poet.) hoc c. solium Jovis, approaches, comes near to; c. deos proprius, to stand nearer to: B) (mostly poet.) = to reach, to arrive at, to come to, Italian; vox mea nullum mortalem c.; c. avem sagittâ, to hit; c. auras, to come into the air; aevi contingere florem, to attain to the full vigour of its age: C) part. contactus = touched with pollution (v. Contagio, etc.), stained, defiled: civitas contacta regiâ praedâ, by its participation in the plunder; Galli oc. eo scelere; civitas c. rabie juvenum; dies religione contactus, under a curse,

and hence, inauspicious (of the dies Allienensis). 3) To touch, i. e., to be related to, to concern, to affect: c. aliquem sanguine et genere; haec consultatio nihil c. Romanos; suspicio c. eum, affects him. — II. Intr. Mostly imper., to happen, to chance (generally of something fortunate); hence, to fall to one's lot or share, to befall one (cf. accidit, evenit): tot commoda mihi oc.; c. mihi id facere; hoc contingere debet oratori ut, etc.; servitus c. alicui, became his lot.

CON-TINGO (II.), or Continguo, —, —, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To wet, to moisten, oras circum pocula melle; c. lac sale, to sprinkle.

CONTINUATIO, ōnis, f. [continuo I.]. 1) Unbroken continuance, succession, connection: c. laborum, imbrium, rerum, causarum. 2) In rhetoric, a period.

CONTINUE, adv. = Continuo II., 3.

CONTINUÏTAS, âtis, f. [continuus]. 1) (Lat.) Immediate connection. 2) (Ante-cl.) Continuation.

CONTINUO (I.), âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr. [continuus]. To join together in continuous succession. 1) Of space, to join, to connect, to unite together: aër mari continuatur et junctus est; c. aedificia moenibus, to join to the walls of the city, i. e., to build up to; c. domos, to erect in rows; c. agros, fundos, to acquire adjoining pieces of ground; pass. with mid. signif., Suonibus Sitonum gentes continuantur (Tac.), border upon. Hence, c. verba = to connect into a period. 2) Of time, to continue uninterruptedly, to do one thing after another: c. totos dies theatro, to spend whole days together in the theatre; discordia continuatur paci, immediately follows; c. dapes (poet.), to serve up one dish after another. In partic. — a) c. magistratum (of a magistrate), to continue in office a second year; but — b) c. alicui magistratum (of the people or senate), to prolong one's term of office; also, praetura ei continuavit, gave him the praetorship immediately after the aedileship.

CONTINUO (II.), adv. [continuus]. 1) Immediately, forthwith, on the spot: c. agere; deinde aedilis factus est, c. praetor, immediately after. Hence, in particular, in the statement of the logical consequence from any thing; thus, only with a negation or a question = not necessarily, not therefore, not as an immediate consequence: non c. sum sicarius, I am not therefore an assassin; si malo caveat, continuone fruitur summo bono? does he therefore, forthwith? 2) (Lat.) Continuously, without interruption.

CONTINUUS, a, um, adj. [contineo]. 1) Of space, connected with something or together, uninterrupted, continuous: oc. agri, montes, a range of mountains; flamma per continua serpens, by means of the contiguous (houses); (poet.) aër c. terrae est, contiguous to; Leucas c., joined to the mainland; homo c., persistent; subit., Conti-

naus, i, m. (Tac.), a constant companion. 2) Of time and the relations of time, *continuosus*, successive, following one after another, tot anni; dies decem c., ten successive days; bella c.; labor c., unceasing; oratio c., connected, continuous.

CONTIO, etc. — v. Concio, etc.

CON-TOLLO, —, —, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl.) For Confero, q. v. C. gradum (aliquo), to betake one's self.

*CON-TONAT, v. impera. (Pl.) It thunders heavily.

CON-TORQUEO, rsi, rtum, 2. v. tr. 1) To turn or twist round, to move round violently: c. membra quocumque placet; c. globum; c. navem, cursum, to turn. 2) To hurl, telum in aliquem. 3) Trop.: A) of a strong and vehement style: c. verba, as it were, to hurl: B) c. auditorem ad severitatem, etc., to move or turn the auditor to, &c.: C) of subtle and artful conclusions: deinde c. et ita concludunt, they take a turn.

CONTORTE, adv. w. comp. [contortus]. Prop., wound together; hence, intricately, perplexedly, obscurely, dicere.

CONTORTIO, ōnis, f. [contorqueo]. 1) A whirling round, dextrae. 2) Trop., complication, intricacy: c. orationis.

CONTORTOR, ōris, m. [contorqueo]. (Com.) A wrester, distorter, legum.

CONTORTŪLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of Contortus]. Somewhat complicated or intricate.

*CONTORTUPLICATUS, a, um, adj. [contortus-plico]. (Pl.) Complicated, intricate, nomina.

CONTORTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of contorqueo]. 1) Trop., oratio c., powerful, energetic, strong. 2) Involved, intricate, artificial, res, obliqua.

CONTRĀ, I. prep. w. accus. 1) Of places, over against, opposite to: regiones quae sunt c. Gallias. 2) Of actions and states, against (mostly of hostile opposition — cf. erga, adversus): c. vim fluminis; c. naturam, spem; c. ea, on the contrary, on the other hand; pugnare, disputare c. aliquem; hoc est c. me, this is against me. N.B. Sometimes 'contra' is placed after the rel. pron., and occasionally also (poet. & lat) after its substantive. — II. Adv. 1) Of places, over against, on the opposite side: omnia c. circum; templa vides c.; astitit c.; aspicere aliquem c. oculis, directly before one's eyes. 2) Of actions and relations: A) (poet.) to denote reciprocity, on the other side, in turn, again: quae me amat, quam c. amo; tubae utrimque canant, c. consonat terra, re-echoes: B) to denote opposition, on the contrary, on the opposite side, just the contrary: ut hi miseri, sic c. illi beati; cognoscere quid boni utrisque esset, quid c., what of the contrary kind. C. atque or ac = otherwise than, contrary to what; c. ac dixerat,

contrary to what he had said; senatus, e quom ipse censuerat, ad vestitum rediit, in opposition to what it had formerly decided. In partio. (Com.), auro mihi c. constat filius, is costing me his weight in gold; non auro carus est c., is not to be weighed with gold, is worth more than his weight in gold: C) of hostile opposition, against, pugnare, resistere.

CONTRACTE, adv. [contractus]. Only in the comp. (Lat.) Contractedly, closely, vivere.

*CONTRACTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of contractio]. Dejection, sadness.

CONTRACTIO, ōnis, f. [contraho]. 1) A drawing together, contraction, digitorum; c. frontis. 2) Trop.: A) a shortening, shortness, brevity, orationis, hujus paginae; c. syllabae, the pronunciation of a syllable as short: B) c. animi, dejection.

CONTRACTUS (I.), a, um, adj. w. comp. [part of contraho]. Contracted, confined, abridged small, locus; c. fretum, narrow; oratio c., short (poet.) paupertas c., stinted, pinching; mihi parcam et c. legam, in retirement.

CONTRACTUS (II.), ūs, m. [contraho]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) A drawing together. 2) A negotiating, a beginning of any business. 3) An agreement, contract.

CONTRĀ-DICO, xi, ctum, 3. v. intr. (Lat.) To speak against, to contradict, alicui and precibus alicujus.

CONTRADICTIO, ōnis, f. [contradico]. (Lat.) A speaking against, contradiction, an objection.

CON-TRĀHO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. Prop., to draw or bring together. 1) To draw together into a small compass, to contract: c. membra, collum (opp. to tendere), se, digitos; c. vela, to take in; luna c. orbem, contracts her orb; c. castra. Hence: A) = to abridge, to shorten, orationem, tempora dicendi: B) c. frontem, to wrinkle, to contract; so, also, c. supercilia: C) c. lac, to curdle, cicatricem, to cause to contract, to close: D) trop. — a) c. appetitus, etc., to restrain, repress — b) c. animum, to become discouraged, to be cast down; amici bonis quasi diffunduntur, et incommis committuntur, are drawn together by; c. aliquem tristitia quadam, to oppress. 2) To draw or bring together to one place, to collect: c. classem, exercitum, cohortes ex ultimis regionibus, omnia in unum; c. libros. 3) A) to cause, to make, to occasion, to produce, &c., alicui negotia, bellum Saguntinis cum Carthaginiensibus; also (Pl.) c. bellum inter aliquos; c. certamen; c. aliquid litigii or lites, to make a quarrel: B) to draw upon one's self, to incur, to contract: c. aes alienum, damnum, morbum: c. sibi negotium, to bring trouble upon one's self. In partia, c. nefas, to commit a crime, i. e., an offence against divine law; hence, porca contracta, owed, required for the expiation of a crime. 4) To conclude an affair of business with any one,

to make an agreement or contract: c. rem, rationem, negotium cum aliquo; res contractae, *agreements, contracts*; also, abs., c. cum aliquo, *to have to do with*; c. nihil cum populo, *to have nothing to do with, to have no connexion with*.

CONTRĀ-PŌNO, —, pōitum, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) To set against, to oppose; hence, *subst.*, Contrapositum, i, n., *an antithesis*.

CONTRĀRIE, *adv.* [contrarius]. In an opposite direction or manner.

CONTRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [contra]. 1) Of places, lying over against, opposite, collis; tellus c. Phrygiae. 2) Of other relations, opposite, contrary, opposed (stronger than 'diversus'): oc. studia, casus; disputare in partes cc., *for or against*; quinqueres cc., *opposed to each other in the race*; vitium c. illi virtuti (lat.); vitiositas c. est hujus virtutis; orationes inter se contrariae; also, with 'ao' or 'atque,' contrarium decreverat ac paulo ante decreverat, *the contrary of that, which, &c.* In partic., adverbially, e contrario, on the contrary. 3) (Poet. & lat.) Hostile, injurious, hurtful, alicui; exta cc., *unfavourable*.

CONTRĒBIA, ae, f. A fortified town of Hispania Tarraconensis, in the territory of the Carpetani. Hence, Contrebienses, ium, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Contrebia*.

CONTRACTĀBILĪTER, *adv.* [contracto]. (Lucr.) With soft, gentle touch.

CONTRACTĀTIO, ōnis, f. [contracto]. A touching, handling.

CONTRACTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [tracto]. 1) To touch, to handle, to feel, rem, vulnus; trop., pudicitia contractata, *defiled, dishonoured*; c. librum manibus, *to handle often, to thumb*; also = *to touch carnally, to have illicit intercourse with*. 2) Trop., to search, to examine: c. aliquid mente, *to consider*; corpus oculis contractandum praebere (Tac.), *to expose to public view*.

CONTRĒMISCO, mui, —, 3. v. tr. & intr. [inch. of contremo]. 1) Intr., to tremble all over, to quake: c. tota mente atque omnibus artibus; trop., *cujus numquam fides contremuit, has never wavered*. 2) Tr., to tremble at, to be afraid of, aliquem, injurias.

CON-TRĒMO, —, —, 3. v. intr. (Ante-cl.) To tremble violently, to shake.

CON-TRIBUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To combine with something else, to incorporate, to annex: c. aliquos cum his or (rar.) his (dat.): c. milites in unam cohortem; urbes quae contributae erant ad Megalopolin condendam. 2) To distribute, aliquid alicui. 3) (Rar.) To contribute along with others, aliquid.

CON-TRISTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To make sorrowful, to sadden, to afflict, aliquem. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Of the weather, light, colours, &c., to make dark, to darken, to render gloomy, coelum, colores.

CONTRŌVERSIA, ae, f. [contra-vertō]. Prop., an opposite or contrary direction; hence, a quarrel, dispute, controversy, esp. frequent as a legal and rhetorical term: c. rei familiaris, *about a possession, piece of property*; c. mihi est or habeo c. de re aliqua; vocari (venire) in contrōversiam, *to become a subject of controversy*; adducere (deducere) in contrōversiam, *to bring into controversy*; dirimere (componere) c., *to settle, to terminate a dispute*; sine c., as an *adv.*, *without controversy, indisputably*; non est c. quin illud fecerit, *no one denies that, &c.*

CONTRŌVERSIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [contro-versia]. (Rar.) Very much controverted.

CONTRŌVERSUS, a, um, *adj.* [contra-vertō]. 1) Pass., *that is a subject of dispute, contested, controverted*, res, auspiciū. 2) (Doubtful.) Quarrelsome, litigious.

CON-TRŪCIDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To hew or cut into pieces, to put to the sword, to slaughter, plebem, tauros; trop., rempublicam.

CON-TRŪDO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Ante-cl.) to thrust together, nubes in unum. 2) To press or thrust in somewhere, aliquos in balneas, equum in flumen.

CON-TRUNCO, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To cut down or into pieces, aliquem; (Com.) c. cibum = *to consume*.

CONTŪBERNĀLIS, is, com. [contubernium]. 1) One that lives in the same tent, a tent-companion, or comrade (usually there were ten men and one decanus, or an overseer of ten, in the same tent); also, a young man who accompanied a Roman general in order to learn the art of war, an attendant: c. Q. Pompeio consuli. 2) A comrade, companion, associate, in gen. 3) In vulgar language, the husband or wife of a slave; hence, jocosely (Pl.), crucibus contubernalem dari, *as it were, to marry to the cross*.

CONTŪBERNIUM, ii, n. [con-taberna]. 1) (Lat.) In military language, a common tent or barrack: deponere arma in c. Hence, a dwelling-place, habitation, esp. of a pair of slaves. 2) A dwelling together in one tent, tent-companionship; generally among soldiers, but also between a commander and a young man accompanying him for the purpose of learning the art of war: necessitudo contubernii; c. patris, *with his father*. 3) Hence, trop.: A) a living together, intercourse, companionship, in gen.: B) marriage between slaves: C) concubinage, in gen.: D) a dwelling together of animals.

CON-TUEOR, uitus, (ante-cl. also Con-tuor, —, 3.), 2. v. dep. tr. 1) To look at attentively, to gaze at, aliquid; c. longinqua, *to look far out into the distance*. Hence, trop. = *to consider, to ponder, propositum*. 2) To descry, to get a sight of, aliquid.

CONTUITUS, ūs, m. [contueor]. Only in the

abl. sing. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A looking at attentively, a viewing.

CONTUMÁCIA, ae, f. [contumax]. Obstinacy, stubbornness, contumacy, pride (towards one of higher standing — cf. superbia): c. et arrogantia; c. ac superbia oraculorum, responsi; rarely in a good sense, c. libera, a noble pride.

CONTUMÁCITER, adv. w. comp. [contumax]. Obstinate, stubbornly, contumaciously.

CONTUMAX, ácis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [kindred with tumeo — perhaps with contumelia]. Obstinate, stubborn, inflexible, contumacious, haughty: c. animus, homo; c. in aliquem, and (lat.) c. alicui, towards one, adversus tormenta; trop., lima c. (poet.), unyielding = hard.

CONTUMÉLIA, ae, f. [kindred with temno or contemno]. *1) Shock, hardship, violence: naves ex robore factae ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam. 2) An affront, injury, insult, outrage, contumely (an act by which one is insulted — cf. offensio; that touches one's honour — cf. ignominia): accipere c.; imponere (facere, dicere) alicui contumeliam or jacere c. in aliquem, to put an affront upon one; contumeliâ or per contumeliam, contumeliously, insultingly; accipere aliquid in contumeliam, to regard, to take something as an affront or insult.

CONTUMÉLIÖSE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [contumeliosus]. Contumeliously, abusively, insolently.

CONTUMÉLIÖSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [contumelia]. Abusive, injurious, insolent, contumelious, diotum; literae oc. in aliquem, also c. alicui, against one; homo c., insulting, using abusive language.

CON-TUMÜLO, ávi, átum, 1. v. tr. *1) (Lat.) To heap up like a mound, stragulum. 2) (Poet.) To bury, aliquem.

CON-TUNDO, tüdi, tüsum, 3. v. tr. 1) To beat, to bruise, to crush into pieces, to shatter, radices, aliquem fustibus; grande c. vites, injures. 2) To crush = to destroy, to break or put down, to subdue completely: c. audaciam alicujus, feroces populos, Hannibalem, calumniam; (poet.) sol c. tempora annua, completes.

CONTUOR (ante-cl.) = Contueor, q. v.

CONTURBATIO, ónis, f. [conturbo]. Confusion; in partio. = confusion, disquiet or perturbation of mind.

CONTURBÁTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of conturbo]. Confused, disturbed, disquieted: c. in scribendo.

CON-TURBO, ávi, átum, 1. v. tr. 1) To disturb, to throw into disorder or confusion, rempublicam, ordines hostium. Hence, c. rationem or rationes, and abs. c., to bring one's pecuniary affairs into disorder, to become bankrupt; and, trop., c. alicui rationes (Com.) = to put out, to embarrass one's plans. 2) Trop.: A) c. aliquem,

to alarm, to disquiet: B) to confuse, to make undecided, animos.

CONTUS, i, m. [= κορρῆς]. (Poet. & lat.) A pole, esp. as an implement of a ship; also = a spear.

CONTÜSIO, ónis, f. [contundo]. (Lat.) 1) A crushing, bruising, breaking into pieces. 2) A bruise, contusion.

CONTÜSUM, i, n. [contundo]. (Lat.) A bruise, contusion.

CÖNUS, i, m. [= κῆρυξ]. A cone; hence, of conical bodies, esp. = the metallic point or summit of a helmet.

*CON-VADOR, átus, 1. v. dep. tr. (Pl.) To summon one before a court, aliquem.

CON-VÁLESCO, lui, —, 3. v. intr. 1) To gain health and strength (of a sick or, at least, a weak person), to recover from a disease, to grow strong: a ex morbo, de vulnere; trop., rami languentes oc., regain strength and freshness; annona c., the corn became more abundant. 2) In gen., to gather strength, to become stronger, to increase in strength and power: ignis c.; trop., Milo c., gains more power and consideration; opinio c., is confirmed; mala oc., increase.

CON-VALLIS, is, f. A valley enclosed on all sides with hills.

CON-VALLÖ, ávi, átum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To surround with an entrenchment, to encircle.

CONVÄSO, ávi, átum, 1. v. tr. [vas]. (Ante-cl.) To pack up, aliquid.

CON-VECTO, —, —, 1. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To carry or bring together, praedas.

CON-VECTOR, óris, m. (Rar.) A fellow-passenger, a companion on a voyage.

CON-VÉHO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. To carry, to bear or bring together, frumentum in castra, materiam lintribus in insulam.

CON-VELLO, velli, vulsum, 3. v. tr. 1) To tear loose, to pull up, to tear away a thing from its place or position: c. saxa, limina tectorum; (poet.) c. silvam ab humo; c. simulacrum ex sede sua et auferre; c. turrin, to pull down; trop., aliquid convellitur = the possession of a thing is disturbed. Hence, tech. t., c. signa, to pull up the standards from the ground = to decamp and march. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To tear in pieces, to rend: c. dapes avido dente, glebam vomere, by ploughing; c. mare remis, by rowing. 3) Trop., to shake, to make to totter, to bring down, to destroy: c. rempublicam, judicia, fidem legionum, opinionem, auxilia reipublicae; c. pectus alicujus verbis; convelli discordiâ, to be distracted by.

CON-VÉLO, —, átum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To veil or cover all over.

CONVĒNAE, árum, comm. pl. [convenio]. (The sing. is very rare, and only in later writers.) Prop., coming together. Hence, 1) persons flocking together, esp. = strangers: co. et feri bar-

bari. 3) (Pl.) *Facere amantes convenas inter se, is help to a meeting together.*

CONVENIENS, tis, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [*part. of convenio*]. 1) *Agreeing, accordant, concordant, harmonious, propinqui, amici, uxor.* 2) *Agreeing with a thing, proper, fit, suitable, becoming, rei alicui and (rar.) ad rem aliquam, cum re aliqua (ante-cl. & lat.) or oc. inter se.*

CONVENIENTER, *adv. with (lat.) sup.* [*conveniensi*]. *Consistently, suitably: c. naturae vivere.*

CONVENIENTIA, ae, f. [*conveniensi*]. *Agreement, conformity, harmony: c. naturae cum extis; c. rerum, partium.*

CON-VENIO, vĕni, ventum, 4. v. *intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr., to come together, to meet, to assemble: milites oc. ex provincia; tota Italia c. ad hoc iudicium; omnes oc. in unum locum. In partic.: A) civitates quae oc. in forum, belonging, in jurisdiction, to that city (v. Conventus 2); B) uxor c. in manum (alicujus), comes by marriage under the power of a husband (v. Manus); C) trop., causae oc., come together, unite; (Pl.) multa munera oc. ab amatoribus, come in at the same time.* 2) *Tr., to come together with one in order to speak to him, to meet, to call upon one; esp. = to address, to accost, aliquem; conventus non sum ab eo, he has not spoken to me; se conveniri non vult, he will not speak to anybody.* 3) *Intr., to agree: c. cum aliquo; convenimus inter nos.* 4) *Intr., res c., or, impers., convenit, it is agreed upon, is decided, mutually resolved upon: hoc mihi tecum c., you and I agree about this; iudex inter eos c., they agree about the choice of a judge; pax c., peace is concluded; condiciones, signa oc., are agreed upon; uti convenerat, according to agreement; mihi cum illo c. ut in castris meis esset: inter omnes c., per consules reliqua esse perfecta, all were agreed that, &c.* 5) *To fit: cothurnus c. ad pedem. Mostly trop.: A) res c., is fit, proper, becoming, suitable for, agrees with: illud in hunc ordinem c., is applicable to, can be said of; haec suspicio c. in illum, falls upon him; thus, likewise, haec contumelia c. ad maximam partem civium, applies to; hoc c. cum oratione illius; illud c. laudi tuae; c. ad manum (of accounts), it agrees to a farthing; (Pl.) aliam aetatem aliud factum c.: B) in partic., impers., convenit, it becomes, it behooves, is seemly: c. illud dicere; c. imperatorem talia facere; non c. nobis animum submittere, it does not become us; qui c. ut, etc.; est tibi tantae curae quantae c.*

CONVENTICIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*convenio*]. * (Pl.) *Coming together by chance; hence, subst., Conventicium, ii, n., the public pay received by the citizens of Athens for coming to the assembly of the people = τὸ λαλῆσαι τὸν λαόν.*

CONVENTICULUM, i, n. [*convenio*]. 1) *A meeting, an assembly, hominum.* 2) (Lat.) *A place of assembly.*

CONVENTIO, ōnis, f. [*convenio*]. (Rar.) *An agreement, a covenant, compact.*

CONVENTUM, i, n. [*convenio*]. *An agreement, a covenant, compact: stare convento, to abide by; freq. in the comb. 'pactum c.' (probably instead of 'pactum et c.' — v. Pactum).*

CONVENTUS, ūs, m. [*convenio*]. 1) *A meeting, an assembly (voluntary, mostly for deliberation, debate, instruction, the celebration of a religious festival, &c.; more rarely, for social amusement — cf. coetus, concilium, concio, comitia).* 2) *In partic.: A) the judicial assembly of a province, a court of justice, a meeting of the people of a certain district of a Roman province in a town selected for this purpose (usually in winter), in order to have their lawsuits decided by the governor (proconsul, or praetor): agere c., to hold a court: B) (rar.) the capital city of a province, where the courts were held, with the district belonging to it: C) the body of Roman citizens in a province, from among whom the governor in certain cases chose the judges.* 3) (Rar.) = Conventum.

CON-VERBĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (Lat.) 1) *To beat severely, faciem.* 2) *Trop., to chastise, vitia.*

CON-VERRO, erri, ersum, 3. v. *tr.* 1) *To sweep together; trop., to scrape together, hereditates omnium.* 2) *To sweep out, to cleanse by sweeping, stabulum; trop. (Com.), is me totum cum pulvisculo c., pounds me.*

CONVERSATIO, ōnis, f. [*converso*]. (Lat.) 1) *Frequent intercourse, hominum, with men.* *2) *Frequent use.*

CONVERSIO, ōnis, f. [*converto*]. 1) *A turning round, revolution, coeli.* 2) *A periodical return, revolution, mensium.* 3) *Trop., an alteration, a change: c. et perturbatio rerum.* 4) *In rhetoric: A) a change from one style to another: B) a repetition of the same word at the end of several sentences: C) the rounding of a period.*

CON-VERSO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* *To turn or whirl round: animus se c.*

CON-VERSOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. tr.* (Lat.) *To stay or live in a place; esp., in the company of others, vobiscum, alicui, with you, with somebody; subst., Conversans, tis, m., he who lives with one, a companion.*

CON-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. v. *tr.* 1) *To turn round, to turn, manum; terra c. se circa axem suum; c. itof in provinciam; oc. signa (of soldiers) = to turn around upon the enemy, to wheel around. Hence = to make one turn around or in any direction: c. multitudinem or se ad aliquem; illa vox Herculeum c., made him turn around; c. se domum, to betake one's self. Hence, trop.: A) to turn or direct one's eyes or attention to any thing: c. oculos, animos hominum in aliquem, in se, and simply c. animum (oculos) alicujus or c. aliquem, to draw the attention (eyes) of some-*

body upon one's self: B) to turn upon, to direct against: c. orationem in increpandam ejus fugam, risum in aliquem: C) = to apply, to employ, eas copias ad patriae salutem: D) c. se ad philosophos, to have recourse to; c. se ad pacem, to exert one's self for: E) c. aliquid ad se or in rem suam, to appropriate, to take advantage of. 2) To turn = to change, to alter, to transform, se in hirundinem, crimen in laudem. Hence: A) c. castra castris, to change camp for camp = to march incessantly: B) c. rempublicam, to throw into disorder: C) trop. = to translate, orationes e Graeco, aliquid in Latinum. 3) (Rar.) Intr., to turn in any direction, to turn around, ad pedites. Hence = to turn into, to take a turn: imperium regium c. in superbiam; hoc illi c. in bonum.

CON-VESTIO, Ivi, Itum, 4. v. tr. (Mostly trop.) To clothe, to cover, prata herbis; (poet.) sol c. omnia luce.

CONVEXIO, ōnis, f., and Convexitās, ātis, f. [convexus]. (Lat.) A vaulting, convexity, mundi.

CON-VEEXO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To press violently, aliquem.

CONVEXUS, a, um, adj. [conveho]. Vaulted, rounded, convex, coelum, cornua; subst., Convexum, i, and a, ōrum, n., a vault, vaulted arch, coeli, nemorum. 2) (Poet.) Sloping, descending steeply: vallis, iter, vertex c. ad aequora.

CONVICIATOR, ōris, m. [convicior]. (Rar.) A railer, reviler.

CONVICIOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. To rail at, to revile, to taunt, alicui.

*CONVICIOLUM, i, n. [dim. of convicium]. (Lat.) A taunt.

CONVICIUM, ii, n. [vox]. 1) A loud cry or noise produced by several persons, a loud crying together: clamor et c., at a banquet; c. rana-rum: efflagitare convicio, by incessant clamor. In partic.: A) = a cry of disapprobation, loud contradiction, senatus: B) a loud wrangling: aures convicio defessae, a wrangle in court. 2) Freq., a loud, violent reproach, an insult: con-nectari aliquem conviciis; justissimum meum c. Hence, trop. — a) c. tacitum cogitationis, reproach — b) (Pl.) = the object of a reproach, a disgraceful person: pascere aliquem c., to bring up a son who is a disgrace to one's self.

CONVICTIO, ōnis, f. [convivo]. Social intercourse; also, concr. (= convictores), constant companions: quos ex domesticis co. tecum esse voluisti.

CONVICTOR, ōris, m. [convivo]. A companion, daily companion at table.

CONVICTUS, ūs, m. [convivo]. 1) A living together socially, social intercourse, humanus. 2) (Rar.) = Convivium.

CON-VINCO, vici, victum, 3. v. tr. Prop., to overcome completely. Hence, 1) to convict one

of a crime, &c.: c. aliquem negligentiae, repetundarum, also tantis criminibus, in pari peccato; mores ipsius illum co.; c. te or convinceris aliquid dixisse, that you have said something. 2) To show to be true = to prove, inauditum facinus, avaritiam. 3) To show to be false = to refute, postularum portenta.

*CONVINCTIO, ōnis, f. [vincio]. (Quinct.) A conjunction, connective particle.

CON-VISO, —, —, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To look at, to examine attentively, omnia oculis.

CONVIVA, ae, comm. [convivor]. A guest, messmate, alicujus.

CONVIVĀLIS, e, adj. [convivium]. Of or pertaining to a banquet, convivial, oblectatio.

CONVIVĀTOR, ōris, m. [convivor]. One who gives an entertainment, the master of a feast.

CONVIVĪUM, ii, n. [convivo]. 1) A feast, banquet, entertainment (cf. epulae and epulum.) 2) (Lat.) A company at table, guests: repente c. conticuit.

CON-VIVO, xi, —, 3. v. intr. (Lat.) 1) To live together, avaro, with a miser. 2) (Rar.) = Convivor.

CONVIVOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [conviva]. To feast or banquet together: c. frequenter et large.

CON-VŪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To call together, to convoke, to assemble, populum, senatum, homines in societatem vitae, to unite. 2) (Rar.) Of a single person, to call one to join a company, aliquem in nostram concionem.

CON-VŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. To fly, to flock, to hasten or run together, populus; co. ad sellas consulum.

CON-VŪLŪTO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Rar.) Only in the pass., with a mid. signification: to roll round rapidly, to whirl.

CON-VOLVO, vi, ūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To roll up or together: serpens c. terga. Hence, trop. (lat.), c. verba, to heap up; ruina belli illius Gallograeciam convolvit, involved. 2) To wind round; testudo convoluta omnibus rebus.

CON-VŪMO, ui, —, 3. v. tr. To bespew, mensas.

CON-VULNERO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To wound severely, aliquem; trop., to injure, mores et vitam.

CONVULSUS — v. Convello.

COŒLESCO — written thus by some, instead of Coalesco, q. v.

CO-ŌPERATIO, ōnis, f. (Lat.) Co-operation.

COŒPERCŪLUM, i, n. [cooperio]. (Lat.) A cover, lid.

*COŒPERĪMENTUM, i, n. [cooperio]. (Ante-cl.) A covering.

CO-ŌPERIO, rui, rtum, 4. v. tr. To cover entirely: tenebrae co. montem; c. tribunal lapidibus = to stone; freq., part., coopertus, covered; trop., sunk, drowned in any thing, sceleribus, femoribus.

COOPTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [coopto]. A reception of a new member into a 'collegium'; hence, in gen., an election, choice: *c. collegiorum*; *c. censoria*; *c. in Patres*.

CO-OPTO, āvi, ātum, *1. v. tr.* To receive by election into a 'collegium,' to elect, to choose a colleague in an office or order: *c. senatores, tribunos plebis*; *c. sibi collegam*; *c. aliquem in altissimum ordinem*.

CO-ORIOR, ortus, *4. v. dep. intr.* 1) To arise, to break out: *ignis, bellum, risus omnium c.* 2) In partic., of something hostile: of persons, to rise up, to break forth; of things, to break out, to spring up: *c. in pugnam*; *tribuni cc. in illum*, in rogationes nostras, against our proposals; *c. ad bellum*; *insidiae, seditio c.*

COORTUS, ūs, *m.* [coorior]. (Lucr.) An originating, rising.

COPA, ae, *f.* [kindred with caupo]. (Poet.) A female dancer in a tavern (perhaps = a hostess).

COPAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Κῶραι]. An old town in Boeotia.

COPAIS, Idis, *f.* [= Κῶραι]. A lake in Boeotia, near to, and named after, the town Copae — now Topolias.

COPHINUS, i, *m.* [= κῆφινος]. (Lat.) A basket.

COPIA (I.), ae, *f.* [co-ops]. 1) A supply, abundance, multitude, copiousness, frugum, omnium librorum; magna latronum *c.*; *c. narium* (poet.), an abundance of fragrant flowers. In particular: A) of speech, fulness, copiousness of expression; also, *c. verborum, dicendi*; *c. rerum, copiousness of material, contents*: B) = fortune, means, wealth, riches: *cc. domesticae, Gallorum, contulerunt copias suas in illam provinciam, they have transferred their means to that province*; — hence, *ejurare bonam c.* = to declare one's self insolent, to become bankrupt: C) freq. (almost always in the *pl.*), forces, troops: *cc. magnae, exiguae, tantae* (but not *multae, paucae, etc.*). 2) Ability, power, opportunity, means of doing something: *facere (dare) alicui copiam consilii sui, to offer one's advice to somebody, aliquid facendi, to give an opportunity to one of doing a thing, to make it possible to him, e. g., amicitiae jungendae* (ante-cl. also *ut, etc.*); *copia erat Romanis somni, dimicandi*; (ante-cl.) *c. est moliter vivere*; *copia Jugurthae habere* = to have Jugurtha in one's power. In partic., *ex c. rerum* or only *ex c.* (rarely *pro c.*), in the existing state of things, according to the circumstances.

COPIA (II.), ae, *f.* The goddess of Abundance. **COPIDOLAE**, ārum, *f. pl.* [copiae]. A small force, or number of troops.

COPIOR, ātus, *1. v. dep. intr.* [copia]. (Ante-cl.) To provide one's self abundantly with, re aliqua.

COPIOSE, adv. *w. comp. & sup.* [copiosus]. 1) In great abundance abundantly, copiously.

2) In particular, of speech; copiously, diffusely, *dicere, causas defendere*.

COPIOSUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [copia]. 1) (Rar., lat.) Abundant, in great abundance, liquor, supellex verborum. 2) Abundantly provided with, rich or abounding in, *re aliqua*; *locus c. a frumento*; in partic. = rich, wealthy, homo, provincia. 3) Of discourse, copious, fluent, eloquent: *homo c. ad dicendum*; *orator c.*; *oratio c.*; *c. in eloquendo*.

COPIS (I.), is, *adj.* [contracted from co-ops]. (The *nom.* does not occur — ante-cl.) Rich in, richly provided with.

COPIS (II.), Idis, *f.* [= κοπίς]. (Lat.) A sword. **COPONIANUS**, a, um, *adj.* Relating to a Coponius.

COPONIUS, ii, *m.* The name of a plebeian gens, originally from Tibur.

COPREA, ae, *f.* [= κορπιας]. (Lat.) A buffoon, jester.

COPŪLA, ae, *f.* [co-apio]. Any thing that joins together, a band, rope, thong; perhaps, in Cæs. (doubtful reading, else only ante-cl., poet. & lat.), of grappling-irons, grapnels, by which one ship was fastened to another. Hence, *trop.* = the bonds of love, friendship, marriage, &c.

COPŪLATE, adv. [copulatus]. (Lat.) Compactly.

COPŪLATIO, ōnis, *f.* [copulo]. A connecting, joining together closely, atomorum, verborum inter se.

COPŪLATUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [part. of copulo]. United, connected: *cc. pervenimus, we came at the same time*; *nihil est copulatus, shows a closer connexion*.

COPŪLO, āvi, ātum, *1. v. tr.* To join together, to unite, to connect, verba, voluntates suas; *c. concordiam, to bring about concord*; *c. honestatem cum voluptate, haec inter se*; *naturae copulatum = natural*.

***CŌQUA**, ae, *f.* [coquo]. (Pl.) A (female) cook.

CŌQUINARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [coquinus]. (Lat.) Relating to cooking, culinary.

CŌQUINO, āvi, ātum, *1. v. tr.* [coquo]. (Pl.) To cook.

CŌQUINUS, a, um, *adj.* [coquo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Relating to cooking, culinary.

CŌQUO, xi, ctum, *3. v. tr.* 1) To prepare, to dress, to mature, to ripen: *sol c. uvas*; *poma cocta et matura*; of food that has been eaten, *omnia cocta et confecta, decomposed*; *c. aurum, to melt*. 2) To cook, to prepare by cooking. *cibum, coenam*. 3) To prepare by heat, to burn, to dry, laterculos, carbonem; *c. panem, to bake*; *sol c. glebas, dries up*; *agger coctus, made of brick*. 4) Trop.: A) to mature with the mind, to meditate upon, to contrive, consilia secreto, bellum; B) (ante-cl. & lat.) to vex, to torment: *cura quae te c.*

COQUUS, i, m. [coquo]. A cook.

COR, rdis, n. 1) The heart (physically and materially): nullum animal potest esse sine c. 2) (Only poet. & lat., except the phrase 'cordi esse.') Trop.: A) (poet.) = a person, man: fortissima cc.: B) the heart, soul, feeling: tremere corde, cura excessit cc.; in partic., cordi est mihi (tibi, homini), it lies at my heart, is dear to me; cordi tibi est illud facere, nos subigi; also (lat.), cordi habere aliquid, to have at heart, to think much of, to value: C) = understanding, intellect, mind: quantum ego corde meo conspicio; volutavi eam rem in c. meo (Pl.).

CORĀ, ae, f. A town of the Volsci in Latium, now Cora.

CORĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. [Cora]. The inhabitants of Cora.

CORĀLIUM, or Cūrālium, ii, n. [= κοράλλιον] corallium]. The red coral.

CORALLI, ōrum, m. pl. [= Κόραλλοι]. A people of Moesia, on the Black Sea.

CORAM [instead of coram, fr. con-os, ōris]. I Prep. w. abl. In the presence of, before: c. genero meo, iudiciis; sometimes (mostly lat.) placed after the substantive: Diomedonte c. — II Adv. 1) Objective, i. e., with reference to the person in whose presence something is done, in the presence of: dicere c. aliquid aliquo praesente; c. aliquem arguere, while he is present; ut veni c. 2) Subjective, i. e., with reference to the person actively present at any thing, personally, in person: c. adesse; c. perspicit quae ex nunciis cognoverat; c. aliquid tecum agam. 3) (Lat.) Of time, immediately, forthwith.

CORAX, ācis, m. [= κῶραξ]. 1) A raven. 2) A Greek rhetorician in Sicily, contemporary with Lysias.

CORBIS, is, f. A basket.

CORBĪTA, ae, f. A slow-sailing ship of burden; hence (Pl.), operam celocem, ne corbitam mihi date, help me quickly, not slowly.

CORBŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of corbis]. A little basket.

CORBŪLO, ōnis, m. A Roman surname; thus, esp. Cn. Domitius C., a brother-in-law of the Emperor Caligula, a celebrated general, who, when condemned to death by Nero, committed suicide.

CORCŪLUM, i, n. [dim. of cor]. 1) A little heart. 2) Trop.: A) a term of endearment, my heart! B) a surname of Scipio Nasica, given to him for his prudence and sagacity.

CORCŪRA, ae, f. [= Κέρκυρα, or (lat.) Κέρκυρα]. 1) An island in the Ionian Sea, on the coast of Epirus — now Corfu. 2) C. Melæna [= Κ. Μελαίνα], an island on the coast of Illyria, now Coriula.

CORCŪRAEUS, a, um, adj. [= Κερκυραῖος]. Of or pertaining to Corcyra, Κορκυραῖος; subet., Corcyraei, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Corcyra.

CORDĀTE, adv. [cordatus]. (Ante-classical.) Wisely, prudently.

CORDĀTUS, a, um, adj. [cor]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Wise, prudent, sagacious.

CORDAX, ācis, m. [= κῶραξ]. 1) (Lat.) A wanton dance; esp., the dance of the chorus in the old Attic comedy. 2) Trop., the 'trochaeus' was so called by Aristotle, on account of its hopping movement.

CORDŌLIUM, ii, n. [cor-doleo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Heartache, sorrow of heart.

CORDŪBA, ae, f. [Κορδύβη]. A large town of Hispania Baetica, now Cordova.

CORDŪBENSIS, e, adj. [Corduba]. Of or belonging to Corduba; subet., Cordubenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Corduba.

CORFINIENSIS, e, adj. [Corfinium]. Of or pertaining to Corfinium, Corfinian; subet., Corfinienses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of C.

CORFINIUM, ii, n. The old capital of the Peligni in Samnium, now Pontinia, near Popoli.

CŌRIA, ae, f. A surname of Minerva among the Arcadians.

CŌRIĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [corium]. Of or pertaining to leather; subet., Coriarius, ii, m., a tanner.

CŌRINNA, ae, f. [= Κόριννα]. 1) A Greek poetess of Tanagra in Boeotia (about 500 B.C.). 2) A feigned name of a mistress of Ovid.

CŌRINTHIĀCUS, a, um, adj. [= Κορινθιάκος]. (Rar.) Corinthian.

CŌRINTHIĀRIUS, ii, m. (Lat.) A workman in Corinthian brass, a nickname of Augustus, on account of his love of magnificence.

CŌRINTHIENSIS, e, adj. (Pl. & Tac.) = Corinthian.

CŌRINTHIUS, a, um, adj. [= Κορινθιος]. Corinthian; subet., Corinthii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Corinth.

CŌRINTHUS, i, f. [= Κορινθος]. A celebrated city of the Peloponnesus, destroyed by Mummius (B.C. 146).

CŌRIŌLĀNUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Corioli; in partic., a surname of C. Marcina, as conqueror of Corioli; subet., Coriolani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Corioli.

CŌRIŌLI, ōrum, m. pl. A town of the Volsci in Latium, conquered by the Romans, 493 B.C.

CŌRIUM, ii, n. [= κῶριον]. 1) The skin, hide of animals (the thick and hard skin—cf. pellis): (Com.) corium alicui concidere, to tan one's hide, to whip one. 2) Leather (coarse and thick—cf. aluta). Hence = things made of leather; esp., a leather sack, whip, a thong or strap. 3) Of plants = the rind, skin, bark, shell.

CORNELĪANUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to a Cornelius, Cornelian: C. oratio, made by Cicero in behalf of Cornelius; C. castra, a place on the coast of Africa; called after the camp

putated there by Scipio the elder, in the second Punic war. It was also called *Castra Cornelia*.

CORNĒLIUS (I.), ii, m., and *Cornelia*, ae, f. *The name of a very celebrated and powerful Roman gens. The most famous families of this gens were, the Cethegi, Cinnae, Dolabellae, Lentuli, Scipiones, Sullae, Balbi, Galli* (q. v.). *Cornelia*, ae, f., *a daughter of Scipio the younger, the mother of the Gracchi.*

CORNĒLIUS (II.), a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to a Cornelius, Cornelian: leges Co., of Sulla.*

CORNEŌLUS, a, um, adj. [*dim.* of *corneus* II.]. *Of horn, like horn.*

CORNEUS (I.), a, um, adj. [*cornus*]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to the cornel-tree or cornel-wood.*

CORNEUS (II.), a, um, adj. [*cornu*]. 1) *Of horn, horny, rostrum.* 2) (Lat.) *Like horn — a) in substance, dry = hard as horn — b) in colour, of the colour of horn, horn-coloured.*

CORNICEN (I.), inis, m. [*cornu-cano*]. *A horn-blower, corneter.*

CORNICEN (II.), inis, m. *A surname in the Roman gens Oppia.*

CORNICOR, 1. v. dep. intr. [*cornix*]. (Lat. & very rare.) *To caw like a crow.*

***CORNICŪLA**, ae, f. [*dim.* of *cornix*]. *A little crow.*

CORNICŪLĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Of Corniculum.*

CORNICŪLĀRIUS, ii, m. [*corniculum*]. (Lat.) *A soldier who had received a 'corniculum,' and been promoted thereby to a higher rank, a kind of subaltern officer.*

CORNICŪLUM (I.), i, n. [*dim.* of *cornu*]. *A little horn; prob., a horn-shaped ornament worn upon the helmet, presented to soldiers for good conduct.*

CORNICŪLUM (II.), i, n. *An old town in Latium.*

CORNICŪLUS, i, m. (Lat.) *The office of a 'cornicularius.'*

CORNIFICIUS, ii, m., *Cornificia*, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Q. Corn., a tribune of the people (69 B. C.), and competitor of Cicero for the consulship. 2) Q. Corn., the son of the preceding, quaestor of Cæsar in the civil war, proprætor of Illyricum (48 B. C.), and colleague of Cicero in the augurship.*

CORNIGER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [*cornu-gero*]. *Bearing horns, horned.*

CORNĪ-PES, ōdis, adj. [*cornu*]. *Having feet of horn, hoofed.*

CORNIX, iois, f. *A crow; prov., cornicum oculos configere, to deceive even the most keen-sighted ('to catch a weasel asleep'); also, elliptically, cornici oculum.*

CORNU, ūs (rar. & poet. *Cornum*, i), n. [*kindred with alpas*]. 1) *A horn of oxen, stags, rams, &c. Hence: A) of objects having the shape of a horn — a) in the pl., the points or horns of the new moon — b) a branch of a river — c) a tongue*

of land, the point of a coast, esp. of a coast forming a harbour — d) the end of a sail-yard — e) the upper-part of a helmet, the crest — f) the end of a stick around which the parchment-books were rolled — g) the curved end of a bow and side of a cithara — h) the wing of an army: dextrum, sinistrum c. — i) the end, point, wing of a place, esp. the peak of a mountain: B) (poet.) trop., an emblem of power and strength, esp. as employed in resistance: cornua addere pauperi. 2) Horn as a substance, e. g., of horns and hoofs. Hence = things made of horn — a) (poet.) a bow — b) the horn as a musical instrument, a horn, trumpet — c) a lantern — d) a funnel — e) an oil-cruet.

CORNUM, i, n. *The cornel-cherry.*

CORNUS, i, f. *The cornel cherry-tree. Hence (poet.) = a javelin made of cornel-wood.*

CORNŪTUS (I.), a, um, adj. [*cornu*]. *Horned, furnished with horns.*

CORNŪTUS (II.), i, m. (Lat.) *A Roman proper name.*

CŌROEBUS, i, m. [= *Κρόβος*]. *The son of Mydon of Phrygia, a suitor of Cassandra.*

CŌROLLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of *corona*]. (Poet. & lat.) *A little crown or garland.*

CŌROLLĀRIUM, ii, n. [*corolla*]. 1) *A little crown or garland, made of artificial (originally perhaps of natural) flowers, and presented to actors, &c.; hence, in gen., 2) a present, douceur: discedere sine c.*

CŌRŌNA, ae, f. [= *κόρωνη*]. I. 1) *A wreath, garland, crown, esp. as an ornament at a joyful festival, but worn also on grave and solemn festal occasions; freq. also as a prize of combat and reward of honour, presented to soldiers: c. castrensis, navalis, civica (for which see the text-books on Rom. Antiq.); sub c. vendere, to sell captives as slaves (probably, because they wore garlands at the time of sale). 2) Trop., of things in the form of a crown: A) a circuit, enclosure, muri, montium: B) a circle, an assembly of men, esp. an audience, in court or at the delivery of an oration: dicere causam maximā coronā, before a numerous assembly; coronae aliquid dandum, something must be done to gratify the multitude present: C) at a siege — a) a line of siege, the line of circumvallation, by which a besieged town was invested — b) = a besieging army: urbem coronā cingere, to invest, to blockade, capere, to take by a siege — *e) = the troops posted on the wall of a besieged town for its defence: coronā vallum defendere: D) the halo round the sun. — II. As a constellation: A) the Northern Crown, according to fable, the crown of Ariadne placed in the heavens; hence (poet.), Gnosia and Cressa: B) the Southern Crown.*

CŌRŌNAE, ōrum, f. pl. *The name given to the two daughters of the Theban Orion, Metiocha and Menippa, who devoted themselves to death, to deliver their native city from a plague.*

CORONAEUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) *Of or belonging to Corone*: sinus C., *the present Golfo di Coron.* 2) *Of or belonging to Coronea*; *subst.*, Coronaei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Coronea.*

CORŌNE, ea, *f.* [= Κορώνη]. *A town of Messenia, now Coron.*

CORŌNEA, ae, *f.* [= Κορώνεια]. *A town of Boeotia, near Lake Copais — its ruins are near the present Koronies.*

CORŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Coronea]. *Of or belonging to Coronea.*

CORŌNEUS, ei, *m.* [= Κορώνεύς]. *A king of Phocia, father of Coronis.*

CORŌNIDES, ae, *m.* [= Κορωνίδης]. *The son of Coroneis* 2, i. e., *Æsculapius.*

CORŌNIS, idia, *f.* [= Κορωνίς]. 1) *A daughter of Coroneus, changed by Minerva into a crow.* 2) *A daughter of the Thessalian Phlegyas, mother of Æsculapius by Apollo.*

CORŌNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [corona]. 1) *To crown with a garland, to wreath, to crown*: c. postes; c. pocula, crateras (as was the custom at banquets); since a crown was frequently presented as a prize to the victor in a contest, one was said, e. g., coronatus de oratoribus (lat.), *as victor in the contest with the orators*; coronari Olympia (poet.), *as victor in the Olympic games*; c. comediam, *to award the prize to.* 2) (Poet.) *Trop.*, to surround, to encompass: silva c. aquas; c. aditum custode.

CORPŌRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [corpus]. (Lat.) *Corporal, relating to the body.*

CORPŌREUS, a, um, *adj.* [corpus]. 1) *Corporal, having a body, real.* 2) In partic. = *of flesh, fleshy*, humerus Pelopis (opp. to eburneus); c. dapes = *animal food.*

CORPŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [corpus]. *To form into a body.*

CORPŪLENTIA, ae, *f.* [corpulentus]. (Lat.) *Corpulence, fleshiness of body.*

CORPŪLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. [corpus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Corpulent, fleshy.*

CORPUS, ōris, *n.* 1) *The body, both of animals and men*: animus et c. In partic.: A) = *the flesh of the body*: ossa subjecta corpori; facere c., *to become corpulent*; amittere c., *to become lean*: B) = *a lifeless body, a corpse*: C) (poet.) = *a shade, the soul of a deceased person*: D) (poet.) = *the trunk, in opp. to the head.* 2) *Periphrastically* = *a person, an individual*: vile atque infame c.; liberum c. in servitutem addicere; (poet.) delecta virum cc. 3) *A substance, mass, ingen.*: cc. individua, atoms; c. aquae, terrae, *the mass of the earth.* 4) *Trop.*: A) = *the substance, the essential part of any thing*: c. eloquentiae, *the pith of*: B) *a whole composed of homogeneous parts or members*, a body, incorporation: c. civitatis, *the body of the citizens*; c. reipublicae, *the body politic*; coalescere in unius populi corpus; regem sui corporis creari voluerunt, *from amongst themselves*;

corpori valido (of an army) deerat dux; also of a writing, an entire and coherent work: c. omnis juris Romani, *a collection of the whole Roman law.*

CORPUSCŪLUM, i, *n.* [dim. of corpus]. *A little body, esp. an atom*; also, as a term of endearment.

CORRĀDO (con-r.), rāsi, rāsum, 3. *v. tr.* *To scrape or rake together, pecuniam*; *trop.*, c. fidem, *to procure with difficulty.*

CORRECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [corrigo]. 1) *An improvement, correction, veteris Academiae, morum.* 2) *Reproof, correction*: correctione gaudere. 3) *In rhetoric, a figure of speech: a correcting of one's self, by adding a stronger term to a weaker.*

CORRECTOR, ōris, *m.* [corrigo]. *A corrector, improver, legum, nostrae civitatis*; c. asperitatis: c. Bestius, *who always wished to correct others.*

CORRĒPO (con-r.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. intr.* *To creep together, to creep or slink into a place, in navem*; *trop.*, c. in dumeta, *to creep into a thicket* = *to become entangled in subtleties*; (poet.) membra cc. pavore, *shrink.*

CORREPTĒ, adv. w. comp. [corripio]. (Lat.) *Shortly, briefly, dicere.*

CORREPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [corripio]. (Lat.) 1) *A seizing, laying hold of.* 2) *A shortening, syllabae.*

CORREPTOR, ōris, *m.* [corripio]. (Lat.) *A reprover, censurer.*

CORRĪDEO (con-r.), 2. *v. intr.* (Lucr.) *To smile.*

CORRĪGIA, ae, *f.* [corrigo]. *A shoe-tie, shoe-latchet.*

CORRIGO, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. tr.* [con-rego]. 1) *To make straight any thing crooked or bent, digitum*; *prov.*, c. curva, *to make the crooked straight.* 2) *Trop.*, to correct, to set right, to improve, to make better: c. errorem alicujus, *mores* (opp. to corrumpere); c. orationem, *to revise, to make emendations in*; c. adolescentem; ipsa re corrigi, *to be taught better by experience*; c. fastos, *to correct.*

CORRĪPIO, rūpi, reptum, 3. *v. tr.* [con-rapio]. 1) *To take hold of, to seize eagerly and with haste, hominem, lora manu.* Hence, c. corpus ex stratis (poet.), *to spring from the couch*; c. se aliquo, *to hasten anywhere*; (poet.) c. gradum, *to quicken one's pace*; also, c. viam, *to travel rapidly.* 2) *To seize upon with violence, to plunder, to take possession of, bona alicujus*; c. pecunias undique; c. praefecturas, *to snatch by force, to carry off.* 3) *Trop.*: A) of fire, disease, &c., to seize, to attack, to carry away: flamma c. tabulas; corripī morbo, morte subitā; hence, also *pass.*, of the passions and emotions, corripit amor, cupidine: B) to attack = to reproach, to censure, to chide; hence (Tac.) = to accuse, aliquem and aliquid dictis: C) to draw in, to

contrast, to abridge, verba, impensas, to diminish, syllabam, to pronounce short.

CORRIVATIO, ōnis, *f.* [corrivo]. (Lat.) A drawing together of streams of water into a basin or reservoir.

COR-RIVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [con-rivus]. (Lat.) To conduct streams of water together into one place, venas aquarum.

COR-RŌBORO (con-r.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To strengthen, to make strong, to invigorate: c. militem opere assiduo; c. audaciam, virtutem alicujus; aetas corroborata, mature, manly age; quum jam se corroboravisset, when he had grown up to be a man.

COR-RŌDO (con-r.), si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* To gnaw, to gnaw into pieces: mures cc. librum.

COR-RŌGO (con-r.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To entreat together, to bring together, to assemble or collect by treaty, necessarios suos, auxilia a sociis; c. vela ex navibus, to demand from all the ships, to collect together.

***CORRŌSIVUS**, a, um, *adj.* [corrodo]. (Lat.) Corrosive, medicamenta.

COR-RŌTUNDO (con-r.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To round off, to make perfectly round, corpus.

COR-RŪGO (con-r.), —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To make wrinkled, to wrinkle; trop., ne aordida mappa nares tibi corruget = to cause disgust.

COR-RUMPO (con-r.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., to break into pieces. 1) To destroy, to ruin, to annihilate: c. frumentum incendio, domum et se igni; c. ungues dentibus (poet.), to gnaw; catena c. manus, wounds; c. spem, libertatem. Hence: A) = to weaken, to debilitate: equi corrupti macie; c. res familiares, to become poor: B) = to waste, to make useless, to cause the loss of any thing, diem alicui, to make one lose a day; c. occasionem, opportunitatem, to allow to escape; quodcumque addebatur subsidio, id corruptum timore fugientium, was lost. 2) Of things, to spoil, to injure, to make worse, aquam, mores civitatis, orationem. 3) Of persons, to mislead, to seduce, to corrupt, adolecentem, milites; in partic. = to bribe: c. aliquem pecuniā, largitione; also, abs., c. milites ut fugiant. 4) Of things, to falsify, to tamper with, to misrepresent, tabulas publicas, famam; c. nomina, by an incorrect pronunciation or other fault. Hence = to disgrace, to dishonour, nobilitatem.

COR-RUO (con-r.), ui, —, 3. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Tr., to overthrow; to heap or scrape together, rerum summam, divitias; trop., to ruin, aliquem. 2) Intr.: A) to fall or tumble together, to fall to the ground, aedes, arbor c.; hence, trop. = to perish, to fall: tu et omnes mei cc.; opes Lacedaemoniorum cc.; risu c., to sink to the ground with laughter: B) to rush together in combat, to engage in a fight: ac-

cipitres inter se cc.; longe violentius semper ex necessitate quam ex virtute corruiat, all (animals) fight far more violently when they engage in conflict from necessity rather than choice.

CORRUPTĒ, adv. w. comp. [corruptus]. Corruptly: c. judicare, falsely, in consequence of bribery; c. pronunciare, incorrectly; corruptius habiti (of slaves), under worse discipline.

CORRUPTĒLA, ae, *f.* [corrumpo]. A corruption, seduction: depravatus corruptelā; cc. et adulteria, debaucheries and adulteries; c. malae consuetudinis (subj.), arising from a bad custom; but, c. mulierum (obj.), the seduction of women. Hence (Com.) = Corruptor.

CORRUPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [corrumpo]. (Rar.) A corrupting, corruption: morbus est c. corporis; c. opinionum, perverseness.

CORRUPTOR, ōris, m., and Corruptrix, icla, *f.* A corrupter, seducer, misleader, civium.

CORRUPTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [part. of corrumpo]. Corrupted, corrupt, degraded.

CORSICA, ae, or Corsia, Idia, *f.* Corsica, a, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.

CORSICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Corsica]. (Poet.) Corsican.

CORSUS, a, um, *adj.* [Corsica]. Corsican; subst., Corsi, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Corsica.

CORTEX, icis, m. (rarely *f.*). The bark, rind, shell of trees, plants, and fruits (e. g., nuts); in partic., cork, the rind of the cork-tree, used for stoppers and in learning to swim; hence, prev., nare sine c. = to need an overseer no longer.

CORTICEUS, a, um, *adj.* [cortex]. Of bark, of cork.

CORTICŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [cortex]. (Lat.) Full of bark.

CORTINA, ae, *f.* A caldron, kettle; in partic. (poet.), the tripod of Pythia, in the temple of Apollo at Delphi; hence (poet.) = an oracle.

CORTONA, ae, *f.* [= Kēptwa]. A town of Etruria.

CORTONENSIS, e, *adj.* [Cortona]. Of or belonging to Cortona; subst., Cortonenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Cortona.

CŌRUSCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* Prop., to push or thrust with the horns: agni cc. Hence, 1) tr. (mostly poet.), to move rapidly hither and thither, to shake, to brandish, lingua, frontem, telum. Hence, 2) intr.: A) to move quickly to and fro, to waver, to quiver: apes pennis cc., vibrare; arbor c., swings to and fro, trembles: B) to flash, to glitter, to coruscate, flamma.

CŌRUSCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) 1) Tremulous, waving, vibrating, silva; c. prae tremore. 2) Glittering, flashing, gleaming, ignis, lumina, radii solis.

CORVINUS, or Corvus, i, m. A surname in the gens Valeria.

CORVUS, i, m. A raven; hence (from its resemblance to the curved beak of a raven), a *grappling-iron*.

CORYBANTES, ium, m. *Priests of Cybele*, in Phrygia, and in Asia generally; freq. confounded with the Curetes; at the festivals of the goddess they went about in armour, revelling and dancing, and frequently wounding each other.

CORYBANTIUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the Corybantes.

CORYBAS, antis, m. [= *Κορύβας*]. A son of Cybele, and father of the second Apollo.

CORYCIS, Idis, f. adj. Of or belonging to the Corycian grotto, on Parnassus (v. Corycius): C. Nymphae, the daughters of Pliatus.

CORYCIUS, a, um, adj. [= *Κορύκιος*]. 1) Of or pertaining to the Corycian grotto, on Parnassus (v. *Κορύκιος ἄστρον*), which was sacred to the nymphs and to Pan. 2) Of or belonging to Corycius.

CORYCUS (I.), i, m. [= *Κόρυκος*]. 1) A promontory and town in Cilicia, with a celebrated grotto. 2) A promontory in Ionia, with a harbour of the same name.

CORYCUS (II.), i, m. [= *Κόρυκος*]. A leather sack filled with bran and sand, hung up in the gymnasium, and swung to and fro by the athletes; hence, *melon*. = any difficult kind of exercise: c. laterum et vocis.

CORYLETUM, i, n. [corylus]. A hazel-thicket.

CORYLUS, i, f. [= *κόρυλος*]. A hazel-tree.

CORYMBIFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [corymbifero]. (Poet.) An epithet of Bacchus = bearing clusters of ivy-berries.

CORYMBUS, i, m. [= *κόρυμβος*]. A cluster of fruit or flowers; esp., a cluster of ivy-berries.

CORYPHAEUS, i, m. [= *κορυφαίος*]. A chief, head, leader.

CORYPHASIUM, ii, n. [= *Κορυψάσιον*]. A town and promontory in Messenia.

CORYTHUS, i, [= *Κόρυθος*]. 1) F., a town in Etruria; later, called Cortona. 2) M., a name of several mythic persons; esp., the founder of the town Corythus, father of Dardanus, and thus ancestor of the Trojan kings.

CORYTUS, i, m. [= *κορυτός*]. (Poet.) A quiver.

COS (I.), ōis, f. [instead of cautes]. 1) A hard stone, flint-stone. 2) In partic., a whetstone.

COS (II.), or **COUS** (Coos), Col, f. [= *Κῶς, Κῶς*]. A small island of the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the worship of Æsculapius, the cultivation of the vine, and weaving; the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Philetas — now Stanchio or Stanco.

COSA (Cossa), ae, f., or **Cosae**, ōrum, f. pl. 1) An old town in Etruria, near the present Orbitello. 2) A town of Laconia, called also Compa.

COSANUS, a, um, adj. [Cosa]. Of or belonging to Cosa; subst.: A) Cosanum, i, n., the

territory of Cosa: B) Cosani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Cosa.

COSMĒTA, ae, m. [= *κοσμήτης*]. An overseer of the wardrobe (a slave).

COSMOE, ōrum, m. pl. [= *Κόσμοι*]. The supreme council of the Cretans.

COSMUS, i, m. A celebrated maker of unguents in Rome.

COSSUS, i, m. The name of a family in the gens Cornelia.

COSSŪRA, or **Cossūra**, ae, f. [= *Κόσσυρα*]. A small island between Sicily and Africa, now Pantalaria.

COSTA, ae, f. A rib; hence, in the pl. = a side, wall, aēni, navis.

COSTUM, i, n. [= *κόστος*]. (Poet. & lat.) An Indian shrub, of which unguents were made.

CÖTHON, ōnis, m. [= *Κόθων*]. 1) A maritime town in Northern Africa, near Adrumetum. 2) An island in the Laconian Gulf.

CÖTHURNATUS, a, um, adj. [cothurnus]. (Poet.) Wearing the cothurnus; hence = lofty, tragical, pertaining to tragedy, sermo, dea.

CÖTHURNUS, i, m. [= *κόθουρος*]. A high (Grecian) shoe or half-boot, covering the whole foot, worn by hunters, and especially by tragic actors. Hence, *trop.*: A) = tragedy: B) = a tragic subject: C) = a tragic, elevated style.

COTIDIE, etc. — v. Quotidie.

COTTA, ae, f. A surname in the gens Aurelia.

COTTĀBUS, i, m. [= *κότταβος*]. A social sport of the Greeks, played in different ways. The main point consisted in flinging the remains of unmixed wine into a metal basin on the floor, and thereby producing a clashing sound, the quality of which was considered to furnish a presage of the love of one's mistress. Hence, *jocosely* = a lash, stroke: bubuli cc. (Pl.).

COTTĀNA, ōrum, n. pl. [a Syrian word]. (Lat.) A kind of Syrian fig.

COTTĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Cottius]. Cottian: Alpes Co.

COTTIUS (I.), ii, m. The name of two kings of the time of the first Roman emperors, who ruled over several tribes living on the Cottian Alps.

COTTIUS (II.), a, um, adj. Cottian: Alpes Co., the Cottian Alps.

CÖTURNIX, Icis, f. A quail; also (Pl.), a term of endearment.

CÖTYS, yis, m. [= *Κότys*], or **Cotus**, i, m. The name of several Thracian princes.

CÖTYTTIA, ōrum, n. pl. [= *Κοττύττια*]. The festival of Cotytto.

CÖTYTTO, ūs, f. [= *Κοττύττα*]. The goddess of Lewdness, originally of Thrace; later, worshipped also in Corinth and Rome.

COUS, a, um, adj. [Cos II.]. Of or pertaining to Cos, Coan: C. artifex = Apelles; C. Venus, a picture by Apelles; subst.: A) Coum, i, n., wine of Cos: B) Coa, ōrum, n. pl., garments manufactured at Cos.

COVINARIUS, ii, m. [covinus]. (Lat.) A chariot-warrior.

COVINUS, i, m. [a Celtic word]. 1) A war-chariot of the Celts, furnished with scythes. 2) A travelling-chariot of the Romans.

COXA, ae, f. (Lat.) 1) The hip. 2) The hip-bone.

CÖXENDIX, Icis, f. [coxa] = Coxa.

CRABRA, ae, f. A small river in Latium; called, also, Crabra aqua — now La Maranna.

CRABRO, ðnis, m. A hornet: prov., irritare co., to stir up a hornet's nest = to offend men whom it is dangerous to attack.

CRĀGUS, i, m. [= Κράγος]. A mountain in Lycia; according to some, the residence of the Chimæra.

CRAMBE, es, f. [= κράμβη]. Cabbage; prov., c. repetita = an old story, something frequently repeated.

CRANAUS, i, m. [= Κράναος]. An Attic hero, son-in-law and successor of Cecrops.

CRANII, ðrum, m. pl. [= Κράνιοι]. A small town in the island-Cephalonia — its ruins are near the present Argastoli.

CRĀNŌN, ðnis, f. [= Κρανών]. A town in Thessaly.

CRĀNŌNIUS, a, um, adj. [Cranon]. Of or pertaining to Cranon.

CRANTOR, ðris, m. [= Κράντορ]. 1) The armour-bearer of Peleus. 2) A celebrated philosopher of the old Academy, who lived about 320 B. C.

CRĀPŪLA, ae, f. [= κραυδαλῃ]. Intoxication, inebriation produced by wine, together with its consequences — headache, &c.

*CRĀPŪLĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [crapula]. (Pl.) Pertaining to intoxication.

CRAS, adv. To-morrow: c. mane, to-morrow morning; c. est festum. Hence (poet.), meton., in gen. = in the future, hereafter: quid sit futurum c., fuge quaerere.

CRASSĀMENTUM, i, m. [crasso]. (Lat.) 1) The thick sediment of a liquid. 2) The thickness of an object.

CRASSE, adv. w. comp. [crassus]. 1) Thickly. 2) Trop. — a) dimly, not clearly: gemmae nitent c. — b) indistinctly, confusedly: c. aliquid intelligere — c) coarsely, rudely, without taste: poema c. compositum.

CRASSESCO, —, —, 3. v. intr. [crassus]. (Lat.) To thicken, to grow thick or fat.

CRASSIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Crassus]. Of or belonging to Crassus (the triumvir).

CRASSITŪDO, Inis, f. [crassus]. 1) Thickness: c. parietum; claves digiti pollicis crassitudine. 2) A thick matter, sediment, dregs.

CRASSO, —, ātum, i, v. tr. [crassus]. (Lat.) To make thick, to thicken.

CRASSUS (I.), a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Thick, strong, homo, filum; nucleus sex digitos crassus, six fingers thick. 2) Thick, dense,

gross, coarse (opp. to tenuis, rarus, liquidus, etc.), aër, nebula, toga, unguentum. Hence — a) ager c., fat; thus, likewise, turdus c.; aquae cc. (poet.), muddy (of a swollen stream) — b) c. infortunium = a sound beating — c) trop.: c. Minerva = plain common sense, homely wisdom.

CRASSUS (II.), i, m. The name of a family in the gens Licinia; thus, esp. 1) L. Licinius Cr., a renowned orator, and a contemporary of Cicero. 2) M. Licinius Crassus, triumvir, with Cæsar and Pompey, slain in the Parthian war. 3) M. Lic. Cr., a son of the preceding, and a legate in the army of Cæsar.

CRĀSTĪNUS (I.), a, um, adj. [cras]. 1) Of to-morrow: c. dies, lux, to-morrow's sun; in crastinum, until to-morrow; (lat.) crastino, as an adv. = cras; (ante-cl. & lat.) die crastini, to-morrow. 2) (Lat.) Future, in gen.

CRĀSTĪNUS (II.), i, m. The name of a valiant centurion, in the army of Cæsar.

CRĀTAEIS, Idis, f. [= Κραταις]. A nymph, mother of Scylla.

CRĀTER, ðris, m. (poet. & lat.), and Crātrā, ae, f. [= κρατήρ, κρατῆρ]. 1) A large vessel used for mixing wine with water, a bowl. 2) Meton.: A) an oil-vessel: B) a water-basin, a reservoir: C) the aperture of a volcanic mountain: D) a constellation, the Bowl: E) a gulf near Baiae.

CRĀTERUS, i, m. [= Κράτερος]. 1) A general in the service of Alexander the Great. 2) A celebrated physician, of the time of Cicero.

CRĀTES, ðtis, m. [= Κράτης]. 1) An Attic writer of comedies, who lived about 449 B. C. 2) A philosopher of Thebes, of the Cynic school. 3) An Academic philosopher of Athens, a pupil of Polemo. 4) C. Mallotes (of Mallus in Cilicia), a renowned grammarian, contemporary with Aristarchus, and founder of the Pergamene school of grammar.

CRĀTES, is, f. (almost always in the plural). Wicker or hurdle-work, a texture of twigs and roots, a hurdle, fascine, esp. as used in war. Hence, meton., c. spinae, the joints of the backbone, pectoris: c. favorum, honey-comb.

CRĀTHIS, Idis, m. [= Κράθις]. A river near the Thurii in Lower Italy, whose waters were supposed to reddens the hair.

CRĀTĪNUS, i, m. [= Κρατινός]. One of the first and most celebrated poets of the old Attic comedy (519–422 B. C.).

CRĀTIPPUS, i, m. [= Κρατιππος]. A peripatetic philosopher of Athens, and teacher of the younger Cicero.

CRĒATIO, ðnis, f. [creo]. (Rar.) An electing, choosing, magistratum.

CRĒATOR, ðris, m. [creo]. (Rar.) A creator, author, mundi; Romulus c. hujus urbis, founder.

CRĒATRIX, Icis, f. [creo]. (Poet.) She who creates or brings forth, a creator, author: natūra c. rerum; diva c., mother.

CREBER, bra, brum, *adj. w. comp. & sup.*

1) Of space, dense, thick, *standing closely together or closely following each other*; hence, numerous: aedificia cc.; co. ignes, *a great many fires*; vigiliae cc.; arbores cc.; also (poet.) silva c. Hence — a) = *set thick or filled with*: lucus c. arundinibus — b) *trop.* = *abounding in*: Thucydides c. rerum frequentia, *rich in matter, contents*; c. sententia, *rich in thoughts*; Africus c. procellis. 2) Of time, frequent, repeated: excursiones, gemitus, amplexus, literae cc.; c. esse in re aliqua = *to speak of or perform a thing frequently*.

CRĒBRESO, brui (also written Crebesco, bui), —, 3. v. *intr.* [creber]. To become frequent, to increase, to prevail, ventus, bellum, seditio; fama c., *spreads*.

CRĒBRITAS, ātis, *f.* [creber]. Frequency, literarum; c. sententiarum, *copiousness*.

CRĒBRO, adv. w. *comp. & sup.* [creber]. Frequently, repeatedly, in close succession.

CRĒDIBILIS, e, *adj. w. comp.* [credo]. Credible, narratio, suspicio; credibile dictu; fortior credibili (poet.), *incredibly brave*; majora credibili, *greater than one would believe*.

CRĒDIBILITER, adv. w. *comp.* [credibilis]. Credibly, in a credible manner.

CRĒDITOR, ōris, *m.* [credo]. A creditor, one to whom money is owed.

CRĒDITUM, i, *n.* (Lat.) A loan.

CRĒDO, didi, ditum, 3. v. *tr.* 1) To commit to one's care, to entrust, vitam et fortunas alicui, arma militi, omnia consilia alicui; c. se ventis (in which the notion of danger is implied); so, also, pugnae, *to trust one's self to the combat*; c. arcana libris, *to commit to, to write down in books*. Hence, in partic. = *to entrust money, to lend, to loan, alicui pecuniam*. 2) To trust, to rely upon one, to confide in (with reference to the will and disposition of the person relied upon — cf. confido): c. alicui, praesenti fortunae, virtuti militum. 3) To trust one in his assertions, to believe, to give credit to: c. alicui aliquid, *to believe one in any thing*, also, de re aliqua and aliquid esse factum; (poet.) credor, instead of creditor mihi, *I am believed*. Also, to believe something mentioned or asserted, to hold or regard as true: homines co. id quod volunt; c. aliquid de aliquo. In partic., mihi crede (rarely crede mihi), *believe me, take my word for it* (an expression of friendly assurance or admonition. 4) (Poet. & lat.) In gen., to believe, to think, to be of opinion, to suppose (yet almost always with some reference to the authority of another — cf. puto, existimo, etc.): aliquid esse sapientem; creditus est optime dixisse, *he was thought to have spoken very well*. 5) In partic.: A) credo (in this form only) is freq. inserted, in discourse and conversation, as a friendly or ironical expression of the opinion of the person speaking: I suppose, I should think, I dare say, probably: B) crederes some-

times denotes an opinion which might readily arise in one's mind: moesti, crederes victos, in castra redeunt, *you would suppose them vanquished*.

CRĒDULITAS, ātis, *f.* [credulus]. Credulity. **CRĒDULUS**, a, um, *adj.* [credo]. 1) Credulous, that easily believes a person or a thing: improvidus et c.; (poet.) c. alicui, *who easily and incautiously believes another person*; c. in vitium, *credulous of evil*; armenta co., *trustful, foreboding no danger*. Hence (lat.), convivia co., *cordial, familiar, confiding*. 2) (Tac.) Easily believed, credible, fama.

CRĒMATIO, ōnis, *f.* [cremo]. (Lat.) A burning.

CRĒMĒRA, ae, *f.* A river in Etruria, made famous by the heroic death of the 300 Fabii.

CRĒMĒRENSIS, e, *adj.* [Cremera]. Of or belonging to Cremera: dies C., *the day of the battle of Cremera*.

CRĒMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* To burn, to consume by fire (almost always of the person who burns something, rarely of fire — cf. uro): c. libros, urbem incendio; freq. of the burning of victims or the bodies of the dead.

CRĒMŌNA, ae, *f.* A town in Upper Italy, still retaining its ancient name.

CRĒMŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Cremona]. Of or belonging to Cremona; subst., Cremonenses, ium, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Cremona.

CRĒMOR, ōris, *m.* (Lat.) Thick juice from animal or vegetable substances.

CRĒMŌNIS JUGUM. A part of the Penninian Alps, now Grimsel.

CREO (L), āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) To create, to beget, to bring forth, omnes res, genus humanum; in partic., c. liberos, *to beget children*; hence (poet.), creatus aliquo or aliqua, *son of*. 2) To occasion, to cause, to beget, errorem, seditionem; c. alicui voluptatem, lites. 3) To create = *to choose or elect to an office*, aliquem consulem, eos censores, ducem bello gerendo.

CREO (II.) or Creon ontis, *m.* [= Κρηων]. 1) A brother of Jocasta, and ruler of Thebes after the banishment of Œdipus. 2) A king of Corinth, who gave his daughter Creusa in marriage to Jason, but was destroyed together with her by the magic arts of Medea.

***CRĒPAX**, ācis, *adj.* [crepo]. Creaking, rustling, mola. (Lat.)

CRĒPER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [a Sabine word]. (Ante-cl.) Dark, dusky; hence, trop., uncertain, doubtful, certamen, oraculum.

CRĒPIDA, ae, *f.* [= κρηπίς]. A sole, sandal (mostly = solea); prov., ne sutor ultra c., *let the shoemaker stick to his last*.

CRĒPIDARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [crepida]. Of or pertaining to a sole: sutor c., a sandal-maker; cultellus c., a shoemaker's knife.

CRĒPIDATUS, a, um, *adj.* [crepida]. Wearing sandals: fabula c., a kind of Latin tragedy.

CRĒPIDO, īnis, *f.* [= κρηπίς]. 1) A founda-

Use, a *seale*, base. 2) An *elevated enclosure*, *margia*; in partic., a *mole*, *pier*, *dam*: c. *saxi*, of *stone*; c. *magnae molis*.

CREPIDŪLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of *crepida*]. (Pl.) A *small sandal*.

CRĒPITĀCŪLUM, i, n. [*crepito*]. (Lat.) A *rattle for children*.

CRĒPITĀCILLUM, i, n. [*dim.* of *crepitaculum*]. A *little rattle*.

CRĒPITO, —, —, 1. v. *intr.* [*intens.* of *crepo*]. (Poet. & lat.) To *rattle*, to *crack*, to *clatter*, to *creak*, to *rattle*: arma, flamma c.: enses p. duris incudibus; nimbi c. multa grandine, *rattle*; c. rostro; intestina c., *rumble*.

CRĒPITUS, ūs, m. [*crepo*]. 1) A *rattling*, *clattering*, *creaking*, *rustling*, &c., armorum, pedum, cardinum, dentium, a *chattering*; c. tibiarum, alarum; c. digitorum, a *snapping of the fingers*. 2) In partic., c. ventris, or simply c., a *breaking of wind with noise*.

CRĒPO, ūi, itum, 1. v. *intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to *rattle*, to *clatter*, to *creak*, to *rattle*: fores, dentes, catenae, pedes, lapides c.; c. digitis, to *snap the fingers*. In partic. = to *break wind*; (poet.) remi c. = *break with a loud crash*. 2) *Tr.*, (poet.): A) to *cause to resound by rattling or clapping*, laetum sonum; hence (lat.), c. aureolae, to *make to clink*: B) to *prate about*, to *be always talking about*, to *have constantly in one's mouth*, immunda dicta; c. sulcos et vineta.

CRĒPUNDIA, ōrum, n. pl. [*crepo*]. A *rattle*: A) a *child's rattle*: B) a *rattling musical instrument*.

CRĒPUSCŪLUM, i, n. [*creper*]. *Twilight*, *dusk*; almost always = *evening twilight* (*diluculum* = *morning twilight*); (poet.) = *darkness*, *obscurity*, in gen.

CRES, ētis, *adj.* m. [= *κρης*]. Cretan; and, as *subst.*, a Cretan.

CRESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. *intr.* [*creo*]. 1) (Poet.) To *grow forth*, to *come forth*, to *arise*, to *spring*: quaecūque e terra c.; esp., freq. *part.* cretus, *sprung or descended from*, born of, mortali semine, Fauno nymphæque, Trojano a sanguine. 2) Of things already existing, to *grow*, to *increase in size*, *compass*, &c.: homo, luna, Nilus c.; in ejus domo crevit, *he grew up*, *was reared*; (poet.) orines c. in frondem, *the hairs grow into leaves*; c. in longitudinem, to *grow in length*; amici c., *increase in number*. Hence: A) (poet. & lat.) to *grow to a certain height*, to *rise*: petra c. in sublimis fastigium: B) *trop.*, of abstract subjects, to *increase*, to *grow*: opes Atheniensium c.; licentia, inopia omnia c. 3) In partic., of communities and persons, to *grow in consideration and power*, to *become more influential and powerful*, to *thrive*, to *prosper*: c. in euria; c. ex or de aliquo, *by the fall of any one*.

CRĒSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*κρησιος*]. (Poet.) Cretan.

CRESSA, ae, *adj.* f. [*κρησσα*]. Cretan; and, as *subst.*, a Cretan woman, esp. (poet.) = *Ariadne*; C. pharetra, herba, nota, *made with Cretan chalk*; C. corona, the *crown of Ariadne*; bos C. = *Paspheze*.

CRĒTA (I), ae, or Crēte, es, f. [= *κρητη*]. An *island in the Mediterranean Sea*, now Candia.

CRĒTA (II), f. [*Creta I.*]. Cretan chalk, a *kind of clay or white earth*, used for *sealing* (v. Cretula), for *painting the face*, for *marking lucky events* (in opp. to carbo); also, for *whitening garments*; hence (Pl.), creta est profecto horum omnium oratio = *removes all distress from my mind*.

CRĒTĀCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [creta]. (Lat.) Chalky, of the *nature of chalk*.

CRĒTAEUS (poet.), and Crētānus, a, um, *adj.* [Creta]. (Pl.) Cretan.

CRĒTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [creta]. Marked with chalk.

CRĒTENSIS, e, *adj.* [Creta]. Cretan; *subst.*, Cretenses, ium, m. pl., the *inhabitants of Crete*.

*CRĒTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [creta]. (Lucr.) Of clay or chalk.

CRETHEIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *κρητιος*]. Of or from Cretheus: virgo C. = *Halle*; proles C. = *Phrixus*.

CRETHEUS, ei, m. [= *κρητης*]. The *son of Æolus*, father of *Æson*, and hence grandfather of *Jason*.

CRĒTHIDES, ae, m. [= *κρητιδης*]. A *descendant of Cretheus* = *Jason*.

CRĒTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Creta]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Cretan. 2) A *surname of Q. Metellus*, given him for his conquest of Crete.

CRĒTIS, Idis, *adj.* f. [Creta]. (Poet.) Cretan.

CRĒTIO, ōnis, f. [cerno]. Tech. t. 1) A *formal declaration*, made in the presence of witnesses, whether one wished to enter upon an inheritance or not. 2) An *inheritance*.

CRĒTOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [creta]. Rich in chalk or clay.

CRĒTŪLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of *crēta*]. White clay used for *sealing*.

CRĒTSA, ae, f. [= *κρησσα*]. 1) A *daughter of King Creon of Corinth*, given in marriage to *Jason*, and on this account destroyed by the arts of *Medea*. 2) A *daughter of Priam*, and wife of *Æneas*. 3) A *harbour in Boeotia*.

CRIBRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [cribrum]. Pertaining to a *sieve*.

CRIBRO, ēvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [cribrum]. To *sift*, to *pass through a sieve*, aliquid.

CRIBRUM, i, n. [kindred with cerno, from the root *cer*, cre]. A *sieve*; prov., imbre in cribrum gerere, to *pour water into a sieve* = to do any thing in *vain*.

CRIMEN, *inis*, *n.* [cerno, cri, *apiv*]. 1) An accusation, charge, reproach: hence (esp. in *pl.*), *slander, calumny, defamation*: o. falsum; sermones pleni criminum in aliquem; o. maleficii (*obj.*), a charge of some misdeed; but, o. invidiae (*subj.*), an accusation arising from envy or jealousy; hoc crimine est damnatus; crimini dare alicui aliquid, to make any thing a ground of accusation against one; esse in crimine, to be accused; inferre, intendere alicui crimen, and intendere o. in aliquem, to bring a charge against one, to accuse; crimen defendere, propulsare, to repel, to refuse, to ward off. Hence (poet.) — a) o. belli, a pretext — b) an object of reproach or accusation: posteritatis crimen eris, a disgrace to all posterity. 2) (Mostly lat.) A crime, fault, offence of which one is or may be accused: c. et scelus; fateri c. Hence (poet.) — a) = a representation of a scene of lewdness and crime: nullo crimine tum paries pictus erat — b) the occasion, cause of a crime: c. amoris.

CRIMINATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [crimino]. An accusation, charge, complaint; esp., a base, unfounded charge (cf. accusatio).

CRIMINATOR, *ōris*, *m.* [crimino]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) An accuser, slanderer.

CRIMINO, *l. v. tr.* (PL) To accuse.

CRIMINOR, *ātus*, *l. v. dep. tr.* [crimen]. 1) To accuse, to impeach, to charge with a crime, to calumniate (v. Criminatio): c. aliquem apud populum, also (ante-cl. & lat.) alicui, before any one. 2) To complain of something: c. potentiam alicujus, aliquid de illa tribu; c. amicitiam ab aliquo violatam esse. 3) Abs., to charge: ut illi criminantur.

CRIMINOSE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [criminosus]. By way of accusation, calumniously, reproachfully: c. aliquid dicere.

CRIMINOSUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [crimen]. Full of accusation or reproach, reproachful, accusatory, calumnious: res o.; ne id mihi or in me criminisum esse possit; oratio o.; homo c.

CRIMISSUS, *i, m.* [= Κριμησς]. A river on the south-west coast of Sicily.

CRINALIS, *e, adj.* [crinis]. (Poet.) Of or pertaining to the hair, hair-, vitta; hence — a) *subst.*, Crinale, *is, n.*, a hair-pin — b) corpus a., furnished with hair-like arms (of the polypus).

CRINIS, *is, m.* The hair of the head; also, hair, in gen. (cf. capillus, coma, etc.): capere crines = to marry (because married women were distinguished from the unmarried by their head-dress). Hence: A) the tail of a comet: B) the arms of a polypus.

CRINITUS, *a, um, adj.* [crinis]. Covered with hair, having long hair or locks: puella c., having long and beautiful hair; galea crinita juba; stella c., a hairy star, a comet.

CRISIS, *is, f.* [= κρισις]. (Lat.) A decision esp., the turn, crisis of a disease.

CRISPANS, *ntis, adj.* [part. of crispo]. (Lat.) 1) Curling, curled, nasus. 2) Trembling.

CRISPICANS, *ntis, part.* of the unusual *orispico* [crispus]. (Poet.) Crisping, curling: ventus c. mare.

***CRISPISULCANS**, *ntis, adj.* [crispus-sulco]. (Old poet.) Of lightning, furrowing the sky with a trembling serpentine motion.

CRISPO, *āvi, ātum, l. v. tr.* [crispus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To curl, to make curled, capillum; c. tellurem apio, to bestrew with the crisp parsley 2) To put into a trembling motion, to brandish, binas hastas.

CRISPULUS, *a, um, adj.* [dim. of crispus]. Having crisped or curled hair.

CRISPUS, *a, um, adj.* (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) 1) Curled, crisped, juba. 2) Of persons, having curled hair, curly-headed. 3) Trop., of style, artificial. 4) Curled, uneven, wrinkled, paries. 5) In trembling motion, trembling, waving.

CRISSA, *ae, f.* [= Κρίσσα]. A town on the sea-coast of Phocis, now Crisso.

CRISSAEUS, *a, um, adj.* [Crissa]. Of or pertaining to Crissa.

CRISTA, *ae, f.* [kindred with cresco, crinis]. 1) The tuft on the head of animals; esp., the comb of a cock; (poet.) the crest of a serpent, &c.; prov., co. ei surgunt, his crest rises, he swells with pride. 2) The plume or crest on a helmet.

CRISTATUS, *a, um, adj.* [crista]. 1) Having a tuft or crest, tufted, crested, aves. 2) Bearing a crest or plume: cassis o. pennis; c. Achilles.

CRITIAS, *ae, m.* [= Κριτίας]. One of the thirty tyrants of Athens.

CRITICUS, *i, m.* [= κριτικός]. A critic.

CRITO, *ōnis, m.* [= Κρίτων]. A rich Athenian and friend of Socrates.

CRITOLAUS, *i, m.* [= Κριτόλαος]. 1) A peripatetic philosopher, who lived about 155 B. C. 2) An Achaean general.

CRŌCEUS, *a, um, adj.* [croceus]. 1) Of or pertaining to saffron. 2) Saffron-coloured.

CRŌCINUS, *a, um, adj.* [= κρόκινος, crocus]. = Croceus. Hence, *subst.*, Crocinum, *i, n.*, (poet.) sc. oleum, saffron-oil; trop., as a term of endearment.

CRŌCIO, *4. v. intr.* [= κρόειν]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To croak as a raven.

CRŌCŌDILINA, *ae, f.* [= κροκόδειλον]. (Lat.) 'The crocodile syllogism,' an example of a species of sophism.

CRŌCŌDILUS, *i, m.* [= κροκόδαλος]. A crocodile.

CRŌCŌTA, *ae, f.* [crocus]. A saffron-coloured dress (worn by women).

CRŌCŌTARIUS, *a, um, adj.* [crocata]. Of or pertaining to a 'crocata': infector c., a dyer of saffron-coloured dresses.

CRŌCŌTŪLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of *crocota*]. (Pl.) A saffron-coloured dress.

CRŌCUM, i, n. } Saffron. Hence: A) = *saff-*
CRŌCUS, i, m. } *from-colour*: B) *fabula pe-*
rambulat *crocum, treads the saffron* = *is played upon the stage* (it being the custom to sprinkle the Roman stage with saffron-water).

CROESUS, i, m. [= *Κροῖσος*]. A king of Lydia, famous for his great wealth; hence, *appell.* = a very rich man.

CROMMYUACRIS, Idis, f. [*Κρομμύον Ἰδία*]. A promontory on the north coast of Cyprus, now Cormachiti.

CRŌMYON or Cremmyon, ōnis, f. [= *Κρομμύον, Κρεμμύον*]. A village of Megaris, near Corinth—now Castro Teichos.

CRŌTĀLIA, ōrum, n. pl. [= *κροτάλια*]. (Lat.) A rattling ear-ring (made of pearls).

CRŌTĀLISTRIA, ae, f. [*croतालम्, कपोल[ि]क*]. (Poet.) A (female) eastanet dancer.

CRŌTĀLUM, i, n. [= *κροτάλον*]. A rattle, eastanet (used as an accompaniment of voluptuous dances).

CRŌTO, ōnis, com. } [= *Κρότων*]. A town on
CRŌTŌNA, ae, f. } the eastern coast of Brut-
tium, now Crotona.

CRŌTŌNIĀTES, ae, m. [= *Κροτωνιάτης*]. A Crotonian.

CRŌTŌNIENSIS, e, adj. [Croto, Crotona]. Of or pertaining to Croto or Crotona, Crotonian; subst., Crotonienses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Croto or Crotona.

CRŌTŌPIĀDES, ae, m. [= *Κροτωνιάδης*]. A Croteplad, i. e., Linus, a grandson of Crotopus.

CRŪCIĀBĪLIS, e, adj. [*crucio*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Torturing, tormenting, lamentable.

*CRŪCIĀBĪLITAS, ātia, f. [*cruciabilis*]. (Pl.) Torture, torment.

CRŪCIĀBĪLĪTER, adv. [*cruciabilis*]. With torture.

CRŪCIĀMENTUM = *Cruciabilitas*, q. v.

CRŪCIĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [*crux*]. (Lat.) Of or pertaining to a cross; subst., *Cruciarus*, ū, m., one crucified.

CRŪCIĀTUS, ūs, m. [*crucio*]. Torture, torment; in partic. = *an execution by the application of torture*; trop., cum tuo c. haec dicis, to thy misfortune, ruin; abi in malum c., to the hangman with you!

CRŪCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*crux*]. To torture, to put on the rack, to torment, aliquem, legatos omnibus suppliciis; also, mentally, officii deliberatio me c.; ipse se c. aegritudine; (Com.) crucior = *I am vexed, afflicted, I grieve, iatad, about this, me lapidem non habere, that I have no stone.*

*CRŪCĪSĀLUS, i, m. [*crux-salio*]. (Pl.) A cross-dancer (a name jocosely formed in imitation of Chrysalus).

CRŪDELIS, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. [*crudus*]. Unfeeling, hard, cruel, unmerciful, inhuman, homo, mens; c. in aliquem, and (lat.) *alicui, towards one*. Hence: A) of that which is the source or cause of cruelty: poena, sententia; bellum, consilia: B) = *hated for cruelty*: crudelissimum nomen tyranni; funus c., mournful.

CRŪDELĪTAS, ātia, f. [*crudelis*]. Hardness, cruelty, unmercifulness, inhumanity.

CRŪDELĪTER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [*crudelis*]. Cruelly, in a cruel manner.

CRŪDESCO, —, —, 3. v. intr. [*crudus*]. (Poet. & lat.) To become worse or more violent, to increase, morbus, ira.

CRŪDITAS, ātis, f. [*crudus*]. Prop., indigestion; hence, the overloading of the stomach, repletion: of plants = *an excess of the nutritive juices*.

CRŪDUS, adj. w. comp. [*cruur*]. 1) (Rar.) Bloody, bleeding, trickling with blood; hence, raw, uncooked: quid tu curas utrum crudum an coctum edim? (cf. sanguineus); c. exta, caro; (poet.) c. vulnus. 2) Undigested, oibus; hence, lectio c., not thoroughly understood or made one's own. 3) Not having digested one's food, having a full stomach, crudi tumidique lavemur. 4) Trop.: A) unripe, pomum; hence (poet.) — a) immature: puella cruda marito, too young for marriage — b) young, fresh, amor: B) (poet.) vigorous, fresh, senectus: C) raw, unwrought, solum, cestus, made of untanned leather; cortex c.; hence, versus c., rough, unpolished; c. homo, who has a rough, hoarse voice: D) hard, rough, unfeeling, cruel, vir, bellum: E) raw = uncultivated.

CRUENTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [*cruentus*]. In a bloody manner, cruelly.

CRUENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*cruur*]. 1) To make bloody, to sprinkle or stain with blood, gladium, dextras; trop., haec oratio te lacerat et c. 2) (Lat.) To dye red, vestem; luna se c., appeared blood-red. 3) (Poet.) To stain, to defile, in gen.

CRUENTUS, a, um, adj. w. (lat.) comp. & sup. [*cruur*]. 1) Bloody, stained with blood, cadaver, gladius, vestis; trop., of the shedding of blood: p. epistola, treating of blood, pax, bringing with it the shedding of blood, victoria, achieved with much blood. 2) Bloodthirsty, cruel, hostis. 3) (Poet.) Blood-red. 4) (Poet.) Stained, polluted.

CRŪMĒNA, ae, f. A purse (generally hanging from the neck); also, trop. = money, purse: non deficiente crumena.

CRUOR, ōris, m. 1) Blood from a wound (opp. to sanguis, 'blood,' in gen): ostendere cruorem inimici quam recentissimum; trop., c. imperii, vital strength, life; sometimes (poet.) = the shedding of blood, murder: avidus cruoris 2) (Lucr.) = Sanguis, blood, in gen.

CRUPPELLARIUS, ii, m. [a Celtic word].
A harness soldier.

CRUPTORICIS VILLA. A place in Northern Germany.

*CRURICRÉPIDA, ae, m. [crus-crepo]. (Pl.)
A whipped-leg; lit., he on whose legs the lashes crack (a designation of a slave).

*CRURIFRAGIUS, ii, m. [crus-frango]. (Pl.)
A broken-leg; lit., he whose legs are likely to be broken (a designation of a slave).

CRUS, ūris, n. The leg, the shin; of plants (lat.), the lower part of the stalk.

CRUSTA, ae, f. 1) The rind, shell, crust, bark of a body, panis, piscium (the scales), ulcerum; c. fluminis, a covering or crust of ice. 2) Inlaid work of plaster or marble, chased or embossed work, stucco on walls or objects of art; trop. = outside show.

CRUSTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [crusta]. (Lat.)
To cover over with a crust or shell, to encrust, domum marmoribus.

*CRUSTOSUS, a, um, adj. [crusta]. (Lat.)
Covered with a hard rind, encrusted.

CRUSTULA, ae, f. [dim. of crusta]. A little crust or shell.

CRUSTULARIUS, ii, m. [crustulum]. (Lat.)
A maker of pastry, a cake-man.

CRUSTULUM, i, n. [dim. of crustum, q. v.].

CRUSTUM, i, n. [crusta]. Pastry.

CRUSTUMERIA, ae, f. } also, Crustumeri,

CRUSTUMERIUM, ii, n. } ōrum, m. pl., and

Crustumium, ii, n. An old Sabine town in Latium.

CRUSTUMINUS, a, um, adj. [Crustumeria].
(Poet.) Crustumarian; subst., Crustumini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Crustumeria.

CRUSTMIUS, a, um, adj. [Crustumium].
(Poet.) = Crustuminus.

CRUX, ūcis, f. 1) A cross: perire in c.; tollere, suffigere in cruce, to crucify; (Com.) as a term of reproach, you rascal! gallows bird! 2) Trop. (mostly Com.), torture, trouble, misery, destruction: abstrahere aliquem in aliquam malam c.; abi in malam c. (also simply in malam c. or in cruce!) go, and be hanged! quae te mala crux agitat? what evil spirit possesses you? mala c., a tormentor.

CRYPTA, ae, f. [= κρυπτή]. (Lat.) A subterranean vault or passage, a cavern, grotto: c. Neapolitana, a grotto near Naples.

CRYPTO-PORTICUS, ūs, f. [κρυπτός-porticus]. (Lat.) A covered passage or hall.

CRYSTALLINUS, a, um, adj. [κρυσταλλίνος]. (Lat.) Made of crystal, crystal; subst., Crystallina, ōrum, n. pl., crystal vases.

CRYSTALLUM, i, n. [κρυστάλλος]. 1) Crystal; (poet.) = things made of crystal. 2) Crystallus, i, f., the precious stone of a ring, in its appearance resembling crystal.

CTESIAS, ae, m. [Κτησίας]. A Greek historian and physician, contemporary with Xenophon.

CTESIPHON, ontis, m. & f. [= Κτησιφών]. 1) M., an Athenian statesman, defended by Demosthenes in his celebrated oration de Corona. 2) F., a town on the eastern shore of the river Tigris.

CUBICULARIS, e, adj. [cubiculum]. Of or belonging to a bed-chamber.

CUBICULARIUS, a, um, adj. = Cubicularis; subst., Cubicularius, ii, m., a chamber-servant, a valet de chambre.

CUBICULUM, i, n. [cubo]. 1) An apartment (esp. one furnished with a 'lectus'), a lodging-room, chamber: minister cubiculi, a servant that waits in the bed-chamber; cubiculo praepositus (Suet.), lord of the bed-chamber. 2) (lat.) An elevated seat for the emperor in the theatre.

CUBILE, is, n. [cubo]. A couch, place of rest, both of men and beasts; trop., c. avaritiae, the abode.

CUBITAL, ālis, n. [cubo]. An elbow-cushion.

CUBITALIS, e, adj. [cubitus]. Prop., pertaining to the elbow; hence, as a measure of length, a cubit or an ell long.

CUBITISSIM, adv. [cubo]. (Pl., doubtful.) Lying down.

CUBITO, āvi, —, 1. v. intr. To lie down often, to be in the habit of lying down, humi.

CUBITUM, i, n., and (rar.) Cubitus, i, m. [cubo]. 1) The elbow; hence = a curvature, bend: c. orae. 2) An ell.

CUBITUS, ūs, m. [cubo]. (Lat.) 1) A lying down. 2) A couch.

CUBO, bui, bitum, 1. v. intr. To lie down (mostly, for the purpose of resting — cf. jaceo, situm esse): c. in lecto, in lectica. In partic.: A) to lie down to sleep, to sleep: abire cubitum, to go to bed: B) to recline at table: C) to lie down sick, to be sick: D) Ustica cubana, gently sloping; also, tecta cubantia, slanting.

CUBUS, i, m. [= κύβης]. (Lat.) 1) A die, cube. 2) A cubic number.

CUCULLUS, i, m. (Lat.) A covering: A) of the head = a hood or cowl fastened to a garment: B) of merchandise, a wrapper.

CUCULUS, i, m. A cuckoo; trop., a term of reproach applied to lazy persons, esp. vine-dressers who put off their pruning till the cuckoo was heard.

CUCUMIS, ūris or is, m. A cucumber.

CUCURBITA, ae, f. 1) A gourd. 2) A cupping-glass (in shape like a gourd).

CUDO, di, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) To strike, to beat, to pound: c. fabas, to beat out, to thresh; trop., istaec in me cudetur faba (Com.), I shall have to suffer for this, I must smart for it. 2) In partic., of metallic objects, to prepare by hammering, to fabricate; and, of money, to coin, to stamp: c. anulum, argentum, aera, to make statues of brass, numos; trop., c. tenebras alicui (Pl.), to cause, to occasion.

CUCUCUMODI, instead of *Cujuscujusmōdi*, used as an *indecl. adj.* or *indecl. pron.* [*quisquis-modus*]. Of what sort, kind or nature soever.

CŪJAS, ātis, or (uncontracted) *Cūjātis*, is, *interr. pron.* [*quis*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Of what country or family? from what place?

CŪJUS (also *Quojus*), a, um, *pron.* 1) *Interr.* *poss.* [*quis*], whose? belonging to whom? Sometimes with the interrogative 'nam' appended: *cujanam vox?* 2) *Relat.* [*qui*], whose, belonging to whom.

CŪJUSDAM-MŌDI, used as an *indecl. adj.* [*quidam-modus*]. (More properly written as two words.) Of a certain kind.

CŪJUS-MŌDI, used as an *indecl. adj.* or a *pron.* 1) *Interr.* [*quis*], of what kind? 2) *Relat.* [*qui*], of such a kind, such as.

CŪJUSQUE-MŌDI, used as an *indecl. adj.* or *indecl. pron.* [*quisque-modus*]. Of what kind or nature soever: cum navibus c. triginta; multa c. proferre; c. genus hominum.

CULCĪTA, ae, f. A bolster, mattress, cushion; *trop.* (Pl.), gladium culcitam faciam, I will make a pillow of my sword, i. e., will kill myself.

***CULCĪTELLA**, ae, f. [*dim.* of *culcita*]. (Pl.) A small mattress or pillow (used *trop.*)

CŪLEUS, i, m. } [= *κολεός*]. 1) A leather **CŪLEUM**, i, n. } sack or bag for holding wine and other liquids; also, a leather sack in which parricides were drowned. 2) (Ante-cl.) A measure for liquids, containing 20 amphorae.

CŪLEX, Iois, m. A gnat; (Pl.) *trop.* and f., a term of reproach for a troublesome lover.

CŪLĪNA, ae, f. 1) A kitchen; prob., also of a portable kitchen or hearth. 2) *Trop.*, food, viands: praebere culinam.

CULMEN, Inis, n. [*cello*]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) The highest point of any thing, the top, summit (not necessarily a pointed, sharpened top—kindred with *columnen*, *columna*; cf. *cacamen*): oc. Alpium; c. summum hominis, the crown of the head; c. tecti, the ridge, top of the roof; *trop.*, c. fortunae, omnium rerum, the summit, culminating point.

CULMUS, i, m. [*cello*]. A stalk, a stem, esp. a straw of corn or grain (cf. *calamus*).

CULPA, ae, f. 1) Guilt, blame, fault; hence, more rarely = an offence, error, mistake (not always intentional; freq., also a mere deviation from prudent conduct—cf. *delictum*, *malefictum*, etc.): c. delicti, the blame of the offence: c. amicitiae, the guilt of neglected friendship; hoc factum est culpa mea; is est in culpa, he is in fault, he is to blame; so, likewise, invenire aliquem in culpa; ponere aliquem in culpa; to consider any one guilty; culpa est in eo or penea eum, it is his fault; sustinere culpam rei alienius, to bear the blame of any thing; conficere, transferre in aliquem culpam (rei alienius), to lay the blame upon some one; carere culpa, absesse a culpa, to be free from guilt; culpa est in

facto meo, non scelus. 2) (Poet.) = Any thing injurious, the cause of a misfortune.

***CULPATIO**, ōnis, f. [*culpo*]. (Gell.) A reproach, blame.

CULPATUS, a, um, *adj.* [*culpa*]. (Poet. & lat.) Faulty, blameable, worthy of reproach.

***CULPATO**, 1. v. tr. [*intens.* of *culpo*]. (Pl.) To reproach severely.

CULPO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*culpa*]. To censure as wrong or faulty, to blame, to disapprove of, to censure, to condemn, aliquem, faciem deae, versus duos; (poet.) c. aquas, to find fault with.

CULTE, adv. w. comp. [*cultus*]. (Lat.) Elegantly, finely; in partic., of discourse, elegantly, choicely, with ornament.

CULTELLUS, i, m. [*dim.* of *culter*]. A small knife.

CULTER, tri, m. (Originally, the coultter of a plough.) A knife of any kind; prov., linquere aliquem sub c., to leave in the greatest peril.

CULTIO, ōnis, f. A tilling: c. agri — v. *Agricultio*.

CULTOR, ōris, m. [*colo*]. One who tends or takes care of a thing: 1) a worker, cultivator: c. agrorum, vitis, a planter; c. pecoris, a keeper of, a herdsman. 2) In partic., a husbandman, farmer: liberis c. bello absumptis. 3) An inhabitant, ejus terrae; populus frequens cultoribus. 4) *Trop.*: A) a friend, supporter: c. bonorum; c. imperii Romani, veritatis; c. amicitiae, a fosterer; c. juvenum, a teacher: B) a worshipper: c. deorum; also, c. deum matris, a priest of Cybele.

CULTRARIUS, ii, m. [*culter*]. (Lat.) A slayer of a sacrificial victim.

CULTRIX, Iois, f. [*culter*, *colo*]. 1) She who tends or takes care of a thing. 2) A (female) inhabitant.

CULTŪRA, ae, f. [*colo*]. 1) A cultivating, tilling, taking care of, agelli, vitis. 2) Agriculture, husbandry. 3) *Trop.*: A) intellectual culture, cultivation: philosophia est animi c.: *B) (poet.) c. potentis amici, the courting the favour of.

CULTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [*part.* of *colo*]. 1) Cultivated, tilled, locus, ager. 2) Adorned; ornamented, elegant. 3) *Trop.*, cultivated, fixa.

CULTUS (II.), ūs, m. [*colo*]. 1) (Rar.) A cultivating, tilling, agrorum, of the fields; but, agriculturalum, by the husbandmen. 2) Nurturing, care, corporis; oves all non possunt sine c. hominum: 3) *Trop.*: A) cultivation, education: c. sanus; genus hominum malo cultu corruptum, by a bad education: B) an honouring, reverence, deorum: C) freq. = the style of living, manner of life, domestic arrangements, such as house, clothes, and furniture; c. cultus (with a view to the refinement of life, and in opp. to a state of nature — freq., in this sense, opp. to *vicius*, which = 'food,' 'means of sustenance'): c. h-

manus civilisque; c. liberalis, agrestis; regius victus &c.; c. vestitusque: filiorum multus pueritiae c., *princely household arrangements for the sons*. Hence — a) in a bad sense = *luxury, wantonness*: c. ac desidia imperatoris — b) (lat.) *elegance in style* — c) in partic., *dress, costume, elegant and splendid clothing* (including armour and other ornaments of the person — cf. vestis, amictus): c. militaris, Gabinus.

CULULLUS, i, m. (Poet.) *A large drinking-vessel, a bowl*.

CULUS, i, m. *The fundament*.

CUM, *prep. w. abl.* With, together with, in connexion with: used, 1) to denote accompaniment in general: abii c. illo; esse c. aliquo, *together with any one*. 2) With words which denote a union, association, combination, &c. 3) With words which denote such action as brings one into friendly or hostile relations with others; as, *to negotiate, to treat, to agree, to accord, to fight or strive with*: agere, convenire, consentire, pugnare, disputare c. aliquo; facere c. aliquo, *to act with some one*. 4) In partic., to denote a connexion of one thing with another, together with; hence, a subject connected by means of 'eum' with another substantive has sometimes a plural predicate: dux c. aliquot principibus capiuntur. 5) To denote the point of time with which any thing coincides: c. casu solis venit; exiti c. nunciis, *at the same time as the messengers*. 6) To denote that which is found with one, with which one is furnished or possessed: porcus c. capite humano; onerariae naves c. commeatu; esse c. telo, *to be armed*; Romam venire c. febris; esse c. imperio, *to have the command*. 7) To denote the circumstances, relations, &c., with which any act is connected; as, e. g., its consequences, effects; so that it often expresses an adverbial idea: c. magna calamitate reipublicae id fecit; complexus eum est c. multis lacrimis, *amid many tears*; c. magno studio id fecit; c. maximo clamore involant; honeste, id est c. virtute, vivere; castra locavit c. gravi edicto, *with the proclamation of a strict order*; auditi sunt c. silentio; facere aliquid c. cura. In partic.: A) c. diis volentibus, *with God's will, in God's name*: B) (mostly lat.) c. eo quod or ut (ne), *provided that, on or under the condition that, with this restriction*. 8) (Poet. & lat.) To denote the means, instrument: mare c. gurgite suo recipit flumen; lingere rem c. linguâ. — N. B. This preposition is annexed to the *pers. pron.* me, te, se, nobis, vobis, and the relatives quo, qua, quibus; thus, mecum, vobiscum, quibuscum.

CUMAE, Ærum, f. pl. [= Κύμη]. *An ancient town of Campania, famed as the residence of the Sibyl*.

CUMAEUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) *Of Cumae, Cumæan*: Co. anni, *as many years as the Cumæan Sibyl lived* — a very long time.

CUMĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Cumae]. *Of Cumae, Cumæan*; subst., A) Cūmāni, ōrum, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Cumae*: B) Cūmānum, i, n. — a) *the Cumæan region* — b) *Cicero's estate near Cumae*.

CUMĀTILE, is, m. [κύμα]. (Pl.) *A dress of sea-blue colour*.

CUMĒRA, ae, f. (Poet.) *A corn-box, a bin*.

CUMINUM, i, n. *Cumin*.

*CUMPRIME, adv. [cumprimis]. (Gellius.) *Especially*.

CUM-PRIMIS, adv. (Rare — more properly written separately.) *Especially, particularly*.

CUMQUE or CUNQUE (also Quomque), an adv. denoting universality. *Soever, ever*. 1) Alone (rar., poet.), *whenever, whenever, however, howsoever*: mihi c. salve rite vocanti: quae demant c. dolorem. 2) *Freq., affixed to qui, qualis, quot, ubi, quoties, etc.* — v. Quicunque, etc.

CUMULĀTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [cumulatus]. *In full measure, abundantly, fully*.

CUMULĀTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of cumulo]. 1) *Increased, augmented*. 2) *Complete, perfect*. 3) (Pl.) *Filled up, full*: c. scelerum.

CUMŪLO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [cumulus]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *To heap, to heap up, to pile up, arenas, arma in acervum; aliud super aliud cumulatur; trop., c. benefacta in aliquem, to heap benefactions upon any one; c. religiones animis, to increase their scruples or apprehensions*. 2) *To make full by heaping, to fill, to fill up*: c. fossas corporibus, altaria donis; trop., c. aliquem voluptatibus, honoribus, to overload; orator omni laude cumulatus, *endowed with every excellence, every quality that can win praise*; Graecorum natio cumulata est hoc vitio. 3) (As it were, to make a heap larger.) *To increase, to augment*: c. scelus alio scelere, aes alienum usuria. 4) (As it were, to add a top to a heap, to bring it to a point.) *To render perfect or complete*: c. gaudium; summum bonum cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione.

CUMŪLUS, i, n. 1) *A heap, a mass piled up high* (the ground-thought is that of a raising to a height — cf. acervus and strues): c. armorum, corporum caesorum, arenae; (poet.) *of high waves*. 2) *That which completes a heap, the top, crown*; hence = *an increase, addition, surplus, overplus*: velut c. accedere ad aliquid; accedit magnus c. commendationis tuae, *thy commendation which made the matter complete*; res accedit in cumulum, *is added as the culmination, completion*; pro mercedis c., *as that which completes the reward*; eloquentia cumulum affert illorum, *makes their splendid qualities complete*.

CUNABŪLA, ōrum, n. pl. [cunae]. *A cradle*. Hence: A) = *a resting-place or couch of young animals*; also, *a nest*: B) *a birthplace, earliest*.

abode: C) *birth, descent*: qui non in cumabulis, sed in campo consulens facti, not by their descent.

CUNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* A cradle; trop. = *earliest childhood, the beginning of life.*

CUNCTĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [cunctor]. Lingerer, loitering, delaying.

CUNCTANS, ntis, *adj.* with comp. [participle of cunctor]. Lingerer, delaying, slow, dilatory.

CUNCTANTER, *adv.* w. comp. [cunctans]. With delay, slowly.

CUNCTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [cunctor]. A lingering, delaying, delay.

CUNCTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [cunctor]. A delayer, lingerer, one who always deliberates and never acts; sometimes without blame = *a considerate person, one who is slow, but safe.* In partic., a surname of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus.

CUNCTOR, ātus, *dep.* (also, ante-cl., Cuncto) 1. *v. intr.* To delay, to linger, to loiter, to hesitate, to deliberate much without coming to a decision (almost always implying censure — cf. moror): bellum Fabius gessit cunctando; c. diutius in vita; rarely, with an infinit., non c. profiteri, I do not hesitate to declare; vos ec. quid faciatis, you are undecided; so, likewise, non c. quin, etc.

CUNCTUS, a, um, *adj.* [contracted from cunctus]. (Mostly in the plural.) All together or in a body, all, the whole, entire (opp. to dispersi — cf. omnes and universi): c. senatus, orbis terrarum, Gallia; ec. viri capti sunt; ec. cives; ec. maria; cuncta procedunt ei, he succeeds in every thing; (poet. & lat.) cuncti hominum; cuncta terrarum.

*CUNEĀTIM, *adv.* [cuneus]. In the form of a wedge.

CUNEO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To drive in as a wedge, aliquid; trop., of speech, to force in. 2) To wedge up, to furnish with wedges: lapis c. latera inclinata. 3) To form into the shape of a wedge: terra c. in diversos angulos.

CUNEOĪUS, i, *m.* [dim. of cuneus]. A little wedge.

CUNEUS, i, *m.* A wedge: ec. inserere, to drive in wedges; Britannia in cuneum tenuatur (Tac.), is wedge-shaped. Hence: A) a wedge-shaped line of battle, a wedge; and hence, ec. militum, divisions, troops: B) a wedge-shaped row of seats in the theatre: res notuit cunctis ec.: C) the sheathing of the lower part of a ship.

*CUNICŪLOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [cuniculus]. (Poet.) Full of caverns.

CUNICŪLUS, i, *m.* [a Hispanic word = *cuniculus*]. 1) A rabbit. 2) A subterraneous passage, cavity; in partic., in military language, a mine.

CŪPA, ae, *f.* A tun, vat, butt.

*CŪPĒDIA (I.), or Cuppēdia, ae, *f.* [kindred with cupio]. Daintiness, lickerishness.

CŪPĒDIA (II.), or Cuppēdia, ōrum, *a. pl.*, and

Cūpēdiae, ārum, *f. pl.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Dainties, delicacies.

CUPĒDINĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [cupedia]. (Com. & lat.) One who prepares delicacies, a confectioner.

*CUPES, or Cuppes, ōdis, *m.* (Ante-cl.) A lover of delicacies, a sweet-tooth.

CŪPIDE, *adv.* w. comp. & sup. [cupidus]. Eagerly, passionately; in partic. = partially.

CŪPIDINEUS, a, um, *adj.* [cupido]. (Poet.) Of or pertaining to Cupid.

CŪPIDITAS, ātis, *f.* [cupidus]. Desire; longing; esp., violent and passionate desire: c. veridendi, pecuniae; coercere omnes ec. In particular: A) = carnal desire, lust: B) greediness of money, covetousness, cupidity: C) of judges, witnesses, &c., inclination to one party, partiality, favour.

CŪPIDO, Inis, *f.* and (poet.) *m.* [cupio]. (Accessory form of cupiditas — mostly used by poets and historians, and always in connexion with some object.) An earnest desire, passionate longing, gloriae, urbis condendae (v. Cupiditas). In partic., freq. = sensual desire, lust, passion: c. visae virginis; hence, as a proper name, Cūpido, Inis, *m.*, Cupid, the god of Love = Amor, the son of Venus.

CŪPIDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [cupio]. Desirous, fond of, passionately longing for, eager: c. bellandi, pacis, auri; * (Pl.) c. auro, for gold; obigit mihi illud cupido optantque, according to my desire and wish; (poet.) cupidus mori, longing to die. In partic.: A) longing from love, enamoured: B) = greedy of money, covetous, avaricious: C) partial: iudex iratus et c.

CŪPIENS, tia, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [part. of cupio]. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) Desiring, desirous of, longing for.

CŪPIENTER, *adv.* [cupiens]. (Ante-cl.) Desirously, eagerly.

CŪPIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To wish, to desire, to long for (denoting inclination and desire, without implying an act of the will or an expression of the wish in thought or words — cf. volo, opto): c. nuptias, novas res; c. emori; c. te tua virtute frui, that you may enjoy; c. perspicui, that it may be seen; (ante-cl. & lat.) with a part., c. te conventum, to speak to you; rarely c. ut, etc. 2) In partic., c. alicui or alicuius causā, to wish every thing for or to one, to be well disposed or favourably inclined to, to interest one's self in one's behalf: quem suā causā cupere ac debere intelligebat, whom he perceived to be attached and obliged to him; cupio omnia quae vis (a polite phrase), your wishes are mine, I am at your service.

CŪPITOR, ōris, *m.* [cupio]. (Rar., lat.) One who desires or wishes.

CUPRESSETUM, i, *n.* [cupressus]. A cy press-grove.

CUPRESSEUS, a, um, *adj.* [cupressus]. Of cypress.

CUPRESSIFER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [cupressus-fero]. (Poet.) Cypress-bearing.

CUPRESSINUS, a, um, *adj.* [cupressus]. = Cupressus

CUPRESSUS, i, *f.* (in the *abl. sing.* sometimes cupressu), also (poet.) Cyparissus, i, *f.* [= *κypapισσος*]. The cypress; (poet.) = a box of cypress-wood.

CUR, *adv.* [from quare; according to others, from cui rei]. Why, wherefore: 1) *Relative*, duae sunt causae c.; id satis magnum est argumentum c., etc.; non est c., there is no reason why; quid est c.? primum illud reprehendo et accuso, c., etc. 2) *Interrogative*, c. eum perdis? c. non? quaero c. hoc feceris.

CŪRA, ae, *f.* [perhaps, kindred with quæro]. 1) Care: A) = sollicitudo, trouble, pains: magna cum c. aliquid facere; curam ponere, consumere, etc., in re aliqua, to bestow: B) with a *genitive* = administration, management, care or charge of any thing: difficilis est c. rerum alienarum; c. corporis; curam gerere rei alicujus, and (more rar.) de re aliqua, to have the care of. In partic. — a) the management, administration of state-affairs, oversight, charge: c. rerum publicarum, annonae, viarum — b) (poet. & lat.), a literary work, writing — c) (poet.) = a guardian, overseer: C) freq., res mihi curae est, I have a care for, am anxious about; mihi curae est eligere, I am intent upon; also, curae aliquid habere, to pay regard to, to attend to. 2) Sorrow, anxiety, grief: confectus curâ; magna c. et sollicitudo; (Pl.) cura est negotii quid sit, I have some anxiety about the business. In partic., freq. = the care, pain, torment of love, and (poet.) = the beloved person.

*CŪRABILIS, e, *adj.* [curo]. (Poet.) That is to be feared, causing fear. (By others it is explained differently.)

CŪRALIUM — v. Coralium.

CŪRĀTE, *adv.* with comp. [curatus]. (Lat.) Carefully.

CŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [cura]. A taking care of any thing, care, charge, attendance: c. et administratio rerum; adhibere curationem corporis: quid tibi haec rem curatio est (Pl.), what business have you in this matter? In partic.: A) the management, charge, administration of public affairs: B) the treatment of a disease, the method of cure, remedy.

CŪRĀTOR (old form, Coerator), ōnis, *m.* [curo]. 1) He who takes care of a thing, a manager, overseer, superintendent: c. negotiorum, Capitolii reficiendi, viae Flaminiae; also, c. muris reficiendis, of the rebuilding of the walls. Hence, c. apum, gallinarum, a keeper. 2) In partic. (poet. & lat.), a guardian (of a minor, imbecile person, &c.).

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*CŪRĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [curo]. (Com.) Management, care, attendance.

CŪRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [part. of curo]. 1) Well-cared for. 2) (Lat.) Careful, anxious.

CURCŪLIO, ōnis, *m.* A corn-worm, weevil.

*CURCŪLIUNCŪLUS, i, *m.* [dim. of curculio]. (Pl.) A little weevil; trop. = a trifle, bagatelle.

CŪRENSIS, e, *adj.* [Cures]. Of or belonging to Cures; *subst.*, Curenses, ium, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Cures.

CŪRES, ium, *f. pl.* 1) The capital of the Sabines. 2) Meton., the inhabitants of Cures.

CŪRETES, tum, *m. pl.* [= *Κουρῆτες*]. The priests of Rhea in Crete, who celebrated their festivals with noisy music and martial dances. They were frequently confounded with the Corybantes (q. v.).

CŪRETIS, Idis, *adj. f.* [Curetes]. Prop., of or pertaining to the Curetes; hence (poet.) = Cretan.

CŪRIA, ae, *f.* 1) A curia, one of the thirty divisions into which the Roman citizens were distributed by Romulus; afterwards, a division of the patricians. A 'curia' was the tenth part of a 'tribus.' 2) A meeting-place of a curia — a place or building where a curia met, esp. for the performance of divine worship; from which, dies curiae, a festival or joyous day. 3) Hence: A) The senate-house at Rome. There were several 'co.' at Rome, e. g., c. Hostilia; also, in other towns, the building or place where the senate or authorities used to meet: B) the assembly of the senate, the senate: frequens c.

CŪRIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [curia]. Of or belonging to the same curia; *subst.*, Curialis, is, *m.*, a fellow-citizen of the same curia.

CŪRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Curius]. Of or belonging to a Curius, Curian.

CŪRIĀTII, ōrum, *m. pl.* An Albanian gens residing at Rome, made famous by the contest of the three Curiatii with the three Horatii (686 B. C.).

CŪRIĀTIM, *adv.* [curia]. By curiae.

CŪRIĀTUS, il, *m.* The name of a Roman gens.

CŪRIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [curia]. Of or pertaining to the curiae: comitia co., the comitia in which the people voted by curiae (the oldest and originally the only comitia); lex c., a law passed in the comitia curiata.

CŪRIO (I.), ōnis, *m.* The president or the priest of a curia (q. v.). The president of all the curiae was called C. Maximus.

*CŪRIO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [cura]. (Pl.) Wasted by sorrow, emaciated (a loosely formed word).

CŪRIO (III.), ōnis, *m.* A surname in the gens Scribonia; as, C. Scribonius Curio.

CŪRĪOSE, *adv.* w. comp. & sup. [curiosus]. 1) Carefully; hence = artificially, affectedly. 2) Curiously, inquisitively.

CURIOSITAS, *itis, f.* [*curiosus*]. *Curiosity, inquisitiveness.*

CURIOSUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [*cara*].

1) A) *careful, applying one's self carefully to: c. ad investigandum; ut est ille in omni historia curiosus: *B) ever-careful, taking needless trouble. 2) Eager to learn — a) in a good sense = careful in searching out or inquiring, curious — b) in a bad sense = curious, inquisitive. *3) (Pl.) Emaciated, lean.*

CURIS, *is, f.* [*a Sabine word*]. *A javelin.*

CURIUS (I.), *a, um, adj.* [*cura*]. (Pl., doubtful reading.) *Sorrowful.*

CURIUS (II.), *ii, m., and Curia, ae, f.* *The name of a Roman plebeian gens; thus, esp. Manius C. Dentatus, celebrated for his victories over Pyrrhus; and Quintus C., a fellow-conspirator with Catiline.*

CURO, *avi, atum, 1. v. tr.* [*cura*]. 1) *To care for, to take or have care of, to attend to: c. negotia aliena, coenam; c. alicui aliquid, to procure for one (by purchase); (ante-cl. & lat.) c. huic rei; c. ut illud fiat, ne quid ei desit, c. sentiat, make him aware; freq., cura ut valeas! take care of yourself! farewell! In partic.: A) c. aliquid faciendum, to order to be done, to have a thing done; c. naves aedificandas, fratrem interficiendum: B) to take good care of, to attend to, to refresh, corpus, pellem, cutem, se; C) to manage, to administer state-affairs: c. bellum, legiones, to have the command of; also, c. abs. = to command: D) to heal, to cure, aegrum: E) to prepare a corpse for burial: c. cadaver, corpus: F) c. prodigium, omen, to expiate: G) to settle money-affairs, to pay or cause to be paid, alicui pecuniam. 2) To be anxious or concerned about, to be intent upon: c. aliquem, injurias sociorum; c. preces, to grant; de emendo nil curat, he does not think of buying; quae nec docti legere co., don't like to read; quod cures proprium fecisse, you would like to make your property; c. esse quod audio (poet.), to strive; (colloq.), ne cures or aliud (alia) cura, be unconcerned on that account.*

CURRICULUM, *i, n.* [*curro*]. 1) (Ante-cl.) *A running, course: c. celere; facie unum curriculum, make but one run of it; hence the abl. curricula (in comic writers as an adv.), at full speed, speedily. 2) In partic., a running in the circus, a race. 3) A race-ground, course, career; almost always trop., c. vivendi, mentis, variorum sermonum. 4) (Lat.) A chariot at a race; and, a chariot, in gen.*

CURRO, *cūcurri, cursum, 3. v. intr.* *To run, per vias, ad aliquem; (poet.) sol c.; rota c.; trop., infula c. per crines, winds; rubor c. per ora, spreads; trop., oratio, versus, numeri oc. flow; prov., currentem incitare or instigare = to urge him on who needs no urging. Sometimes it is connected with a homogeneous accus.: c.*

stadium, iter, campum, to run over the plain; trop., eosdem cursus c., to take the same course or the same measures. Hence, of every quick movement, to hasten, to drive, to ride; esp., to sail: mercator c. ad Indos; c. trans mare; (poet.) c. aetas, flies, passes away.

***CURRO**, *CA, ae, f.* *A hedge-sparrow; trop., a suckold.*

CURRUS, *ūs, m.* 1) *A chariot, car (in gen. — of. planstrum, carpentum, essedum, etc.). In partic. = a triumphal car; and hence, trop. = a triumph: quem ego currum conferam? 2) trop.: *A) (poet.) = the horses in a chariot (as, in Homer, αἱ ἵπποι = a chariot): B) a plough, with wheels: C) a vessel, ship.*

CURSIM, *adv.* [*curro*]. *Speedily, swiftly, dicere, currere.*

CURSITO, *avi, atum, 1. v. intr.* [*intens. of curso*]. (Poet. & lat.) *To run frequently, to run to and fro, huc illic, ab aliquo ad aliquem; improperly = to drive a chariot at a race.*

CURSO, *1. v. intr.* [*intens. of curro*]. *To run to and fro.*

CURSOR (I.), *ōria, m.* [*curro*]. 1) *A runner, a slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee, a forerunner. 2) A courier. 3) A runner in a race, a racer; also (poet.) = a chariot-racer.*

CURSOR (II.), *ōria, m.* *A surname of L. Papirius.*

CURSURA, *ae, f.* [*curro*]. (Ante-cl.) *A running.*

CURSUS, *ūs, m.* [*curro*]. 1) *A running: superare aliquem cursu; magno c., in a rapid march. Hence, in gen. = swift motion on horseback, in a chariot, &c.; a course, passage, way, journey, voyage; in partic., the course of a ship: c. solis, stellarum; c. per mare; dirigere c. aliquo, to direct one's course to a place, tenere, to keep the course, to go on in a straightforward direction, opp. to cursu excuti, to be driven out of one's course; expectare cursum, to wait for favourable wind; esse in c., in its course. 2) Trop. = course, way, direction, progress: c. rerum, the course of events; in eodem c. fuimus, in the same circumstances; in eo c. sumus, in this position; c. vivendi, a course of living; c. vitae est brevis, the path; c. continuus procliorum, succession; c. verborum, flow.*

CURTIUS (I.), *ii, m.* *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Marcus C., celebrated for his heroic sacrifice of himself (362 B. C.). 2) Quintus C. Rufus, the historiographer of Alexander the Great (A. D. 70).*

CURTIUS (II.), *a, um, adj.* [*Curtius I.*]. *Of Curtius, Curtian: C. lacus, a place at Rome, called after M. Curtius; C. fons, an aqueduct, part of the aqua Claudia.*

CURTO, *avi, atum, 1. v. tr.* (Lat.) *To shorten, to diminish, to mutilate, rem.*

CURTUS, *a, um, adj.* *Short = shortened,*

mulat, vas; Judaei oc., *circumcised*; trop., incomplete, defective, sententia, res, fortune.

CURULIS, e, *adj.* [currus]. Of or pertaining to a chariot: triumphus c., in which the general rode on a chariot, opp. to ovatio; equi oc., probably, four horses provided at public expense for the games of the circus; in partic., sella c., a curule chair, chair of state, inlaid with ivory, which was used by the chief magistrates of Rome.

CURVAMEN, inis, n. [curvo]. (Poet.) A bending, bend, curve.

CURVATURA, ae, f. [curvo]. (Poet. & lat.) A bending, curvature: c. rotæ, the rim.

CURVO, avi, âtum, 1. v. tr. [curvus]. (Poet. & lat.) To bend, to curve, cornua, ingentem arcum; trop., preces oc. aliquem, move.

CURVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Crooked, curved, bent (in general — cf. uncus, pandus), rounded, arched, falx, lyra, litus; c. anus, arator, bent, stooping; c. flumen, winding.

*CUSPIDÂTIM, adv. [cuspis]. (Lat.) To a point, with a point.

CUSPIDO, —, âtum, 1. v. tr. [cuspis]. (Lat.) To make pointed, to point.

CUSPIS, idis, f. 1) A point, the pointed end of any thing, hastæ, vomeris. 2) A spear, javelin. 3) Meton.: A) (lat.) = a spit: B) the trident of Neptune: C) the sting of a bee or scorpion.

CUSTODIA, ae, f. [custos]. 1) A watching = oversight, guard, care: c. pastoris; tradere alicui aliquid in custodiam; c. ignis, urbis, navium; agitare c. (Pl.), to keep watch. Hence: A) = the persons keeping watch, a guard, watch: transire non poterat proper oc.: B) = a place of refuge or shelter, a shelter: urbs est c. mea. 2) A watching = custody, confinement (with the idea of restraining personal liberty): tradere alicui custodiam alicujus; c. libera, confinement in one's own house, private custody. Hence: A) a place of custody, a prison: B) (lat.) = captives, prisoners.

CUSTODIO, i, vi or ii, itum, 4. v. tr. [custos]. 1) To watch, to guard, to protect: c. provinciam, corpus domumque; c. templum ab Hannibale; c. pudorem; c. aliquid memoriâ, to keep in memory, literis, to preserve by means of writing; c. modum, to observe, præcepta, to mind, to follow; (lat.) c. ut (ne), to take care that, &c. 2) To hold back, to keep, to preserve, epistolam. 3) To hold captive, to keep in custody.

CUSTODITE, adv. w. comp. [custodia]. (Rar., lat.) Gently.

CUSTOS, ôdis, comm. A guard, watch, overseer: c. corporis, a body-guard; c. portæ, a door-keeper; c. gregis, a shepherd; freq. = a protector, guardian: dii oc. et conservatores hujus urbis; sapientia est c. totius hominis; also, a teacher, overseer of youth: juvenis, custode remoto, gaudet equis; also, of eunuchs; rarely in a hostile sense: te sub o aëvo tenebo; trop. (poet.),

c. telorum, a quiver. In partic., a tech. term in politics, an inspector appointed to prevent fraud in voting.

CUTICULA, ae, f. [dim. of cutis]. A thin skin.

CÛTIS, is, f. [kindred with κόρυς]. The skin (thinner and softer than corium, pellis), mostly of men; trop. — a) curare c. = to pamper the body — b) c. virtutis, eloquentiæ, the surface, external appearance.

CYÂNE, es, f. [= Κυάνη]. A fountain near Syracuse. According to the fable, the nymph C. was changed into this fountain on account of her grief for the abduction of Proserpine.

CYÂNEE, es, f. [= Κυανή]. The daughter of Maeander, and mother of Canus and Byblis.

CYÂNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= κυνέος]. (Lat.) Dark-blue; hence, subst., Cyaneæ, ârum, f. pl., two small rocky islands, called also Symplegades, situated at the entrance of the Thracian Bosphorus into the Pontus Euxinus — now Urek-Jaki.

CYÂTHISSO, 1. v. tr. [= κυάθω]. To fill a cup, to draw wine in a cyathus.

CYÂTHUS, i, m. [= κύαθος]. 1) A vessel for drawing wine (egg-shaped, and fastened to a handle), by means of which the wine was drawn from the 'crater,' and poured into the cup; hence, improp. = a cup, goblet. 2) A measure, both for liquids and dry things, the twelfth part of a sextarius.

CYBÆUS, a, um, *adj.* [κυβη, eupa]. Probably, like a butt or cask, tum-bellied: navis c., or abs., as subst., Cybæa, ae, f., a transport or merchant-ship.

CYBÊLE (or Cÿbêbe), es, f. [= Κυβέλη]. 1) A goddess of Phrygia, and of Asia Minor in gen., usually called Mater Magna, and frequently identified with Rhea and Ops. Her priests were the Corybantes. Her festival was called Megalesia. 2) A mythical mountain in Phrygia.

CYBÊLEIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cybele]. Of or pertaining to Cybele.

CYBÏOSACTES, ae, m. [= κυβιοσάκτης]. (Lat.) A dealer in salt fish, a nickname of Ptolemaeus Dionysus, and afterwards of Vespasian.

CYBISTRA, ðrum, n. pl. [= τὰ Κυβίστρα]. A town in Cappadocia.

CYCLADES, dum, f. pl. [= Κυκλάδες]. The Cyclades, a group of islands in the Ægean Sea.

CYCLADATUS, a, um, *adj.* [cyclos]. (Lat.) Clothed with a cyclos (q. v.)

CYCLAS, âdis, f. [= κυκλᾶς]. Prop. an *adj.* = circular; hence (so. vestis), a state-robe, with an embroidered border, worn by Roman women (an elegant kind of tunica).

CYCLICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= κυκλικός, 'pertaining to a circle']. Cyclici ποῖται, *Cyclic poets*, a name of those Greek epic poets of the time of Homer and immediately after, who treated in their poems of the whole circle of Trojan fables.

CYCLOPIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *Κυκλωπιος*]. *Of or belonging to the Cyclopes, Cyclopean.*

CYCLOPS, ὄπισ, m. [= *Κέκλωψ*, 'round-eyed']. A Cyclops. In Homer, the Cyclopes are savage giants, living in Sicily, with but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead. In Hesiod, they are sons of Uranus and Gæa, who prepare the lightning for Jupiter. Later, they were considered the workmen of Vulcan, living in volcanic mountains, esp. *Ætna*.

CYCNUS — v. *Cygnus*.

CYDÄRUM, i, n. [= *κύδαρος*]. (Gell.) *A kind of boat or ship.*

CYDIPPE, es, f. [= *Κυδίππη*]. 1) *The mistress of Acontius.* 2) *A sea-nymph.*

CYDON, ὄνις, m. [*Cydonia*]. *An inhabitant of Cydonia.*

CYDÖNEUS, a, um, *adj.* = *Cydonius*.

CYDÖNIA, ae, f. [= *Κυδωνία*], or *Cydon*, ὄνις, f. *A town on the northern coast of Crete, now Canea.*

CYDÖNIÄTAE, ärum, m. pl. [= *Κυδωνιάται*]. *The inhabitants of Cydonia.*

CYDÖNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *Κυδώνιος*]. *Of or pertaining to Cydonia, Cydonian; (poet.) freq. = Cretan.*

CYGNÆIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to the Boeotian Cygnus: Tempe c., situated in Boeotia.*

CYGNÆUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *κύκνιος*]. *Of or pertaining to a swan, vox, pluma.*

CYGNUS, i, m. [*κύκνος*]. 1) *A swan; meton., Dircæus c. = Pindar.* 2) *As a proper name: A) a king of Liguria and relative of Phæthion, who was changed into a swan: B) a son of Neptune and Calyce, likewise changed into a swan: C) a son of Mars, who attacked persons traveling to Delphi, and was slain by Hercules.*

CYLINDRUS, i, m. [= *κύλινδρος*]. *A cylinder, roller; also of objects of cylindrical form.*

CYLLENE, ës and ae, f. [= *Κύλληνη*]. 1) *A mountain of Arcadia, the birthplace of Mercury, and hence sacred to him.* 2) *A town in Elis, now Glarentza.*

CYLLENEUS, a, um, } *adj.* = *Cyllenius.*
CYLLENIS, idis, f. }

CYLLENIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Cyllene*]. *Cyllenian: A) of or pertaining to the mountain Cyllene: proles C., or subst., Cyllenius, ii, m. = Mercury: B) of or pertaining to Mercury: proles C. = Cephalus, son of Mercury and Creusa.*

CYLON, ὄνις, m. [= *Κύλων*]. *An Athenian, who attempted to make himself master of Athens, but was murdered, together with his companions, at the altar of Athene, 612 B. C.*

CYLÖNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Cylon*]. *Cylonian, perpetrated against the companions of Cylon.*

CYMBÄ, or *Cumba*, ae, f. [= *Κύμβα*]. *A boat, skiff.*

CYMBÄLUM, i, n. [= *κύμβαλον*]. *A cymbal, a hollow basin-shaped instrument of brass, used (in*

pairs, one being struck against another)—at the festivals of Cybele and Bacchus, and on other mirthful occasions.

CYMBIUM, ii, n. [= *κύμβιον*, from *κύμβα*]. *A small drinking-cup.*

CYMAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Cyme*, = *Κεμαλος*]. *Of or belonging to Cyme 1; subst., Cymæi, ðrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Cyme.*

CYME, es, f. [= *Κέμη*]. 1) *A town in Æolis, the mother-town of Cumæ.* 2) = *Cumæ.*

CYNAEGIRUS, i, m. [= *Κυναιγιρος*]. *An Athenian, who distinguished himself by his bravery in the battle of Marathon.*

CYNICE, adv. [*cynicus*]. (Pl.) *After the manner of the Cynics.*

CYNICUS (I.), i, m. [*κυνικός*, 'dog-like']. *A Cynic philosopher, a Cynic.*

CYNICUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Cynics, Cynic.*

CYNÖCÉPHÄLUS, i, m. [= *κυνοκέφαλος*]. *An ape with a dog's head.*

CYNÖSARGES, is, n. [= *Κυνόσαργες*]. *A gymnasium near Athens.*

CYNÖSCÉPHÄLAE, ärum, f. pl. [= *Κυνός κεφαλαί*, 'the dogs' heads']. *Two hills in Thessaly, famed for the victory of Flaminius over Philip of Macedonia (197 B. C.).*

CYNÖSÜRA, ae, f. [= *Κυνός οὐρά*, 'the dog's tail']. *The constellation at the north-pole, the Lesser Bear.*

CYNÖSÜRAE, ärum, f. pl. [*Κυνός οὐρά*]. *A promontory in Attica.*

CYNÖSÜRIS, idis, *adj.* f. [*Cynosura*]. *Of or pertaining to the Lesser Bear.*

CYNTHIA, ae, f. [*Cynthus*]. 1) *The Cynthian = Diana.* 2) *The name of a maiden.*

CYNTHIUS, ii, m. [*Cynthus*]. *The Cynthian = Apollo.*

CYNTHUS, i, m. [= *Κύνθος*]. *A mountain in Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.*

CYNUS, i, f. [= *Κύνος*]. *A town and promontory in Opuntian Locris.*

CYPARISSIÆ, ärum, f. pl. (Lat.) *A kind of fiery meteor.*

CYPARISSUS — v. *Cupressus*.

CYPRIVS (I.) **VICUS** [from the Sabine word *cyprum* = *bonum*]. *A street of Rome.*

CYPRIVS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [*Cyprus*]. *Cyprian; hence, subst., A) Cypria, ae, f., the Cyprian = Venus: B) Cyprii, ðrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Cyprus.*

CYPRUS, i, f. [*Κύπρος*]. *Cyprus, a rich and fertile island in the Mediterranean Sea.*

CYPSÉLIDES, ae, m. [= *Κυψελίδης*]. *A (male) descendant of Cypselus = Periander.*

CYPSÉLUS, i, m. [= *Κύψελος*]. *A celebrated tyrant at Corinth.*

CYRÉNÆ, ärum, f. pl. = *Cyrene*.

CYRÉNÆUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Cyrene*, = *Κυρηναίος*]. *Of or pertaining to Cyrene; subst., Cy-*

renes, ὄρυμ, *m. pl.*, 1) *the inhabitants of Cyrene*; 2) *the adherents of the Cyrenaic philosophy.*

CYRENAICUS, *a, um, adj.* [Cyrene = Κυρήνη]. *Cyrenaic*: provincia C., or abs., as *subst.*, Cyrenaica, *ae, f.*, *the territory of Cyrene, the provinces Cyrenaica*; Cyrenaici, ὄρυμ, *m. pl.*, 1) *the inhabitants of Cyrenaica*; 2) *the adherents of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy, founded by Aristippus of Cyrene.*

CYRENE, *es, f.*, [= Κυρήνη]. 1) *A celebrated Grecian colony in North Africa, now Kuren.* 2) *A nymph, the mother of Aristæus by Apollo.*

CYRENENSIS, *e, adj.* [Cyrene]. *Of or belonging to Cyrene.*

CYREUS, *a, um, adj.* [Cyrus]. *Of Cyrus (the Architect)*; *subst.*, Cyrea, ὄρυμ, *n. pl.*, *buildings erected by Cyrus.*

CYRNEUS, *a, um, adj.* [Cyrnus]. *Cyrnean, or Corsican.*

CYRNUS, *i, f.* [= Κύρνος]. (Poet. & lat.) *The island Corsica.*

CYRTAEI, or Cyrtii, ὄρυμ, *m. pl.* [= Κύρτιοι]. *A warlike tribe in Persia.*

CYRUS, *i, m.* [= Κύρος]. 1) *The founder of the Persian empire.* 2) C. minor, brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, killed in the battle of Cunaxa (401 B. C.). 3) *An architect of the time of Cicero.*

CYSSUS, *i, f.* [= Κύσος]. *A seaport town of Ionia.*

CYTAE, ἄρυμ, *f. pl.* [= Κυταί]. *A town in Colchia, the birthplace of Medea.*

CYTAEIS, *Idia, f.* [= Κυταίς]. *The Cytaean woman = Medea.*

CYTAEUS, *a, um, adj.* [= Κυταίος]. *Of or belonging to Cytae, Cytaean*; freq. (poet.) = Colchian.

CYTHERA, ὄρυμ, *n. pl.* [= Κύθηρα]. *An island south-west of Laconia, sacred to Venus — now Cerigo.*

CYTHERRIAS, ἄδια, *adj. f.* [Cythereia]. *Pertaining to Venus, Cytherean.*

CYTHERRIS, *Idia, f.* [Cythera]. *The Cytherean = Venus.*

CYTHERRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Cythera]. *Of or belonging to Cythera, Cytherean*; usually = *sacred to Venus*: C. mensis = April; *subst.*, Cythereia, *ae, f.*, *the Cytherean = Venus.*

CYTHERRUS, *a, um, adj.* [Cythera]. *Of or belonging to Cythera, Cytherean*; *subst.*, Cythera, *ae, f.* = Venus.

CYTHERIACUS, *a, um, adj.* = Cythereius.

CYTHERIS, *Idia, f.* [= Κυθήρις]. *A concubine of the triumvir Antony, whom Cicero therefore sarcastically calls Cytherius.*

CYTHNOS, *i, f.* [= Κύθνος]. *An island in the Aegean Sea, now Thermia.*

CYTISUM, *i, n.* } [= κύτις]. *A kind of clover,*

CYTISUS, *i, f.* } *snail-clover.*

CYTORIACUS, *a, um, adj.* [Cyturus]. *Of*

Cyturus: poeten a. = *made of box-wood.*

CYTORUS, *i, m.* [= Κύτορος]. *A mountain in Paphlagonia, abounding in box-wood.*

CYZICENUS, *a, um, adj.* [Cyzicus]. *Of or belonging to Cyzicum*; *subst.*, Cyziceni, ὄρυμ, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Cyzicum.*

CYZICUM, *i, n.* } [= Κυζίκος]. *A town in My-*
CYZICUS, *i, f.* } *sia, on the Propontis — now Chizico.*

DABAR, ἄρις, *m.* *A Numidian, a relative of Masinissa, and an intimate friend of Boochus.*

DACI, ὄρυμ, *m. pl.* [= Δακοί]. *The Dacians, the inhabitants of Dacia.*

DACIA, *ae, f.* [= Δακία]. *Dacia*; a country of Europe, comprising what is now Eastern Hungary, Transylvania, and Wallachia.

DACICUS, *a, um, adj.* [= Δακικός]. *Of or pertaining to Dacia, Dacian.*

DACTYLICUS, *a, um, adj.* [= δακτυλικός]. *Dactylic, numerus, pes.*

DACTYLUS, *i, m.* [= δακτύλος, prop., 'a finger']. 1) *The dactyl, a metrical foot: - - -.* 2) (Lat.): A) *a date*: B) *a kind of shell-fish*: C) *a kind of grape*: D) *a precious stone.*

DACTYLI IDAEI [Δακτυλοὶ Ἰδαίῳ]. *The Dactyls of Mount Ida, fabulous beings, supposed to live in Phrygia, near Mount Ida. Sometimes they were identified with the Corybantes, Curetes, &c.*

DAEDALA, ὄρυμ, *n. pl.* [= Δαίδαλα]. *A fortified place in Caria.*

DAEDALEUS (poet. Daedālūs), *a, um, adj.* [= Δαίδαλεος]. *Relating to Daedalus, Daedalian*: iter D., *the way through the labyrinth.*

DAEDALION, ὄνις, *m.* *A son of Lucifer, and brother of Ceyx, changed into a hawk.*

DAEDALUS (I.), *i, m.* [= Δαίδαλος]. *A celebrated artist of Grecian story, contemporary with Minos and Theseus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth.*

DAEDALUS (II.), *a, um, adj.* [= δαίδαλος, or δαίδαλος]. *Artificial, ingenious, artificially wrought or made.*

DAHAE, ἄρυμ, *m. pl.* *A Scythian tribe, beyond the Caspian Sea.*

DALMATAE, ἄρυμ, *m. pl.* [= Δαλματαί]. *The Dalmatians, the inhabitants of Dalmatia.*

DALMATIA, *ae, f.* [= Δαλματία]. *Dalmatia, a country on the eastern shore of the Adriatic.*

DALMATICATUS, *a, um, adj.* [Dalmatia]. (Lat.) *Wearing a Dalmatian dress.*

DALMATICUS, *a, um, adj.* [Dalmatia]. *Dalmatian*; *subst.*, Dalmaticus, *i, m.*, *a surname of L. Metellus, given to him for his victory over the Dalmatians.*

DAMA, *ae, f.* (m. in Virg.). *A deer.*

DAMALIO, ὄνις, *m.* [= δάμαλος]. (Lat.) *A calf.*

DĀMASCENUS, a, um, *adj.* [Damascus]. *Of or belonging to Damascus, Damascene; subst., Damascena, ae, f., the district of Damascus.*

DĀMĀSICHTHON, ōnis, m. [= Δαμοσίχθων]. *A son of Niobe, killed by Apollo.*

DAMASCUS, i, f. [= Δαμασκό]. *The capital of Syria, still Damascus.*

DĀMĀSIPPUS, i, m. Lucius D., an adherent of Marius, and praetor (82 B.C.), who behaved with great cruelty against the partisans of Sulla, and was finally put to death by Sulla's order.

DAMNAS, *adj. indecl.* [obsolete, instead of damnatus]. Condemned, sentenced to do any thing; esp., 'd. esto,' followed by an infinit., in ancient law-formulas — v. Damno.

DAMNĀTIO, ōnis, f. [damno]. *Condemnation, reorum acerbissimae dd.; d. ambitus, for bribery.*

DAMNĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [from the unusual damnator, from damno]. *Damnatory, condemnatory, judicium.*

DAMNĀTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [part. of damno]. Condemned; hence = worthy to be condemned, reprobate, criminal.

***DAMNĪFICUS**, a, um, *adj.* [damnum-]. ***DAMNĪGERŪLUS**, a, um, *adj.* [facio and -gero]. (Pl.) *That causes damage, injurious.*

DAMNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. *I. In gen., to bring loss or damage upon: (Pl.) divites d. atque domare. II. In partic., 1) to condemn to any punishment, esp. to the payment of a fine; hence, in general, to condemn, to sentence, to declare guilty: d. reum; d. aliquem furti, of theft, ambitus, also crimine ambitus and illo crimine; d. aliquem de maiestate, de vi. The punishment is put in the *abl.*; as, d. aliquem capite, pecuniā, or in the *gen.*, capitis, pecuniae; or it is expressed by a *prep.*, ad bestias, in metalla; (rar.) causa iudicata et damnata, in which the defendant has been condemned. Hence: A) in a non-legal sense, to declare one guilty of, to reproach one for any thing: d. aliquem stultitiae: B) (poet.) to condemn to any thing = to doom, to devote, aliquem morti: C) to reject, to disapprove, ea quae non intelligas. 2) To bind or oblige one to any thing — a) by a will: damnatus aliquid dare — b) damnare aliquem voti (rar. voto), to lay one under an obligation to fulfil his vow, i. e., by granting his prayer: pass., damnari voti, to be bound to fulfil a vow. 3) (Rar.) Of an accuser, to effect the condemnation of a person: is eum sua lege damnavit.

***DAMNŌSE**, *adv.* [damnosus]. (Pl.) *With loss or damage: d. bibere, to the injury of the host.*

DAMNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [damnum]. 1) *That causes loss or damage, injurious, libido, bellum; Venus d., causing many expenses.* *2) (Pl.) *Suffering loss or damage, unfortunate, ruined.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) *That ruins himself, prodigal.*

DAMNUM, i, n. 1) *Loss, damage* (esp. of fortune, but from one's own fault — cf. detrimentum): accipere, facere, contrahere d., to suffer loss; damno duarum cohortium, with the loss of two cohorts. Hence (poet.): A) *that which is lost: volat circa dd. sua: B) the person who causes a loss* (of a concubine). 2) In particular, tech. term, a fine, penalty.

DĀMOCLES, is, m. [= Δαμοκλῆς]. *A courtier at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse.*

DĀMON, ōnis, m. [= Δάμων]. *A Pythagorean, a friend of Phintias. 2) A celebrated Athenian musician, teacher of Socrates.*

DĀNAĒ, es, f. [= Δανάη]. *A daughter of Acrisius and mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who visited her in a shower of gold.*

DĀNĀĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Danaē]. *Of or belonging to Danaē, Danaean: Persis D., because Perseus was sometimes considered the ancestor of the Persians.*

DĀNĀIDAE, ārum, m. pl. [Danaus = Δαναΐδαι]. (Lat.) *The Danaids or Greeks.*

DĀNĀIDES, um, f. pl. [Danaus = Δαναΐδες]. *The daughters of Danaus (q. v.), the Danaides.*

DĀNAŪS (I.), i, m. [= Δαναός]. *A son of Belus and brother of Ægyptus. He fled with his fifty daughters to Argos, where he founded a colony. His daughters were sought in marriage by the fifty sons of Ægyptus, but by order of Danaus, each one (Hypermnestra only excepted) put her husband to death.*

DĀNĀŪS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Danaus I.]. *Of or belonging to Danaus: hence (poet.) = Greek; subst., Danai, ōrum, m. pl. [= Δαναοί], the Danai = the Greeks.*

DANDĀRI, ōrum, m. pl. [= Δανδάριοι]. *A Scythian tribe on the north coast of the Black Sea.*

DANDĀRICA, ae, f. *The country of the Dandari.*

DANDĀRIDAE, ārum, m. pl. (Tac.) = Dandari.

DĀNISTA, ae, m. [= δανιστής]. (Pl.) *A money-lender, an usurer.*

DĀNISTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= δανιστικός] (Pl.) *Of or pertaining to an usurer.*

DĀNŪBIUS, ii, m. [= Δανούβιος]. *The Danube.*

DAPHNE, es, f. [= Δάφνη]. *A daughter of the river-god Peneus, beloved by Apollo, but changed by him into a laurel-tree. 2) A village in Syria, sacred to Apollo.*

DAPHNENSES, ium, m. pl. [Daphne]. *The inhabitants of the village Daphne.*

DAPHNIS, idis, m. [= Δάφνις]. *A beautiful young shepherd in Sicily, son of Mercury and a nymph, the inventor of the Sicilian pastoral song.*

***DĀPINO**, 1. v. tr. [daps]. (Pl.) *To serve up.*

DAPS, dāpis, f. [related to δάφνη]. (Mostly poet., and almost always in the pl.) 1) *A sacrificial feast, a banquet on a religious occasion.* 2) In gen., *a stately and splendid banquet, food, meat*

DAPSILE, *adv.* [*dapsilis*]. *Sumptuously.*

DAPSILIS, *a, adj.* [*δαψιλης; daps*]. (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) *Abundant, sumptuous, sumptus, lectus.*

DAPSILITER, *adv.* [*dapsilis*]. (*Lat.*) *Abundantly, sumptuously.*

DARDANI, *ōrum, m. pl.* [= *Δάρδανος*]. *The inhabitants of Dardania, the Dardanians.*

DARDANIA, *ae, f.* [= *Δαρδανία*]. 1) *A town on the Hellespont, founded by Dardanus, whence the name Dardanelles.* 2) (*Poet.*) = *Troy.* 3) *A district of Upper Moesia, the modern Servia.*

DARDANIDES, *ae, m.* [= *Δαρδανίδης*]. *A (male) descendant of Dardanus; in partic. = Æneas; in the pl. = the Trojans; also, as an adj. = Trojan: pastores D.*

DARDANIS, *Idis, f.* [= *Δαρδανίς*]. *A (female) descendant of Dardanus = a Trojan woman; esp. = Creusa.*

DARDANIUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *Δαρδάνιος*]. *Of or belonging to Dardanus, Dardanian: freq. = Trojan.*

DARDANUS (*I.*), *i, m.* [= *Δάρδανος*]. 1) *A son of Jupiter and Electra, the founder of the Trojan dynasty, and, through Æneas, the ancestor of the Romans.* 2) *A stoic philosopher.*

DARDANUS (*II.*), *a, um, adj.* [*Dardanus I.*]. *Of or belonging to Dardanus, Dardanian; often = Trojan.*

DARES, *ëtis, m.* [= *Δάρης*]. 1) *A companion of Æneas.* 2) *D. Phrygius, a later Greek writer.*

DARĒUS (*more correct than Dārius*), *i, m.* [= *Δαρῖος*]. *The name of three Persian kings:* 1) *Dareus I., a son of Hystaspes (521–485 B.C.).* 2) *Dareus II., Nothus or Ochus, father of Cyrus and Artaxerxes (425–405 B.C.).* 3) *Dareus III., Codomannus (336–330 B.C.), conquered by Alexander the Great, and murdered by Bessus.*

DATĀMES, *is, m.* [= *Δατῆς*]. *A Persian general under Artaxerxes and Darius II.*

***DĀTĀRIUS**, *a, um, adj.* [*do*]. (*Pl.*) *That may be given.*

DĀTĀTIM, *adv.* [*do*]. (*Ante-cl.*) *Giving reciprocally: pilā ludere d., to play at ball.*

DĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* [*do*]. (*Rar.*) 1) *A giving, signi, legum.* 2) *The right of giving, of alienating property: d. est tibi.*

DĀTIS, *Idis, m.* [= *Δάρις*]. *A general in the service of the Persian king Darius Hystaspes.*

DĀTIVUS, *a, um, adj.* [*do*]. (*Lat.*) *Casus, or simply d., the dative.*

DĀTO, *āvi, ātum, i. v. tr.* [*intens. of do*]. (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) *To give, to give away, rem.*

DĀTOR, *ōris, m.* [*do*]. (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) *A giver; in playing ball, a slave who handed the ball to the player — cf. factor.*

***DĀTUS**, *ūs, m.* [*do*]. (*Pl.*) *A giving.*

DAULIAS, *ēdis, adj. f.* [= *Δαυλίας*]. *Of Daulis, Daullian: D. ales, also abs. Daulias = Procne; Dd. puellae = Procne and Philomela.*

DAULIS (*I.*), *Idis, f.* [= *Δαυλίας*]. *A town in Phocis, now Daulia.*

DAULIS (*II.*), *Idis, adj. f.* [*Daulis I.*]. *Of Daulis, Daullian.*

DAULIUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *Δαυλίος*]. *Of Daulis, Daullian.*

DAUNI, *ōrum, m. pl.* [*Daunias*]. *The inhabitants of Apulia Daunia.*

DAUNIAS, *ēdis, f.* [= *Δαυλία*]. *Daunia, the northern part of Apulia; also = Apulia, in gen.*

DAUNIUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *Δαύνιος*]. *Of or belonging to Daunus, Daunian.*

DAUNUS, *i, m.* [= *Δαῦνος*]. *A son of Pilumnus and Danaë, father of Turnus, father-in-law of Diomedes, and, according to the myth, king of a part of Apulia, called after him Apulia Daunia.*

DĒ, *prep.* with the *abl.* It denotes, *a going away, departure from a point* (cf. *ab* and *ex*). *From, away from:* 1) *of space — from, away from: anulum detrahere de digito; dejicere se de muro. Hence, used: A) with words denoting a going or taking away, separating, &c. — emere, quaerere, etc., aliquid de aliquo; so, likewise, audire de aliquo; vox exaudita de domo, from the house: B) to indicate the place from which, as a customary abode, any thing is brought or any person comes — from: caupo de via Latina; homo de schola; nescio qui de circo, an athlete; hence (poet.), to denote origin, genetrix mihi est de Priami gente: C) to denote the point from which any action proceeds or any thing is done — de tribunali eum citari jussit; agere aliquid de insidiis, from an ambush; onus pendit de collo viri, from the neck. 2) Of time: A) to denote a point of time after which a thing immediately follows — immediately after: non bonus est somnus de prandio, sleep is not good right after dinner; hence, diem de die, from day to day: B) esp. in connection with nocte, vigilia, rarely die, mense, to denote the point of time from which any thing commences; hence, sometimes, to indicate the time about or at which any thing happens — de tertia vigilia profectus est; latrones surgunt de nocte, at night; potare de die, in broad daylight. 3) To indicate the whole from which any thing is taken as a part — from: de decem fundis tres nobilissimi; poëta de populo. Hence: A) as a circumlocution for a gen.: aliquam partem de istius impudentia reticebo; cetera de genere hoc: B) to indicate the means out of which an expense is met — from: dare, etc., de suo, alieno, from another's property: C) to indicate the material from which any thing is made — from: signum factum de marmore; so, likewise, carcer de templo fit. 4) To indicate the cause or reason of any thing — from: hæc de causa: (poet.) mater est de me, from me. 5) To indicate the rule — according to, after: de mea sententia; de meo consilio, exemplo. 6) To denote the subject of one's action, thought,*

or discourse — of, concerning: loqui de re aliqua. Hence = with respect to, relating to, with regard to: fidem servare de re; de Dionysio admiratus sum; de me autem suscipe paulisper meas partes. 7) With an *adj.*, to form adverbial expressions — de integro, de improvviso (q. v.).

DEA, ae, f. A goddess; (poet.) dd. triplices, the Fates; but, dd. triplices poenarum, the Furies; d. sidera, Night; dd. novem, the Muses.

DE-ALBO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To white-wash, columnas (v. Fidelity).

DEAMBULATIO, ōnis, f. [deambulo]. (Com.) A walking, a walk, promenade.

DEAMBULATORIUM, i, n. [deambulo]. (Lat.) a covered place for walking.

*DE-AMBULO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. To take a walk, to take an airing.

DE-AMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Com.) 1) To love passionately, aliquam; also, d. aliquid, to be much pleased with a thing. *2) To be exceedingly obliged to any one.

DE-ARMO, 1. v. tr. To disarm, exercitum.

DE-ARTUO, 1. v. tr. [artus]. (Pl.) Prop., to rend limb by limb; trop. = to ruin, aliquem.

DE-ASCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ascia]. (Pl.) Prop., to make smooth with a trowel; trop., to cheat, to chouse, to ruin by deceit, senem.

DE-AURATUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Gilded.

DE-BACCHOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. (Poet.) To rave to exhaustion; also, to rage, ignis.

DEBELLATOR, ōris, m. [debello]. (Poet.) A conqueror.

DE-BELLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. 1) Intr., to bring a war to an end, to finish a war, cum aliquo; freq. *impers.* 2) Tr. (poet. & lat.): A) to fight out, rixam; B) to conquer completely, to vanquish, aliquem.

DEBEO, ui, itum, 2. v. tr. [de-habeo, 'to have from one']. 1) To owe money or its value, alicui pecuniam, frumentum; prov., animam debere (Com.), to be over head and ears in debt. Hence (poet.), of things which are decreed by fate or which are the subject of an obligation: regnum Italiae ei debetur, is destined for him; fati debitus, devoted to death; d. alicui ludibrium, to become the sport of. 2) To owe, in gen.: d. alicui gratiam, patriae hoc munus; d. opus (of a workman); communis fides quae omnibus debetur. 3) With an *infinit.*, to be obliged to do a thing, I ought to, I must (of a moral necessity, a duty — only in the poets — sometimes = necesse est, of an external necessity; as, cibus d. omnia integrare): d. hoc facere; d. condemnari. 4) To owe = to be indebted or under obligation to one, to have to thank one for something: d. ei hanc laudem, salutem illi. Hence, abs., to be indebted or under obligation to one, alicui or alicujus causa (cf. Cupio 2).

DEBILIS, *adj.* with *comp.* [de-habilis, 'de-

prived of flexibility']. Maimed, disabled, frail, weak (of physical strength; of mind, trop. only — cf. imbecillis): d. senex, manus; debilis pede; trop., d. hac parte amini; praetura manca atque d., crippled and powerless.

DEBILITAS, ātis, f. [debilis]. Lameeness, debility, weakness, infirmity.

DEBILITATIO, ōnis, f. [debilito]. A laming, debilitating, mutilating.

DEBILITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [debilis]. 1) To lame, to debilitate, to disable, to weaken, to impair, aliquem, membra alicujus; (poet.) hiems d. mare, breaks the waves against the rocks. 2) Trop., to discourage, to cast down: homo afflictus, debilitatus, moerens; d. animum, spem alicujus.

DEBITIO, ōnis, f. [debeo]. (Rar.) An owing, pecuniae.

DEBITOR, ōr, ōris, m. [debeo]. 1) A debtor. 2) (Poet. & lat.) One who is indebted to another for something.

DEBITUM, i, n. [part. of debeo]. 1) A debt: solvere d. 2) (Lat.) An obligation.

DE-BLĀTERO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl.) To blab out, alicui aliquid.

DE-CANTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To chant = to recite singing, miserabiles elegos; usually with the idea of trite and worn out = to repeat often, to say over and over again: d. pervulgata praecepta, omnes causas. 2) Abs., to sing to the end; hence, to leave off singing: jam dd.

DE-CEDO, cessi, cessum, 3. v. intr. 1) To go away, to depart: ex Italia, de altera parte agri; d. Numidiā. In partic.: A) in military lang., to withdraw, to march off, de colle; B) tech. t., of magistrates, to retire from a province on the expiration of a term of office: d. ex or de provincia, and simply d. provinciā; d. Romam ad triumphum; C) trop., to depart, to deviate from; to yield, to give up: d. de meis bonis, de jure meo; d. jure meo, officio; rarely, d. a superioribus decretis; D) d. de via, to deviate from the right way. 2) D. de via (also simply viā or in via) alicui: to go out of the way of anyone (from respect or abhorrence. Hence, trop. (poet.) = to give place, to yield, alicui; mella non dd. Hymetto, is not inferior to. 3) To vanish: A) of living beings = to die: B) of inanimate objects, to depart = to cease, to disappear, to be lost, to abate: nobis timor d.; tantum virium tibi d., you lose; so, likewise, aliquantum honoris iis d.: aestus, febris, invidia d.; cura d. patribus. 4) (Lat.) = Cedo: to turn out, to result: res prospere d.

DECĒLEA (or Dēōlla), ae, f. [= Δεκλία]. A small place in Attica, now Koriokleides.

DECĒM, pl. *adj.*, card. numb., indecl. [= δέκα]. Ten; in particular, d. primi (sometimes written Decemprimi), the ten chief magistrates in the municipalities and colonies.

DECEMBER, bris, *adj.* *Pertaining to the tenth (i. e., last) month of the Roman year (the year commencing originally with the first of March); afterwards = pertaining to the twelfth month; d. mensis, or freq. abs. d. = the month December; so, likewise, Kalendae, Nonae, Idus Decembres.*

DECEMJUGIS, e, *adj.* [decem-jugum]. (Lat.) Ten-yoked; used as a *subst. m.* (sc. currus), a ten-horse chariot.

DECEMPEDA, ae, *f.* [decem-pes]. *A measuring-rod ten feet long (a field-measure).*

DECEMPEDATOR, ōris, *m.* [decempeda]. *A land-surveyor.*

DECEMPLEX, Icis, *adj.* [decem-plico]. Tenfold.

***DECEM-SCALMUS**, a, um, *adj.* Having ten throws (for the oars).

DECEM-VIR, i, m. *A decemvir, member of a college of ten; freq., in the pl., the decemvirs.*

DECEMVIRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [decemvir]. *Of or belonging to the decemviri, decemviral.*

DECEMVIRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [decemvir]. *The rank or office of a decemvir, the decemvirate.*

DECENNIS, e, *adj.* [decem-annus]. (Lat.) *Of ten years, decennial, obseidio, bellum.*

DECENS, tis, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of decet]. 1) *Becoming, decent, proper, amictus, ornatus.* 2) *Handsome, well-shaped, lovely, facies, homo, Gratiae.*

DECENTER, adv. *w. comp. & sup.* [decens]. *Becomingly, decently, properly.*

DECENTIA, ae, *f.* [decens]. *Comeliness, decency, grace.*

DECEPTOR, ōris, *m.* [decipio]. (Sen.) *A deceiver.*

DECĒRIS, Idia, *f.* [decēris]. (Lat., doubtful reading.) *A ten-oared ship (i. e., having ten banks of oars).*

DE-CERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. tr. 1) *Tech. term, of a judge, magistrate, in partic. of the senate, in gen. of any one in authority — to decide, to determine or order by a decree: Verres jam inter eos decreverat; senatus d. provinciam alicui, confers; thus, likewise, d. alicui honores, status, decrees as a reward; d. supplicium esse sumendum. Hence: A) to declare by a decree: senatus d., mea operā patefactam esse conjunctionem: B) of a single senator, to take part in framing a decree, to vote for, to pronounce in favour of: Crassus tres legatos d.; is d. Lentulum in vincula esse conjiciendum. 2) To decide, to determine, to settle, in gen., rem dubiam. Hence: A) = to judge, to take for certain: d. duo talenta esse satis; here belongs d. aliquid esse faciendum = d. aliquid facere (acc. to No. 4): B) = to assert: purgare ea quae inimici dd. 3) To decide by fighting: A) d. pugnam, proelium, rarely d. de bello: to decide to bring to a decisive issue: B) intr., to decide a contest, to fight decisively; sometimes = to fight, to contend, in gen.: d. arma, acie; dd. cornibus inter se.*

Freq., of a legal contest: d. uno judicio de omnibus fortunis; expetenda magis est decernendi ratio (a decision by arguments), quam decernendi fortitudo. 4) Freq., with reference to one's own action, to decide, to determine, to make up one's mind: d. aliquid facere; certum atque decretum est, it is resolved.

DECERPO, psi, ptum, 3. v. tr. [de-carpo].

1) *To pluck off, to crop, poma, flores.* 2) *In gen., to take away, to take from: animus humanus ex mente divina decerptus. Hence, trop. (lat.): A) = to enjoy, fructum ex re aliqua: B) to destroy, tantas spes.*

***DECERTATIO**, ōnis, *f.* [decerto]. *A decision by battle, omnium rerum.*

DE-CERTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. *To fight a decisive contest, to bring about a decision by means of arms; hence, in gen., to fight, to contend: d. proelio; thus, likewise, manu, ferro; d. cum aliquo; trop., of a legal contest, race, &c.*

DECESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [decedo]. 1) *A going away, leaving, departure, esp. of a magistrate from his province. 2) A going away = a decreasing, diminution: d. de summa; d. capitis. 3) (Lat.) D. verborum, a transition from one signification to another.*

DECESSOR, ōris, *m.* [decedo]. *Prop., he who goes away; hence, a predecessor in office, esp. in the government of a province.*

DECESSUS, ūs, *m.* [decedo]. = *Decessio. D. aestus, the ebb; d. amicorum = the death.*

DECET, cuit, —, 2. v. intr., used in the third pers. sing. and (more rarely) in the pl. *Of physical objects = to become, to be comely; also of abstract objects and in a moral sense = it behoves, is fitting, suitable, proper: haec vestis me d.; te lanæ dd.; videre quid deceat; oratorem minime irasci d.; d. illud facere; ita ut vos d.; (ante-cl. & rar.) with the dat.: d. vobis.*

DECETIA, ae, *f.* *A town of the Aedui in Celtic Gaul, now Decize.*

DECLĀNUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Decius]. *Of or pertaining to a Decius, exercitus.*

DECLĀNUS (II.), i, m. *A Roman surname; as, C. Appuleius D.*

DECLĀTES, um, *m. pl.* *A Ligurian people.*

DECIDIUS, ii, *m.* *A Roman proper name; as, L. Decidius Saxa, an adherent of Caesar.*

DECIDO (I.), Idi, —, 3. v. intr. [de-cado]. *To fall down, ex equo in terram. Hence: A) in partic. (poet.) = to fall in battle, to dis: B) trop. — a) d. a or de spe, and simply d. spe, to be deceived or disappointed in one's hope — b) d. in fraudem = to be misled into a bad action; d. ad angustias rei familiaris, to get into pecuniary difficulties — c) to fall = to be ruined: d. perfidia amicorum — d) (poet.) d. pectore alicujus, to vanish from the heart of one = to be entirely forgotten.*

DECIDO (II.), Idi, Isum, 3. v. tr. [de-caedo].

2) *To cut off*, collum, aures; *trop.* (Pl.) d. tragulam = *to repel an attack*. 3) *Trop.*, to decide, to end, to settle, rem, negotia, quaestionem. Hence, abs. = *to decide a dispute, to make an agreement, to come to terms*, cum aliquo; d. ternis modiminis in jugera singula, *to compound at three m. an acre*.

DECIDUUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [decido I.]. That falls down or off, deciduous, folia; sidera dd., *shooting, falling stars*.

DECIDUUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [decido II.]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Cut or lepped off, frons.

DECIES, *adv. num.* [decem]. Ten times.

DECIMA, ae, f. [decimus]. The goddess of Child-birth.

DECIMANUS, or DECUMANUS, a, um, *adj.* [decimo]. Of or belonging to the tenth part: 1) of or pertaining to tithes (as a tax): ager d., *of the produce of which a tithe is given*; frumentum d., *tithe-corn*. Hence, *subst.*, Decimanus, i, m., *a farmer of tithes*, and (probably jocosely) Decimana, ae, f., *the wife of a tithe-farmer*. 2): A) of or pertaining to the tenth cohort, milites: porta d., *the principal gate of the Roman camp*, placed farthest from the enemy (probably because the tenth cohorts of the legions were quartered there): B) (rar.) of or pertaining to the tenth legion, milites. 3) (Ante-cl.) = *Exceedingly great*.

DECIMATIO, ōnis, f. [decimo]. (Lat.) A decimating, a taking by lot every tenth man for punishment.

DECIMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [decimus]. (Lat.) To decimate, to select by lot every tenth man for (capital) punishment.

DECIMUS (I.), older form DECĪmus, a, um, *adj. num. ord.* 1) The tenth. Hence: A) Decimum, *adv.*, the tenth time: B) Decuma (rarely Decima), ae, f. (sc. pars), the tenth part, tithe — a) as an offering to the gods — b) as a largess to the people: prandia in semitis decumae nomine — c) as a tax, mostly in the pl., one-tenth of corn, one-fifth of other fruits of the earth — d) as a hereditary portion. 2) Considerable, large, undae.

DECIMUS (II.), i, m. A Roman praenomen.

DECIPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. tr. [de-capio]. Prop., to take or catch away; to beguile, to deceive, to delude, aliquem; deceptus aliqua re, per aliquid, in prima spe. Hence (poet.) — a) = fallo, to escape one's notice: vitia amicae amatores dd.; insidiae a tergo dd., *was not noticed* — b) decipi laborum, *to forget one's troubles* — c) d. diem, noctem, *to make pass away unnoticed*.

DECISIO, ōnis, f. [decido]. A decision, agreement, settlement.

DECIVS, ii, m., and DECIA, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens: thus, esp. the two Decii, father and son: 1) P. D. Mus, the father, consul 340 B.C., who devoted himself to death in the war against

the Latins; and, 2) P. D. Mus, the son, consul 293 B.C., who sacrificed his life in the war against the Samnites.

DECLAMATIO, ōnis, f. [declamo]. 1) *Abstr.*, Exercise in speaking, practice in oratorical delivery, declamation. 2) *Concr.*: A) a speech written by a pupil, as an exercise to be corrected by a teacher; or, a speech written by a teacher, to serve the pupil as a model: B) a subject for declamation, a theme. 3) Loud and vehement talking, bawling: contendere vulgari d.

DECLAMATIUNCULA, ae, f. [dim. of declamatio]. (Lat.) A short declamation.

DECLAMATOR, ōris, m. [declamo]. One who practices speaking, a declaimer.

DECLAMATORIVS, a, um, *adj.* [declamator]. Of or belonging to declamation, declamatory.

DECLAMITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. = a strengthened Declamo, q. v.

DECLAMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) To exercise one's self in rhetorical delivery, to practise speaking, to declaim (v. Declamatio): Demosthenes ad fluctum declamare solebat; rar. tr., d. causas, *to plead for the sake of practice*. 2) Intr., of an orator, to speak loudly and vehemently, to bawl, to declaim: vehementer d. contra aliquem.

DECLARATIO, ōnis, f. [declaro]. A disclosure, declaration, exposition: d. animi tui; d. amoris.

*DECLARATOR, ōris, m. [declaro]. (Lat.) One who makes known, an announcer.

DECLARO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To make clear, evident, or visible, to show, to point out, navem aliqui; trop., to manifest, to make known, to disclose; esp., by words = to declare: d. aliquid, (epistola) d. summam benevolentiam; hoc verbum Latine idem d., has the same meaning; hoc declarat, merito eum illud fecisse and quanti me facias. 2) Tech. term, at the election of a magistrate, to declare publicly, to proclaim, aliquem consulem.

DECLINATIO, ōnis, f. [declino]. 1) A bending, turning, inclining, corporis; hence = a turning out of the proper direction. In partic. = the inclination of the earth towards the poles; hence = a region, climate. 2) Trop., a turning of one's self away from something; hence, a disinclination, aversion, an avoiding, shunning: d. laboris. 3) In rhetoric, a deviation from the subject. 4) In grammar, tech. t.: A) an inflection, any change in the form of a word, e. g., declension, conjugation, comparison, &c.: B) (lat.) declension.

DECLINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [κλίνω]. I. Tr. — 1) To turn aside or away, to bend away, i. e., from the right direction or path, agmen inde, se extra viam; (poet.) d. lumina somno, *to bend down, to close*. Hence, trop.: A) to bend or turn one from any thing: mulier declinata ab aliorum ingenio, *deviating*; d. verborum figuras; aetas

declinata, declining age: B) in grammar, tech. term, to change the form of a word, to inflect (*v. Declinatio*). 2) To turn from = to shun, to avoid, vitia, invidiam. II. *Intr.*, to turn or go away, to deviate, de via; esp., in Cicero, of the oblique motion or divergence of atoms from a right line: *trop.*, d. a proposito, a religione offendi; oratio inde d., digresses; d. in pejus; bellum d. in Italiam, turns towards Italy.

DECLIVIS, e, *adj.* [*de-clivus*]. Bending downward, sloping, slanting (as seen from above — cf. *acclivis*), locus, collis; *subst.*, Declive, ia, or, in the *pl.* Declivia, ōrum, n., a sloping place, declivity.

***DECLIVITAS**, ātis, *f.* [*declivis*]. A sloping or slanting place, a declivity.

DECOCTA, ae, *f.* (*sc. aqua*) [*decoquo*]. (*Lat.*) An iced beverage, invented by Nero.

DECOCTOR, ōris, *m.* [*decoquo*]. Prop., one who boils down; *trop.*, a squanderer, spendthrift, bankrupt.

DECOCTUM, i, n. [*decoquo*]. (*Lat.*) A decoction, as a medicine.

***DECOCTUS**, ūs, *m.* [*decoquō*]. (*Lat.*) Only in the *abl. sing.*, a boiling down.

DECOLLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [*collum*]. (*Lat.*) To behead, aliquem.

DE-COLO, āvi, —, 1. v. *intr.* (*Ante-cl.*) Prop., to trickle through, to ooze out; *trop.*, to fall, to come to nought, spes.

DE-COLOR, ōris, *adj.* (*Poet. & lat.*) That has lost its natural colour, discoloured, defaced: Rheneus d. sanguine, stained; Indus d., sunburnt; (*poet.*) degenerate, corrupt, aetas.

***DECOLORATIO**, ōnis, *f.* [*decoloro*]. A discolouring.

DE-COLORO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (*Poet. & lat.*) To deprive a thing of its natural colour, to discolour, to deface, to disfigure: caedes d. mare; *trop.*, to stain, to soil.

DE-CONDO, 3. v. *tr.* (*Lat.*) To hide away, to bury, alios in ventrem belluae.

DE-CŪQUO, xi, ctum, 3. v. *t.* 1) To boil, to seethe, to decoct, olus; *trop.*, suavitates decocta (of discourse), a mellow, luscious sweetness. 2) To boil down or away, to diminish or consume by boiling: d. aquam in quartam partem; pars quarta argenti decocta erat, was lost by melting, was melted away. 3) *Trop.* — a) to consume, to use up, materiam — b) abs., to waste one's fortune = to become bankrupt.

DECOR, ōris, *m.* [*deceat*]. (*Poet. & lat.*) 1) Comeliness, decency, seemliness, grace: ovis sua lana decori est, is an ornament; est et in incessu pars non temnenda decoris, even in walking there are points of gracefulness not to be disregarded. 2) Beauty, charms: dare alluci suum d.

DECORE, *adv.* [*decorus*]. 1) Becomingly, suitably, befittingly. 2) Handsomely, gracefully.

DECORO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [*decus*]. 1) To

adorn, to embellish, to decorate, urbem monumentis, templa novo saxo. 2) *Trop.*, to glorify, to honour, to distinguish, rempublicam, aliquem honoribus maximis.

DECORUS, a, um, *adj.* [*decor*]. 1) Becoming, seemly, suitable, decorous: ducibus tum decorum erat ipsis pugnam capessere; res ad ornatum decora. Hence, *subst.*, Decorum, i, n., that which is becoming, seemliness, fitness, decorum. 2) (Mostly *poet. & lat.*) Graceful, stately, beautiful, charming; hence, decorus re aliqua, adorned with something.

DECREMENTUM, i, n. [*decreasco*]. (*Lat.*) A decrease, diminution.

DECREPITUS, a, um, *adj.* Very old, decrepit, senex, bestiola.

DE-CRESCO, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. *intr.* To decrease, to diminish, to become smaller: luna d.; aequora, greges dd.: oratio d. ad levissima, descends; (*poet.*) cornua dd. = disappear.

DECRETORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*decerno*]. Of or belonging to a decision, decisive, dies, arma.

DECRETUM, i, n. [*decerno*]. 1) A resolution = an ordinance, decree of a public authority (cf. *consilium*): d. senatus, Druidarum. 2) In philosophy, a principle, dogma, tenet: id habebant d. Academici.

***DE-CŪBO**, 1. v. *intr.* (*Ante-cl.*) To lie away from a place.

***DE-CULPATUS**, a, um, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Objectionable, censurable, verbum.

DECŪMĀNUS — *v.* Decimanus.

***DECŪMĀTES**, ium, *pl.*, *adj.* Agri dd. (*Tac.*), tithe-lands, of the produce of which the tenth part was paid as a tribute.

DE-CUMBO, cūbui, cūbitum, 3. v. *intr.* [*cubo*].

1) To lie down, super lectum and in lecto. 2) Esp., of a conquered gladiator, to fall down, to fall to the ground.

DECŪRIA, ae, *f.* [*decem*]. 1) A division of ten, a decuria; sometimes, incorrectly, of a larger or smaller division. Originally, this name had relation to the ancient division of the three old patrician tribes. Each of these had ten curiae, each curia had ten gentes, and for each gens there was one eques and one senator; hence, there was for each curia a division of ten equites, i. e., a decuria equitum, and a division of ten senatores, i. e., a decuria senatorum. Consequently, the number of decuriae of the equites and senatores was equal to the number of the curiae of patrician citizens, i. e., thirty. In later times, the cavalry belonging to a legion had ten turmae, and each turma three decuriae; hence, in each legion there were thirty decuriae equitum. 2) A class, division, in gen.: dd. iudicium, scribarum, etc.

***DECŪRIATIO**, ōnis, *f.* } [*decurio* I.]. A dividing into decuriae

***DECŪRIATUS**, ūs, *m.* } videndi into decuriae

DECŪRIO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [*decuria*].

To divide into *decuria*, or (in gen.) into companies, homines; in partic. of persons who divided the people into greater or smaller companies for the purpose of bribery.

DECURIO (II.), ōnis, m. [decuria]. 1) The head or chief of a *decuria*, in all significations of the word; esp., the commander of a *decuria* of cavalry, a *decurien*; hence = a superintendent, overseer, in gen. 2) A magistrate or senator of the municipalities and colonies.

DE-CURRO, curri or cūcurri, cursum, 8. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. — 1) To run down, ex or de arce; hence, to hurry down; esp. of an army = to march down quickly, to advance, to charge, ex loco superiore; fluvius d. in mare, flows down. 2) In gen., to run, to hurry somewhere; in particular, to travel, to sail, &c., quickly: d. ad milites cohortandos; piscis d. ad hamum; navis illuc d. In partic.: A) of military manoeuvres, esp. on festal occasions and in honour of the dead, to perform evolutions, to manoeuvre, to walk or run in armour: milites decurrendo signa sequi, et servare ordines docuit, while performing their evolutions; decursum est in armis: B) trop. — a) to come to (esp. as a result, &c.): decurritur in leniorem sententiam; omnium sententiae eo dd., tended to; postremo eo decursum est ut, finally it was determined — b) historia membratim d., runs on, proceeds; rhythmi dd., move on — c) = to have recourse to, ad istam hortationem, ad preces. II. Tr. — To run through, septem millia passuum spatium. Hence, trop. — a) = to complete, to finish, spatium vitae, vitam; d. honores, to run over the path of honours, to occupy every post of honour — b) to run over = to discuss, to treat: quae breviter a te decursa sunt.

DECURSIO, ōnis, f. [decurro]. 1) A running down, aquae; decursio planicie, descent, declivity. 2) A march, a hostile descent or incursion. 3) A running in armour; esp. as an exercise = a manoeuvre, evolution (v. Decurro).

DECURSUS, ūs, m. [decurro]. 1) = Decursio 1. 2) = Decursio 2. 3) A running through = the end of a course: destitit ante d. Hence, trop., d. temporis mei, the expiration, end of my time, i. e., of my career; d. honorum, a successive occupation of every post of honour.

DE-CURTO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. To cut off, to curtail, to mutilate, radicem; trop., of discourse.

DECUS, ōris, n. [decet]. 1) Ornament, grace: d. fanorum; d. et ornamentum senectutis; d. regum = a diadem; d. superimpositum capiti, the hat; (poet.) Maecenas d. equitum; d. virginum, the ornament, i. e., the most beautiful of the maidens. 2) Glory, honour, splendour: sustinere d. et dignitatem civitatis; verum d. est in virtute. Hence, mea, publica dd. = glorious deeds; d. muliebre, chastity. 3) Decency,

morality, virtue: d. et virtus; conservare honestatem et d.

DECUSSIS, is, m. [decem-as]. 1) (Rar.) A coin of the value of ten asses. 2) The number ten. 3) (Lat.) The intersection of two lines in the form of a cross (because the Roman numeral sign for ten was X).

DECUSSO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [decussis]. To divide crosswise, in the form of an X.

DECUTIO, cussi, cussum, 3. v. tr. [de-quatio]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) To shake off, to strike off, to throw down, olivas, summa papavera, muros ariete; d. Gracchum Capitolio (lat.), to drive away.

DE-DECET, cuit, 2. v. impers. — used only in the third pers. sing. and pl. It is not befitting, becoming, suitable, proper: dominam dd. motae comae; si quid d.; oratorem non d. simulare.

DE-DECORO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To disgrace, to dishonour, urbis auctoritatem; illi non dd. iudicium tuum d. se; d. se flagitiis.

DEDECOROSE, adv. [dedecorosus]. (Lat.) Disgracefully.

DEDECOROSUS, a, um, adj. [dedecorus]. (Lat.) Disgraceful.

DE-DECORUS, a, um, adj. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Dishonourable, disgraceful.

DE-DECUS, ōris, n. Disgrace, infamy: A) concr. = that which disgraces, dishonours: d. naturae, = the ass; so, also, of the ass's ears of Midas. In partic., trop. = a base or infamous action, a crime: admittere d.; nullo d. abstinere: B) abstr. = disgrace, dishonour: d. et contumelia; vitam amittere per d., in a disgraceful manner.

DEDICATIO, ōnis, f. [dedico]. A dedication, consecration, aedis.

DE-DICO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To announce, to relate, aliquid. 2) (Rar.) To state, in a census, the amount of one's property, to make a return of: haec praedia d. in censu. 3) To dedicate, to consecrate (to a god, as sacred to him — cf. consecro): d. aedem Saturno, also Saturni; hence (poet.), d. Junonem, to consecrate a temple to Juno; Apollo dedicatus, to whom a temple has been consecrated. Hence (lat.): A) to devote to some object or purpose, urbem memoriae equi, libros huic operi: B) to consecrate by the first use, thermas, amphitheatrum: C) to dedicate a book to one (class. inscribo), alicui librum.

DEDIGNATIO, ōnis, f. [dedignor]. (Lat.) A disdaining, refusing.

DE-DIGNOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To disdain, to scorn, to refuse, maritum; d. aliquid facere.

DE-DISCO, didici, —, 3. v. tr. To unlearn, to forget something once learned, haec verba; d. loqui.

DEDITICIUS, ii, m. [dedo]. One who has surrendered or capitulated at discretion.

DĒDĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dedo]. A military tech. term, a surrender, capitulation: *agere de d.*; venire, recipere aliquos in deditionem: *facere deditionem hosti* and *ad hostem*; *mittere deditionem ad aliquem* (lat., an unusual expression), *to declare by letter one's willingness to surrender.*

DĒDĪTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [dedo]. Given up or attached to, devoted, *applying one's self exclusively to*: d. literis, ventri ac somno; also (poet.) *deditus in re aliqua*; d. alicui, *attached*; d. eo, *intent on*.

DĒ-DO, didi, dītum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To give a thing away from one's self and entirely into the power or possession of another* (cf. *trado*), *to give or deliver up wholly, to abandon*: d. aliquem or aliquid alicui, *ad supplicium, ad necem, and* (poet.) *mortī*. In partic. = *to deliver over, to surrender to an enemy*: d. aliquos or se hosti; *dediderunt se consuli in arbitrium dicionemque populi Romani*. 2) In gen. *trop.*, *to devote, to yield, to apply, to dedicate*: d. se (animum) doctrinae, *ad literas, to devote one's self ardently to letters*; d. se ad audiendum, *to apply one's self to*; d. se studio alicui, *to devote all one's time and strength to a pursuit*: d. se alicui or amicitiae alicuius, *to give one's self up to any one, to enter into a close union with any one*. Hence, d. operam rei alicui, *to devote much labour to any thing, to take much pains with*; hence, *deditū operā, purposely, designedly*. *3) (Lucr.) *D. manus = do manus* (v. Manus).

DĒ-DŌCEO, cui, otum, 2. *v. tr.* *To cause to unlearn, to make one forget*: d. aliquem geometriam; (poet.) *d. populum falsis vocibus uti, to teach the people to disuse*; d. iudiciū, *to correct, to set right*.

DĒ-DŌLEO, ui, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet.) *To cease grieving*.

DĒ-DŌLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To hew smooth, to make smooth by hewing, arborem*; *trop.* (Com.), *to cudgel*.

DĒ-DŪCO, xi, otum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To lead, to draw or bring down or away from a place*: d. pedes de lecto, lunam coelo, aliquem ex ultimis gentibus; d. aliquem ad consulem, impedimenta in proximum collem. In partic.: A) freq. of troops, *to lead, to cause to march, exercitum ex his regionibus, milites in hiberna*: B) *d. coloniam, to lead forth, to conduct a colony to a place* ('to lead down,' as the train started from the Capitol): d. coloniam Capuam; also, Aquileia colonia (q. v.) *deducta est, was founded, planted*: C) *of inanimate objects, to lead, to draw or bring down or away*: d. manum ad ventrem, brachia, supercilia, tiaram, *to take off, vela, to unfurl*. In partic. — a) *d. navem, to draw down a ship into the sea, either = to launch, or only = to draw from the shore into the sea* — b) *d. aquam, to conduct, to turn off*: D) *to deduct from a sum*: d. aliquid de summa, de capite: *deducta* (sc. pe-

unia), *a deduction*: E) (poet. & lat.) = *to derive, originem ab aliquo, nomen inde*: F) *to withdraw, cibum*: G) *to turn or draw one away from any thing, aliquem de fide, ab humanitate*: H) *trop., the thing from which one is drawn away not being stated* — a) *to lead, to bring, to induce to*: d. aliquem ad misericordiam, rem ad arma, aliquem in periculum, in societatem belli: d. aliquem pretio, *to mislead, to seduce*; and, *d. aliquem ut, etc, *to induce* — b) *eo* (huc, in eum locum) *rem d., to bring to a point or conclusion*; ergo huc universa causa deductur, utrum, etc., *the whole cause then is brought to this point, whether, &c.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Of a spinner or weaver, to draw or spin out the thread*: d. filum; *trop., of a writing, to spin out = to elaborate or compose with art and care*: d. carmen, mille die versus. 3) In partic., *to lead one to a place = to accompany, to conduct, to escort* (esp. as a mark of respect — cf. comitor, prosequor, etc.): d. aliquem domum, de domo. In partic.: A) *d. adolescentem ad aliquem, to introduce one to (an older person) a statesman, with a view to the benefit to be derived from his society and conversation*: B) *d. aliquam alicui or ad aliquem, to lead, to conduct a bride from her father's house to her husband*; freq., also, in a dishonourable sense, *to bring one a concubine*. 4) Tech. t., *d. aliquem de fundo, to lead one away from a disputed property, in the presence of witnesses* (a symbolic procedure, by which the person led away obtained the right of bringing an action).

DĒDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [deduco]. 1) *A leading away, leading to*: d. militum in oppida, *a quartering*. 2) *A drawing off, aquae*. 3) *A deduction, diminution*: d. ex pecunia. 4) *A conducting of a colony to a place, a colonizing*: d. oppidi, *founding*. 5) *An expulsion from an estate* (v. Deduco 4). *6) *D. rationis, a drawing of a conclusion, argumentation*.

DĒDUCTOR, ōris, *m.* [deduco]. (Rar.) *A companion, one who accompanies a candidate for office*.

DĒDUCTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [deduco].

1) (Lat.) *Bent inwards, nasus*. 2) (Ante-cl. & poet.) *Weak, slender, vox, carmen*.

DĒ-ERRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* *To go astray, to go the wrong way*; *trop.*, *d. a vero*.

DĒFAECO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [de-faec]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To cleanse from dregs*; hence, in gen., *to refine, to purify, aliquid, se*; nunc mihi defaecatum est, *now it is clear to me*; animus defaecatus, *serene, undisturbed*.

DĒFAMĀTUS, a, um, *adj. w. sup.* [de-fama]. (Lat.) *Infamous*.

DĒFĀTIGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [defatigo]. *A wearying, fatigue, weariness*.

DĒFĀTIGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* *To make weary, to fatigue, aliquos assiduo labore*; freq., *pass. = to grow weary or tired*; d. deos precibus, *to importune with prayers*.

DEFECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [deficio]. 1) A defection, desertion, revolt, ab aliquo. 2) A decreasing, disappearing, failing, failure: d. virium, *failure of strength*; in later writers, also simply d., in the same signification; alio usque ad defectionem soluta, *even to exhaustion, fainting*; d. solis, lunae, *a solar, lunar eclipses*; d. animi, *depondency*. 3) In grammar, *an ellipsis*.

DEFECTOR, ōris, *m.* [deficio]. (Lat.) *One who revolts, a rebel, mutineer*.

DEFECTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [deficio] = Defectio.

DEFECTUS (II.), a, um, *adj. w. sup.* [*part. of deficio*]. (Lat.) *Enervated, weakened, weak*.

DE-FENDO, ndi, nsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To fend off, to ward or keep off, to avert, to repel: d. testem, vim, plebis injurias, pericula, hunc furorem; d. crimen, *to repel a charge*; (rar.) d. aliquid ab aliquo, and (poet.) alicui. 2) To defend, to protect (with that from whom or which any thing is ward off as the object — cf. tueor): d. aliquem, oppidum; d. se ab injuriis, Gallias ab injuriis alicujus, contra vim; freq., *to defend in court*: d. aliquem apud judices, aliquem de ambitu. Hence: A) to strive or contend for, to maintain, to defend: id maxime d. ut, etc.; verissime defenditur, nunquam aequitatem ab utilitate sejungi posse; d. rem; d. cur hoc non ita sit: B) to adduce something in one's defence, to affirm, aliquid; d., nihil ex his sponte susceptum esse.

DEFENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [defendo]. 1) A warding off, averting, sceleris, criminis. 2) A defending, defence, urbium.

DEFENSITO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq. of defendo*]. (Rar.) To defend often, caussas, *to plead often*.

DEFENSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens. of defendo*]. To defend or protect diligently, moenia.

DEFENSOR, ōris, *m.* [defendo]. 1) One who wards off, an avorter, necis. 2) A defender, protector, urbis, juris.

DE-FERO, ūli, lātum, ferre, *v. tr.* 1) Prop., to bear, to bring or carry down: amnis d. limum; hence, in gen., to bring, to bear, to carry from one place to another: d. epistolam ad Ciceronem, ornamenta mea in aerarium, aliquem domum. In partic.: A) of something that carries a person against his will or intention to a place: fuga regem eo d.; mostly in the pass., Germani ad castra Caesaris delati, *came unexpectedly to*; more freq. of a ship which is carried by the force of wind or waves to another place than that of its destination: naves cursum non tenere et longius delatæ aestu, etc.: B) (lat.) to take to market, to offer for sale. 2) To offer, to proffer or tender; hence, to confer upon, to transfer or give something to one (esp. something to be done or administered by him): d. aliquid ad aliquem. 3) To bring an account of, to relate, to announce, to give notice or inform

of (cf. refero): d. aliquid ad aliquem, rem ad senatum. Hence: A) d. nomen alicujus (sometimes alicui, in later writers also d. aliquem), *to announce one to the praetor as accused, to impeach, to indict, to accuse, de parricidio*; (lat.) d. reos ad praetorem and deferri majestatis: B) d. aliquid ad aerarium or simply d. aliquid, *to give in at the public treasury*: C) d. aliquem ad aerarium in beneficis, *to recommend one to the state for future reward* (by money from the public treasury).

DE-FERVESCO, ferri and (lat.) ferbui, —, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To cease boiling. 2) Trop., of the passions, to cease raging, to grow cool, to become calm, ira, adolescentia, studia hominum dd.

DEFÉTISCOR, fessus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [defatiscor]. To grow weary, to become wearied, tired out, fatigued; most freq. in the part. defessus, as an *adj.*, tired, weary (*v. fessus*), miles, aures dd. convicio.

DEFÍCIO, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. intr.* [de-facio]. Prop., to loosen one's self from any thing. 1) To disengage or withdraw one's self by force from a connexion or association, to revolt, to rebel: d. a rege, ab amicitia populi Romani; d. ad aliquem, *to go over to the opposite party*; trop., d. a virtute, a se, *to become unfaithful to one's self*. 2) To begin to be wanting, to cease, to disappear, to fail: A) abs., vires dd.; pecunia d.; memoria d., fails; d. animo, *to lose courage*; sometimes simply d., in the same sense; d. pugnando, *to relax, to slacken*; multi bellis defecerant, *were weakened, diminished*; luna, sol d., *is eclipsed*; (lat.) in hac voce defecit, *he died*: B) with the addition of the person whom something fails, to whom it is wanting, &c., to fail, to be wanting to, to forsake, aliquem or alicui; vires, dies, tela nos or nobis dd.; deficior re, *something fails me*; (poet.) non me deficiet rogitare, *I shall not cease asking*.

DE-FIGO, xi, xum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To drive, to thrust or fasten down, asseres in terra, arborem terrae; hence, in gen., to drive, to thrust, to fix or fasten into: d. telum in corpore consulis, ense jugulo; sidera defixa coelo (poet.). 2) Trop.: A) to fix, to direct or turn eagerly to or towards something: d. oculos in aliquam rem, omnes curas in salute reipublicae: B) d. aliquid in mente, *to impress upon*; d. flagitia sua in oculis omnium, *to show before the eyes of all men*: C) to render motherless (with amazement, terror, &c.), to strike with astonishment, to astound: silentium ees d.; pavor omnium animos d.: *D) of an augur, to proclaim as unalterable or fixed (an old formula): E) (poet. & lat.) = to curse (because at such times the image of the person concerned was freq. stuck through with needles).

DE-FINGO, nxi, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To form, to fashion, aliquid.

DE-FINIO, ivi, itum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) To bound off, to set boundaries to, to bound, to limit, agrum.

erbas qui aspectum nostram dd. = *the horizon*. Hence, *trop.*: A) pirate non est ex perduellium numero definitus, *does not belong to*: B) = to define, to determine, to designate: d. modum vitae tue; d. potestatem in quinquennium; d. annos, tempus adeundi; unum hoc d., *I declare*; definitum est (Pl.), *it is resolved*: C) = to keep within certain limits, to confine: oratio iis viris definiatur, *will be confined to those men*: D) to explain a thing by specifying its essential qualities, to define, fortitudinem sic. 2) (Rar.) To finish, to end, orationem.

DEFINITE, *adv.* [definitus]. Definitely, precisely.

DEFINITIO, ōnis, *f.* [definio]. 1) A limiting, defining, definite statement, temporum. 2) A definition (v. Definio 1, D).

DEFINITIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [definio]. Definitive, explanatory, causa, constitutio.

DEFINITUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of definio]. Definite, precise.

DE-FIO, fieri, *v. def. intr.* (Mostly ante-cl.) Only in the third pers. sing. and pl. To fail = Deficio 2, A.

DE-FLAGRATIO, ōnis, *f.* [deflagro]. A burning up, conflagration, coeli; *trop.*, destruction, in general.

DE-FLAGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) To burn up, to be consumed by fire: templum d.; *trop.* = to perish, to be destroyed. 2) *Trop.*, to burn out, to cease raging, to abate, to subside, ira. II. *Tr.* — (Almost solely in the perf. part., pass.) 1) (Ante-cl.) To burn down, to consume by fire. 2) *Trop.*, to ruin, imperium.

DE-FLECTO, xi, xum, 3. *v. tr. & intr.* I. *Tr.* — 1) To bend downwards, ramum. 2) To bend or turn aside or in another direction: d. amnes in aliam cursum; d. novam viam, to make in a new direction. 3) *Trop.*, to give another direction to a thing, to turn, to bring or lead off: pravitas aliqua eum de via d.; d. sententiam a proposito; d. rem ad verba = to misrepresent the sense by straining the letter; d. factum in illos, to impute. Hence = to alter, to change, sententiam, virtutem in vitia. II. *Intr.* — To turn off, to turn aside, de via, in Tuscos; *trop.*, consuetudo d. de spatio; d. a veritate.

DE-FLEO, ōvi, ōtum, 2. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) *Tr.*, to weep over, to bewail, aliquem, illos casus. 2) *Intr.*, to weep much or violently.

DE-FLEXUS, ūs, *m.* [deflecto]. (Lat.) A turning off or aside.

DE-FLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Ante-cl.) To blow away, aliquid. *2) (Lat.) To blow off in order to cleanse, to cleanse by blowing.

*DEFLOCCATUS, a, um, *adj.* [de-floccus]. (Pl.) *Trop.*, without locks, bald.

DE-FLŪRESCO, rui, 3. *v. intr.* To cease blooming, to wither; *trop.*, to decay, animi, delicias qd.

DE-FLUO, xi, xum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To flow down, flumen de monte; flamma d. ex Aetna monte. 2) Of things not liquid, to glide, to flow or fall down, to descend: coronae dd.; homo d. equo or ex equo ad terram, *dismounts*; (poet.) d. secundo amni, to float or swim down with the stream; vestis d. ad pedes, *flows down*. 3) *Trop.*: A) unus tribunus d., *has deserted*: B) to go over from one thing to another; also, in gen., to go or proceed from: d. a necessariis artibus ad elegantiora; (lat.) adolescentes dd. a Seneca, *deviate*; familia haec ab illis d., *descends*. 4) To flow away = to cease flowing, amnis; hence, *trop.*, to cease, to vanish, to disappear, vires; salutaris defluxit, *is over*; numerus Saturnius defluxit (poet.), *went out of use, was no longer used*.

DEFLŪVIUM, ii, *n.* [defluo]. (Lat.) 1) A flowing off. 2) A falling out, capilli.

DE-FŌDIO, ōdi, fossum, 3^d. *v. tr.* 1) To bury in the earth, cotem in comitio, signum in terram, (poet.) stipitem in agro; *trop.* (lat.), d. se, to hide one's self. 2) (Rar.) To dig downwards or deep, scrobem. 3) (Poet. & lat.) To dig into, to dig up, terram; d. oculos, crura, to dig out, to lacerate.

DE-FORMATIO, ōnis, *f.* [deformo]. A disfiguring, despoiling, maiestatis.

DEFORMIS, e, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [de-forma]. 1) Deformed, misshaped, disfigured; hence, ugly (cf. foedus, turpis), homo, motus, urbs d. incendiis; agmen d., of an army disarmed and driven under the yoke; oratio d. mihi, *disgraceful*; *trop.*, d. haesitatio, obsequium. *2) (Poet.) Formless, shapeless, anima.

DEFORMITAS, ātis, *f.* [deformis]. Deformity, ugliness, corporis: *trop.*, d. animi.

DEFORMITER, *adv.* [deformis]. Inelegantly, disgracefully.

DE-FORMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To form or fashion, to bring into form or shape, locum, marmora. 2) To deform, to disfigure, to deface: macies d. vultum; deformatus corpore; parietes nudi et deformati. Hence, *trop.*, to dishonour, to disgrace, aliquem, victoriam clade.

DE-FRAUDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To cheat, to defraud, to overreach, aliquem aliqua re or (rar.) aliquid, to cheat out of any thing; *trop.*, d. genium suum, to cheat one's self, to deny one's self enjoyment.

DE-FRENATUS, a, um, *adj.* [freno]. (Poet.) Unbridled, unrestrained.

DE-FRICO, cui, cātum or ctum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To rub off, to rub, dentem, membra: (poet.) to satirize, to lash with pungent wit: d. urbem sale multo.

DEFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. tr.* [frango]. 1) To break off, to break loose, ramum, ferrum ab hasta. 2) To break into pieces, to break, crura alicui.

DEFRUTUM, i, *n.* [= defervitum, from defervesco?]. Must, or new wine belled down.

DE-FUGIO, fugi, —, 3. v. intr. & tr. *1) *Intr.*, To flee or run away: totum sinistrum cornu eo d. 3) *Tr.*, to shun, to avoid; esp. = to withdraw from a person or thing in order to escape an obligation: d. patriam, eam disputationem, inimicitias; d. auctoritatem rei alicujus, to deny having commanded a thing, to shun responsibility.

DEFUNCTÖRIE, adv. [defunctorius]. (Lat.) Superficially, carelessly.

DEFUNCTÖRIUS, a, um, adj. [defungor]. (Lat.) Quickly dispatched, slight, cursory.

DE-FUNDO, fudi, fūsum, 3. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To pour down, to pour out, aquam, fruges Italiae; freq. of a libation, d. merum.

DE-FUNGOR, functus, 3. v. dep. tr. To bring something to an end, esp. something unpleasant, to acquit one's self of, to be done with, to get rid of, bello, proelio; honoribus defunctus, having occupied every post of honour; d. periculis, malis, morbo, to escape from; civitas d. consulis fato, is set free from danger by means of; d. perpaucis funeribus, levi poena, to come off with; more frequently (poet. & lat.) d. vitā, suis temporibus, terrā, also d. morte suā and d. abs. = to die; (lat.) d. oraculo, to fulfil, parvo, to perform, to accomplish; defunctus sum (Com.), I have done with it, got through it.

DE-GĒNER, ġris, adj. [genus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Departing from its race or kind, degenerate, aquila, homo, arundo. 2) In a moral sense, degenerate, base, ignoble, animus, preces; (poet.) degener animi; d. artis patriae, from the paternal art.

DEGENĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. 1) *Intr.*, to depart from one's race or kind, to degenerate: frumenta dd.; illi dd. a parentibus nostris, a gravitate paterna, ad artes theatrales. 2) *Tr.* (poet.), to disgrace, to stain by degeneracy, aliquem, palmas.

DE-GĒRO, —, —, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To carry off, ornamenta sua ad meretrices.

DE-GLŪBO, —, ptum, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To skin, to flay, aliquem.

DĒGO, dēgi, —, 3. v. tr. [de-ago]. To spend, to pass, aetatem, vitam; also (lat.) abs. = to live.

DE-GRANDINAT, 1. v. impers. intr. (Poet.) It hails out or to an end.

DE-GRĀVO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To press or weigh down, to oppress (of a burden, &c.): unda d. caput meum. 2) *Trop.*, hostes dd. cornu circumventum, were overpowering; lassitudo illos d., weighs down, overcomes.

DEGRĒDIOR, gressus, 3. v. dep. intr. [degradior]. To step down, to go or march down, to descend, monte, ex arce, in campum; eques ad pedem d., dismounts.

DE-GRUNNIO, 4. v. intr. (Lat.) To grunt violently.

DE-GUSTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To taste, novas fruges. 2) (Poet.) To touch slightly upon, to graze: ignis d. ligna, licks. 3) *Trop.*: A) to

touch slightly upon, to treat superficially, materiam: B) to try, to attempt, to make one's self acquainted with, literas, hanc vitam.

DE-HINC, adv. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) Of space, from this place. Hence: A) of succession, after this: B) (rar., Com.) to denote causality, hence. 2) Of time: A) from the present time forth — henceforth: B) from a point of time in the past = since then, thenceforth: C) pointing to a future time, in gen. = hereupon, then, afterwards: d. profectus est. 3) In enumeration = deinde, then, in the second place.

DE-HISCO, —, —, 3. v. intr. (Mostly poet. & lat.) To split open, to gape, to yawn.

DEHÖNESTĀMENTUM, i, n. [dehonesto]. That which disfigures, dishonours, a disgrace, dishonour, blemish, corporis, amicitiarum.

DE-HÖNESTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To disfigure, to dishonour, to disgrace, famam suam, bonas artes.

DE-HÖNESTUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Unseemly, unbecoming, dishonouring.

DE-HORTOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. To dissuade, to advise to the contrary, aliquem ab aliqua re.

DEĪANĪRA, ae, f. [= Δειανίρα]. The wife of Hercules, whose death she involuntarily caused.

DEĪDĀMĪA, ae, f. [= Δειδάμεια]. The daughter of Lycomedes of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus.

DEIN, adv. (Rar.) = Deinde.

DEINCEPS, adv. [dein-capio]. In uninterrupted succession, one after another, successively in space, trunci d. constituti; in time, reliqui d. dies; in order, ut d., qui accubabant, canerent; d. interreges, the 'interreges' following each other. Sometimes, in enumeration = further.

DE-INDE, adv. 1) Of space (rar.), from there. 2) Of time (most freq. thus), thereupon, then, afterwards. 3) Of succession, esp. in enumerating several objects, then, further, next in order; esp., freq. after primum = in the second place, secondly; also, several times repeated in the successive members of a sentence = in the third place, &c.

DEĪÖNĪDES, ae, m. [= Δειωνίδης]. A son of Deione by Apollo, i. e., Miletus.

DEĪÖPEA, ae, f. A beautiful nymph, an attendant of Juno.

DEĪÖTĀRUS, i, m. [= Δειόταρος]. The name of two Armenian kings: A) D., the father, tetrarch of Galatia, and afterwards king of Armenia Minor: B) D., the son of the preceding.

DEĪPHÖBE, es, f. [= Δειφώβη]. A daughter of Glaucus.

DEĪPHÖBUS, i, m. [= Δειφόβος]. A son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris.

DEĪPYLE, es, f. [= Δειπύλη]. A daughter of Adrastus, and mother of Diomedea.

DEĪPYLUS, i, m. [= Δειπύλος]. A son of Jason.

DEJECTIO, önis, f. [dejicio]. (Very rare.)

1) (Lat.) A throwing or casting down: d. alvi, a going to stool. 2) A turning out of an estate or possession, ejection. 3) (Lat.) D. animi, discouragement, despondency.

*DEJECTO, 1. v. tr. [de-jacto]. (Ante-cl.) To hurl down.

DEJECTUS (I.), ūs, m. [dejicio]. 1) A throwing or casting down, arborum; d. aquae, a cata-ract. 2) A descent, declivity, collis.

DEJECTUS (II.), a, um, adj. [part. of deji-cio]. (Rar.) 1) Low, locus. 2) Trop. (poet.), Discouraged, disheartened, dejected.

DEJICIO, jēci, jectum, 3. v. tr. [de-jacio]. 1) To throw or cast down, to hurl down, aliquem de saxo in inferiorem locum, aliquem equo; venti se dejiciunt a montibus, descend; d. antennas, to lower, to let down; d. sortes, to cast or throw into the urn; esp. of objects previously standing upright, to throw down, to overthrow, turrim, signa. Hence: A) (mostly poet.) to hurl to the ground = to kill, aliquem: B) to give a downward direction to a thing: d. lacrimas, to shed tears; d. vultum, to cast down the eyes; so, likewise, dejectus oculos, with downcast eyes: C) trop., to deprive one of the possession of a thing or the prospect of obtaining it, to prevent from obtaining: d. aliquem aedilitate, to procure one's rejection from the aedileship; d. honore or de honore: freq. pass., dejectus spe illa, disappointed in his hope; so, likewise, dejectus opinione trium legionem, disappointed in his expectation of collecting three legions; dejecta conjuge tanto, deprived of such a husband; also abs., d. aliquem, to overthrow, to defeat. 2) To drive or chase away, to dislodge, to expel, hostes muro, exercitum hostium ex tot castellis, praesidium loco munito. Hence: A) to turn out of a possession or an estate, to eject, aliquem: B) trop., to avert, to remove, vitia a se, multum mali de humana condicione; d. aliquem de sententia, to turn one from his opinion: C) d. oculos ab (de) aliquo, to turn away: D) d. naves, to drive out of their course.

DE-JUNGO, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) To separate, to sever, amantes.

DE-JŪRO (or De-jēro), āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. (Ante-cl. poet. & lat.) To swear, to take an oath.

*DE-JŪVO, 1. v. tr. (Pl.) To leave off helping, to withhold assistance.

DE-LĀBOR, lapsus, 3. v. dep. intr. 1) To fall, to sink or slide down, to glide down, de coelo, ex equo, ab excelsa fenestra, in mare, per auras. 2) Trop.: A) plura genera ab his delapsa sunt, are derived from them: B) to slide into, to come to, to descend (from a straight course): a sapientium familiaritatis ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra d., descends to; in istum sermonem d., to fall upon that topic of conversation; d. in morbum, to be taken sick, in vitium servile, to fall into, ad aequitatem, to incline towards equity.

*DE-LĀCĒRO, āvi, —, 1. v. tr. (Pl.) To tear into pieces; trop., to destroy, to ruin, opes suas.

*DE-LĀMENTOR, 1. v. dep. tr. (Poet.) To lament, to bewail violently, aliquem.

DE-LASSO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Rar., ante-cl. & lat.) To weary or tire out, aliquem.

DĒLĀTIO, ōnis, f. [defero]. An information, accusation; esp., d. nominis alieujus.

DĒLĀTOR, ōris, m. [defero]. (Lat.) An informer, accuser: d. legis Papiae, of one who has violated the Papian law; thus, likewise, d. majestatis, of high treason.

DĒLECTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. [delecto]. (Lat.) Delightful, pleasant, agreeable, cibus.

DĒLECTĀBĪLITER, adv. [delectabilis]. (Lat.) Delightfully.

DĒLECTĀMENTUM, i, n. [delecto]. (Rar.) That which delights, an amusement, pastime.

DĒLECTATIO, ōnis, f. [delecto]. Delight, amusement, pleasure: d. audiendi, conviviorum; habere d., to afford.

*DĒLECTIO, ōnis, f. (Lat.) = Delectus.

DĒLECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [deliciae]. To delight, to amuse, to divert: ista sapientiae fama me d.; d. otium suum aliqua re, to amuse one's leisure with anything. Freq., in the pass., to take delight in, to be pleased with: d. imperio, carminibus, in re aliqua; (poet.) bonus vir dici delector, I like to be called.

DĒLECTUS, ūs, m. [deligo]. 1) A selection, choice: verborum, rerum delectum habere, tenere (lat. agere), to make a selection or distinction between; thus, likewise, beneficiorum acceptorum d. habendus est, a distinction is to be made between; sine ullo d. 2) In partic., military tech. term, a picking out of soldiers, a recruiting, levy: habere (lat. also agere) d.; d. superbissimus, executed with great arbitrariness and severity; d. provincialis, in the province. Hence, sometimes = the troops levied, a levy: octo millia ex d. Britannico.

DĒLEGATIO, ōnis, f. [delego]. An assignment of a debt.

DE-LĒGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To send, to delegate, to depute one to a person or place, aliquem in carcerem, alicui fautores. 2) To assign, to commit, to entrust, infantem ancillae, officium alicui; d. obsequium in curam collegae, rem ad senatum; d. illos ad hunc librum, to refer. 3) In money affairs, to refer one to another for the payment of a debt, to assign over a debt: delegavi tibi fratrem, I have commissioned my brother to pay you my debt; abs., delegabo ei, I shall assign the debt to him. 4) To ascribe, to impute: d. alicui crimen aliquod; d. decus rei bene gestae ad aliquem.

DĒLENIFICUS, a, um, adj. [delenio-facio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Soothing; hence, captivating, caressing.

DĒLENIMENTUM, i, n. [delenio]. 1) A

means of soothing or appeasing, vitae, curarum.
2) A blandishment, fassionation, vitiatorum.

DE-LENIO, īvi, Itum, 4. v. tr. To soothe, to alleviate; hence, to captivate, to charm: c. aliquem blanditiis voluptatum, animos hominum.

*DELENITOR, ōris, m. [delenio]. One who captivates or wins: orator debet esse d. iudicis.

DELEO, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. tr. [= ἐσθλομαι], acc. to others contr. from de-olo = alo, 'to hinder from growing'. To blot out, to efface (something written, &c.); hence, to destroy, to abolish, to annihilate: d. literas, stigmata; d. urbes, Graeciam, hostes, memoriam rei alicujus.

DELIA, ae, f. The name of a damsel — v. Delos.

DELIACUS, a, um, adj. [= Δελιακός]. Of or belonging to Delos, Delian.

*DELIBAMENTUM, i, n. [delibo]. (Lat.) The wine poured out at a libation.

DELIBERABUNDUS, a, um, adj. [delibero]. (Bar.) Profoundly deliberating.

DELIBERATIO, ōnis, f. [delibero]. Consideration, deliberation, consultation; habere d.; d. consilii capiendi, upon the resolution to be taken.

DELIBERATIVUS, a, um, adj. [delibero]. Pertaining to deliberation, deliberative.

*DELIBERATOR, ōris, m. [delibero]. One who deliberates.

DELIBERO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [de-libra]. 1) To weigh (in one's mind, in order to come to some conclusion — cf. considero), to deliberate, to take counsel, to consult, rem aliquam and de re aliqua; d. utrum — &c., etc.; d. cum aliquo; spatium deliberandi, time for deliberation; in particular, to consult an oracle (so only in Nepos). 2) To resolve, to determine after deliberation: statuerat et deliberaverat non adesse; thus, esp. the part. deliberatus = resolved, determined.

DE-LIBO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To take away a little from any thing, to taste: d. parvam partem humoris. Hence: A) trop., d. flosculos ex oratione, to cull; d. animos ex universa mente divina, to take (as a part) from; d. novum honorem, to taste, to enjoy; d. oscula natae, to kiss. B) in partic., to diminish by taking away, aliquid de laude alicujus. Hence, 2) to damage, to injure any thing, nomen alicujus; d. castitatem, to violate.

DELIBRO, —, atum, 1. v. tr. [de-liber]. 1) (Lat.) To strip off the bark, to bark, to peel, arborum. 2) (Ante-cl.) Trop., to take away.

DELIBUTUS, a, um, adj. [ἀλινός]. Besmeared, anointed, luto, unguentis; trop. (Com.), delibutus gaudio, intoxicated with joy.

DELICATE, adv. w. comp. [delicatus]. 1) Charmingly, pleasantly. 2) Luxuriously, voluptuously.

DELICATUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [deliciae]. 1) Without implying censure: A) pleasing to the senses, pleasant, charming, alluring,

delightful, elegant: d. litus, hortuli, comitatus anicillarum puerorumque: B) (lat.) soft, tender, delicate, puella, oves. 2) Freq. with blame implied: A) luxurious, voluptuous, wanton, adolescens; juvenus d. et libidinosus; merces dd., articles of luxury: B) (ante-cl. & lat.) effeminate, dainty, spelled with indulgence: C) (ante-cl.) fastidious, squeamish, homo, aures.

DELICIAE, ārum, f. pl. (ante-cl. & lat. also sing., Dēlicia, ae, f., and Dēlicium, ii, n.) [delicio]. 1) Any thing pleasing and delightful, that affords pleasure to the senses, delight, pleasure: esse alicui in deliciis, to be one's favourite (city, &c.); so, also, habere aliquem in dd.; freq. in a bad sense = luxuriosus, voluptuosus; also = elegance, luxury in domestic arrangements; (Com.) delicias facere, to make sport of; ecce aliae equitum dd., the pretensions of. 2) Trop., of persons, the favourite, delight, darling of any one: amores ac deliciae tuae Roscius.

DELICIOLOAE, ārum, f. pl. [dim. of deliciae]. A favourite, delight, darling.

*DELICIOLOUM, i, n. (Lat.) = Deliciolae.

DELICO — v. Deliquo.

DELICTUM, i, n. [delinquo]. An offence, fault, crime.

DELIGO (I.), lēgi, lectum, 3. v. tr. [de-lego]. 1) To choose, to select, illos ex civitate in senatum, aliquem ad rem conficiendam; in military affairs, delecta manus, a body of picked men. *2) (Pl.) d. aliquem ex aedibus, to pick out as unfit, to remove, to reject.

DE-LIGO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To bind, to tie, to bind fast, to fasten, naves ad ancoras; d. valnus, to dress.

DELIMATUS, a, um, part. of the unusual delimo. (Lat.) Filed off.

DELÍNEO, āvi, 1. v. tr. [de-linea]. (Lat.) To trace in outline, to sketch, to delineate, imaginem.

DE-LINGO, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To lick off or up; prov. (poet.), d. salem, to have poor cheer.

DE-LINQUO, lēqui, lictum, 3. v. tr. & intr. To fail in one's duty, to offend, to commit a fault, to transgress: d. in vita, in bello; d. aliquid, in something; also (lat.), flagitia quae ille d., had committed; d. in re aliqua (of discourse), in an expression; (poet.) d. in ancilla, to have a love-affair with.

DE-LIQUESCO, lēui, —, 3. v. intr. To melt, to melt away, to dissolve: nix d.; trop. = to show one's self weak and effeminate.

DELIQUUM, ii, n. [delinquo]. A failing, defect, want: d. solis, an eclipse; (ante-cl.) est mihi deliquo libertatis apud te, it turns to the loss of my liberty.

DE-LIQUO (or Dēllico), 1. v. tr. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To clear off a turbid liquid, to clarify, vinum, etc. 2) Trop., to explain, to clear up, aliquid.

*DELIQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [delinquo]. (Pl.) Wanting, lacking.

DELIRAMENTUM, i, n. [deliro]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Nonsense, absurdity: loqui dd.

DELIRATIO, ōnis, *f.* [deliro]. Folly, silliness, madness, dotage.

DELIRIUM, ii, n. [delirus]. Madness, delirium.

DELIRO, 1. *v. intr.* [delirus]. Prop., to go out of the furrow in ploughing. To be crazy, foolish, deranged.

DELIRUS, a, um, *adj.* [de-lira]. Prop., deviating from the furrow, i. e., crazy, mad, dotting.

DELITEO, 2. *v. intr.* [de-lateo]. (Lat.) To be hid or concealed.

DELITESCO, tui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [deliteo]. To hide or conceal one's self: hostes dd. in silvis; trop., to shelter one's self or skulk behind a person or thing as a protection or a pretext: d. in alicujus auctoritate, in dolo malo.

*DE-LITIGO, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet.) To scold, to rail.

DELIUM, ii, n. [= Δελιον]. A small town in Boeotia, with a temple of Apollo — v. Delius.

DELIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Delos]. Of or pertaining to Delos, Delian; vates D. = Apollo; folia Dd. = the laurel. Hence, *subst.*, 1) Delius, ii, m. = Apollo; 2) Delia, ae. *f.* = Diana.

DELOS, i, *f.* [= Δελος]. A small but celebrated island in the Aegean Sea, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, and hence particularly sacred to them — now Dili.

DELPHI, ōrum, m. *pl.* [= Δελφοί]. 1) A town in Phocia, the celebrated seat of the oracle of Apollo — now Kastri. 2) (Lat.) The inhabitants of Delphi.

DELPHICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Δελφικός]. Of or pertaining to Delphi, Delphic: D. oracula; D. mensae, ornamental tables in shape like the tripod at Delphi; *subst.*, Delphicus, i, m., the Delphian = Apollo.

DELPHINUS, i, and Delphin, inis, m. [= δελφίν]. A dolphin; also, the name of a constellation.

DELTA, ae, *f.* & n. [Δέλτα]. 1) *F.* or n., the name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. 2) *N.*, trop., the part of Lower Egypt between the branches of the Nile, the Delta.

DELTOTON, i, n. [= δελτωτόν]. The Triangle, a constellation.

DELUBRUM, i, n. [de-luo?]. (Mostly poet. and in elevated prose.) A temple, sanctuary, shrine.

DE-LUCTOR, āna, *dep.*, and (rar.) Dē-lucto, āvi, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) To struggle, to fight, to combat, cum leone; trop., d. acumnis.

*DE-LUDÍFICO, āvi, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To jeer, to make sport of, aliquid.

DE-LUDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* To make sport of, to delude, to deceive: d. aliquem dolis; trop., terra d. arantes; spes me d., disappoints.

DELUMBIS, e, *adj.* [de-lumbus]. (Lat.) Lamed in the loins; trop., enervated, enfeebled.

DELUMBO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [delumbis]. To make lame in the loins, quadrupedem; hence trop., to weaken, to enfeeble, sententias.

DEMĀDES, is, m. [= Δημάδης]. An Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes, who favoured the cause of Philip of Macedon, and promoted his interests.

DE-MĀDESCO, dui, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.) To become moist.

DE-MANDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) To entrust, to commit, to give in charge to, aliquid alicui. 2) D. aliquem in proximam civitatem, to bring in safety to; thus, likewise, d. conjuges insulis, to the islands.

DE-MĀNO, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat., but doubtful reading.) To flow down.

DEMĀRĀTUS, i, m. [= Δημάρατος, 'prayed for by the people']. 1) The father of Tarquinius Priscus, who emigrated from Corinth to Tarquinius. 2) A king of Sparta, who lived as an exile at the court of Xerxes.

DEMARCHUS, i, m. [= δῆμαρχος]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) The president of an Attic demos, a demarch; when used of Romans = a tribune of the people.

DE-MENS, tis, *adj.* w. comp. Out of one's senses, senseless, foolish, mad, frantic, homo; (poet.) dd. somnia, manus, crepitus.

DEMENSUM, i, n. [demetior]. A ration of food furnished to a slave. (Ante-cl. & lat.)

DEMENTER, adv. w. sup. [demens]. Foolishly, madly.

DEMENTIA, ae, *f.* [demens]. Senselessness, folly, madness.

DEMENTIO, —, —, 4. *v. intr.* [demens]. To be out of one's senses, to be mad, to rave.

DE-MĒREO, ui, 2. *v. tr.* 1) (Rar., ante-cl. & lat.) To merit, to deserve, to earn, pecūniam. 2) Usually Dēmēreo r, itus, 2. *dep.*, to deserve well of, to lay under obligation, to oblige, aliquem, tam potentem civitatem.

DE-MERGO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* To sink, to sink down, to plunge in: d. dapes in alvum; d. navem, corpus; d. plebem in fossas, to force the plebs to descend into (i. e., to work in). Hence trop. = to oppress, to press down, aliquem; patria demersa; plebs demersa est acre alieno, is immersed in debt.

DE-MĒTIOR, mensus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* To measure, to measure out, aliquid.

DE-MĒTO, messui, messum, 3. *v. tr.* To mow, to reap or cut off, segetes, fructus; also, d. agros, the corn in the fields; (poet.) d. flores, to pluck; d. caput ense, to cut off.

DEMETRIAS, ādis, *f.* [= Δημητριάς]. A town in Thessaly, originally called Pagasae, newly colonized by Demetrius Poliorcetes — now Volo.

DEMETRIUM, ii, n. [= Δημήτριος]. *A town in Phthiotis, with a temple of Demeter.*

DEMETRIUS, ii, m. [= Δημήτριος]. *A proper name frequent among the Greeks; thus, esp. 1) D. Poliorcetes [= Πολιορκητής, 'The Taker of Towns'], a son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia—died while a captive of his father-in-law Seleucus, king of Syria (284 B. C.). 2) D. Phalereus, a renowned orator, of Phalerum, near Athens, pupil of Theophrastus, and, under Cassander, governor of Athens (318 B. C.). 3) D. Magnes, a historian and philosopher, contemporary with Cicero. 4) A Cynic philosopher, of the time of Caligula and Nero.*

DEMIGRATIO, ōnis, f. [demigro]. *An emigration.*

DE-MIGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. *To go or migrate from, to emigrate, ex agris in urbem; d. hinc ex hominum vita, to die; trop., non d. de statu suo, not to yield, depart from.*

DE-MINUO, ui, ūtum, 8. v. tr. 1) With that as object by the taking away of which any thing is diminished—to take away from something: d. quinque numos de una mina; d. aliquid de mea in eum benevolentia, ex regia potestate. 2) With that as object from which something is taken away—to diminish, to lessen (cf. diminuo): d. copias; inopia d. vires militum; d. dignitatem, potentiam alicujus, to weaken. In partic., d. ee or deminui capite, to lose one's political rights or to have them infringed.

DEMINUTIO, ōnis, f. [deminuo]. *A diminishing, lessening, civium, vectigalium; tanta d. fit de imperio; d. provinciae, an abridging of one's term of office in a province; d. mentis (lat.), a being out of one's senses; d. capitis, the loss or diminution of one's civil rights; d. sui, a loss of honour, dignity; in gramm. = a diminutive form.*

DE-MIROR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. *To wonder greatly at (usually with censure implied—cf. miror, admiror): d. audaciam illorum; d. eos hoc sperasse; demiror quid sit (Com.), I wonder.*

DEMISSE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [demissus]. 1) Low: demisse volare. 2) Trop.: A) modestly, humbly: B) without courage, pusillanimously.

DEMISSICIUS, a, um, adj. [demitto]. (Pl.) *Hanging down.*

DEMISSIO, ōnis, f. [demitto]. *1) A letting down, lowering, storiārum. 2) Trop., d. animi, dejection, despondency.

DEMISsus, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of demitto]. 1) Lowered, hanging down, bowed down, caput. 2) Of places, lying low, low, locus. 3) Trop.: A) modest, meek, unassuming, humble: B) disheartened, dejected: C) vox d., low: D) in low circumstances, indigent, poor.

*DE-MITIGO, 1. v. tr. *To make milder, aliquid; pass., to grow milder, to relax.*

DE-MITTO, misi, missum, 8. v. tr. 1) To send down, to let down, to lower, to throw, to bring

or sink down: d. imbrem coelo; d. tunicam usque ad talas, to cause to fall or hang down; d. sublimas in terram; d. numum in loculos; d. antennas, arma; (poet.) d. aliquem neci, Stygiae nocti, to send down to death, to Stygian night; d. puteum alte (poet.), to sink deep into the ground; d. agmen in vallem, equites in inferiorem campum, to lead down, to order to march down; d. aliquem in carcerem, to cast into prison; d. se in Ciliciam, to travel down to; d. se or caput, to bow, to stoop; d. equum in flumen, in cavam viam, to drive down; d. oculos, vultum, to cast down. Hence, trop.—a) demissus ab aliquo (poet.), descended from; demissus de coelo, sent down from heaven (of a precious good, obtained in a supernatural way); prov., demissis manibus fugere (Com.) = in great haste—b) d. aliquid in pectus suum, to impress upon—c) d. se in res turbulentas, in causam, eo, to venture into, to engage in any thing critical; fortuna me d. in eum casum, has brought me into—d) d. se ad minora, ad servilem patientiam, to condescend—e) d. animum, to lose courage, to become disheartened.

DEMIURGUS, i, m. [= ἐμιοῦργος]. *The chief magistrate in certain Greek states.*

DEMO, mpsi, mptum, 8. v. tr. [de-emo]. *To take away (without the idea of force or violation of law—cf. aufero, adimo, etc.): d. securas de fascibus; (poet.) d. fetus ex arbore, juga bobus; d. soleas, vincula, to take off; trop., d. necessitudinem alicui, sollicitudinem; aliquid demptum est ex dignitate populi; per se, dempto auctore, even putting the author out of the question.*

DEMOCRITEUS, or Dēmōcritus, a, um, adj. [= Δημοκρίτης]. *Of or belonging to Democritus; hence, subst.—a) Democritii, ōrum, m. pl., the followers of Democritus—b) Democritia, ōrum, n. pl., the doctrines of Democritus.*

DEMOCRITICUS, a, um, adj. [Democritus]. *Of or belonging to Democritus: D. philosophi, the followers of Democritus.*

DEMOCRITUS, i, m. [= Δημοκρίτης]. *A celebrated philosopher of Abdera, who taught that the world had sprung from atoms—lived about 460 B. C.*

DEMŌLEŌN, ontis, m. [= Δημολεών]. *A centaur slain by Persaeus.*

DE-MŌLIOR, itus, 4. v. dep. tr. 1) To tear or pull down, to demolish, statuum, parietum, domum. Hence, trop., to destroy, to annihilate, jus. *2) To cast off: d. culpam a se, to discharge one's self of blame.

DEMŌLITIO, ōnis, f. [demolior]. *A tearing down, demolishing.*

DEMONSTRATIO, ōnis, f. [demonstro]. 1) *A pointing out, indicating, an exact description or representation; hence, in rhetoric, a demonstration; also in the pl. 2) A species of oratory.*

DEMONSTRATIVUS, a, um, adj. [demonstro]. *Prop., indicating, pointing out; hence,*

demonstrative, i. e., describing the excellencies or the faults of a particular individual, and praising or blaming him accordingly: d. genus orationis. Hence, *subst.*, Demonstrativa, ae, f. = genus orationis d.

*DĒMONSTRĀTOR, ōris, m. [demonstro]. One who shows or indicates, an indicator: d. uniuscujusque sepeliendi, of the place where each was to be buried.

DĒ-MONSTRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To point out, to show, to indicate, to designate: d. figuram digito, hominem alicui; hence, in the lang. of law, d. fines alicui, to transfer an estate. 2) To point out by speech or writing: A) = to mention, to state, to declare, to say, alicui rem, aliquid scripto; causae quas supra demonstravi; d. te id cogitasse, quid illud sit: B) to prove, to show, to demonstrate, illum esse felicissimum.

DĒMŌPHŌON, ontis, m. [= Δημόφρων]. 1) A son of Thecus and Phaedra, one of the combatants before Troy. 2) A companion of Aeneas.

DĒ-MORDEO, —, morsum, 2. v. tr. (Lat.) To bite off.

DĒ-MŌRIOR, mortuus, 3. v. dep. intr. 1) To die off, to die (out of a certain number, class, &c. — cf. morior, etc.): familiares nostri dd. 2) Trop.: A) (Com.) potationes dd., are dead and gone: B) d. aliquam, to die for love of any one.

DĒ-MŌROR, ātus, 1. v. intr. & tr. 1) Intr. (rar., ante-cl. & lat.), to loiter, to linger. 2) Tr., to detain, to delay, aliquem, novissimum agmen; (poet.) d. Teucros armis, to restrain from battle; d. austros, to make the south winds wait, i. e., to prevent one from availing himself of a favourable south wind; d. annos, to detain the years = to remain alive (of an old man); d. mortalia arma, to expect.

DĒMOSTHĒNES, is, m. [= Δημοσθένης]. 1) An Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war. 2) The most celebrated of the Greek orators — lived about 350 B. C.

DĒ-MŌVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. tr. To move away, to put away, to remove, aliquem de loco, hostes gradu; d. oculos ab aliquo, to turn away; in partic. = to drive one away from a property, to remove by violence; hence, trop., d. aliquem gradu, to compel to give ground; Pompeius vestri facti praejudicio demotus, forced to yield; d. hunc ab illorum causis, to detach from; d. odium ab aliquo, to avert; d. animum de statu, to put out of countenance, to disconcert.

*DĒ-MŪGITUS, a, um, adj. [part. of the unusual de-mugio]. (Poet.) Filled with the lowing of cattle.

DĒ-MULCEO, —, letum, 2. v. tr. To stroke with the hand, caput alicui; also, trop., to caress.

DĒMUM, adv. 1) Just, precisely, exactly, indeed: ille d.; ibi d.; quae d. causae, pray, what reason? 2) (Mostly lat.) Only, solely, exclusively: id d. juvat; suis d. oculis credidit; ita

d., thus only. 3) With adv. of time, only = not till: nunc d., only now, now for the first time; thus, likewise, tum or tunc d.; post d., not until later; modo d., not until lately; ibi d., then only. 4) (Lat.) = Tandem, at length (of a thing expected or wished for). 5) (Lat.) In an enumeration = denique, finally.

*DĒ-MURMŪRO, 1. v. tr. (Poet.) To mutter over, carmen.

DĒMŪTATIO, ōnis, f. [demuto]. (Doubtful reading.) A changing, change.

DĒ-MŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Tr., to change, to alter — often = to alter for the worse (cf. muto and immuto): d. orationem suam, ingenium. 2) Intr., to alter, to change, to become different.

DĒNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [deni]. Pertaining to or containing ten; esp., freq. numus d., or also abs., as *subst.*, Denarius, ii, m., a Roman silver coin, originally = ten asses, later = eighteen asses; in value, equivalent to an Attic drachma; trop., solvere ad d., to the last farthing.

DĒ-NARRO, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) To tell in order, to relate, alicui aliquid.

*DĒNĀSO, 1. v. tr. [de-nasus]. To deprive of the nose, os alicui.

*DĒ-NĀTO, 1. v. intr. (Poet.) To swim down.

DĒ-NĒGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Rar.) To deny, to declare that a thing is not so: d. datum esse quod datum est. 2) To refuse, to deny (a request, entreaty, &c. — cf. nego), alicui aliquid; (poet.) d. facere aliquid, to refuse to do a thing.

DĒNI, ae, a, adj. num. distr. in the pl. [decem]. 1) Ten at a time, ten each: uxores habent deni inter se communes; adduxerunt denos ad colloquium. 2) (Poet. & lat.) With numeral adverbs = ten: bis dd.; ter dd.

DĒNICĀLIS, e, adj. [de-nex]. Purifying from death: feriae dd., or abs., as *subst.*, Denicales, ium, f. pl., a funeral solemnity, a solemn purification of the Roman families, in honour of their deceased members, to whom sacrifices were offered.

DĒNIQUE, adv. 1) (Rar.) Then, thereupon, after that: ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obides; d. ei rei constituit diem, huc omnes convenire jubet; quid d. agitis? what are you doing now? 2) Of time, at last, finally = postremo: quo evasurum hoc d. est? Hence: A) sometimes = tandem, at length, now at length (to denote something long expected): hoc ex tuis literis d. cognovi: B) esp. with adv. of time = demum, only, precisely, just: nunc d.; tum d., only then; thus, likewise, is d. 3) Very freq., to denote the close of a series — finally, lastly. 4) In adding a stronger or more general idea to the one preceding — nay rather, in short, in fine, in a word: pernegabo, perjurabo d.; video te fodere aut arare aut aliquid facere d.; vitavi d. culpam, at the most. Hence = anyhow, at least: nostros praesidia deducturos aut d. intelligen-

tus servaturos crediderunt. 5) (Lat.) = Ideo, hence, therefore, accordingly.

DENOMINATIO, ōnis, *f.* [denomino]. (Lat.) *The designation of a thing by some other than its proper name, the use of one word instead of another (as, Vulcanus instead of ignis), metonymy.*

DE-NOMINO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To name, to designate, to denominate, aliquem hinc.

DE-NORMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [norma]. (Poet. & lat.) To make irregular in shape, agrum.

DENŌTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [denoto]. (Lat.) A marking or pointing out.

DE-NŌTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To mark, to note, to point out, to designate, rem; d. aliquem necandum. 2) To distinguish or perceive clearly, rem.

DENS, tis, *m.* 1) A tooth: dd. adversi, the front teeth; dd. genuini or maxillares, the jaw teeth or grinders; d. Indus (poet.) = ivory; prov., albis dd. deridere aliquem (Pl. — v. Albus). 2) Of things in the form of a tooth, e. g., the tooth of a comb, saw, &c., the fluke of an anchor, coulter of a plough, a prong, spike: dd. aratri, pectinis, serrae. 3) Trop., envy.

DENSATIO, ōnis, *f.* [denso]. (Lat.) A thickening.

DENSE, *adv.* w. comp. & sup. [densus]. 1) Thickly, closely. 2) Of time, frequently.

DENSEO, —, —, 2. } *v. tr.* [densus]. To
DENSO, —, ātum, 1. } thicken, to make thick, to join closely together, to press together: d. ignem, catervas, ordines; d. acuta super capita, to hold the shields close together over their heads; trop., d. orationem (lat.), to condense; (poet.) tenebrae densantur, thickens; coelum densetur, is clouded, overcast.

DENSITAS, ātis, *f.* [densus]. (Lat.) 1) Thickness. 2) Trop., condensation, sententiarum.

DENSUS, a, um, *adj.* with comp. & sup. 1) Thick, dense (consisting of parts closely united — of crassus and spissus; opp. to rarus); d. silva, agmen, aer, nimbus, corpus: poet., with abl., full of any thing, crowded with: specus d. virginis. Hence, trop., of discourse, condensed, concise: Thucydides d. et brevis. 2) (Poet.) Of the parts themselves of which a thing is composed: A) thick = closely joined together, set close: dd. frutices, comae, hostes: B) of time, closely following each other, repeated frequently, frequent, plagae, amores.

DENTĀLIA, ium, *n. pl.* [dens]. A share-beam of a plough; hence, a ploughshare.

DENTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [dens]. 1) Furnished with teeth, toothed, puella: male dentata, having bad teeth; hence, furnished with any thing in the form of a tooth, pointed, spiked, toothed, serra; trop. (poet.) = biting, frigus, ignis. *2) Pel-

ished with a tooth, charta. 3) A Roman cognomen; as, M. Curius Dentatus.

DENTER, tris, *m.* [dens]. A surname of M. Livius (consul 302 B. C.).

DENTIFRANGIBŪLUS, i, *m.*, and Dentifrangibulum, i, *n.* [dens-frango]. (Pl.) A tooth-breaker (the masc., of a person; the neut., jokingly, of the fist).

DENTILĒGUS, i, *m.* [dens-lego]. (Pl.) One who picks up his teeth that have been knocked out, a tooth-gatherer.

DENTIO, 4. *v. intr.* [dens]. 1) (Lat.) To teeth, to breed or cut teeth (of children). 2) (Pl.) Dentes dd., ache from hunger.

DE-NŪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To marry (of a woman, prob. beneath her station in life), in domum ejus.

DE-NŪDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To make naked, to lay bare, to uncover, aliquem, ossa. 2) Trop.: A) to reveal, consilium suum alicui: B) to plunder, aliquem.

DENUNCIATIO, ōnis, *f.* [denuncio]. An announcement, intimation, proclamation, victoriae; d. belli, a declaration; d. periculi, a menacing; d. testimonii, a threatening to summon one as witness; d. Catilinae = the order, command; d. accusatoris, a denunciation.

DE-NUNCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To announce, to intimate, to proclaim, to declare, to notify (esp. as a tech. t. in the lang. of politics, religion, and law): d. alicui aliquid, bellum populo Romano; d. collegam cum hoste pugnasse, quid sentias; denuncio tibi ut ad me scribas, I enjoin upon you; d. ne saltum illum transeas, I command; thus, likewise, d. manus abstineant. In partic.: A) of omens, &c., prodigia Caesaris caedem dd.: B) d. alicui testimonium, to summon one as witness.

DĒNUO, *adv.* [contr. from de-novo]. Anew (mostly colloq.): 1) denoting a restoration of that which has been destroyed = de integro: urbes subversas d. condidit. 2) Denoting a repetition = rursus, a second time, once more, again: dixi equidem sed dicam d. 3) (Com.) Denoting a return to a former state or change from the present — again: aperi —, continuo operito d., shut it again immediately.

DEŌIS, idis, *f.* [= Διὸς]. (Poet.) The daughter of Deo (Δη = Ceres), i. e., Proserpina.

DEŌIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Deois]. (Poet.) Pertaining to or sacred to Deo (= Ceres).

DE-ŌNĒRO, 1. *v. tr.* To unload, to disburden, navem; trop., d. aliquid ex illius invidia, to take away.

DEORSUM, *adv.* [de-vorsum = versum]. 1) Of motion, downwards, ferri; sursum d., upwards and downwards, up and down. 2) (Antecl.) Of position, below, underneath.

DE-OSCŪLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* 1) (Ante-

cl.) To kiss affectionately, aliquam. 3) Trop. (Lat.) To praise highly.

DE-PASCOR (or Dĕ-pōiscor), pactus, 8. v. dep. tr. 1) To stipulate or bargain for: d. partem cum illo; d. sibi tris praedia. 2) Abs., to make an agreement or contract, cum aliquo; morte d. cupio, *I am content to make a bargain with death, i. e., to die.*

*DEPALMO, 1. v. tr. [de-palma]. To strike with the open hand, to box on the ear.

DE-PANGO, —, pactum, 8. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To drive or to fix into (in a downward direction): d. aliquid in terram.

*DE-PARCUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Very sparing, niggardly.

DE-PASCO, pāvi, pastum, } 8. v. tr. 1) Of a DE-PALCO, pastus, dep. } shepherd (in act. form only), to pasture upon, to feed off, saltum. 2) Of cattle: A) to feed or browse upon, segetes: hence, B) improp. — a) in gen., to eat up, to consume: serpens d. miseros artus; altaria depasta, on which the flesh of the victims has been consumed — b) trop., a) febris d. artus, consumes, makes thin and meagre; β) = to take away, to remove: luxuriam d. stilo.

*DEPASTIO, ōnis, f. [depascor]. (Lat.) A feeding, browsing.

DE-PECTO, —, xum, 8. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To comb down, crines; trop., d. aliquem = to cudgel.

*DEPECULĀTOR, ōris, m. [depeculor]. A plunderer.

DE-PECULOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. To plunder, to rob, to pillage, to rifle: d. templum omni argento; trop., d. laudem familiae tuae, to diminish, to injure.

DE-PELLO, pūli, pulsum, 8. v. tr. 1) To thrust, drive, or chase down or away, to expel, to force away: d. aliquem equo; simulacra decorum depulsa (= dejecta); d. aliquem rectā viā, anseres de Falerno. In partic. — a) of an enemy, &c., d. hostem totā Siciliā, praesidia barbarorum ex his regionibus — b) d. puerum a matre, lacte, to wean. 2) Trop., to keep or ward off, to deter, to divert: d. omnes molestias; d. turpitudinem, pericula alicui; d. aliquem sententiā, a superioribus consiliis, to make one desist from; d. aliquem spe, to deprive of hope; non d. aliquem dictis quin, etc., not to deter by words from; but, d. aliquid dictis (Lucr.) = to deny. *3) Intr. (Lucr.), to deviate.

DE-PENDEO, 2. v. intr. 1) To hang down: pugio d. a cervicibus; galea d. ramis. 2) Trop.: A) (poet.) to depend upon, to rest upon; d. a die veniente: B) of words, to be derived.

DE-PENDO, di, sum, 8. v. tr. & intr. 1) Tr., to pay, alicui aliquid; d. reipublicae poenas, to suffer the punishment merited by one's conduct towards the state, to render atonement to the state.

2) To spend, tempora amori; d. caput armis to give up. *3) (Pl.) Intr., to weigh less.

DE-PERDO, didi, ditum, 8. v. tr. 1) To destroy, to ruin (used only in the part. deperditus as an adj.): d. inopiā, impoverished by; d. amore dying with. 2) To lose, bona et honestatem, aliquid de existimatione sua; in the part., deperditus (lat.), corrupt, abandoned.

DE-PĒREO, ii, 4. v. intr. 1) To go to ruin, to be lost, to perish: naves, exercitus, homo d. 2) Trop. (mostly colloq. & lat.), to be desperately in love with some one, aliquam.

DEPILO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [pilus]. To deprive of hair or feathers, to pluck.

DE-PINGO, nxi, ictum, 8. v. tr. 1) To paint, to depict, imaginem, pugnam Marathoniam. 2) Trop., to represent by means of discourse or in one's mind, to describe, to depict, to represent, aliquem, vitam alicujus; d. cogitatione aliquid, to imagine; minuta quaedam nimiumque depicta, too elaborately painted. *3) (Lat.) To embroider.

DE-PLANGO, nxi, 8. v. tr. (Poet.) To bewail, to lament, aliquem.

DE-PLEO, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To empty out, to rack off, oleum; d. sanguinem, to let blood.

*DEPLEXUS, a, um, part. of the unusual delector. (Lucr.) Grasping, embracing.

*DEPLORĀBUNDUS, a, um, adj. [deploro]. (Pl.) Lamenting, weeping bitterly.

DEPLORĀTIO, ōnis, f. [deploro]. (Lat.) A lamenting, bewailing.

DE-PLORO, ēvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. 1) Intr., to weep bitterly, to moan, to complain, de re aliqua. 2) Tr., to bewail, to lament, to deplore, aliquid, multa de illo. 3) To deplore as lost, to give up, legiones, spem, nomen Romanum.

DE-PLUIT, —, —, 8. v. intr. — only in the third pers. sing. (Poet.) It rains down.

DE-PŌLIO, —, Itum, 4. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To polish off, to polish; jocosely (Pl.), aliquem virgis, to cudgel.

DE-PŌNO, pōsi, pōsitum, 8. v. tr. 1) To lay, to place, to put or set down: d. arma; d. plantas sulcis, to plant; d. coronam in aram, caput in gremio alicujus; d. librum de manibus; d. exercitum in terram, to land, to disembark; trop. (Pl.) d. aliquem vino, to drink down; (poet.) = to lay down as a stake or wager. 2) To lay down for safe-keeping and preservation, to deposit, to set in a place of safety: d. gladium apud te; d. obsequia apud eos, pecuniam in templo, omnia sua in silvas; trop. = to entrust, to commit to the care of, rem in amicorum fide. 3) To lay down, to abandon, to give up, to resign, contentionem, invidiam, consilium adeundae Syriae, dictaturum, imperium. Hence = to decline, to refuse: d. triumphum, provinciam. 4) Part. depositus = dying or dead, deceased (as it was the custom to take persons who were dying, or who had just

died, out of their beds, and lay them on the ground), parens; *trop.*, reipublicae pars d., given up, lost.

DEPŌPŪLATIO, ōnis, *f.* [depopulor]. A laying waste, pillaging.

DEPŌPŪLATOR, ōris, *m.* [depopulor]. One who lays waste or pillages, a pillager.

DE-PŌPŪLOR, ātus, *dep.*, also (ante-cl. & lat.) **DEPŏpŭlo**, —, ātum, *l. v. tr.* To lay waste, to pillage, agros, multas urbes.

DE-PORTO, āvi, ātum, *l. v. tr.* 1) To carry or convey down, to bring down or away: d. frumentum in castra; naves quae exercitum eo deportaverunt; thus, likewise, d. victorem exercitum; d. triumphum, gloriam ex illis gentibus, to gain, to obtain; d. aliquid ex provincia, to bring along with one's self. 2) (Lat.) To banish to a remote place, to transport (with the loss of civil rights — cf. relego).

DE-PŌSCO, pŏposci, *3. v. tr.* 1) To demand urgently, to demand as a right, unum imperatorem, aliquid; d. sibi has partes, consulatum. 2) In partic.: A) to demand that a person be delivered over or brought to punishment: d. aliquem ad poenam, ad mortem, and (lat.) morti, to insist on one's death: B) to challenge to a fight.

DEPŌSĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [depono]. (Lat.) Prop., a laying down; in rhetoric, a breaking off, stopping at the end of a period.

DE-POSTŪLO, *l. v. tr.* To demand urgently.

DE-PRAEDOR, ātus, *l. v. dep. tr.* (Lat.) To pillage, agros.

***DEPRĀVĀTE**, *adv.* [depravatus, *part. of depravo*]. Perversely.

DEPRĀVATIO, ōnis, *f.* [depravo]. A perverting, distorting, disfiguring, oris; *trop.*, a deforming, depraving, animi; d. verbi, *misinterpretation*; d. consuetudinum, *corruption*.

DE-PRĀVO, āvi, ātum, *l. v. tr.* To pervert, to distort, to disfigure, oculos, rem; *trop.*, to corrupt, to deprave: d. puerum indulgentiā, mores; seducere ad d.

***DEPRĒCĀBUNDUS**, a, um, *adj.* [deprecor]. (Lat.) Earnestly entreating.

***DEPRĒCĀNEUS**, a, um, *adj.* [deprecor]. (Lat.) That may be averted by praying.

DEPRĒCATIO, ōnis, *f.* [deprecor]. 1) A praying that an evil may be averted, a deprecation: d. periculi. 2) A praying for excuse or pardon = deprecation: d. facti illius. 3) An imprecation: d. deorum, an imprecating of divine punishment (in case one commits a perjury).

DEPRĒCATOR, ōris, *m.* [deprecor]. One who averts by praying, an intercessor.

DE-PRĒCOR, ātus, *l. v. dep. tr.* 1) To pray against, to seek to avert by praying, to deprecate: d. justam querimoniam, mortem. 2) To ask or beseech one instantly for a thing, to implore (esp. when an evil is to be averted): d. aliquem ne festinet; also, with an acc. of the thing prayed

for: unum hoc deprecor ne putetis, etc. Hence = to obtain or rescue by praying that which is in danger — a) d. multorum vitam ab aliquo, pacem — d. aliquem a civibus, to obtain pardon for one by intercession, to rescue his life. *3) In asking for pardon, to allege as an excuse, to plead in excuse: legati dd., regem scelere Jugurthae lapsum esse. 4) To imprecate, to invoke an evil upon one.

DE-PRĒHENDO, di, sum, *3. v. tr.* 1) To seize, to catch, to stop, to snatch away: d. aliquem in ipso fluminis vado, partem legatorum, onerarias naves; (poet.) flamina deprensa ventis, restrained, delayed. 2) To take in the act, to catch, to surprise one (esp. in doing something bad — cf. comprehendo): d. aliquem in maximo scelere, hostes sine duce, serpentem in via; freq., of a storm, &c., to overtake a ship. Hence, *trop.*, to embarrass, to drive into a strait; freq., in the pass., deprehensus negare non potuit. 3) (= Comprehendo.) To discover, to notice, to perceive, to learn, to see, &c., facinus, venenum, falsas gemmas; lector aliquid d.; (rar.) d. aliquos mitti.

DEPRĒHENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [deprehendo]. A discovery.

DEPRESSE, *adv.* with comp. [depressus]. Deeply.

DEPRESSUS, a, um, *adj.* with comp. & sup. [deprimo]. 1) Low, lying deep, locus. 2) Of speech, low, bad. 3) Of the voice, low, suppressed.

DEPRĪMO, pressi, pressum, *3. v. tr.* 1) To press or sink down, to depress: onus d. me; d. aratrum in terram. Hence: A) d. navem, to sink to the bottom, to sink: B) to sink or dig deep: d. fossam; locus duodecim pedes humi depressus; saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, lying deep. 2) *Trop.*, to press down, to suppress, veritatem, aliquem; d. preces alicujus, to silence.

***DEPROELIANS**, tis, *adj.* [*part. of the unusual de-proelior*]. (Poet.) Combating violently.

DE-PRŌMO, prompei, promptum, *3. v. tr.* To draw forth, to take or bring out, pecuniam ex aerario; *trop.* d. argumenta ex his locis.

DE-PRŌPERO, *l. v. intr. & tr.* (Ante-cl. & poet.) 1) *Intr.*, to hasten, sacrificare. 2) *Tr.*, to accelerate: d. coronas, to procure quickly.

DEPSO, psui, psutum, *3. v. tr.* [= *δεψω*]. To knead, farinam; d. coriam, to tan.

DE-PŪDET, uit, *2. v. impers.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To be ashamed: d. me hoc facere, I am ashamed to do this. 2) To lose all shame, to be past shame: d. aliquid facere, I cease to be ashamed of doing this.

***DE-PŪDICO**, *l. v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) To deprive of chastity, to dishonour, aliquam.

DE-PUGNO, āvi, ātum, *l. v. intr. & tr.* To fight to a decisive issue, to bring a combat to

an end, to fight eagerly: d. acie instructa, cum aliquo; cogi ad depugnandum, to be forced to a decisive battle; (Pl.) d. proelium, to fight out.

DEPULSIO, ōnis, f. [depello]. 1) A warding off, averting, mali, servitutis. 2) D. luminum, the falling down of rays of light.

DE-PULSO, 1. v. tr. (Pl.) To push aside.

DEPULSOR, ōris, m. [depello]. (Rar.) One who wards off or averts, an averter, dominatus.

*DE-PUNGO, 3. v. tr. (Pers.) To mark off.

DE-PURGO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To clean out, to cleanse, pisces.

DE-PŪTO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To cut off, to prune, malleolum, vineam.

DE-PŪTO (II.), 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Puto. To deem, to consider, to count: d. suam operam parvi pretii; d. aliquem hominem; d. aliquid in lucro, to regard as a profit.

*DEPYGIS, e, adj. [de-pyga]. (Poet.) Without buttocks, with thin buttocks.

DE-RĀDO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To scrape or rub off, to shave off: d. capillum ex capite or d. caput, the hair; margo derasus cunctis, bare.

DERBE, es, f. [= Δερβη]. A town in Lydia.

DERBETES, is, m. [= Δερβήτης]. An inhabitant of Derbe.

DERCETIS, is, or Derceto, ūs, f. [= Δερκετώ]. A Syrian goddess, supposed to be the same as Aphrodite, and worshipped under the form of a fish.

DERELICTIO, ōnis, f., and (lat.) *Dērelīctus, ūs, m. [derelinquo]. An abandoning = a disregarding, neglecting.

DE-RELINQUO, hui, lictum, 3. v. tr. To leave entirely, to forsake, to leave behind; hence, to neglect (of. relinquo): d. aliquem, orationes; naves derelictae ab aestu; res desertae ac derelictae; derelictus ab aliquo, disregarded, treated with indifference.

DE-RĒPENTE, adv. (Mostly ante-cl.) Suddenly.

DE-RĒPO, psi, —, 3. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) To creep down.

DE-RIDEO, si, sum, 2. v. tr. To laugh or scoff at, to deride, aliquem, dictum.

DERIDICŪLUS, a, um, adj. [derideo]. Very ridiculous; hence, subst., Deridiculum, i, n., an object of ridicule, a laughing-stock: deridiculo esse; ad dd., for fun.

DE-RIGESCO, gui, —, 3. v. incho. intr. (Poet.) To grow wholly stiff or entirely rigid.

DERĪPIO, ipui, eptum, 3. v. tr. [de-rapio]. To pull or tear down, to tear off, to tear away or loose: d. aliquem de ara, vestem a pectore, pellem leoni; d. lunam coelo (poet.), to draw down; trop., d. tantum de alienjus auctoritate, to diminish, to detract from.

DERISOR, ōris, m. [derideo]. (Poet. & lat.)

A meeker, scoffer, scoerner; also = a jester, a buffoon: d. imi lecti (of the scurra q. v.).

DERISUS, ūs, m. [derideo]. (Lat.) Derision, scorn.

DĒRIVATIO, ōnis, f. [derivo]. 1) A turning off, fluminum. 2) In rhetoric, an exchange of a word for a milder one of a similar meaning (as, fortis instead of temerarius).

DĒRIVO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [de-rivus]. To turn off, to convey from its regular course (esp. water), aquam ex flumine; trop., d. cogitationem in Asiam, to direct to; d. culpam in aliquem, to lay the blame upon; in grammar, to derive one word from another.

DĒRŌGATIO, ōnis, f. [derogo]. A partial abrogation, i. e., limitation of a law effected by the repealing of a clause.

*DĒ-RŌGITO, 1. v. tr. (Pl.) To ask repeatedly.

DE-RŌGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. Prop., to demand from. Hence, 1) to take away or detract from, to diminish: d. aliquid de honestate, ex aequitate; freq., d. alicui aliquid, esp. d. alicui fidem = to deny or not to give credit to. 2) D. legi or aliquid de lege, to abrogate a part of a law, to limit or restrict it.

DERŌSUS, a, um, part. of the unusual derodo. Gnawed away.

DERTŌNA, ae, f. A town in Liguria — now Tortona.

DERUNCINO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [de-runcina]. To plane off; trop., d. aliquem, to deceive.

DE-RUO, ui, —, 3. v. tr. To cast or throw down: hiems d. aquam; trop., d. cumulum de laudibus alienjus, to take away the excess of one's glory.

DERUPTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of the unusual derumpo]. Precipitous, steep, ripa; as subst., Derapta, ōrum, n. pl., precipices.

DE-SACRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat. > 1) To consecrate; hence, to deify. *2) To destine to any use.

DE-SAEVIO, ii, 4. v. intr. (Lat.) To rage furiously: hiems d.

DE-SALTO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To dance through, to represent by dancing, canticum.

DESCENDO, di, sum, 3. v. intr. [de-scando].

1) To go or come down, to fall down, to descend: d. ex equis, de rostris; d. ad naves, ad mare, in campum; thus, likewise, d. in forum, to descend to the forum (the Roman market-place lying between two hills); also abs., hodie non descendit, he does not make his appearance in the forum; exercitus d. in planiciem, marches down; ferrum alte d. in corpus, penetrates deeply; thus, likewise, trop., verbum d. in pectus, sinks into; and, injuria d. altius, affects, makes a deep impression upon, his mind. Hence, more generally, exercitus d. in proelium, in aciem, enters into, engages in battle. Also = to dismount, to alight.

3) *Top.*: A) vox d., is lowered: B) aliquid d. in aures judicis, is submitted to the examination of the critic: C) to lower one's self or descend to, to yield or agree to (something unworthy or disagreeable): d. ad vim et arma, ad accusandum; d. ad praemia frontis urbanae, to strive after the rewards frequently obtained by boldness and impudence: D) d. ab antiquis (lat.), to be inferior to.

DESCENSIO, ōnis, f., and (lat.) Descensus, ūs, m. 1) A descending; hence, concr., a descending way, descent: difficilis d. *2) (Descensio only—lat.) A descent or sunken place in a bathing-room.

DE-SCISCO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 3. v. intr. 1) To revolt from, to desert, to go over to: d. a Latinis ad Romanos, to go over from the Latins to the Romans. 2) *Top.*, to deviate, to depart, a veritate, a pristina causa; d. ad saevitiam, to degenerate or fall into; d. a vita, to depart this life = to die.

DE-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3. v. tr. 1) To delineate, to draw, formas geometricas in arena. 2) To describe, to represent by words or writing, to depict: d. mores hominum; d. aliquem latro-nem, any one as a robber; rarely with an accus. c. infn. 3) To divide into parts, to classify, annum in duodecim menses; d. populum censu, according to their property. 4) To apportion, to assign, to appoint to any one as his share: d. bona comitibus suis, to distribute among; d. duodena jugera ip singulos homines; d. civitatibus pecunias, to apportion the sum of money to be raised among the states; d. jura, to determine the rights of each, to regulate their legal affairs. 5) To copy, to transcribe, librum.

DESCRIBE, adv. [descriptus]. In good order, methodically.

DESCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. [describo]. 1) A sketch, delineation, coeli. 2) A description, representation; in rhetoric, a characterizing. 3) A division, distribution, populi, rerum fugien-darum expetendarumque. 4) A disposition, arrangement: d. civitatis; d. aedificandi, the plan of a building.

*DESCRIPTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of descriptio]. (Lat.) A short description.

DESCRIPTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of describo]. Well-arranged or distributed, regular, orderly.

DE-SECO, cui, otum, 1. v. tr. To cut off, partes ex toto, segetem, callum.

DE-SERO, rui, rtum, 3. v. tr. Prop., to leave the ranks (series); hence, to leave, to forsake, to abandon = to sever a connexion with one or several persons (cf. relinquo, destituo, etc.): d. aliquem. In partic., very freq. = to leave contrary to one's duty—a) = destituo, to leave in the lurch: d. amicum—b) of soldiers, to desert: d. exercitum—c) d. officium, to neglect one's duty; d. rempublicam, not to fulfil one's duty towards the

state; d. sacra, to neglect—d) d. jus suum, to abandon, to give up—e) d. vadimonium (v. Vadimonium).

DESERTIO, ōnis, f. [desero]. A neglecting, alighting, juria.

DESERTOR, ōria, m. [desero]. One who neglects or forsakes, amicum; in partic., as a military tech. t., a deserter.

DESERTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of desero]. 1) Waste, desolate, desert, uninhabited, locus; hence (poet. & lat.), subst., Deserta, ōrum, n. pl., desert places, deserts. 2) Solitary, lonely, single, arbores; reditus d., not noticed or cared for by anybody.

DESERVIO, 4. v. tr. To serve zealously, to be devoted to, to be subject to, alicui; d. corpori, to be enslaved to the body; d. studiis, to apply one's self zealously to.

DĒSES, Idie, adj. (the nom. sing. seems to be unusual) [desideo]. Indolent, inactive, idle, homo, res Romana, vita.

DĒ-SICCO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Pl.) To dry up, vasa.

DĒSIDEO, sēdi, —, 2. v. intr. [de-sedeo]. (Rar.) Prop., to sit down, i. e. = to remain inactive somewhere, to be inactive or idle: d. totum diem; d. in discrimine sociorum.

DĒSIDĒRABILIS, e, adj. w. comp. [desidero]. Desirable.

DĒSIDĒRATIO, ōnis, f. [desidero]. (Rar.) A desire, wish.

DĒSIDĒRIUM, ii, n. [desidero]. 1) A desire, longing for any thing lost or no longer possessed: desiderium rerum mihi carissimarum; hence, freq. = regret, grief for the loss of a person or thing: desiderium ejus ferre non possum, his loss, to have lost him. 2) D. naturale or corporis, a natural necessity. 3) (Lat.) A request, petition: ferre d. militum ad Caesarem. 4) A person longed for: valete mea dd. valete.

DĒSIDĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To desire, to wish, to long for: d. aliquem, vires adolescentis; oculi mei te dd., long after you; d. aliquid ad me importari. Hence, d. aliquid ab aliquo, to ask for, to demand; also, hoc d. longiorem orationem. 2) To miss; hence, to lose: ex me audies, quid in oratione tua desiderem, what I miss in your speech; d. ducentos milites in hoc proelio; nulla omnino navis desiderata est.

DĒSIDIA, ae, f. [desideo]. 1) (Poet.) A remaining long at a place, a lodging. 2) Idleness, inactivity, slothfulness, a doing nothing.

*DĒSIDĪABŪLUM, i, n. [desideo]. (Pl.) A lounging-place.

DĒSIDĪOSE, adv. [desidiosus]. Slothfully, idly.

DĒSIDĪOSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [desidia]. 1) Inactive, slothful, lazy, otium, homo. 2) Making inactive, causing idleness, enervating, delectatio, ars, illecebrae.

DE-SIDO, sēdi, 3. v. intr. To sink down, to settle down: terra d.; trop., mores dd., degenerate, grow worse.

DESIGNATIO, ōnis, f. [designo]. 1) A designating, marking out. 2) An arrangement, or disposition, operis; also = an election, appointment to an office: d. consulatus, to the consulship: d. annua.

DESIGNATOR, ōris, m. [designo]. One who regulates, arranges; in partic. — a) one who assigned the places of the audience in a theatre — b) a master of ceremonies at a funeral — c) the president at public spectacles.

DE-SIGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. Prop., to take off the seal from any thing, and thus to bring it to light. 1) To designate, to mark out: d. urbem sulco, to mark out the place for the future town by a furrow; d. locum circō. Hence, trop., to describe by speech or discourse, to represent: A) d. aliquid verbis; d. aliquid oculis, to point out: B) haec dd. nimiam luxuriam, betray: C) (poet.) to cause, to effect: quid non ebrietas d.? Also (Com.), in a bad sense, to perpetrate: modo quid designavit! what a thing he has just perpetrated! 2) To regulate, to arrange, to dispose, to appoint: d. et constituo aliquid. In partic., consul (also quaestor, etc.) designatus, the consul elect (chosen for the next year; trop., designatus reipublicae (of an unborn child), a future citizen.

DESILIO, Ilui, ultum, 4. v. intr. [desalio]. To leap down, de navibus, ex navi, ab equo, e scapula in terram; trop., imitator d. in artum, ventures into a strait, difficulty.

DE-SINO, Ivi or ii, ūtum, 3. v. tr. & intr. 1) Tr., to leave off, to cease or desist from; hence, to omit: d. facere aliquid; rarely d. rem, re aliqua, and (poet. & Gr.) d. querelarum; orationes legi desitas sunt, are not read any longer; thus, likewise, impers., desitum est disputari, it has ceased. 2) Intr., to cease, to end, to come to an end, bellum, imbres. Hence — a) (poet.) d. in piscem, to finish in the form of a fish — b) of a period, similiter d., to end in the same way.

DESPICIENTIA, ae, f. [desipio]. (Lucr.) Foolishness.

DESIPIO, 3. v. intr. [de-sapio]. To be foolish, to act foolishly: dulce est desipere in loco, to play the fool.

DE-SISTO, stīti, stitum, 3. v. intr. To desist or cease from any thing, to give over, to leave off: d. itinere, consilio; d. de sententia, a defensione; (poet.) d. pugnae; (Pl.) non d. quin, etc.: (poet.) sonus d. in ore, stuck in my throat.

DESOLIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [de-solus]. (Poet. & lat.) To leave alone, to forsake, to abandon, agros; mostly in the part. desolatus, desolate, waste, uninhabited, homo, locus; d. servilibus ministeria, deprived of all attendance.

DE-SPECTO, 1. v. tr. [intens. of despicio].

1) To look down upon, terras; trop., of a place = to overlook, regionem. 2) (Tac.) To despise to condemn.

DESPECTUS, ūs, m. [despicio]. 1) A look out from an elevated place, a view: d. in mare upon the sea. *2) A despising, contempt: de spectui esse, to be despised.

DESPERANTER, adv. [desperans, from despero]. Desperately, hopelessly.

DESPERATIO, ōnis, f. [despero]. Hopelessness, despair, omnium rerum; esse in d.; adducere ad d., to bring to despair.

DESPERATUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of despero]. Past hope, hopeless, despaired of, desperate, homo, respublica.

DE-SPERO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. To have no hope of, to despair of, to give up a thing: d. de re aliqua; d. pacem; rebus desperata, all hope being given up, every thing being despaired of; d. campestria loca, no longer to hope to reach the plains; d. salutis suae, oppido; non d. fore aliquid.

***DESPICATIO**, ōnis, f. [despicio]. Contempt. **DESPICATUS** (I.), ūs, m. [despicio]. Contempt, but only in the dat. sing.: despectui esse, to be despised; habere d., to despise.

DESPICATUS (II.), a, um, adj. w. sup. [part. of despicio]. Despised, despicable: habere aliquid d., to despise one.

DESPICIENTIA, ae, f. [despicio]. A slighting, contempt, rerum humanarum.

DESPICIO, exi, ectum, 3. v. tr. [de-specio]. 1) To look down upon, medios in agros; d. varias gentes, on different tribes. 2) Trop., to despise, to condemn, to disdain (cf. contemno, sperno): d. omnes, legionem propter paucitatem, munus.

DESPICOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. [despicio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To despise, to condemn.

***DESPOLIATOR**, ōris, m. [despolio]. (Pl.) A plunderer.

DE-SPOLIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To plunder, to rob, to despoil, templum; d. aliquem, armis.

DE-SPONDEO, ndi, nsum, 2. v. tr. 1) To promise formally, to guarantee: d. alicui aliquid, Romanis imperium; d. sibi hortos; d. consulatum, to reckon upon, to think one's self sure of obtaining; spes despondetur tuo anno, they place their hopes upon your consulate. 2) In partic., freq. d. filiam alicui (also in familiam tam nobilem, into such a noble family), to promise in marriage, to betroth: d. aliquam sibi, to espouse. 3) Trop., to give up: d. animum, to lose courage.

DE-SPONSO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [despondeo]. (Lat., rar.) = Despondeo 2.

DE-SPUMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. (Poet. & lat.) I. Tr.—1) To take off the scum, to skim, aquam. 2) Trop., to pour down (in a foaming state): d. lacrimas, to shed. II. Intr., to cease foaming, to abate, fervor.

DE SPUO, —, —, 3. v. intr. & tr. 1) *Intr.*, to spit out, in locum; in partic., as a mystic custom, to spit out three times in order to avert witchcraft. 2) *Tr.*, trop., to reject, to disapprove, to disdain, aliquid, preces, voluptates.

DESQUAMO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [squama]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To scale off, to scale, piscem; hence, in gen., to peel off, to rub or scour off, corticem, vestem.

*DE-STERTO, ui, 3. v. intr. (Pers.) To give over snoring; hence = to give over dreaming.

DESTILLATIO, ōnis, f. [destillo]. (Lat.) A dripping down; in partic. = a rheum, catarrh.

DE-STILLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) To drip or trickle down; (poet.) tempora dd. nardo, drop with.

DESTINATIO, ōnis, f. [destino]. An appointing; a resolution, determination.

DESTINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [kindred with *terere*]. 1) To fasten, to tie, to bind, antennas ad malos; d. naves ancoris, to anchor. 2) To destine, to appoint, to determine: d. aliquid alicui; d. aliquem consulem (in thought or in fact); d. aliquem rei alicui or ad rem, to destine, to doom one to any thing; d. facere aliquid, rar. d. me aliquid facturum; destinatum est mihi abire, I am firmly resolved. Hence: A) as *subst.*, Destinata, ōrum, n. pl., designs, plans: B) (lat.) Destinatio or Ex destinatio, as *adv.*, designedly, on purpose: C) d. locum, to aim at; destinata ferire, to hit the mark: D) d. servam, to select for purchase.

DESTITUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. [de-statuo]. 1) To set down, to set, to place anywhere, to lead to: d. aliquem ante tribunal, in medio, cohortes extra vallum. 2) To leave one who needs help, &c., to forsake (cf. relinquo, desero), to leave in the lurch, aliquem. 3) *Trop.*: A) to cheat: d. aliquem mercede, to cheat one out of his reward: B) to deceive, to disappoint: d. spem; and, on the other hand, spes me d., destitutor spe: C) ventus eum d. = ceased against his wish: D) (poet.) d. fugam, to discontinue one's flight.

DESTITUTIO, ōnis, f. [destituo]. A forsaking, disappointing.

DE-STRINGO, inxi, ūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To strip off, to pull off, tunicaam a pectore; trop., d. aliquid bonis, to take away from. Hence, to cut off, frondem, avenam. 2) *Freq.*, d. gladium, securum, etc., to draw a sword, to unsheath, &c. 3) To graze, to touch gently or on the surface: d. pectus sagittā, aequora alis (of a bird). Hence, of persons bathing = to rub off the body. 4) *Trop.*, to attack with words, to criticise, to censure, aliquem carmine, contumeliā.

DESTRUCTIO, ōnis, f. [destruo 1]. A pulling down, destruction, murorum; trop., d. sententiarum, an invalidating, a refutation.

DE-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To pull down (a building, &c.), to demolish, templum.

2) *Trop.*, to ruin, to destroy, to overturn, hominem, jus; d. orationem, to diminish the impression made by; d. hostes, to weaken.

DE-SUB, prep. with abl. (Lat.) Below, beneath: d. Alpihus.

DE-SUBITO, *adv.* (Mostly ante-cl.) Suddenly.

*DESUDASCO, —, —, 3. v. intr. [desudo]. To sweat greatly.

DE-SUDO, 1. v. intr. Prop., to sweat greatly; trop., to take great pains, to fatigue one's self, in re aliqua, with a thing.

DESUE-FIO, factus, v. pass. To become unaccustomed, a re.

DE-SUESCO, suēvi, suētum, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & rar., except in the part. desuetus). To disaccustom, to render unaccustomed, to put out of use, aliquem.

DESUETUDO, inis, f. [desuetus]. Disuse, desuetudo, armorum.

DESUETUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of desuesco].

1) Of a person, unaccustomed, unused to: corda dd.; d. bello. 2) *Pass.*, of a thing, disused, unusual, arma, res, verba.

DESULTOR, ōris, m. [desilio]. One who leaps or vaults, in the games of the circus, from one horse to another, a leaper, vaulter, an equestrian; trop. = an inconstant person: d. amoris, in love.

DESULTORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [desultor]. Pertaining to a desultor (q. v.); *subst.*, Desultorius, ii, m. = Desultor.

*DESULTURA, ae, f. [desilio]. (Pl.) A leaping down from a horse.

DE-SUM, fui, esse, v. intr. 1) To be away, to be absent, to be wanting = to be missing (cf. absum): omnia dd., everything is wanting; aliquid mihi d., I want or miss something; thus, likewise, rosae dd. epulis; hoc unum d. ad pristinum Caesaris fortunam; tibi nullum officium a me d., no service on my part has been wanting to you; multum ei d. quominus, etc. 2) Not to be present with one's activity, or esp. with one's help, to fail in one's part or duty, not to help, aid, or assist, to neglect: d. alicui, reipublicae, salutis communi; d. sibi, to stand in one's own light, to injure one's own interest; d. negotio, not to take care of; d. officio, to be wanting in one's duty; d. dolori alicujus, to be indifferent to, not to avenge; d. occasioni, tempori, not to avail one's self of.

DE-SUMO, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. tr. To pick out; hence, to select, to choose, sibi aliquid.

DE-SUPER, *adv.* From above.

DE-SURGO, 3. v. intr. (Rar. & poet.) To rise from, coenā.

DE-TĒGO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To uncover, to expose, to lay open or bare, domum, faciem, ense; detectus caput (poet.), with his head uncovered. 2) *Trop.*, to betray, to reveal, consilium, culpam latentem.

DE-TENDO, —, sum, 3. v. tr. Tr anstretum d. tabernacula, to strike the tents.

DE-TERGEO, si, sum, 2. v. tr. 1) (With the moisture or dirt as the object.) To wipe off or away, lacrimas, sudorem: (poet.) d. nubila, sidera, to *chase or drive away*. 2) (With the thing to be cleansed or wiped off as the object.) To *cleanse by wiping*, to wipe off: d. labra, frontem: d. cloacas, to *clean out*; trop., d. mensam, to *empty*. Hence, d. remos, to *strip or tear off in sailing by*.

DETERIOR, adj. in the comp., with the sup. deterrimus. Worse, inferior, poorer (of. pejor), mores, cibus, homo; deterior peditatu, weaker.

DETERIUS, adv. [deterior]. Worse, more poorly, scribere.

DETERMINATIO, ōnis, f. [determinō]. An end, conclusion.

DE-TERMINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To bound, to limit, to determine, regiones, imaginem templi in solo; d. Asiam Phrygiā, to *mark out Phrygia as the boundary of Asia*.

DE-TIRO, trivi, tritum, 3. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To rub off, to rub into pieces, to wear out: catena d. collum; via d. pedes; (Pl.) d. calces alicui, to *tread upon one's heels*; d. frumentum, to *tread out, to thresh*. 2) Trop., to lessen, to weaken, to impair, laudes Caesaris, ferociam militum.

DE-TERREO, ui, itum, 2. v. tr. 1) To frighten from, to deter from; hence, to keep back, to prevent, to *make one desist from*: d. adolescentes a discendi studio; d. aliquem de sententia; d. eos ne frumentum conferant; d. te quominus id disputes; deterreo illud commemorare: abs., d. aliquem; nunquam me deterrebis quin, you *never will drive me from the conviction that*. 2) To ward or keep off, to avert, vim.

DETESTABILIS, e, adj. [detestor]. Detestable, abominable, scelus; omen d., *disastrous, frightful*.

DETESTATIO, ōnis, f. [detestor]. 1) An execration, cursing, hominum. 2) (Lat.) Tech. t., d. sacrorum, a *solemn renunciation of the sacred rites of a gens, and hence of the gens itself*.

DE-TESTOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. 1) To keep off any thing from one's self or others by prayer or protestation; hence, to avert, to remove, in gen.: d. justam querimoniam a se; d. memoriam rei alicujus, to *efface*; dii hoc omen dd., *avert*; d. dictum, to *protest against having said a thing*. 2) To wish away from one's self, to execrate, to curse, aliquem; hence = to abhor, bellum. 3) To invoke an evil upon one: d. pericula in caput alicujus. 4) (Lat.) To *renounce solemnly the sacred rites of a gens, and thereby the gens itself*.

DE-TEXO, xui, xtum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Rar.) To weave off, to finish by weaving, telam; hence (poet.), to plait, to finish by plaiting, fascellam vimine juncti; melon., d. pallium, to *steal*. 2) Trop., to complete, to finish, aliquid.

DE-TINEO, tīnui, tentum, 2. v. tr. [de-teneo].

1) To turn or draw off one from any thing, aliquem ab incepto, de negotio. 2) To keep back to detain, aliquem ruri or apud villam; d. fugientem pede apprehenso, to *hinder from going on*. d. movissimos proelio; tempestates dd. naves (poet.) d. iter, to *arrest the march*. 3) Trop., to occupy, to engage: d. mentes hominum, oculos; detineri in alienis negotiis. 4) — a) (Lat.) D. se, to *prolong one's life, to maintain one's self* — b) d. locum, to *possess* — c) d. pecuniam, to *withhold* — d) d. tempus, to *fill up, to wear away*.

DE-TONDEO, tondi, tonsum, 2. v. tr. To shear or cut off, crines; also, d. oves; frondes detonsae arboribus (poet.) = *fallen off*.

DE-TŪNO, ui, —, 1. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To thunder down; trop., of an attack in war, to *burst forth like a tempest*. 2) To cease thundering or raging.

***DETONSO**, 1. v. tr. [intens. of detondeo]. (Lat.) To shear off.

DE-TORNO, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) 1) To turn off by a lathe, to turn, anulos. 2) Trop., to round off, sententiam.

DE-TORQUEO, si, tum, 2. v. tr. 1) To turn off, to turn away or aside, to bend aside, cervicem, proram ad undas; hence, trop., to turn away or divert from: d. animum a virtute, se ad aliud. 2) To distort, membra; trop., of discourse, d. verba; d. recte facta, aliquid in pejus.

DETRACTIO, ōnis, f. [detraho]. 1) A taking or drawing away, withdrawal, alicui; d. doloris, a release from pain. 2) D. cibi, a purging. 3) (Lat.) In rhetoric, a leaving out, an ellipsis.

DETRACTO, etc. — v. Detrecto, etc.

***DETRACTOR**, ōris, m. [detraho]. (Tac.) A disparager, detractor.

***DETRACTUS**, ūs, m. [detraho]. (Lat.) = Detractio 1.

DE-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To draw down, to take or lead down: d. aliquem equo, triumphantem de curru; d. hostem in aequum certamen, to *draw the enemy down to the plain where the battle may be equal*; trop., d. majestatem regum ad medium, to *humble to the common condition of men*. 2) To draw away, to take or lead away from any place, to cause to depart from: d. Hannibalem ex Italia; d. aliquem ex Gallia, to *remove against his will*. 3) To draw off, to withdraw, to take away, to pull or tear away a thing from a person: d. alicui vestem; d. alicui commodam, militi scutum; d. alicui fidem, not to give credit to one; d. honorem debitum, to refuse. 4) To deduct from a sum, binas quinquagesimas de tota summa. Hence: A) to take away from, and thus to diminish, to lessen: d. aliquid de benevolentia sua, aliquantum sibi de facultate: B) = to disparage, to detract from: d. de aliquo, rebus gestis; detrahendi causa: C) hoc multum ei d., *did him much harm*. 5) Without stating the place from which a thing is taken,

to draw or take to: d. naves ad terram; d. aliquem in iudicium = to accuse.

DÉTRACTATIO, ōnis, f. [detrecto]. A refusing, declining, militiæ.

DÉTRACTATOR, ōris, m. [detrecto]. A disparager, detractor, laudum suarum.

DÉTRACTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [de-tracto]. To decline, to refuse, militiam; d. imperata, to refuse to obey the command; d. dominationem, to refuse to bear the sway. 2) To disparage, to depreciate, bonos, laudes alicujus.

***DETRIMENTŌSUS**, a, um, adj. [detrimentum]. Detrimental, hurtful, causing loss.

DÉTRIMENTUM, i, n. [detero]. Detriment, loss, damage (caused by another—of. damnus): capere, accipere, facere d., to sustain; afferre, importare d., to cause.

DÉ-TRŪDO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) To push down, to thrust down, to force or drive down: d. quosdam in mare; d. naves scopulo, from the rock; d. servum in pistrinum (ad molas), to thrust into the hand-mill (as a punishment). 2) Trop.: A) To drive by force out of a possession, to dispossess, aliquem de agro: B) To drive or turn a person from or to: d. aliquem de sententia, to turn from; d. aliquem a primo ordine in secundum, to degrade; d. aliquem in luctus, in paupertatem, to reduce to grief, to poverty; necessitas nos ad aliquid d., compels us to undertake something: C) To cause a thing to be delayed, to put off: d. comitia in adventum Caesaris: D) abs., d. aliquem, to prevent one's election, to keep out of an office.

DÉTRUNCATIO, ōnis, f. [detrunco]. A lopping off, ramorum. (Lat.)

DÉ-TRUNCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Poet.) To cut off from a stem or trunk, to lop off, superiorem partem arboris, caput. 2) To deprive of the outer parts (branches, limbs) = to dismember, to mutilate: d. arbores, corpora.

DÉ-TURBO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To tear down, to throw or cast down, to demolish, aedificium, statuum; d. tegulas de tecto. 2) To drive, to chase, to force down or away, nostros de vallo, hostes ex praesidio. Hence, trop. = to deprive of: d. aliquem de fortunis omnibus, ex magna spe.

DÉTURPO, 1. v. tr. [de-turpis]. (Rar., lat.) To deform, to disfigure, aliquem.

DEUCÁLION, ōnis, m. [= Δευκαλίων]. 1) A son of Prometheus and Clymene, king of Phthia in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha. 2) A son of Minos and Pasiphae, father of Idomeneus.

DEUNX, cis, m. [de-unxia] = Eleven twelfth.

DEUCALIÓNĒUS, a, um, adj. Of Deucalion.

DE-ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3. v. tr. 1) To burn, to burn up, oppidum, frumentum. 2) Meton., of cold, hiems d. arbores, injures, destroys; also (poet.), of the venomous breath of a serpent.

DEUS, i, m. 1) A god; sometimes, also =

a female deity. In partic., dī melliora or melius (sc. velint, ferant, which is sometimes added), the gods forbid! dīi te ament = God bless you! ita me dīi ament (amabunt) = so help me God! si dīs placet (ironically), if it please the gods = who can believe it! 2) Trop. = a distinguished or exceedingly happy man: d. sum si hoc ita est (Com.).

DE-ŪTOR, ūsus, 3. v. dep. intr. To treat harshly or cruelly, to abuse, aliquo.

DE-VASTO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. To lay waste, to desolate, fines; d. Marsos, to ruin.

DE-VEHO, xi, otum, 3. v. tr. 1) To carry down, to convey or take down: Tiberis d. frumentum, corn is carried down the Tiber; hence, freq. pass., devehor, to sail down a river; d. Rheno, down the Rhine. 2) To carry away, to take or convey away: d. legionem equis, on horses; d. frumentum in Galliam; freq. pass., devehor, to sell: d. Veliam; trop., d. ad aliquid, to come to something.

DE-VELLO, velli, vulsum, 3. v. tr. (Rar., ante-cl. & lat.) To pluck off, to tear off, plumas.

***DE-VĒLO**, 1. v. tr. (Poet.) To unveil, to uncover, ora sorori.

DE-VĒNEROR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. (Poet.) 1) To worship, to adore, deos. 2) D. somnia, to avert by prayer.

DE-VĒNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. v. intr. 1) To come down, to come to a place, to arrive at, ad legionem decimam, in eum locum; (poet.) d. locum. 2) Trop., d. ad juris studium, to apply one's self; d. in medium certamen, to fall into.

DEVĒNUSTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [de-venustus]. (Lat.) To deprive of beauty, to disfigure, aliquem.

DE-VERBĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Com. & lat.) To censure severely; trop., to cheat nicely, aliquem.

DE-VERRO, 3. v. tr. To sweep away.

***DĒVERSĪTO**, 1. v. intr. [intens. of de-versor]. (Lat.) = Deversor.

DE-VERSOR (I.), ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [deverto]. To turn off from the road; hence, to put up, to stop at a place as a guest or traveller, to lodge: d. apud aliquem, in illa domo; trop., d. in negotio turpi (lat.), to meddle with.

***DĒVERSOR** (II.), ōris, m. [deverto]. A guest one who lodges anywhere.

DĒVERSŌRIŪLUM, i, n. [dim. of deversor]. A small lodging-place.

DĒVERSŌRIUS, a, um, adj. [deversor]. Pertaining to a lodging, fit to lodge in; taberna ē in partic., as subet., Deversorium, ii, n., inn, lodging-house, lodging (of. hospitium, caponia).

DĒVERTICŪLUM, i, n. [deverto]. 1) A way, by-path, side-way, trop., a deviation from a subject, a digression. 2) (= Deversorium) inn, lodging; trop., in a bad sense, a refuge; hence, of discourse, a full stop

DE-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. v. tr. (Rar.) To turn away or aside, aliquem.

DE-VERTOR, sus, 3. v. dep. intr. 1) To turn away or depart from: d. vico; trop., d. ad artes magicas, to have recourse to; of speech = to deviate from a subject, to digress. 2) In partic., to turn off from a road in order to come to some person or place, to put up, to lodge, to take lodgings, ad aliquem, in villam suam, Massiliam.

DEVEXITAS, ātis, f. [devexus]. (Lat.) A declivity, sloping position.

DE-VEXUS, a, um, adj. [de-veho]. 1) Inclined downwards, alanting, sloping, steep: lucus a Palatii radice in novam viam devexus, inclining towards; trop. (lat.), ire per devexum = to become easily practised. 2) Moving downwards: d. annis, flowing; d. sol, sinking. Hence, trop., aetas d., declining, i. e., old age; aetas a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, inclined to rest.

DE-VINCIO, nxi, netum, 4. v. tr. 1) To bind fast, to bind, to bind around, leonem, tempora lauro. 2) Trop., to bind, to oblige, to lay under obligation: d. verba comprehensione, to combine into a period; d. homines societate reipublicae; d. se cupiditate, to allow one's self to be captivated by a desire; d. se affinitate cum aliquo, to ally one's self to one by affinity; d. homines benevolentia, d. animos, to gain, to captivate; d. sibi aliquem, to lay one under obligation; d. aliquem jurejurando, to bind by an oath; devinctus studiis, devoted to study; d. se vino (Pl.), to get drunk; d. membra sopore (poet.), to sink into a slumber.

DE-VINCO, ici, ctum, 3. v. tr. To conquer completely, to subdue, Galliam; bonum publicum devictum est gratia, has been sacrificed to personal considerations; (poet.) bella devicta, victoriously carried on.

DEVITATIO, ōnis, f. [devito]. An avoiding.

DE-VITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To avoid, to escape, procellam, dolorem.

DEVIUS, a, um, adj. [de-via]. 1) Lying away from the road, out of the way, devius, oppidum; iter d., a by-way; hence = retired, living out of the way: d. gens, homo; d. avis, an owl. 2) Departing from the right way, going astray; hence, trop. = perverse, foolish, homo, res. 3) (Poet.) = inaccessible, limen.

DE-VOCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To call down, to call away: d. nostros a tumultu, ex praesidiis, aliquem de provincia. 2) To call to some place or thing: d. deos ad auxilium, aliquem in iudicium; hence = to invite; d. aliquem. 3) Trop., d. aliquem ab instituto cursu, to divert; d. philosophiam e coelo, to bring down; d. fortunas suas in dubium, to risk; d. mortales ad perniciem (lat.), to entice to ruin.

DE-VOLO, 1. v. intr. To fly down; trop., to hasten down or towards, de tribunali, in forum; d. ab afflictis amicis ad florentem, to pass over to.

DE-VOLVO, vi, ūtum, 3. v. tr. To roll down, saxa, corpora in humum; (poet.) d. verba, to pour forth; d. tonitrua. Hence: A) (Pl.) d. aliquem vitā, to deprive of life: B) freq. pass., devolvi, to fall or rush down; torrens d. monte; trop., d. ad inanem spem; d. ad egestatem, to fall into, to be reduced to.

***DE-VŪMO**, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl.) To vomit forth.

DE-VŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To swallow down, to devour, lapidem; hiatus terrae d. aliquid. 2) Trop.: A) d. aliquid spe, oculis, to devour with hope, with the eyes = to expect eagerly, to look at desiringly: B) d. librum = to peruse eagerly and rapidly: C) of property, fortune, &c., to swallow up, to consume, to squander: d. pecuniam publicam, to appropriate to one's self; d. hominem, one's fortune; hence (poet. & lat.), to enfeeble, to destroy: arma vestra dd. vos: D) d. orationem, to listen to eagerly (v. A); but, oratio ejus a multitudine devorabatur, was swallowed down, i. e., was listened to, but not understood and appreciated: E) d. partem verborum, to swallow in pronouncing = to pronounce indistinctly: F) (Pl.) d. nomen = to forget: G) d. molestias, stultitias hominum, to swallow down = to bear silently.

DEVORTIUM, ii, n. [deverto]. (Lat.) The turning of a road, a by-way: d. itineris.

DEVŌTIO, ōnis, f. [devoceo]. 1) A devoting, consecrating, the vowing of something as a sacrifice: d. vitae Deciorum. 2) A solemn and public devoting to the gods of the lower world = execration. 3) The formula of execration, a magic formula, incantation.

DEVŌTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [devoceo]. 1) To devote, esp. as a sacrifice to the infernal gods, aliquem. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To bewitch, to enchant, sortes.

DEVŌTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of devoceo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Devoted or consecrated to the gods of the lower world = execrated, fatal. 2) Faithfully devoted or attached to, alicui; d. vino, addicted to drinking; thus, likewise, d. scenae. Hence, subst., Devotus, i, m., a faithful follower: cum omnibus suis devotis.

DE-VŌVEO, vōvi, vōtum, 2. v. tr. 1) To vow or devote something to a deity, esp. as an offering; hence, also = to devote to death: d. filiam Dianae; d. se diis, or simply d. se, to devote one's self to death. In partic., to devote to destruction (as an expiatory sacrifice to the gods of the lower world), to curse, to execrate, aliquem, suas artes. 2) (Rar.) To devote, to apply, to give entirely up (esp. one's self) to any thing: d. se amicitiae alicujus; vobis hanc animam devoceo. 3) (Poet.) To enchant, to bewitch, aliquem carminibus.

DEXTANS, tis, m. [de-sextans, prop. where one sextans is wanting] = Ten twelfths (v. As).

DEXTELLA, ae, f. [*dém.* of *dextra*]. A little right hand (v. *Dextera* 1).

DEXTER, tra, trum, or tēra, tērum, *adj.* w. *comp.*, and the *sup.* *dextimus*. 1) Right (opp. to 'left'), towards the right side, on or from the right side: d. manus, pars; d. cornu, wing; abiit d. (poet.), to the right. 2) Trop.: A) skilful, dexterous: hoc ita dexter egit: B) suitable, convenient, fitting: tempus d.: C) (poet. & lat.) fortunate, favourable, omen, numen.

DEXTERA, or Dextra, ae, f. [*dexter*]. 1) (Sc. manus.) The right hand; hence, trop. = a solemn promise, and hence = a friendship, alliance: mittere dextras, a figure of two right hands clasped together; ferre dextram; renovare dextras, to renew a covenant or alliance. 2) (Sc. para.) The right side: dextrā, on the right side; a d., from the right side.

DEXTERITAS, ātis, f. [*dexter*]. (Rar.) Dexterity, aptness, readiness, especially in doing good offices.

DEXTIMUS — v. *Dexter*.

DEXTRE, or DEXTERE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [*dexter*]. Dexterously, skilfully.

DEXTRORSUM, or DEXTORSUS, *adv.* To the right side, to the right, abire, salutare.

DEXTRORSUM, *adv.* = *Dextrorsum*.

DIA, ae, f. [= *Δία*]. 1) An island on the coast of Crete, now Standia. 2) An old name of the island Nazos.

*DIABATHRĀRIUS, ii, m. (Pl.) A maker of a diabathrum (q. v.).

DIABATHRUM, i, n. [= *διὰ βᾶθρον*]. A light shoe or slipper.

DIABLINTES, tum, m. pl. A tribe in Middle France, near the present Mayenne (Depart. de la Sarthe).

DIADĒMA, ātis, n. [= *διάδημα*]. The band around the turban (tiara) of a Persian king, a diadem, a royal head-dress.

DIAETA, ae, f. [= *διαίτα*]. 1) Diet, mode of living (prescribed by a physician). 2) (Lat.) — a) a dwelling — b) a room.

DIAGŌRAS, ae, m. [= *Διαγόρας*]. 1) A philosopher of Melos, contemporary with Pindar, who bore the surname 'Ἀθλος. 2) A renowned athlete of Rhodes.

DIALECTICE, *adv.* [*dialecticis*]. Dialectically.

DIALECTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *διαλεκτικός*]. Pertaining to disputation, dialectic, disputationes. Hence, *subst.*: A) Dialecticus, i, m., a dialectician, one who applies himself to dialectics, a logician: B) Dialectica, ae, or Dialectice, es, f., dialectics, that part of philosophy which treats of notions, proofs, &c., and teaches the art of scientific disputation in general.

DIALECTOS, i, f. [= *διὰλεκτος*]. (Lat.) A dialect.

DIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [*Dis*]. Of or pertaining to

Jupiter: flamen D., a priest of Jupiter; apex D., the cap worn by a priest of Jupiter.

DIĀLŌGUS, i, m. [= *διάλογος*]. A philosophical conversation, a dialogue.

DIĀNA, ae, f. (Originally, an Italian goddess; later, identified with the Greek Artemis.) The daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister of Apollo, goddess of the Chase, the Moon and nocturnal Witchcraft (as Hecate), and guardian of Child-birth (as Lucina).

DIĀNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Diana*]. Of or belonging to Diana; hence, *subst.*, Dianium, ii, n.: A) a temple of Diana: B) a promontory in Spain, now Denia: C) an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, now Gianuti.

*DIĀNŌME, es, f. [= *διανομή*]. (Lat.; another reading is *Diānoerie*, es, f. = *διανομία*). A distribution of money.

DIĀRIUM, ii, n. [*dies*]. 1) A day's allowance of food, a day's wages of soldiers, captives, or slaves. 2) (Lat.) A diary, journal.

DIĀTRĪBA, ae, f. [= *διὰτριβή*]. A place for scientific conversation, a philosopher's or rhetorician's school.

DIBĀPHUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *διβαφες*]. Twice immersed or dyed; *subst.*, Dibaphus, i, f. = the state-robe of Roman magistrates, which was bordered with purple stripes; hence, oogist dibaphum, he thinks of obtaining a public office.

DICA, ae, f. [= *δική*]. A lawsuit, judicial process: scribere (impingere) alicui dicam, to bring an action against one; sortiri dicam, to choose the judges for a lawsuit by lot.

DICĀCĪTAS, ātis, f. [*dicax*]. Sarcastic wit, satire.

DICĀCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of *dicax*]. (Ante-cl.) Lequacious; also, satirical, sarcastic.

DICAEARCHUS, i, m. [= *Δικαιάρχος*]. A Peripatetic philosopher, a pupil of Aristotle.

*DICĀTIO, ōnis, f. [*dicoo*]. A being received as a citizen, an acquiring of citizenship in a foreign state.

DICAX, ōis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*dicoo*]. Sarcastic, satirical, witty, pungent, homo, poema.

DICHŌRĒUS, i, m. [= *διχορῆς*]. A double trochee.

DICIS, only in the comb. 'dicis causa,' for form's sake, for appearances' sake.

DICO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To devote, to dedicate, to consecrate: d. aram, donum Jovi. Hence: A) of a person, to receive among the gods, to deify: B) to consecrate by the first use, aequilam. 2) In gen., to devote to a person or thing, to sacrifice entirely, to give up completely: d. tibi totum diem; d. alicui operam, Maecenati librum, to dedicate; d. se Remis in clientelam; d. se alii civitati or in aliam civitatem, to become a citizen, to acquire citizenship in another town; d. se alicui, to give one's self entirely up to a person.

DICO (II.), xi, etum, 3. v. tr. & *infr.* [=

dicere]. I. Tr. — 1) To say, to tell, to mention, alicui aliquid; d. mendacium; d. patrem abissee, quid acciderit; is quem dixi, the one I mentioned; dicunt, they say, it is said; dicaris hic habitare, you are said to live here; qui (quae, quod) dictus (= ὁ λεγόμενος), the so-called; dicto citius, quicker than it can be said = very quickly, immediately; prov., dictum factum, no sooner said than done = without delay. In partic.: A) = to affirm (opp. to negare), to assert; B) = to relate; C) = to announce, to foretell, fata, sortes; D) = to warn, to admonish: d. tibi ne illud facias; tibi dico, I tell you (if something is enjoined upon one). 2) To pronounce: d. litteram Rho. 3) To recite, to rehearse: d. orationem, to deliver a speech; versus d. In partic.: A) d. causam, to plead one's own or another's cause; hence, used both of the defendant and his counsel; B) causam nullam (or hand) d., I have no objection: D) jus d., to pronounce judgment. 4) (Poet.) To describe, to sing of, to celebrate in verse, laudes Phoebi, bella, coelestia. 5) To call, to name, aliquem patrem. 6) To choose, to appoint to an office, aliquem dictatorem, magistrum equitum; (poet.) d. arbitrum bibendi. 7) To appoint, to fix upon, diem nuptiis, leges pacis; hence = to promise. 8) To mean, to speak of, to refer to, timet, quae timenda esse negat; mortem dico et dea. II. Intr. or abs. (cf. loquor) — 1) To speak, in gen., de re aliqua, de absentibus severe contumeliosaque. 2) = To deliver an oration: d. pro aliquo, contra aliquem.

DICTOTUM, i, n. (sc. navigium), also Dictota, ae, f. [= *dicopores*]. A boat with two banks of oars.

DICTAEUS, a, um, adj. [Dictē]. Of or belonging to Mount Dicto; hence (poet.) = Cretan: rex D. = Minos, also = Jupiter.

DICTAMNUM, i, n. } A plant growing, esp. on
DICTAMNUS, i, f. } Mount Dictē, in Crete,
and used for healing wounds, dittany.

DICTĀTA, ōrum, m. pl. [part. of dicto]. 1) Things dictated by a teacher to his scholars, lessons, exercises, rules. 2) Precepts, rules, in gen.

DICTĀTOR, ōris, m. [dicto]. A dictator: 1) the chief magistrate of several towns in Italy. 2) At Rome, an extraordinary magistrate, elected for six months, in times of great danger, and invested with unlimited power.

DICTĀTORIUS, a, um, adj. [dictator]. Of or pertaining to a dictator, dictatorial: juvenis d. = the son of a dictator.

*DICTĀTRIX, icis, f. [dictator]. (Pl.) Prop., a dictatress; jocosely = an absolute commander, a queen.

DICTĀTŪRA, ae, f. [dictator]. 1) Dictatorship, the office of a dictator. *2) Also as a pun (Suet.) = a dictating.

DICTE, es, f. [= *Δίκη*]. A mountain in the eastern part of Crete.

DICTIO, ōnis, f. [dico II.]. 1) A saying or uttering: d. sententiae; d. testimonii, a giving of testimony; d. mulctae, the fixing of a fine. 2) A speaking, the delivery of an oration, a declamation speech: dd. discipulorum, exercises in declamation; dd. subitae, extemporales, extemporaneous. 3) A kind of speaking or delivery; Graeci nequaquam ceteris dictionibus, eam partem dicendi, etc. 4) D. causae, a defending, pleading. 5) (Rar.) A prediction, the response of an oracle. 6) (Tac.) A conversation: semota d.

DICTITO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [intens. of dico II.]. 1) To say repeatedly or emphatically, to assert repeatedly: d. aliquid, agros esse meos. *2) D. causas, to plead often.

DICTO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [freq. of dico II.]. 1) To say often, to deliver or rehearse frequently, orationem, nomina. 2) To dictate, alicui aliquid. Hence, as it became more and more usual among the Romans to dictate to slaves and others instead of writing for themselves = to make, to compose, to draw up, librum, carmina, testamentum; d. actionem, to draw up an accusation. 3) (Lat.) To prescribe, to command: quod natura d.

DICTUM, i, n. [part. of dico]. That which has been said, a word, speech: d. ridiculum; superbe, faecte d. In partic.: A) = a saying, proverb, sentence: d. Catonis; B) = a sally of wit, witicism, bon mot; C) = a precept, command: dicto parere; dicto audientem esse; D) (poet.) = a poem: Ennii d.; E) (poet.) a prediction.

DICTYNNA, ae, f. [= *Δικτυννα*]. 1) A surname of Diana as goddess of the Chase. 2) A town in Crete.

DICTYNNAEUS, a, um, adj. [Dictynna]. Of or belonging to Dictynna; D. mons, a promontory in Crete; subet., Dictynnaeum, i, n., a temple of Diana near Sparta.

DICTYS, ūs, m. [= *Δίκτυς*]. 1) A fisherman changed by Bacchus into a dolphin. 2) A centaur, who perished in the conflict with the Lapithae.

DIDASCĀLICUS, a, um, adj. [= *διδασκαλικός*]. (Lat.) Pertaining to teaching; subet., Didascālici, ōrum, m. pl. (sc. libri), text-books.

DIDIUS (I.), ii, m., and Didia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, D. Julianus, a Roman emperor (193 A. D.).

DIDIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Didius I.]. Of or given by a Didius; lex D. sumptuaria (in the year 148 B. C.).

DIDO (I.), ūs or ōnis, f. [= *Διδώ*]. The founder and queen of Carthage, sister of Pygmalion, and wife of Sicheus.

DIDO (II.), Idi, Itum, 8. v. tr. [dis-do]. (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) To give out, to disseminate, to distribute, cibum in venas; fama didita per populos, spread abroad.

DI-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 8. v. tr. 1) To draw asunder, to distend, to stretch; hence, to sever,

to separate, to divide: d. digitos, nubes; d. rictum risu, to open one's mouth widely, to make one laugh outright; d. flumina in rivos, to divide. Hence, trop., diduci ab amicis, to be separated, to be removed from; civitas diducta bello civili, a state divided into factions; thus, likewise, ultio senatum in studia diduxit; d. verba, to divide in pronunciation; animus re aliqua diductus, distracted; d. assem in partes, to divide; d. matrimonia, to dissolve; d. argumenta, to explain. 2) In partic., of military forces, to draw asunder, to extend, to divide, to separate, nostras naves, aciem in cornus; sometimes = to widen too much, to scatter, copias.

DIDUCTIO, ōnis, f. [diduco]. (Lat.) 1) An expanding, spiritus. 2) A separating: d. rerum.

DIECŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of dies]. A little while.

DIÉRECTUS, a, um, adj. [prob. instead of directus, from dis-erigo; hence = lifted and hung up with arms stretched out = crucified; acc. to others, from διαπνέρε, hence = broken, mutilated]. (Pl.) Almost solely in the comb. abi (i, recede) hinc dierectus or dierecte, and, if said to a female, dierecta: go, and be hanged! go, feed the crows!

DIES, ei, m. & f. (the latter only in the sing., and, in good prose, only in the signifi. 2 and 3). 1) A day: postero d.; tres dd. continui; d. festus. Particular combinations — a) diem ex die expectare, from day to day; thus, likewise, diem de die differre — b) in dies singulos or simply in dies, every day, daily; in dd. majores progressus facere; (poet.) mutabilis in diem — c) rogare aliquid in diem, for a day; on the contrary, in dies vivere, for the present, regardless of the future. In partic.: A) a day = daytime (in opp. to 'night'): bis die or in die, twice a day; die ac nocte, in a single day and night, within twenty-four hours; diem noctemque, also dies noctesque, day and night = uninterruptedly: B) d. meus = my birth-day or dying-day (v. C): C) d. supremus, the dying-day: obire d. supremum (also suum), and simply obire d., to die: D) a day = the events of a day: hic d. animos Romanis refecit. 2) (Usually f.) A set or appointed day, a term — a) = a term or appointed time in law: d. stata, constituta; diem dare, dicere, to fix, to appoint; diem dicere alicui, to summon; diem obire, to be present in court on the day appointed, to keep the appointed day — b) = a term or time for payment: d. pecuniae, pay-day; diem prodicere, to put off: diem ex die dicere, to delay from day to day; d. stipendii — c) d. induciarum, the last day of the truce. 3) Time, in gen.: brevis d. ad conveniendum edicta; malum quod praesens fuerat in diem abiit, to a future time. Hence = delay, respite; esp., relative to a payment, &c. (of. 2, b): postulare exigam d. 4) (Poet.) = Daylight: videre d. = to be born. 5) (Lat.) — Weather: tranquillus d.

DIESPITER, tris, m. [dis; varāp]. Another name for Jupiter.

DIFFĀMO, āvi, ātam, 1. v. tr. [dis-fama]. (Lat.) To make public, to divulge, to defame, adulterium; d. aliquem probro carmine.

DIFFĒRENS, tis, a. (lat.) } [differo]. Differ-
DIFFERENTIA, ae, f. } ences, distinction,
naturarum; dd. sermonis Graeci.

DIFFĒRITAS, ātis, f. [differo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Differentia.

DIF-FĒRO (dis-fero), distill, dilātum, v. tr. & intr. I. Tr. — 1) To carry different ways, to carry asunder; hence, to separate, to scatter, to disperse: d. arbores, to plant apart; ventus d. ignem, spreads; vis Africi d. classem. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To spread abroad, to publish, to divulge; esp., in a bad sense, to decry, to defame: d. famam; d. aliquem sermonibus; d. libertatem male populo commissam; d. me eam tibi dedisse; d. aliquem rumoribus. 3) (Ante-cl.) To disturb, to disquiet, to torment: dictis suis aliquem d., to confuse; mostly in the pass., differri clamore, amore iustus. 4) To defer, to delay (of. profero, procrastino): d. rem; d. iter in praesentia; d. reliqua in posterum; d. horam, tempus; also, with a personal object, to put off, to keep in suspense: d. aliquem in aliud tempus; d. aliquem ad finem muneris, to defer. II. Intr. — To be different, to differ: illi naturis dd.: hoc illi a nobis differunt; quid hic ab illo differt? haec cogitatione inter se dd.; (rar.) occasio differt cum tempore, is different from; (poet. & lat.) sermo d. sermoni. Freq. imperz., differt: aliquid d., there is a difference; nihil d. inter privatum et magistratum, there is no difference; quid d., illi an mihi dones, what difference does it make?

DIFFERTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of the unusual differo, dis-farcio]. Stuffed full, filled, crowded: provincia d. exactoribus; forum d., crowded with people.

DIFFICĪLE, adv. (Rar.) = Difficulus.

DIFFICĪLIS, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. (difficillimus) [dis-facilis]. 1) Difficult, hard, troublesome, iter, tempus mihi d.; res est difficilis factu or ad eloquendum. Hence = critical, dangerous, res, tempus reipublicae. 2) Of character, hard to deal with or to satisfy, obstinate, morose, inexorable, inflexible: d. ac morosus; senex nec d. nec inhumanus; Penelope d. procia; pater d. in liberos.

DIFFICĪLĪTER, adv. (Rar.) = Difficulus.

DIFFICULTAS, ātis, f. [difficilis]. 1) Difficulty, trouble, loci, rerum; d. navigandi, of sailing; d. domestica = d. numaria, pecuniary embarrassment; d. navium, rei frumentariae, annonae, difficulty of obtaining, scarcity of. *2) Moroseness, obstinacy.

DIFFICULTER, adv. w. comp. (difficillime) & sup. (difficillime). With difficulty.

DIFFIDENS, tis, *adj.* [*part. of diffido*]. (Pl.) **Diffident**.

DIFFIDENTER, ade. w. *comp.* [*diffidens*]. **Diffidently, distrustfully.**

DIFFIDENTIA, ae, *f.* [*diffidens*]. Want of confidence, diffidence, distrust of one's self: d. causae, in one's cause; d. copiarum.

DIF-FIDO (dis-f.), fisis sum, 3. v. *intr.* To be diffident or distrustful, to distrust a person or thing, to have no confidence in, to despair of: d. sibi, huius sententiae, salutis communi, suis rebus; (lat.) d. occasione, paucitate suorum; d. me illud invenire posse; jacet ille et d., gives up all hope.

DIF-FINDO (dis-f.), fidi, fissum, 3. v. *tr.* 1) To cleave, to split, to divide, saxum, terram; trop., d. portas, to open; d. conjunctionem, to dissolve. 2) Tech. t., in the lang. of law, d. diem, to break off proceedings in court, and defer them to a further day.

DIF-FINGO (dis-f.), 3. v. *tr.* (Poet.) To form differently, to alter, to remodel, aliquid.

***DIFFISSIO**, ñis, *f.* [*diffundo*]. (Lat.) D. diel, the putting off of a proceeding in court to another day (v. Diffundo 2).

DIFFITEOR, 2. v. *dep. tr.* [*dis-fiteor*]. (Rar.) To disavow, to deny, se aliquid fecisse; d. opus, to refuse to undertake.

DIF-FLO (dis-f.), ãvi, ãtum, 1. v. *tr.* (Ante-cl.) To blow apart, to disperse by blowing, legiones.

DIF-FLUO (dis-f.), —, —, 3. v. *intr.* 1) To flow asunder, to flow in different directions: Rhœnus d. in plures partes; (poet.) d. sudore, to drip with. Hence (ante-cl. & lat.) = to disappear: acervus d., dissolves; juga montium dd., sink; vires dd., decrease. 2) Trop., of persons, d. luxuriâ, deliciis, otio, to be dissolved in luxury, enjoyment, ease, to revel, to riot in; also, of prolix and diffuse discourse.

DIFFRINGO, fractum, 3. v. *tr.* [*dis-frango*]. (Ante-cl. & lat., rar.) To break into pieces, to shatter, crura.

DIF-FUGIO (dis-f.), fûgi, —, 3. v. *intr.* To flee in different directions, to fly asunder, to disperse, to scatter: dd. metu perterriti; Numidae dd. e castris Scipionis; dd. in vicis passim suos; (poet.) of things, to disappear.

***DIF-FUGIUM**, i. n. [*diffugio*]. (Lat.) A flight of several persons in different directions, dispersion.

DIF-FUNDO (dis-f.), fûdi, fûsum, 3. v. *tr.* 1) Of liquids, to pour out in different directions, to pour into different places or vessels: glacies liquesfacta se d., dissolves; freta diffunduntur (poet.), spread out; d. vina, to draw off from a larger cask into several smaller ones. 2) In gen., to spread, to scatter, to diffuse: d. comam; d. equitem in campis; most freq. in the pass., to spread abroad: lux d. coelo; rami arboris dd. 3) Trop., to extend, to spread abroad: d. vim ream; benevolentia, laus longe lateque diffusa;

(poet.) d. bella longum in ævum, to make renowned to remote times; d. aliquid in ora virum, to make public; d. dolorem, to give vent to. 4) Trop., to cheer up, to exhilarate, vultum, animos.

***DIFFUSILLIS**, e, *adj.* [*diffundo*]. Diffusive, aether. (Lucr.)

DIFFUSE, adv. w. *comp.* [*diffusus*]. 1) Diffusedly, separately. 2) Diffusely, amply.

DIFFÛSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*diffundo*]. 1) Spread out, far-extending, planicies; platanus d. ramis; scena d.; sus d., thick. 2) Trop., Diffuse, prolix, opus.

***DIFFÛSIO**, ñis, *f.* [*diffundo*]. (Lat.) Exhilaration: d. animi, cheerfulness.

DIGAMMA, ãtis, and Digammon, i. n. [= δὶγάμμα, δὶγάμμων]. The Helio digamma, the sign of which was F; in Latin, it is freq. expressed by F or V. Hence, jocosely (Cic.), novi D. tuum = your income-book, as its title (Fundorum redditus) begins with a digamma or F.

DIGENTIA, ae, *f.* A small river near the Sabine villa of Horace.

DI-GËRO, gessi, gestum, 3. v. *tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) To carry asunder or in different directions, to disperse, to separate, nubes, nimbos. Hence: A) to divide: Nilus digestus in septem cornua: B) dentes dd. cibum, grind: C) of the stomach, d. cibum, to digest. 2) To divide, to distribute: d. omne jus civile in genera; d. argumenta in digitos, to tell off or count on the fingers; d. poemam in omnes; d. mala per omnes annos. 3) To arrange, to set in order, bibliothecam; d. tabulas accepti.

DIGESTIO, ñis, *f.* [*digero*]. 1) An orderly arrangement, division, distribution; in rhetoric, an enumeration. 2) Digestion.

DIGITÁLIS, e, *adj.* [*digitus*]. (Lat.) Of or pertaining to a finger; in partic. = a finger, i. e., an inch thick (v. Digitus 2).

DIGITÛLUS, i, m. [*dim. of digitus*]. A little finger.

DIGITUS, i, m. [*kindred with δείκναι, δείκνυλος*; hence, originally, 'a pointer']. 1) A finger. Particular combinations: A) attingere aliquem digito, to touch lightly; attingere coelum digito, to be exceedingly happy; B) computare digitis, numerare per digitos, digerere in digitos, to tell off or count on the fingers; res venit ad dd., is reckoned; novi dd. tuos = your skill in reckoning: C) concutere digitis, to snap the fingers; thus, likewise, percussio digitorum: D) intendere digitum ad aliquid, to point out with the finger; monstrari digitis = to be much spoken of by the people, to become celebrated: E) hiceri digito or tollere digitum, to bid at an auction by lifting up the finger: F) loqui digitis (poet.), to speak by gesticulation; digiti loquuntur cum voce (of playing musical instruments): G) prev., percuquere aliquid in digitis (Pl.) = to attempt something impossible: H) ne digitum quidem perigere =

not to take the least trouble about any thing; thus, likewise, *proficere* d., to move a finger, to attempt any thing; *temperare orbem digito* = without any trouble. 3) A toe: *summus* dd. *ambulare*, on tip-toe = very softly. 3) As a measure, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot, an inch: d. *transversus* or simply d., a finger's breadth; *trop.*, d. *transversum* non discedit ab illa re, he does not move a finger's breadth. 4) *Digiti Idæi* (an attempted translation of *Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαίοι*), priests of *Cybele* (v. *Dactyli*).

DI-GLADIOR, *ātus*, 1. v. *dep. intr.* To fight with the sword, to combat, to contend (usually with the idea of hatred and exasperation — of. *dimicco*), cum aliquo; dd. *inter se: trop.* = to contend with words, to dispute violently.

DIGNATIO, *ōnis*, f. [*dignor*]. (Lat.) 1) *Act.*, a considering worthy, appreciation, estimation, esteem in which one is held by another: *vivere in summa d. regis*. 2) *Pass.*, esteem enjoyed by one, reputation, dignity, honour: in principum dignationem pervenire, to equal in honour.

DIGNITAS, *ātis*, f. [*dignus*]. 1) *Relat.*, a being worthy, worthiness, merit, fitness, qualification: d. *consularis*, for the consulship; *Lamia petit praeturam*, nec d. nec gratia ei deest. 2) *Abso.*, dignity: A) with reference to the outward — a) of things = a splendid and imposing exterior, beauty, magnificence, domus — b) of persons, dignity of bearing or carriage: d. *corporis*; *venustus est muliebris*, d. *virilis*: B) with reference to the inward, of persons and things = nobleness of mind, moral worth, excellence: *agere cum d.*: C) with reference to outward relations = reputation, credit, honour, dignity, elevated position or rank: d. *equestris*, *personarum*; *retinere d.*; *pervenire ad summam d.*: D) esp. = an official dignity, post of honour, office: d. *imperatoria*, *regia*.

DIGNO, 1. v. *tr.* (Ante-cl. & poet.) = *Dignor*. **DIGNE**, *adv.* w. *comp.* [*dignus*]. 1) *Worthily*. 2) *Becomingly*.

DIGNOR, *ātus*, 1. v. *dep. tr.* [*dignus*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To deem worthy: d. *aliquem re aliqua*; d. *aliquem filium*, *virum*, to deem worthy to be called one's son, husband. 2) To deem worthy of one's self, to deem right, fit, or becoming: d. *illud facere*: freq., of persons of high standing and power = to *design*.

DIGNOSCO, *nōvi*, *nōtum*, 3. v. *tr.* [*di-nosco*]. (Poet. & lat.) To know a thing as differing from another, to distinguish, to discern: d. *dominum ac servum*; d. *civem hoste* or *ab hoste*, between citizens (friends) and enemies.

DIGNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* *Worth*, worthy (usually with that of which a person or thing is worthy in the *abl.*): *dignus laude*, *otio*; *res digna memoria*, *worthy to be remembered*; *res dignissima omnium cognitione*, *deserving to be known by all*; *dignus est qui hoc impetret*, *he deserves to obtain*; *homines dd. quibuscum dissatur*, *worthy of being argued with*; (poet. &

lat.) d. *amari*; d. *ut aliquid faciam*; *dignum dictu*; (ante-cl. & lat.) *dignus salutis*; (ante-cl.) *quid dignus sim*, *what I deserve*. Hence = suitable, fit, becoming, proper: *hoc d. est auri-bus tuis*; *quid quoque dignum sit*; *praemia dd.*, *poena, deserved, just*; *dignum est illud facere*; *illis credi dignius erat*; *ut dignum, as it is fit, proper*.

DIGREDIOR, *gressus*, 3. v. *dep. intr.* [*digradior*]. 1) To go asunder, to separate, to part; hence, to go away, to depart: *utrique dd.*; d. *ab aliquo*, *ex eo loco*, in urbem, domum. 2) To deviate, to depart from something, officio, ab eo quod proposui: in partic., of speech, to digress from the main subject.

DIGRESSIO, *ōnis*, f. } [*digredior*]. 1) A separating, parting; a going away, departure: d. *noster*. 2) *Trop.*, of discourse, a digression, departure from the main subject. 3) (Lat.) A deviating from the right way. ***DIJUDICATIO**, *ōnis*, f. [*dijudico*]. A judging, deciding.

DI-JUDICO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. v. *tr.* 1) To judge of, to pass judgment upon, to decide, controversies; d. *uter utri antefendus sit*; *trop.*, d. *belli fortunam*. 2) To distinguish, to discern, recta ac prava, vera a falsis, inter has sententias.

DI-LABOR, *lapsus*, 3. v. *dep. intr.* 1) To fall asunder, to dissolve, to separate; esp., of liquids = to flow away, aedes, cadaver, glacies, nebula; *trop.*, of persons, esp. soldiers, to part, to disperse, exercitus; milites dilapsi a signis in oppida. 2) To fall to pieces, to decay, to go to ruin, to disappear, monuments; *navis vetustate d.*; *corpora dd.*; *trop.*, *respublica*, *res familiaris d.*; *tempus d., elapsus*; *vestigalia publica dd., fall into disorder*; *urnae dd., disappear*; *res memoria d., is forgotten*.

DI-LACERO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. v. *tr.* To tear into pieces, to dilacerate: *canes dd. dominum*; *trop.*, *respublica*, *animus dilaceratur*; d. *opes*, to squander, to waste.

***DILAMINO**, 1. v. *tr.* [*di-lamina*]. (Poet.) To split or to cleave in two, nuces.

DI-LANIO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. v. *tr.* To tear into pieces, to dilacerate: *canes dd. corpus aliqujus*.

DILAPIDO, 1. v. *tr.* [*dis-lapis*]. (Ante-cl.) Prop., to scatter like stones; *trop.*, to squander, to waste: d. *pecuniam*.

DI-LARGIOR, *ītus*, 4. v. *dep. tr.* To give away or to distribute liberally, *pecuniam illis*.

DILATIO, *ōnis*, f. [*differo*]. A delaying, deferring, putting off, delay: d. *temporis comitiorum*; *haec res nullam d. recipit (patitur)*, *beats*.

DILATO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. v. *tr.* [*dis-latus*]. To enlarge, to extend: d. *litteras*, to promulgate broadly. **DILATOR**, *ōria*, *m.* [*differo*]. A delayer, a dilatory person.

***DI-LAUDO**, 1. v. *tr.* (Rar. & doubtful.) To praise highly, *aliquem*.

DILIGENS, *tis*, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of *dilligo*]. 1) Careful of or in respect to any thing,

assiduous, punctual, attentive, diligent (of persons — cf. *accuratus*): homo d.; d. in rebus omnibus, ad te custodiendum; d. omnis societatis; d. veritatis, *loving truth, zealous for the truth*; (rar.) d. equis assignandis, *in distributing the horses*. Hence, *improp.*, of things (yet only of such as point to the activity of a person), d. scriptura, stilus, litterae, *careful, carefully managed or handled*. 2) In partic., with reference to economical affairs, *thrifty, economical, frugal*: homo frugi ac d.; parvus ac d.

DILIGENTER, *adv.* w. comp. & sup. [diligens]. *Carefully, heedfully, circumspectly.*

DILIGENTIA, ac, f. [diligens]. 1) *Carefulness, accuracy, attentiveness, assiduity, diligence*: d. sacrorum (rar.), *the care of*; d. nimium sollicita, *a too anxious foresight*. 2) In particular, and with reference to household affairs, *thriftiness, economy, frugality*.

DILIGO, lexi, lectum, 3. v. tr. [dis-lego]. *Prop.*, to select from among several, to love (from esteem — cf. amo), to value, to esteem highly: d. aliquem, also observantiam tuam, *diligentiam et benevolentiam hominis*; (lat.) abies d. montes, *likes, i. e., grows usually on mountains*.

DILORICO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [dis-lorica]. To tear (a garment), *tunicum*.

DI-LŪCEO, 2. v. intr. Properly, *to be light*; trop., *to be evident, frama*.

DILŪCESCO, luxi, —, 3. v. intr. [inck. of diluceo]. *To grow light, to begin to shine forth, dies; usually, impers., dilucescit, it dawns*.

DILŪCIDE, *adv.* w. comp. [dilucidus]. 1) *Brightly*. 2) *Trop.*, of discourse, *distinctly, plainly*.

***DILŪCIDO**, 1. v. tr. [di-lucidus]. (Lat.) *To make bright; trop.*, to illustrate, to explain, rem.

DI-LŪCIDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. 1) *Light, bright, clear, emeraldus*. 2) *Trop.*, of speech, *clear, distinct; oratio, verba*.

DILŪCŪLAT, 1. v. impers. intr. [diluculum]. (Lat.) *It grows light, it dawns*.

DILŪCŪLUM, i, n. [dis-lux]. *Dawn, the break of day*.

***DILŪDIUM**, ii, n. [dis-ludo]. (Poet.) *Prop.*, the resting-time of gladiators, the interval between the days on which they fought; hence, *a delay*.

DI-LUO, ui, ātum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To wash into pieces, to wash away, to dissolve by moisture*: aqua d. lateres; d. tellurem sanguine, *to moisten*; d. vulnus aceto, *to wash*. 2) *To dilute*: d. venenum, *to prepare by diluting*; d. vinum, *favos lacte*. 3) *Trop.*, to weaken, to impair; hence, to remove, to take away, to destroy: d. omnes molestias, curam, aliquem auctoritatem; d. inviam aliqua cavillatione. In partic., d. crimen, *to invalidate an accusation, to repel, to refute*; so, likewise, d. confirmationem adversarii, etc. *4) *Trop.* (Pl.), to explain.

DILUVIES, ae, f. (Poet. & lat.) *An inunda-*

tion, flood, deluge; trop., destruction, misfortune.

***DILŪVIO**, 1. v. tr. [diluvies]. (Lucr.) *To inundate, to deluge*.

DILŪVIUM, ii, n. = Diluvies.

DIMĀCHAE, ārum, m. pl. [= δῖμαχαι]. (Lat.) *A sort of Macedonian soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback, dragoons*.

DI-MĀNO, 1. v. intr. To flow different ways; trop., *to spread abroad*.

***DIMENSIO**, ōnis, f. [dimetior]. *A measuring*.

DIMETIOR, mensus, 4. v. dep. tr. To measure, to measure out, coelum, syllabas.

DIMETO, āvi, ātum, } 1. v. tr. To bound off
DIMETOR, ātus, dep. } *by measuring, to mark out, locum castris, cursus siderum*.

DIMICATIO, ōnis, f. [dimiceo]. *A contest with arms, a fight, encounter; hence, a combat, contest, in gen.*: d. pro patria; d. universae rei = d. universa, *a general engagement, pitched battle*; d. proelii, *in battle*; d. vitae, capitis, *for life, where life is at stake*. Hence, trop. = *a struggle*: d. famae, *a struggle for one's reputation*; d. fortunarum, *where one's fortune is at stake*.

DI-MICO, āvi (or poet. *ui), ātum, 1. v. intr. 1) *To contend with arms, to fight, to combat* (of pugnae, digladior, etc.): d. acie, armis cum aliquo or adversus aliquem, pro legibus. Hence, 2) in gen., to contend, to struggle, to strive, to make effort, to exert one's self: competitores dd.; d. de vita, gloria, etc., in order to obtain or to retain something that is at stake or exposed to danger; thus, likewise, d. de liberis; de summa rerum dimicatur, *everything is at stake, it has come to the last extremity*; d. de repulsa, *to expose one's self to a repulse, rejection*.

DIMIDIATUS, a, um, *adj.* [dimidius]. 1) *Halved, divided into halves* (of the whole from which a half is taken — cf. dimidius), homo; (Pl.) procumbunt dd., *with half the body*. 2) = Dimidius, half, mensis, porcus d.

DIMIDIUS, a, um, *adj.* [dis-medius]. *Half* (of the part itself taken from a whole — cf. dimidiatus): 1) in the ante-cl. and classic writers only in connection with the subst. pars — half: 2) in later writers also in connection with other substs. (= dimidiatus): d. oris, vultus, *half the leg, half the face*; dimidius patrum, *dimidius plebis est, half patrician, half plebeian* (of one born of a mixed marriage). In partic., as subst., Dimidium, ii, n., *the half*: dimidio major, *greater by a half*.

DI-MINUO, —, —, 3. v. tr. (Com.) *To break, to split, caput alieni*.

DIMITTIO, ōnis, f. [dimitto]. 1) *A sending in different directions, a sending out, sending away*: d. libertorum. 2) *A dismissing, discharging, remigum, propugnatorum*. 3) *D. sanguinis* (lat.), *a letting of blood*.

DI-MITTO, *mīti*, *missum*, 3. v. tr. 1) To send different ways, to send about, to send forth: d. literas per omnes provincias; d. certos homines circum regiones; d. nuncios in omnes partes; d. oculos in omnes partes, to look out on all sides. 2) To let a multitude separate or depart, to dismiss: d. senatum; d. convivium, to break up; esp., d. exercitum, etc., to disband; d. matrimonium, to dissolve. 3) To let go from one's self, to let escape, to discharge, to dismiss: d. aliquem; d. aliquem impunitum e manibus; d. uxorem, to repudiate; thus, likewise, d. aliquam e matrimonio; d. creditorem = to satisfy (by payment); d. aliquem a bello, to release from participating in a war. 4) Of things, to let go any thing, to discontinue, to abandon, to give up, to give over: d. oppugnationem, to raise; d. imperium, curam rei alicujus; d. jus suum, to forego one's right; d. occasionem, tempus, facultatem rei alicujus, to let pass or slip; d. omnem spem, to abandon; d. Italiam, provinciam, triumphum, to give up, to think no longer of; d. praedam speratam e manibus; d. fabulas, to speak no longer of fables; d. alicui tributa, to remit; d. iracundiam suam reipublicae, to give over one's anger for the sake of the state.

DI-MOVEO, *mōvi*, *mōtum*, 2. v. tr. 1) To move from one another, to put asunder, to separate, to divide, parietes, propinquos obstantes; d. terram aratro, to furrow; d. undas, of a swimmer. 2) To move away, to drive or put away, to remove: d. gelidam umbram, turbam; multitudinem se d.; trop., spes societatis d. equites a plebe, draws away from, makes unfavourable to.

DINARCHUS, *i*, *m.* [= *Διναρχος*]. A celebrated Attic orator (360-319 B.C.).

DINDYMENE, *es*, *f.* [= *Δινδυμῆνη*]. A surname of Cybele, derived from her worship on Mount Dindymus (q. v.).

DINDYMUS, *i*, *m.*, and (poet.) *Dindyma*, *ōrum*, *n. pl.* [= *Δινδυμῆς*, *Δινδυμῆα*]. A mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele.

DINOMACHE, *es*, *f.* [= *Δινομάχη*]. The mother of Alcibiades; hence, Dinomaches ego sum = I am a patrician.

DINON, *ōnis*, *m.* [= *Διώνη*]. A Grecian historian, contemporary with Philip of Macedon, and author of a history of Persia.

DINUMÉRATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [*dinamero*]. A counting, enumeration, dienum ac noctuum.

DI-NUMERO, *avi*, *ātum*, 1. v. tr. 1) To count, to enumerate, to reckon up, stellas, annos, syllabas. 2) (Com.) To count out, to pay, argentum.

DIÓBOLARIS, *e*, *adj.* [*fr. διόβολος*]. (Pl.) Worth two oboli.

DIÓCHARES, *is*, *m.* [= *Διοχάρης*]. A *fr.*; res man of Caesar.

DIÓCHARINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*impetret, as quibuscum dis-*

t with; (poet. &

DIOCLETIANUS, *i*, *m.* A Roman emperor (284-305 A.D.).

DIÓDORUS, *i*, *m.* [= *Διόδωρος*]. 1) D., surnamed *Kpōros*, a celebrated dialectician, of the time of the Ptolemies. 2) A Peripatetic philosopher (100 B.C.). 3) D. Siculus, a Greek historian, of the time of Augustus.

DIÓDŌTUS, *i*, *m.* [= *Διόδωτος*]. A Stoic philosopher, teacher of Cicero.

DIŌCĒSIS, *is*, *f.* [= *διοκῆσις*]. A district, the circuit of a governor's administration.

DIŌCĒTES, *ae*, *m.* [= *διοκῆτης*]. An administrator of the royal revenues, a treasurer.

DIŌGĒNES, *is*, *m.* [= *Διογῆνης*]. 1) D. Apolloniates, a philosopher of the Ionic school — lived about 478 B.C. 2) D. Babylonius, a Stoic philosopher, and an ambassador to Rome together with Carneades and Critolaus (155 B.C.). 3) D. Cynicus, the well-known Cynic philosopher, a contemporary of Alexander. 4) D. Laërtius, a grammarian of Athens — lived about 150 B.C. 5) A friend of M. Coelius Rufus.

DIŌMĒDIS, *is*, *m.* [= *Διομήδης*]. 1) A son of the Æolian king Tydeus, successor of Adrastus in Argos, and one of the most famous heroes at the siege of Troy. After the destruction of Troy, he founded Arpi, in Lower Italy. 2) A king of the Bistones in Thrace, who fed his horses on his captives taken in war, but was at last killed by Hercules.

DIŌMĒDEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Diomedes 1]. Of or pertaining to Diomedes: insulae Diomedeeae, a group of islands on the coast of Appulia, now St. Dominico, S. Nichola, and Caprara; campi D., the region near Cannae and Arpi; aves D., the birds on the islands of Diomedes, accord. to myth, his transformed companions.

DION (or Dio), *ōnis*, *m.* [= *Δίων*]. 1) A brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius of Syracuse, pupil and friend of Plato, murdered 355 B.C. 2) The name of several philosophers.

DIŌNÆUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Dione]. Of or pertaining to Dione: Caesar D., as a descendant of Æneas the son of Venus; antrum D., sacred to Venus.

DIŌNE, *es*, *f.* [= *Διώνη*]. 1) A daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, and mother of Venus. 2) = Venus.

DIŌNYSIUS (L), *ii*, *m.* [= *Διονύσιος*]. 1) The name of two kings of Syracuse, the elder D. (406-367 B.C.) and the younger D. (367-343 B.C.). 2) D., of Heraclea, a pupil of Zeno, at first an adherent of the Stoic, but later of the Epicurean, philosophy. 3) D., of Halicarnassus, a Greek historian. 4) D. Periegetes, a geographer, of the time of Augustus. 5) D. Magnes, of Magnesia, an Asiatic rhetorician, and a contemporary of Cicero. 6) A learned slave of Cicero, and teacher of his children. 7) Another slave of Cicero, his reader (anagnostes).

DIONYSIUS (IL), a, um, *adj.* [Dionysus]. Of or pertaining to Dionysus; *subst.*, Dionysia, ōrum, a. pl. (sc. sacra), the festival of Bacchus = Bacchanalia (q. v.).

DIONYSUS, i, m. [= Διονυσος] = Bacchus.

DIOTA, ae, f. [διώτη]. (Poet.) A two-handled vessel, a wine-jar.

DIÖVIS, is, m. An old Italian name for Jupiter (= Jovis).

DIPHILUS, i, m. [Δίφίλος]. 1) A Greek writer of comedies, a native of Sinope, imitated by Plautus and Terence — lived about 380 B. C. 2) An architect of Rome, employed by Q. Cicero.

DIPLOMA, ōtis, n. [= διπλωμα]. Prop., a letter folded double. 1) An official letter of recommendation given by the senate to persons travelling in the provinces. 2) (Lat.) In the time of the emperors, a writ or document drawn up by a magistrate, and conferring a favour or privilege on a person; a diploma.

DIPYLON, i, n. [= Διπύλων]. A gate at Athens, leading to the Academy.

DIRAE, ārum, f. pl. — v. Dirus.

DIRCAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Dirce]. Dircean; (poet.) = Theban, Boeotian: cygnus D. = Pindar.

DIRCE, es, f. [= Δίρκη]. 1) The daughter of Helios, and wife of Lycus, king of Thebes. On account of her cruelty to Antiope, she was tied by Amphion and Zethus to a bull, and thus dragged about, and finally thrown (or changed) into the fountain named after her. 2) The fountain Dirce near Athens.

DIRECTE, adv. w. comp. [directus]. 1) Directly, in a straight course, navigare. 2) Trop., directly, in plain terms, dicere.

DIRECTIO, ōnis, f. [dirigo]. (Lat.) A direction, inclination.

DIRECTO, adv. w. comp. [directus] = Directe.

DIRECTUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of dirigo]. 1) Direct, straight, both horizontally (= level) and perpendicularly (= steep, precipitous): d. aes tubae, iter; tigna dd. ad perpendiculum; locus ex utraque parte directus. 2) Trop., straight-forward, simple, direct: d. via ad laudem; oratio d., where one is introduced as speaking in the first person; verba dd., open, unreserved; ratio d., straight-forward, strict.

***DIREMPTIO**, ōnis, f., and ***Diremptus**, ūs, m. [dirimo]. A separation.

DIREPTIO, ōnis, f., and ***Diriptus**, ūs, m. [diripio]. (Lat.) A plundering, oppidi.

DIREPTOR, ōris, m. [diripio]. A plunderer.

DIRIBEO, —, itum, 2. v. tr. [dis-habeo]. 1) Tech. t., to separate, to arrange, according to their different inscriptions, the tablets which had been cast into the common ballot-box: d. tabellas, suffragia, sententias. 2) Trop. (lat.), to distribute, gentes et regna.

DIRIBITIO, ōnis, f. [diribeo]. Tech. t., the separating of the tablets used in voting (v. Diribeo).

DIRIBITOR, ōris, m. [diribeo]. Tech. t., a separator of the tablets used in voting.

DIRIBITORIUM, ii, n. [diribep]. (Lat.) 1) A place where the tablets used in voting were separated. 2) A building where presents were distributed among the people and pay to the soldiers, &c.

DIRIGO, rexi, rectum, 3. v. tr. [dis-rego]

1) To place in a straight line, to set straight: d. aciem, to draw up an army in battle array; d. naves ante portum; d. vias, to build in a straight line, regularly. 2) To direct, to guide to a certain point: d. cursum ad litora; d. iter ad Mutinam; d. hastam in aliquem (poet. alieu); abetr., d. sagittas, to shoot; d. spicula, to hurl; (poet.) d. vulnera = the wounding darts; d. aciem oculorum ad aliquem; trop., d. orationem or cogitationes ad aliquid, to turn to. Sometimes abs., without an object: d. ad veritatem, to point to. 3) Trop., to arrange, to regulate, to dispose according to a certain rule: d. orationem ad exempla; d. se ad id quod est optimum; d. vitam ad certam rationis normam; d. regiones lituo, to bound off: d. omnia voluptate, utilitatem honestate, to measure.

DIRIMO, ōni, emptum, 3. v. tr. [dis-emo].

1) To take apart, to separate, to part, to divide, corpus; urbs flumine dirempta. 2) Trop., to interrupt, to disturb, to break off, to dissolve: d. proelium, nuptias, amicitiam, colloquium, comitia; d. tempus, to cause a delay; d. consilium, to frustrate; thus, likewise, d. auspiciu, to make null; in partio., d. litem, controversias, to compose, to settle.

DIRIPIO, rūpi, reptum, 3. v. tr. [dis-rapio].

1) (Poet.) To tear asunder, to tear into pieces, membra alicujus; diripi equis. 2) To plunder, to ravage, to lay waste (prop., to tear away or to take different ways; hence, esp. of the plundering of a town, houses, or other property by a hostile army—cf. spolio, populor, etc.): d. bona alicujus, urbem, castra, provincias; rarely d. hostes, etc. = bona hostium. 3) (Poet. & lat.) To snatch away, dapes. 4) (Lat.) Trop., to dispute or contend for the possession of any thing: urbes dd. Homerum; pueri dd. talos.

DIRITAS, ōtis, f. [dirus]. Dreadfulness, fearfulness, dei, ominis; si qua invecia d. = horrible misfortune; of persons = cruelty, barbarity.

DIRUMPO (dis-r.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. tr. 1) To break or dash into pieces: venti dd. nubem; d. alicui caput; homo diruptus, that has a rupture. Hence, trop., d. se, v. 2, B. 2): A) to sever, to disturb, to dissolve, to break off: d. amicitiam, societatem generis humani. B) pass., in a middle sense, to burst, to be ready to burst with anger, envy, &c.: d. dolore, invidia; also, abs. dirumpuntur, unum omnia posse, they are highly offended that, &c.; thus, also, *d. se, in the same signification.

DIRUGO, rui, rūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To tear

asunder, to tear or pull down, to destroy, to demolish: d. urbem, muros; d. agmina (poet.), *to drive asunder, to disperse*; trop., d. Baethanalia, *to abolish*. Hence, miles aere dirutus, *deprived of his pay as a punishment*; also, in gen., homo dirutus, *bankrupt*.

*DIRUPTIO, ōnis, f. [dirumpo]. (Lat.) A breaking or tearing asunder.

DIRUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) Fearful, dreadful, awful, portentous, pernicious, noxious: d. omen, somnia, tempus, execrationes, dapes. In partic., subet., Dirae, ārum, f. pl.; A) fatal signs, ill-boding portents: obaunciatio dirarum: B) imprecations: diras imprecari alicui: C) (poet.) personified = the Furies. 2) Of persons and their character, dreadful, fierce, cruel, dea, noverca, (poet.) serpens; hence, d. bellum, venena, sollicitudo.

DĪS, Itis, m. Originally, the name for a deity or godhead, in gen.; also, for Jupiter; later = Pluto.

DIS, adj. — v. Divea.

DĪS, an inseparable particula, used in forming compounds, denoting separation or removal, also (in opposition to 'con') negation = *asunder, in pieces, &c.*

DIS-CALCEĀTUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Unshod, without shoes.

*DIS-CĀVEO, —, —, 2. v. intr. (Pl.) To beware carefully, malo, of a misfortune.

DIS-CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3. v. intr. 1) To go away in different directions, to part, to separate: populus d.; Numidae dd. in duas partes: terra d., splits, gapes; trop. (lat.), divisio altera in tres partes d., is subdivided. 2) To go away, to depart: d. ab aliquo, ex concione; d. in silvas, ex castris domum; d. cubitum, to go to bed. In partic.: A) of an army, &c., to march off, to withdraw, to decamp: d. a Gergovia; d. ex iis locis cum classe; d. ab signis, to quit the standards, to leave the line of battle; d. ab armis, to lay down their arms: B) to part from a connexion with one, to desert, to forsake, to leave: g. ab amicis; milites dd. a duce; uxor d. a D., leaves him: C) to come off, to get off or away from an undertaking, peril, &c. (having conquered or been conquered, lost or won): victor is d. ab heste; aequo Marte d. cum Volscis, from the battle with the V.; sine detrimento d.; tanta injuria impunita d., escapes unpunished. 3) Trop.: A) to depart, to swerve, to deviate from, to abandon, to give up; d. a fide et justitia, a naturae statu; d. a sua sententia, ab oppugnatione castrorum, to give up, to desist from; d. ex (a) vita, to die; d. a re = to digress from a subject (in speaking or writing): B) = to disappear, to vanish: sollicitudines dd.; memoria illius rei nunquam discedet ex animo meo: C) tech. t., d. in alienius sententiam, to go over to one's opinion (v. Discessio); d. in alia omnia, to declare for the very con-

trary opinion; que nunquam ante discessum est, which resolution had never before been resorted to: D) d. ab aliquo, to except one; in the combinations 'quum (si) ab illo discesseris,' him excepted, and 'quum a fratre amore discessi,' if I except the love of a brother.

DISCEPTATIO, ōnis, f. [discepto]. 1) A discussion, debate, disputation, dispute (quiet and friendly, in order to ascertain the truth or right of any thing — cf. contentio, altercatio, etc.): d. cum aliquo; also d. juris, judiciorum, in court. 2) (Lat.) A judicial decision, a judgment.

*DISCEPTATIUNCŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of disceptatio]. A short discussion.

DISCEPTOR, ōris, m. [discepto]. One who decides, an arbitrator, judge: severus d.; juris d.

DISCEPTATRIX, icis, f. [discepto]. An arbitratrix, a female judge.

DISCEPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [dis-capto].

1) Of the parties at issue, to contend, to debate, to dispute (without anger or bitterness — cf. altercor, contendo, etc.): d. de crimine, de publico jure, de agro; trop., fortuna populi Romani in uno proelio d., is at stake, depends upon. 2) Of the judge, to decide, to determine, to settle: d. aliquid, controversias; d. inter aliquos.

*DISCERNICŪLUM, i, n. [discerno]. (Lat.) A difference.

DISCERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. tr. 1) To set apart, to separate, to part, to divide: mens d. fines eorum; d. Lusitaniam a Baetica; hence, freq. part. Discretus, as an adj. = set apart, separated, retired. 2) To separate by distinguishing, to distinguish, to discern (of. distinguo): d. jus et injuriam; d. verum a falso, quid sit ejusdem generis.

DISCERPO, psi, ptum, 3. v. tr. [dis-carpo]. 1) To divide into small pieces, to pluck or tear to pieces, to dismember, aliquem, aurum in parvas partes; animus discerpi non potest, cannot be divided. 2) Trop.: A) to destroy by scattering: B) of discourse, to separate into members: C) d. aliquem dictis, to abuse, to revile.

DISCESSIO, ōnis, f. [discedo]. 1) A parting asunder, separation: A) tech. t., the voting of the senators by going to one side or the other of the senate-chamber, according to their different opinions: facere d.; senatus consultum factum est per d.: B) (Com.) a divorce: C) (lat.) a separation of the people into parties. 2) (Rar., lat.) A going away, departure.

DISCESSUS, ūs, m. [discedo]. 1) A going asunder, separation: d. coeli = lightning. 2) A going away, removal, departure: d. latronis; d. militum, a marching away; d. a vita = death: d. ab urbe (an euphemism) = banishment.

DISCIDIUM, ii, n. [discindo]. 1) A tearing asunder or into pieces, nabis; d. corporis et animae, separation. Hence, d. tuum, thy absence. 2) Trop., a separation of those who were connected

by a moral bond — a) of things = a breaking off, rupture, *affinitatum* — b) of persons = alienation, discord, disunion, *amicorum*; d. *ae* *dissensio*; freq. = divorce, dissolution of marriage.

DISCIDO, 3. v. tr. [*dis-caedo*]. (Ante-cl.) To cut into pieces, caudam serpentia.

DISCINCTUS — v. Dissingo.

DI-SCINDO, scidi, scissum, 3. v. tr. To tear or cleave asunder, vestem; vis venti d. nubem; d. cotem novacula, to cut into pieces; d. nivem, to make a path through the snow; trop., oratio discissa inter respondentem et interrogantem, divided = a dialogue.

DIS-CINGO, xxi, motum, 3. v. tr. 1) To loosen the girdle, to ungirdle, tunicam; homo discinctus, with a loosened tunic (a sign of effeminacy); (poet.) d. Afros, to disarm. 2) Trop.: A) is in sinu eat: neque discingor = I do not give him up yet, I do not neglect him: B) d. ingenium (lat.), to enervate, to render effeminate: C) part. Discinctus, as an adj., light-minded, careless, dissolute.

DISCIPLINA, ae, f. [*disco*]. 1) Instruction given or received, teaching: disciplinae causa multi ad eos concurrunt, in order to receive instruction; tradere aliquem alicui in disciplinam, in order to be instructed by him; res quarum disciplina est, which can be taught, which form the subjects of instruction; d. poeritiae, the education; disciplinae alii esse, to serve as a model to others. 2) That which is taught and communicated by instruction, doctrine: praecepta et instituta et d. In partic.: A) scientiae: d. juris civilis, jurisprudence; d. militaris, military sciences; d. dicendi, oratory, rhetoric; d. omnis honesti iustique, ethics: B) a system: illa d. philosophiae; d. Stoicorum: C) knowledge, learning, erudition: homo summo ingenio et d. 3) Discipline as resulting from instruction, a regulation, custom, usage: d. militaris, military discipline; d. domestica (familiae), domestic discipline; d. navalis, the training and practice of seamen; d. reipublicae, the constitution, usage; (Com.) d. est illis; mala malorum d., habit; imitari aliorum mores et d., character and manners.

*DISCIPLINABILIS, e, adj. [*disciplina*]. That may be taught.

DISCIPLINOSUS, a, um, adj. [*disciplina*]. (Ante-cl.) Dedit.

DISCIPŪLA, ae, f. [*disco*]. (Poet. & lat.) A (female) scholar or pupil.

DISCIPŪLUS, i, m. [*disco*]. A scholar, pupil, disciple; also (Pl.) = an apprentice.

DISCLŪDO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. [*dis-claudio*]. To shut up apart, to part, to separate: d. illa tigna, to keep asunder or at proper distances; mone d. Arvernos ab Helviis; (poet.) (solum coepit) discludere Nerea ponto, to shut up in the deep and thereby to separate (from itself); (poet.) d. turres, to split; d. merus roboris, to open the fast-

holding oak, i. e., to draw out the spear; d. aliquid locis, to assign a place to a thing.

DISCO, didici, —, 3. v. tr. To learn, to become acquainted with: d. artem ab aliquo; d. literas apud aliquem; d. causam ex aliquo, to make one's self acquainted with (of a counsellor); d. illum abisse, quemadmodum haec facta sint; discendi causa; d. ab aliquo.

DISCŌBŪLUS, i, m. [= *discobolus*]. (Lat.) A thrower of the discus.

DIS-COLOR, ōris, adj. 1) Of a different colour, signa; (poet.) vestis d. fatis meis, the colour of which does not agree with my fate. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Variegated, parti-coloured. 3) Trop. (poet.), different, unlike in external qualities (cf. dispar), alioqui.

*DIS-CONDŪCO, —, —, 3. v. intr. (Pl.) To be injurious, to be hurtful, huic rei.

DIS-CONVENIO, —, —, 4. v. intr. (Poet.) To disagree: animus d.; impers., eo d. inter me et te, in this we are of different opinions.

DIS-CŌQUO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) To boil into pieces, to boil thoroughly, radice.

*DISCORDABILIS, e, adj. [*discordo*]. (Pl.) Disagreeing, discordant.

DISCORDIA, ae, f. [*disco*]. Discord, disunion, dissension, disagreement, hominum, rerum, principiorum; (poet.) of a maiden = the object of a quarrel; personified = the goddess of Discord (Greek *Ἔρις*); discordiae malum, the apple of discord.

*DISCORDIOSUS, a, um, adj. [*discordia*]. (Rar.) Quarrelsome, inclined to discord, discordant.

DISCORDO, 1. v. intr. [*disco*]. To be at variance; hence, in gen., to disagree, to be unlike, to be different: illi dd. inter se; d. cum aliquo; vox d. ab oratione.

DISCORDS, dis, adj. [*dis-coor*]. 1) Discordant, at variance, homines, civitas secum d.; d. sibi (poet.), with one's self. 2) Of things, disagreeing, inharmonious: responsa inter se dd.; symphonia d. 3) (Lat.) Unlike, different: homines discordes moribus et lingua; (poet.) fetus d., double-shaped; (lat.) aestus marini tempore dd., setting in at different times.

DISCRĒPANTIA, ae, f. [*discrepo*]. Discordance, disagreement, verborum, scripti et voluntatis.

*DISCRĒPATIO, ōnis, f. [*discrepo*]. A disagreement, dispute.

DIS-CRĒPITO, 1. v. intr. (Lucr.) To be entirely different.

DIS-CRĒPO, ui, —, 1. v. intr. 1) Of musical instruments, to sound differently or discordantly, to differ in sound: tibiae dd. 2) To differ, to be different, to disagree, to vary: confidere discrepat a timendo; honestas et utilitas verbo inter se dd.; facta ejus dd. cum dictis; tres duces dd., disagree. 3) (Poet. & lat.): A) res d., a

the subject of different opinions, is a matter of dispute; *cuius d.*, there are different opinions about: B) *impers.*, *discrepat*, there is a difference of opinion or dispute (about something); *d. de illa re*; *nee d.*, *quin* is dictator fuerit, it is uncontested, undisputed, that; *d. inter scriptores rerum*, the historians are of different opinions.

DISCRIMEN, *inis*, *n.* [*discerno*]. 1) An intervening space, an interval, distance: *duo maria* (near Corinth) *pertenui discrimine separantur*, are separated by a tongue of land; *dd. dentium*, the openings between the teeth; *dd. comae*, the divisions of the hair. 2) *Trop.*, a difference, distinction, *rerum, recti pravique*. 3) *Trop.*, a decisive point or moment, a critical moment, a decision; hence, that which frequently succeeds or is involved in a decision, a danger, crisis, risk: *d. belli*; *versatur (est) in discrimine utrum*, etc., it is now to be decided; *res venit in discrimen*; *agere* (*deducere, committere*) *rem in d.*, to bring to a decision or crisis; *d. vitae, capitis*; *d. periculi*, the decisive moment, the highest point of a danger; *esse in summo d.*; *adduci in discrimen veteris fortunae*, to incur the risk of losing.

DISCRIMINO, *avi*, *ātum*, *1. v. tr.* [*discrimen*]. (*Bar.*) To part, to separate, *Etruriam, dissimilia inter se*.

DIS-CRUCIO, —, *ātum*, *1. v. tr.* To torture, to torment, *aliquem*. In partic., *d. se* or *discruciarī*, to torment one's self; *i. e.*, to be vexed, to be troubled: *d. amore*; *d. animi*, in one's mind.

***DISCUBITUS**, *ūs*, *m.* [*discumbo*]. (*Lat.*) A reclining at table.

DISCUMBO, *cūbui*, *cūbitum*, *3. v. intr.* [*discubo*]. 1) Of several persons, to recline at table (in different places): *omnes dd.* 2) (*Bar.*) Of a single person, where however the thought is always of several who do the same. 3) (*Bar.*) To go to bed: *ire discubitur*, to lie down to sleep.

DIS-CŪPIO, *3. v. intr.* (*Bar.*) To wish eagerly, to long for vehemently.

DIS-CURRO, *cūcurri* or *curri*, *cursum*, *3. v. intr.* To run different ways, to run about (dispersedly), to disperse: *plebs d. tota urbe*; *milites d. in omnes partes castrorum*; *Nilus d. in septem ora, separates*; *fama d.*, spreads abroad.

DISCOURSATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [*discurso*]. (*Lat.*) A running about.

DIS-CURSO, *1. v. intr.* (*Lat.*) To run about in haste, to run to and fro.

DISCURSUS, *ūs*, *m.* [*discurro*]. A running to and fro, a running about; *trop.* (*lat.*), *d. venarum*; *d. telorum*, a flying about.

DISCUS, *i*, *m.* [= *discus*]. A quoit, a round metal plate, with a hole in the centre, and hurled for exercise towards a mark.

DISCUSSIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [*discutio*]. (*Lat.*) A shaking.

DISCŪTIO, *cussi*, *cussum*, *3. v. tr.* [*disquatio*]. 1) To shake into pieces, to strike asun-

dar, to dash into pieces, to shatter, *columnam, caput, murum*. 2) To drive asunder, to disperse, to dispel, *illos coetus, caliginem*; *sol d. nebulam*; *nix discoutitur, melts*. 3) *Trop.*, to disturb, to destroy, to remove, to break up, *somnium*; *d. periculum, to ward off*; *d. disceptationem*; *res est discussa, was frustrated*.

DISERTE and (*ante-cl.*) **DISERTIM**, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [*disertus*]. 1) Elegantly. 2) Clearly, expressly.

DISERTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [*diserto*]. 1) Of one who expresses his thoughts well and easily. Well-spoken, eloquent (*cf. eloquens*), which is stronger; sometimes, also = *eloquens*), *homo, orator*. 2) Transferred to the speech itself, well-arranged; hence, also = clear, explicit: *oratio d.*, an eloquent delivery; *d. historia, written beautifully*; *d. epistola, explicit*; *d. verba, clear, plain*.

DISJECTO, *1. v. tr.* [*dis-jacto*]. (*Luor.*) To hurl asunder, to disperse, to scatter: *mare d. antennas*.

DISJECTUS (*I.*), *ūs*, *m.* [*disjicio*]. (*Luor.*) A scattering.

DISJECTUS (*II.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*part. of disjicio*]. Scattered: *urbs disjecta spatio, widely extended*.

DISJICIO, *jēci*, *jectum*, *3. v. tr.* [*dis-jacio*]. 1) To throw asunder, to drive or chase asunder, to scatter, to disperse: *d. membra, nubes, nares passim*; *d. phalangem hostium, to disperse, to rout*; (*poet.*) *disjecta comas, with dishevelled hair*. 2) *Trop.*, to demolish, to destroy: *d. arcem a fundamentis, statuas*; *d. pecuniam, to squander*; *d. pacem, to disturb*; *d. consilia ducis, expectationem rei aliorum, to destroy*.

DISJUNCTE, *adv. w. comp.* (in a doubtful read.) [*disjunctus*]. Separately.

DISJUNCTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [*disjungo*]. 1) A separation, removal: *d. meorum, from my friends*; *d. animorum, a difference of opinion*. 2) *Tech. t.* — a) in rhetoric, a separation of similar sentences by a different verb in each (*as, Numantiam deleuit, Carthaginem sustulit, Corinthum disiecit*) — b) an opposition of the parts of a proposition, e.g., by 'either' — 'or.'

DISJUNCTIVUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*disjungo*]. (*Lat.*) Disjunctive, opposed to each other.

DISJUNCTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [*part. of disjungo*]. 1) Separated, distant. 2) Different, distinct from. 3) Opposed. 4) Disjoined, interrupted: *orator d.*, speaking in short, abrupt phrases.

DIS-JUNGO, *nxi*, *netum*, *3. v. tr.* 1) To loosen, to untie, to unbind: *d. boves, to unyoke*. 2) To disjoin, to separate, to remove: *flumen illud d. regnum Jugurthae Bocchique, Cappadociam ab Armenia*. *Freq., trop.* = to remove one in feeling from a person or thing, to alienate: *d. aliquem ab aliquo, to prevail upon one to revolt*;

d. ab alienis amicis; d. populum a senatu, *to disturb the good understanding between*; d. se a corpore, *to set one's self free from the body*.

*DISPALESCO, —, 3. v. intr. [dispalor]. (Pl.) To be spread abroad = *to become known*.

DIS-PĀLOB, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. (Rar.) To wander about, *to straggle*.

DIS-PANDO (also, ante-cl., Dispendo or Dispenne), —, sum, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To stretch out, to spread out, to expand, to extend, hominem, vestes in sole.

DIS-PAR, āris, adj. Unlike, different (in mental qualities — of. discolor): d. mores, fortuna; proelium d., *a battle in which different kinds of soldiers (as, foot-soldiers and cavalry) fight against each other*; fistula d., *a reed-pipe made of unequal parts*; thus, likewise, d. avena, d. alicui, *unlike a person*; (rar.) d. sui, *unlike one's self*.

DIS-PĀRILIS, e, adj. (Rar.) = Dispar.

DISPĀRILITAS, ātis, f. [disparilis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Unlikeness, difference.

DIS-PĀRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To disjoin, to put asunder = *to part, to separate*, aliquos; d. eos alium aliā, *to send separately hither and thither*. Hence, *subst.*, Disparatum, i, n., in rhetoric, *a direct contrast*.

DISPECTUS, ūs, m. [dispicio]. (Lat.) A considering, weighing, examining.

DIS-PELLO, pūli, pulsus, 3. v. tr. To drive asunder, to scatter, to disperse, aliquos; d. umbras, caliginem, *to chase away*.

DISPENDIUM, ii, n. [pendo — of. dispenso]. (Poet. & lat.) Expense (without necessity), cost, loss: sine damno et d.; (poet.) d. morae, *loss of time*; facere d., *to suffer a loss*.

DISPENSATIO, ōnis, f. *1) A distributing: d. inopiae, *of a small supply*. 2) A management, charge or oversight, aerarii, pecuniae, annonae. 3) The office of an overseer, stewardship: d. regia, *the office of royal treasurer*.

DISPENSĀTOR, ōris, m. [dispenso]. (Mostly lat.) One who keeps accounts, esp. of a household, a steward; in partic., a cashier, treasurer.

DIS-PENSO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To weigh out to several persons, to distribute by weighing, to disburse, to pay out, numos. 2) To distribute, to divide, to regulate: d. fontem inter incolas; d. annum; d. laetitiam, *to impart by degrees*; d. victoriam, *to regulate everything in connexion with a victory*. 3) To manage, to administer, to take care of household or money affairs: d. res domesticas, pecuniam.

*DIS-PERCŪTIO, —, —, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) To dash out, cerebrum.

*DISPERDITIO, ōnis, f. [disperdo]. Destruction.

DIS-PERDO, dīdi, dītum, 3. v. tr. To destroy entirely, to ruin, to waste: d. possessiones suas, aliquem.

DIS-PŪREO, ii, —, 4. v. intr. To go to ruin,

to perish entirely, to be destroyed or lost: funus, pecunia d.; (poet.) labores tui dd., *are lost, are of no use*; vestis d. multo sanguine, *is spoiled*. In partic. (colloq.), disperii, *I am ruined! it is all over with me!* and, dispeream si (nisi), *may I perish if (if not)*.

DISPERGO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. [dis-spargo]. To scatter different ways, to scatter about, to disperse: d. finum, membra fratris; milites disperai; d. illos tota acie, *distributed them over the whole line of battle*; trop., bellum longe lateque dispersum, *extended, carried on in many different places*; vulgus d., *spreads abroad the report*; d. membratim, *to distribute*; quae sunt dispersa (opp. to 'conclusa artibus'), *sketched hastily and without order*.

DISPERSE, adv. [dispergo]. Scatteredly, dispersedly.

DISPERSIM, adv. [dispergo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Disperse.

DISPERTIO, Ivi or ii, itum, and Dispartior, dep., 4. v. tr. [dis-partio]. 1) To distribute: d. exercitum per oppida; d. equites in utrumque latus; d. tirones inter legiones; mihi officium tecum ita dispartitum est. 2) To distribute = *to apportion, to assign*, pecuniam iudiciis, alium servis, oppida tribunis. 3) To divide, rem quadrifariam.

DISPĪCIO, spexi, spectrum, 3. v. tr. & intr. [dis-specio]. Prop., *to open the eyes and look out upon different sides*, esp. of such as were previously unable to see. 1) Mostly intr., to begin to see, to begin to distinguish objects: d. non possum, *I can see nothing at all before me*; ut primum dispexit, *as soon as he opened his eyes (after a swoon)*; catuli dd. Rarely tr., d. rem, *to decry, to perceive*. 2) To look about or around: dispice (Pl.). 3) Trop.: A) to see through, to perceive, to comprehend, mentem principis, verum; d. insidiatorem et petitem insidiis, *to distinguish*: B) to weigh, to consider, to reflect upon, res Romanas.

DISPLĪCENTIA, ae, f. [displiceo]. (Lat.) Dissatisfaction, displeasure.

DISPLICEO, cui (*citus sum, lat.), citum, 2. v. intr. [dis-placeo]. To displease: haec res mihi d.; d. sibi — a) = *to be displeased or discontented with one's self* — b) *to be troubled or out of humour*.

DISPLŪDO, —, sum, 3. v. tr. [dis-plando]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To burst asunder, vesiculum, templa coeli.

DIS-PŪNO, pōui, pōitum, 3. v. tr. To place here and there, to set in different places; hence, in gen., to distribute, to set in order, to arrange: d. libros; d. disiecta membra in ordinem, enses per herbam, capillos; esp., freq. of soldiers, to station, to draw up, to distribute: d. custodias, cohortes, tormenta in muris; (poet.) d. corpora, *to form*; d. urbem versu, *to describe*; d.

liem, to arrange the business of the day; d. suum cuique munus, to apportion.

DISPÓSITE, adv. w. sup. [dispositus]. Orderly, in proper order.

DISPÓSITIO, ōnis, f. [dispono]. A regular distribution, division, arrangement, disposition.

DISPÓSITOR, ōris m. [dispono]. (Lat.) A disposer, arranger.

DISPÓSITŪRA, ae, f. [dispono]. (Lucret.) = Dispositio.

DISPÓSĪTUS (I.), ūs, m. [dispono]. (Lat.) = Dispositio.

DISPÓSĪTUS (II.), a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of dispono]. Well-ordered, properly arranged or distributed: vir d., a methodical speaker.

DIS-PŪDET, 2. v. impers. (Ante-cl.) A strengthened 'pudet.' Dispuget me, I am greatly ashamed.

DIS-PUNGO, xxi, notum, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) Prop., to distinguish by points; hence, 1) to examine or revise the debts and credits of an account so as to ascertain the balance: d. rationes acceptorum et expensorum; trop., dispunge vitae tuae dies, examine. 2) (Lat.) To alternate: d. intervalla negotiorum otio, to devote the intervals of freedom from public business to a studious leisure.

DISPŪTABĪLIS, e, adj. [disputo]. Disputable, that may be disputed.

DISPŪTATIO, ōnis, f. [disputo]. 1) (Rar.) A calculating, computing: forma agri venit in d. 2) A discussion, in the form of a dialogue, of a subject of controversy; a disputation, debate; also, concr. = a treatise: instituere d. de re aliqua; habere d. in utramque partem.

DISPŪTATIUNCŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of disputatio]. (Lat.) A short treatise.

DISPŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. [disputo]. One who discusses a controverted point in the form of a dialogue, a disputant; hence = a thinker, investigator, in gen.

DISPŪTĀTRIX, icis, adj. f. [disputa]. (Lat.) That consists in disputation; subst. (sc. ars), as a translation of the Greek διαλεκτική = the art of disputing (classic Latin, Dialectica, q. v.).

DIS-PŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Pl.) Prop., to compute a sum by reasoning up its items; hence, to compute or calculate accurately, to settle: d. rationem cum aliquo. 2) To discuss any thing in the form of a dialogue (with a real or imaginary opponent, bringing forward arguments for and against), to argue; hence, in gen., to examine, to treat of, to explain: d. de omni re in contrarias partes; d. in eam sententiam ut, etc.; d. aliquid, haec, multa; (Pl.) d. rem, to state, to represent.

*DISQUĪRO, 3. v. tr. [dis-quæro]. (Poet.) To examine.

DISQUĪSITIO, ōnis, f. [disquiro]. An examination, inquiry; in partic., a judicial inquiry.

DIS-SĒCO, cui, etum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To

cut asunder, rans; d. aliquem serrā, to saw into pieces.

DIS-SĒMĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. Prop., to sow, to scatter seed; only trop. = to disseminate, to spread abroad, malum.

DISSENSIO, ōnis, f. [dissentio]. 1) Of persons, difference of opinion, dissension, discord, strife: dd. civiles, ordinum; frequently in the pl. 2) Of things, disagreement, contradiction: d. utilium cum honestis.

DISSENSUS, ūs, m. (Poet.) = Dissensio.

DISSENTĀNEUS, a, um, adj. [dissentio].

(Rar.) Disagreeing, alicui rei, with something.

DIS-SENTIO, si, sum, 4. v. intr. 1) Of persons, to differ in opinion or sentiment, to disagree, to dissent: d. ab aliquo; illi inter se dd.; (lat.) d. cum aliquo; (poet.) d. condicionibus (dat.); sometimes abs. = to cherish hostile sentiments, to be in a state of bitter disagreement: civibus dissentientibus. 2) Of things, to disagree, to differ, to deviate: affectio a se dissentiens; verba dd. ab animo, the words are inconsistent with the sense (intention); vita d. orationi; voluntas d. cum scripto.

DIS-SĒPIO, psi, ptum, 4. v. tr. To fence off, to part off or separate by a fence, hedge, &c., aliquid.

DISSEPTUM, i, n. [dissepicio]. (Poet.) A partition-wall.

DISSĒRĒNĀSCIT, āvit, —, 3. v. impers. intr. [dis-serenus]. It grows clear, it clears up.

DIS-SĒRO (I.), —, sĭtum, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To scatter seed, to sow here and there, semina; pars animae per totum corpus dissita, spread.

DIS-SĒRO (II.), sĕrui, sertum, 3. v. tr. *1) To set asunder or in different places, to set here and there: d. taleas mediocribus intermissis spatiis. 2) Trop., to discuss, to argue; to unfold, to treat or speak of, to state (the idea of controverting and refuting the arguments of an opponent is not so prominent as in 'disputo'): d. aliquid, haec pluribus verbis, subtilius; d. de immortalitate; d. quale sit illud; d. rem esse veram; and, abs., d. cum aliquo, to confer with one; d. in contrarias partes, to state and discuss the arguments on both sides.

*DIS-SĒRPO, 3. v. intr. (Lucret.) Prop., to creep about; hence, to spread imperceptibly.

DISSERTATIO, ōnis, f. [disserto]. (Lat.) A discussion, disquisition, dissertation.

DISSERTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = A strengthened Dissero II., q. v.

DIS-SĪDEO, sĕdi, sessum, 2. v. intr. Prop., to sit apart; hence, 1) (rar., poet.) — a) toga d., sits unevenly, awry — b) to be remote or distant: Hypanias d. Eridano, lies far from. 2) Trop. A) of persons, to be at variance, to disagree in opinion and sentiment: d. cum aliquo or ab aliquo; (poet.) d. alicui; illi dd. inter se; (lat.)

hostis d. in Arminium et Segestem, are divided into two factions, that of Arminius and that of Segestes: B) of things, to be different, dissimilar, or unlike, to vary: nostra non dd. a Peripateticis; scriptum d. a sententia.

DISSILIO, lui, —, 4. v. intr. [dis-silio]. (Poet. & lat.) To leap or burst asunder, to be suddenly split, to separate, glaciers, uva; terra d., cracks; d. risu, to burst with laughter; trop., gratia d., the good understanding was disturbed.

DIS-SIMILIS, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. Unlike, dissimilar: d. tui or tibi; dd. inter se; hoc est non d. atque ire, unlike going; thus, likewise, d. ac si quis, as if one.

DISSIMILITUDO, isis, f. [dissimilis]. Unlikeness, difference; also, abs., of a varying, inconsistent character.

DISSIMILITER, adv. [dissimilis]. Differently, in a different manner.

DISSIMULANTER, adv. [dissimulo]. Dissemblingly, secretly, clandestinely.

*DISSIMULANTIA, ae, f. [dissimulo]. A dissembling.

DISSIMULATIO, ōnis, f. [dissimulo]. 1) A disguising, masking, sui. 2) A dissembling, concealing of one's sentiments, dissimulation; in partia. = irony.

DISSIMULATOR, ōris, m. [dissimulo]. One who disguises his real sentiments, a dissembler.

DIS-SIMULO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. Prop., to make unlike. 1) To act as though something were not that which it really is; hence, to dissemble, to disguise, to hide, to conceal: d. aliquid, oñum suum; d. se illi rei operam dedisse; d. quis illud fecerit; (Pl.) d. quasi eos non videam: (poet.) d. se = to assume another form, to conceal one's real form under an assumed one; dissimulat deum, he lays aside his divine form, he conceals his divinity. 2) (Lat.) Sometimes = to neglect, not to regard, to take no notice of, consulatum aliojus; d. consonantes, to pass by in pronunciation.

*DISSIPABILIS, e, adj. [dissipo]. That may be scattered or dispersed.

DISSIPATIO, ōnis, f. [dissipo]. A scattering, dispersing, civium; d. praedae, a scattering of booty, i. e., a plundering; d. corporum individuum, a dissolution, destruction; in rhetoric, the separation of an idea into its parts.

DIS-SIPO (more ancient form Dissuipo), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [dis-sipo = dis-sacio]. 1) To throw or cast asunder, to scatter, to disperse: d. cumulos stercoris, membra fratris; d. hostes, to rout; fuga dissipata, a flight in all directions; homines dissipati, living without social ties. 2) Trop.: A) to overthrow, to demolish, to destroy, statum, reliquias reipublicae; animus non dissipatus, is not dissipated, destroyed; d. rem familiarem, to squander; d. cures, to chase away: B) d. sermones, etc., to spread, to disseminate:

C) of discourse, ea quae dissipata sunt (opp. to 'conclusa artibus'), ill-arranged and unconnected; hence, orator dissipatus, speaking without order and connection.

DISSOCIABILIS, e, adj. [dissocio]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Act., separating, dividing, oceanus 2) Pass., that can not be united, irreconcilable, incompatible, res.

DISSOCIATIO, ōnis, f. [dissocio]. (Lat.) A separation.

DIS-SOCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Poet.) To separate, to disjoin: montes dissociantur valle opaca. 2) To separate in sentiment, to disunite, to set at variance, to estrange: d. homines, animos civium; d. disertos a doctis, to distinguish; d. amicitias, to dissolve, to disturb.

DISSOLUBILIS, e, adj. [dissolvo]. (Rar.) Dissoluble, that may be separated or dissolved.

DISSOLUTE, adv. [dissolutus]. 1) Unconnectedly, without connecting particles. 2) Negligently, carelessly.

DISSOLUTIO, ōnis, f. [dissolvo]. 1) A dissolving, dissolution: d. navis, a breaking up; d. naturae, death. 2) Trop.: A) a destroying, abolishing, abrogating, legum, iudiciorum: B) a refutation, criminum: C) in rhetoric, an omission of conjunctions, disconnection: D) negligence, effeminacy, want of energy: remissio animi ac d.

DISSOLUTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of dissolvo]. Prop., unloosed. Trop. only: 1) Loose, unconnected: alterum genus orationis est nimis d.; haec dd. nobis esse non debent, bound by no rule. 2): A) negligent, indifferent, careless: d. in tantis reipublicae periculis; d. in re familiari: B) lax, dissolute, licentious, corrupt, adolescens, mores.

DIS-SOLVO, vi, ātum, 3. v. tr. Prop., to loosen asunder. 1) To unloose, to loosen what is bound together, nodos, navem, animam; navis dissolvitur, breaks up. Hence, d. aes, to melt; d. resinam, to make liquid. 2) Trop.: A) to destroy, to abolish, to abrogate, amicitiam, leges, rempublicam, disciplinam: B) to refute, to invalidate an assertion by proof: d. interrogationes; d. Erucii crimina, to disprove: C) (Com.) to release, to set free, aliquem; dissolvi me, I have disengaged myself; dissolve me, relieve me = tell it to me: D) to pay, pecuniam, multam, aes alienum; hence, of a debtor, dissolvi = to pay his debts, and thereby to be released from them.

DIS-SŌNO, 1. v. intr. (Lat.) To sound confusedly or discordantly; trop., to differ.

DISSŌNUS, a, um, adj. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) Sounding differently, confused, discordant, dissonant, clamor, voces. 2) Trop., disagreeing, varying, different: gentes dd. sermone; nihil dissonum erat ab Romana ra.

*DIS-SORS, tis, adj. (Poet.) Not sharing: ab

omni milite d. gloria, in which the soldiers have no share.

DISSUADEO, si, sum, 2. v. tr. To dissuade, to advise to the contrary, to advise against something: d. legem; d. de captivis redimendis; d. me legem accipiat; (lat.) d. inire societatem.

DISSUASIO, ōnis, f. [dissuadeo]. A dissuading, legio.

DISSUASOR, ōris, m. [dissuadeo]. A dissuader, opposer.

*DIS-SUAVIOR, 1. v. dep. tr. To kiss ardently, oculos alicujus.

DISSULTO, 1. v. intr. [dissilio]. (Poet. & lat.) To leap asunder = to burst asunder.

DIS-SUO, —, ūtum, 3. v. tr. Prop., to unstitch that which has been sewn. 1) To open, to put asunder, sinum. 2) Trop., d. amicitias, to dissolve by degrees.

DIS-TAEDET, 2. v. impers. tr. (Com.) It causes disgust, loathing: d. me tui, I am weary of you.

DISTANTIA, ae, f. [disto]. *1) (Lat.) A distance, interval. 2) Trop., a difference, diversity: tanta est inter eos morum d.

DIS-TENDO (ante-cl. also Distenno), di, tum (rar. sum), 3. v. tr. 1) To stretch asunder (in different directions), to stretch out, to extend: d. aliquem in currus; d. brachia, rictum; d. aciem. Hence (poet.), to fill so as to stretch = to fill up completely: d. cellas nectare. 2) Trop., to draw different ways, to divide, to disperse: d. curas hominum; d. animos, to keep wavering, to perplex; in partic., d. copias hostium, to occupy on several points at the same time, to keep asunder.

DISTENTUS (I.), a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of distendo]. Distended = filled up, crammed.

DISTENTUS (II.), a, um, adj. w. sup. [part. of distineo]. Much occupied, busy, engaged, multis negotiis.

DIS-TERMINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To separate by a boundary, to part asunder: intervallum d. binas stellas.

DISTICHON, i, n. [= διστιχόν]. (Lat.) A poem consisting of two verses, a distich.

*DI-STIMULO, 1. v. tr. (Pl.) Prop., to goad through; trop., to waste, bona.

DISTINCTE, adv. [distinctus]. Distinctly, clearly, methodically, dicere.

DISTINCTIO, ōnis, f. [distinguo]. 1) A distinguishing, distinction: harum rerum d. est facilis. 2) A difference: quae est d. inter illa? 3) In rhet. — a) an alternate use of the same word in different cases — b) a separation and distinction of kindred notions — c) a species of antithesis or opposition — d) a stop or rest in discourse, a pause. 4) A difference which distinguishes and marks out one object among several = lustris: solis, lunae siderumque omnium d. varietas, pulchritudo; hence, trop., d. civitatis, the ornament.

DISTINCTUS (I.), ūs, m. [distinguo]. (Lat.) = Distinctio 4: d. pennarum, the lustre, tincture of the plumage.

DISTINCTUS (II.), a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of distinguo]. 1) Distinct, properly divided or separated: habere dd. gradus dignitatis; vitae genus d., well-regulated. Hence, oratio, sermo d., distinct, well-arranged and divided, orderly and clear; and, orator d., whose speech has such qualities. 2) (Lat.) Separated, remote: Hesiodus circa 120 annos ab Homeri aetate distinctus. 3) Manifold, variable: Romana acies distinctior (cf. also distinguo 3).

DISTINEO, ūnui, tentum, 2. v. tr. [dis-teneo]. 1) To keep asunder, to separate: tigna distinctentur duabus fibulis; Isthmus d. freta. 2) Trop.: A) to draw different ways, to divide, to distract: duae factiones dd. senatum; esp., pass., distineri, of persons, to be drawn towards different objects, to be distracted, esp. by troublesome occupations; distineor maximis negotiis; distineor dolore, I am torn asunder by grief: B) to keep an enemy asunder, to engage in several places, and thereby to hinder from concentrating and perfectly using their forces; to divide; to delay, to detain, to keep off: d. copias hostium; d. manum, regem accipiti bello: of inanimate objects, to hinder, to prevent, pacem. In partic., pass., distineri novis legibus; d. quo minus illud faciam, I am prevented from doing this.

DI-STINGUO, inxi, inctum, 3. v. tr. [stinguo = ερίξω, 'to mark with a pointed instrument']. 1) To distinguish by marks (cf. discerno), to separate, to part: d. oratorum genera aetatibus, according to their ages; d. vera a falsis, (poet.) verum falso, to separate the true from the false; in rhetoric = to divide properly, versum, vocem. 2) To adorn, to ornament, to decorate by furnishing a thing at various places with distinguishing marks: coelum distinctum stellis; poculum d. gemmis; trop., d. orationem verborum et sententiarum insignibus.

DI-STO, —, —, 1. v. intr. 1) To stand asunder, to be separated or distant: A) of space, trabes inter se binos pedes dd.; also, d. ab aliquo; (poet.) tanto d. Phrygia, is so far distant from Phrygia: B) of time, quantum Codrus d. ab Inacho, as great an interval as separates C. from I.; illi non multum dd. aetate. 2) Trop., to be separated in quality or essence, to differ; to be different: illi dd. inter se; d. ab aliqua re and (poet.) alicui or alicui rei; impers., d., there is a difference.

DIS-TORQUEO, rsi, rtum, 2. v. tr. 1) Prop., to turn asunder or different ways; to twist, to distort, os, oculos. 2) (Lat.) To torment, to torture, aliquem; trop., repulsa eum d.

DISTORTIO, ōnis, f. [distorqueo]. A twisting, distortion, membrum.

DISTORTUS, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of

distorqueo]. Distorted, wrenched: d. homo, *with distorted limbs, misshapen, crippled*; trop., genus dicendi d., *perverse*.

DISTRACTIO, ōnis, f. [*distraho*]. 1) (Lat.) *A drawing asunder, distortion, membrorum*. 2) *A separating, dividing, animi corporisque*. 3) Trop., *dissoord, dissension*: d. nobis est cum tyrannis. 4) Trop., *a disturbing, destroying, harum voluptatum*.

DISTRACTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [*part. of distraho*]. 1) *Divided, separated*. 2) *Dissevered, destroyed, res publica*. 3) Trop., *occupied with several things at the same time, distracted*.

DIS-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To draw different ways, to pull or tear asunder, to tear into pieces*: d. vallum, corpus alicujus; d. aciem, *to separate, to break up*; d. vallum, *to tear down*; (poet.) d. genas, *to lacerate*; trop. (lat.), *distrahi famā, to be assailed with imputations, to be ill spoken of*. Hence, trop.: A) (lat.) *to sell separately or in parcels, agros, bona*: B) d. voces (opp. to contrahere), *to pronounce with a hiatus*: C) *to separate, naturā cohaerentia*: D) *to dissolve, to break up, matrimonium, societatem*; d. controversias, *to settle*; d. rem, *to frustrate*: E) *to set at variance, Caesarem et Pompeium, collegia*; freq., pass., *distrahi cum aliquo, to fall out with one*: F) *to draw the mind different ways, to make wavering, to divide, to distract, to perplex*: d. aliquem or animum alicujus; d. industriam oratoris in plura studia. 2) *To draw or tear away from any thing: necessitas illum a me d.*; trop., *to separate, to distinguish, sapientiam a voluptate*; d. aliquem ab aliquo, *to estrange, to alienate*.

DIS-TRIBUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To distribute, Numidas in hiberna, milites in legiones*; d. nares legatis; (rar.) = *to apportion among several something to be furnished or a service to be performed*: d. aliquid civitatibus. 2) *To divide, populum in partes duas, pueros in classes*.

DISTRIBŪTE, adv. with comp. [*distribuo*]. *With proper divisions or arrangement, methodically*.

DISTRIBŪTIO, ōnis, f. [*distribuo*]. *A distribution, division, criminum, coeli*.

DISTRICTE, adv. w. comp. [*districтус*]. (Lat.) *Strictly, severely*.

***DISTRICTIM**, adv. [*districтус*]. (Lat.) *Strictly*.

DISTRICTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [*distringo*]. 1) *Occupied or engaged in different ways, busy* (v. *distringo*). 2) (Lat.) *Strict, severe, accusator*.

DI-STRINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Poet.) *To draw asunder, to stretch out in different directions*: d. aliquem radiis rotarum; (Lucr.) *rabies districta, a tooth-showing rage* (of a dog). 2) Trop., *to draw one's mind, attention or activity in different directions, to occupy or engage at several points, to divide, to distract*; and, hence, *to detain, to hinder*: d. Romanos epurgatione plurium civi-

tatum; multitudo liberorum d. animum; districti ancipiti contentione, *their forces divided by*; districtus mihi videris, *to be struggling with yourself*. ***DIS-TRUNCO**, 1. v. tr. (Pl.) *To cut into pieces, to mangle, aliquem*.

***DISTURBATIO**, ōnis, f. [*disturbo*]. *Destruction, demolition, Corinthi*.

DIS-TURBO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To drive asunder, to separate by violence, concionem*. 2) *To demolish, to destroy, domum, opera*. hence, *to break up, to overthrow, societatem, legem*; d. concordiam, *to disturb*; d. iudicia; d. rem, *to frustrate*.

DISYLLĀBUS, a, um, adj. [= δισλλαβος]. (Lat.) *Dissyllable*.

DITESCO, —, —, 3. v. intr. [*dives*]. (Poet.) *To grow rich*.

DITHYRAMBICUS, a, um, adj. [= διθυραμβικος]. *Dithyrambic*.

DITHYRAMBUS, i, m. [= διθυραμβος]. *A dithyramb, a lyric poem in a lofty and enthusiastic style*; originally, *a hymn in honour of Bacchus*, also, later, *in honour of other gods*.

DITIO (or Dicio), ōnis, f. (the nom. sing. does not occur). *Domination, power, rule, authority, sway*: haec regio fuit ditionis regiae, *was under the dominion of the king*; facere regionem ditionis suae, *to bring under his dominion*; (lat.) regionem illam ditioni ejus adjecit; freq., tradere (redigere) aliquid in ditionem alicujus, *to bring under one's sway*; thus, likewise, venire (concedere) in ditionem alicujus; also, erant in amicitiam ditionemque populi Romani, *under the sway*; esse sub imperio et ditione alicujus; also, in ditione alicujus.

DITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*dives*]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) *To enrich, aliquem*.

DIU, adj. with the comp. *Diutius*, and the sup. *Diutissime* [*dies*]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *By day: noctu et d.* 2) *Long, a long time, long while*: d. multumque; saepe et d.; d. ego illum cruciabo; ille vult d. vivere; non diutius, *no longer*; nec d. hic fui, *it is not long since I was here*. 3) (Colloq.) *Long since, long ago* (of that which has lasted a long time — cf. pridem, dudum): huc migravit jam d. 4) (Lat.) *Of space, far, a long distance*.

***DIURNO**, 1. v. intr. [*diurnus*]. (Ante-cl.) *To last long*.

DIURNUS, a, um, adj. [*dies*]. 1) *Of or pertaining to a day, lasting a day, daily, cibus, victus, merces*. In partic., acta diurna (v. Acta). Hence, as a subst.: A) *Diurnum*, i, n. — a) *a daily allowance of food* — b) *a diary, journal*: B) *Diurna*, ōrum, n. pl. — a) *a journal* — b) = acta diurna. 2) *Of the day, by day* (opp. to nocturnus): labores dd.; (poet.) lumen d., *day-light*; stella d., *the morning-star*; currus d., *the chariot of the sun*.

DIUS, a, um, adj. = *Divus*, q. v.

DIUTINE, *adv.* [diutinus]. (Pl.) Long, a long time.

DIUTINUS, *a, um, adj.* [diu]. A rare form, instead of Diuturnus, *q. v.*

DIUTULE, *adv.* [diu]. (Lat.) A little while.

DIUTURNITAS, *âtis, f.* [diuturnus]. A long duration, length of time, lastingness, temporis, pacis, belli, reipublicae; *d. memoriae.*

DIUTURNUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp.* [diu]. Of long duration, lasting, long, obaidio, molestia, bellum; non potes esse *d.*, you will not be able to keep up a long time; (poet.) *filia me diuturnior, living longer than I.*

DI-VARICO, —, *âtum, 1. v. tr.* (Rar.) To stretch asunder: *d. hominem in statua, to set astride.*

DI-VELLO, *velli, vulsum, 3. v. tr.* 1) To tear asunder, to tear into pieces, to separate violently: *d. res a natura copulatas; d. corpus.* Hence = to tear or snatch away: *d. liberos a parentum complexu.* 2) *Trop.*, to dissolve, to break off, to destroy: *d. amicitiam, affinitatem; d. aliquem ab aliquo, to tear one away from another = to alienate; d. commoda civium* (of one who favours some to the detriment of others); *d. somnum, to interrupt, to disturb; vix divelli a re, to disengage one's self from a thing with difficulty; divellor dolore, I am distracted with grief.*

DI-VENDO, —, *dîtum, 3. v. tr.* To sell separately or in parcels, bona, praedam.

DI-VERBERO, —, *âtum, 1. v. tr.* To strike asunder, to cleave, to cut, to separate, auras sagittâ, umbras ferro.

DIVERBIUM, *ii, n.* [dis-verbum]. A dialogue in a play.

DIVERSE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [diversus].

1) Of space, in different directions, different ways, hither and thither: *legionarii d. tendebant; curae animum meum d. trahunt; corpora d. jacebant.* 2) *Trop.*, differently, in a different manner.

DIVERSITAS, *âtis, f.* [diversus]. (Lat.) 1) Contrariety, contradiction, disagreement: *mira d. naturae; d. inter exercitum et imperatorem; d. auctororum, disagreeing opinions.* 2) Difference, diversity, ciborum, linguae.

DIVERSUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [diverto]. 1) Turned opposite ways, opposite, contrary: *aciem diversam in duas partes constituere; iter d.; consules dd. abire, each to his side; cur diversus abis?* (poet.) *diversi fiebant, with averted faces; dd. fenestras, opposite each other.* Hence: A) *trop.*, opposed: *duo dd. vitia (avaritia et luxuria); dd. mores; d. rei alicui.* In partic., *opposed in opinion or sentiment, hostile: d. factio, acies; regio ab aliquo diversa; trans-ferre invidiam in diversum, to the opposite party: B) irresolute, unsteady: diversus animi; metu et invidiâ d. agitur: C) adverbially, ex diverso, on the opposite side.* 2) Turned different ways (in

several different directions), apart, separate: *ex dd. Alpibus, from different parts of the Alps; proelium d., fought at several different places; fuga d., scattered (each fleeing for himself); diversi haec audistis, you have heard separately; diversi gerunt bellum.* Hence, *trop.*, different, unlike, dissimilar: *d. ab aliquo, (poet. & lat.) alicui rei; mala inter se dd.*

DI-VERTO (or Di-vorto), *ti, sum, 3. v. intr.* (Lat.) 1) To turn different ways, to part, to separate, matrimonium, uxor *d. ab aliquo, separates from.* 2) To differ, to be different, to be unlike: *dd. mores virginum longe ac lupae.*

DIVES, or (poet. & lat.) **DIS**, *itis* (also *Dite, n.*), *adj. w. the comp.* Divitior or Ditior, and the sup. Divitissimus or Ditissimus. 1) Rich (possessing in abundance — cf. *locuplex, opulentus*), homo; quum cognomine tum copiis dives, wealthy both in name and in fortune; *d. donis, by means of gifts.* In partic. (poet. & lat.) rich in something: *dives numis; pecore and dives pecoris; d. opum.* 2) Transferred — of things: A) = magnificent, costly: *ramus d., of a golden branch: B) = fertile, ager: C) = filled with riches, supplies, &c.: d. Achaia, Capua; lingua d. = eloquent; spes d., beautiful; d. epistola, promising much.*

DI-VEKO, *1. v. tr.* 1) To drag asunder, to pull or tear asunder, reliquias meas; divexare agros civium, to pillage, to lay waste. 2) (Lat.) To vex, to disquiet, aliquem.

DIVICO, *ônis, m.* A leader of the Helvetians in their war against Cassius; later, an ambassador to Caesar.

DIVIDIA, *ae, f.* [divido]. (Ante-cl.) 1) Discord, dissension. 2) Grief, trouble, anxiety, sorrow.

DIVIDO, *isi, isum, 3. v. tr.* [kindred with duo: or from dis and the stem vid, whence viduus, etc.]. 1) To separate into two or more parts, to part, to divide: *d. rem; d. verba, to divide at the end of a line; d. aliquem securi, to cut in two; d. muros, to break through; d. frontem ferro, to cleave; trop., d. animum nunc huc nunc illuc, to be inclined now to this now to that resolution; haec res consensum nostrum d., disturbs our unanimity, harmony; d. bona tripartito; d. annum ex aequo; d. Galliam in partes duas.* Hence: A) (poet.) *d. praemia, factum cum aliquo, to share with one: B) tech. t., d. sententiam, to divide a vote, i. e., to separate the different points of a proposition in order to vote on each singly.* 2) To distribute, to divide among several, agros, bona viritum; *d. praedam militibus, but also inter singulos milites; d. exercitum in civitates; d. Romanos in custodiam civitatum, to station, to distribute.* Hence (lat.) = to sell in parcels: *d. praedam ad licitationem, to sell by auction; (poet.) d. carmina citharâ = to play (to enchant now by one now by another).* 3) To separate, to keep apart from, to divide: *flumen Rhenum d.*

agrum Helvetium a Germanis; (poet.) *gemma d aurum* (of a jewel set in gold) = *to adorn*. Hence, *trop.*: A) *d. legem bonam a mala*, to distinguish: B) *dividi ab uxore*, to separate from.

DIVIDUUS, a, um, adj. [divido]. 1) Divisible. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Divided, separated, minus, arma; luna d., a half-moon; aqua d., having two branches.

DIVINATIO, ōnis, f. [divino]. 1) The power of foreseeing future events, divination: d. est praesensio et scientia rerum futurarum; hence = inspiration, in gen. 2) Tech. t., an examination, and determination who, of several persons, shall be the principal accuser in a criminal cause.

DIVINE, adv. w. comp. [divinus]. Divinely; hence, 1) by divine power; 2) by divine inspiration; 3) excellently.

DIVINITAS, ātis, f. [divinus]. 1) Divinity, godhead, divine nature or essence. 2) (= Divinatio 1.) Divination. 3) Trop. = Excellence.

DIVINITUS, adv. [divinus]. 1) By divine agency — a) = by a divine order or dispensation: Tiberis super ripas d. effusus; si id d. accidit — b) by divine inspiration: scire aliquid d. 2) Trop. = excellently, divinely, aliquid dicere.

DIVINO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [divinus]. To foresee or divine future events (through divine inspiration — conf. praesagio, auguror, etc.); hence = to foretell, to predict: nihil boni d. animus; d. futura; d. quid acciderit, de exitu.

DIVINUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [divus]. 1) Divine, proceeding from a god, relating to a god, worthy of or becoming a god: animi hominum sunt dd., of divine origin; dona dd., worthy of the gods; res d. = divine worship, sacrifice, &c.; pl., res dd. = religious affairs; but, also, in opp. to 'res humanae' = the doctrine of God and the world, natural theology, physics (according to the division of ancient philosophy into physics, dialectics, and ethics). 2) Full of divine inspiration, prescient, inspired, prophetic: appropinquante morte animus est multo divini; (poet.) vates d., inspired; d. futuri; also, subst., Divinus, i, m., a soothsayer. 3) Trop., divine = excellent, superhuman, ingenium, homo, orator, fides.

DIVISE, adv. [divido]. (Lat.) Distinctly.

DIVISIO, ōnis, f. [divido]. 1) A division, esp. in logic and rhetoric. 2) A partition, distribution, agrorum.

DIVISOR, ōris, m. [divido]. A distributor; in partic., a distributor of money, hired by candidates for office, to bribe the voters.

DIVISUS (I.), a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of divido]. Divided.

DIVISUS (II.), ūs, m. [divido]. (Very rar.) Division.

DIVITIACUS, i, m. 1) A brother of Dumnorix, chief of the Aeduians at the time of the Gallic war, and a friend of Caesar. 2) A chief of the Successiones.

DIVITIÆ, ārum, f. pl. [dives]. Riches: templum inclutum divitiis, by its treasures. Hence trop., dd. soli, fertility; in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii perspexi, the wealth, richness of his genius.

DIVODURUM, i, n. A town in Belgian Gaul, now Metz.

DIVORTIUM, ii, n. [diverto]. 1) A point or line of separation (of a road, river, &c.): d. itinerum; arctissimo d. inter Europam et Asiam, of the strait between; d. aquarum, a water-shed, a range of mountains from which the water flows in different directions. 2) Trop., a separation: A) dd. doctrinarum facta sunt, the systems have separated: B) a divorcio.

DIVULGATUS, a, um, adj. with sup. [part. of divulgo]. Wide-spread: magistratus levissimus et d., common, mean (of an office acquired by bribery).

DI-VULGO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. To spread, to make public, to publish, to divulge, librum; d. rem sermonibus, opinionem in Macedoniam; d. consilium Domitii.

DIVUS or **DIVS**, a, um, adj. [deus]. (Mostly Poet. & lat.) 1) (Rar. as adj. = Divinus.) Divine; trop., excellent, extraordinary. 2) Freq. as subst.: A) Divus, i, m., a god; Diva, ae, f., a goddess: B) Divum, i, n., the sky, only in the combs. 'sub divo,' 'sub divum,' under the open sky, in the open air.

DO, dēdi, dātum, l. v. tr. [kindred with diduxi, from the stem dō-]. 1) To bring, to move, to set or lay somewhere: d. aliquem ad terram, to throw to the ground; d. aliquem in carcerem, to cast into; d. illos Luceriam, to send; dies insequens d. hostem in conspectum, brought the enemy in view; d. hostes in fugam, to put to flight; d. vela, to hoist the sails, to set sail; d. se fugae or in fugam, in viam, to take to flight; d. se in pedes (Pl.), to take to one's heels; d. alicui terga, to turn one's back to one = to flee; d. se populo, to present one's self before the people; d. librum foras, to publish; d. cantum, to sing; d. dictum, to utter; d. colorem, to shine; d. calculum, to move (in a game of chess); trop., d. se in sermonem, to engage in a conversation; in quamcunque partem me do, to whatever side I turn. Hence: A) d. manus, to stretch forth the hands in order to have them fettered = to declare one's self overcome or a prisoner, and in gen. = to yield: B) of a play, &c. = to exhibit, to represent: d. fabulam (= doceo f.); d. munus gladiatorium: C) d. alicui aliquid laudi, vitio, etc., to attribute, to impute something to one as a merit or fault.

2) To cause, to occasion, to make: d. alicui dolorem, vulnera, damnum; (Com.) d. impetum, to make; d. finem laborum, to bring to an end; d. finem bibendi, to cease drinking; d. alicui spem, to give one hope; d. ingentem fugam

stragemque, to cause; d. saltum, to make a spring.

3) To give, in the manifold uses of the word: A) to bestow upon one, to afford, to furnish, alicui praeium, pecuniam; d. facultatem aliquid faciendi; d. bonum consilium, veniam: B) = to grant, to concede, esp. in a *disputation*, aliquid alicui; hoc tibi do; daene, mortem esse malum? C) = to hand over, to deliver: d. alicui literas ad fratrem, to give one a letter to deliver to the brother; hence, d. literas ad aliquem = to write to one; d. urbem excidio, to give over a town to destruction: D) = to discharge, to pay (in pursuance of a demand or upon compulsion): d. (alicui) poenas (rei alicujus), prop., to pay a penalty to one; hence, to be punished by one (for any thing): E) = to apply to, to employ for: d. operam rei alicui, to apply one's self to a thing; d. noctem operi: F) d. verba alicui, to deceive, to delude: G) trop. — a) to give entirely up, to devote: d. se jucunditati, studiis; d. se regibus, populo, to do everything for the sake of, to serve them in everything — b) d. se, to yield — c) d. aliquid alicui or rei alicui, to do any thing for the sake of a person or a thing; hoc famae do; do hoc illi; aliquid coronae d., to do for the sake of the audience; da hunc populo, pardon him for the sake of the people, to please the people; also = to give credit to, to trust: auctoribus hoc dedi.

4) Of discourse, to declare, to state, to name: cur hoc factum sit, paucis dabo; da mihi nunc (Com.), tell me now; d. diem colloquio. Hence: A) d. nomina, to enroll one's self for military service, to enlist: B) d. vindicias (v. Vindiciae); also, abs. dare = to pronounce sentence; d. litem, to decide.

DŌCEO, cui, etum, 2. v. tr. 1) To teach, to instruct: d. aliquem literas; pass., doctus militiam, instructed in military service; d. aliquem canere; docendus Graece loqui; d. aliquem fidibus, to play on the cithara; d. aliquem equo, to ride on horseback; d. aliquem armis, the use of arms. 2) = To inform, to apprise: d. aliquem de re aliqua; d. qui vir R. fuisset. 3) The person receiving instruction not being indicated, to teach, to give instruction in, munus scribendi; d. illud fieri non posse, to show, to demonstrate. In partic. — a) d. causam = to explain a cause to a counsellor or to the judge, to make acquainted with — b) abs. = to lecture, to teach: docet is apud me, Romae. 4) D. fabulam (= διδάσκων δᾶμνη), of the author of a play, to teach the actors their parts; hence, to exhibit, to produce a play on the stage.

DOCHMIUS, ii, m. [= δόχμιος]. The dochmiac foot in poetry (~~~~).

DŌCILIS, e, adj. with comparative [doceo]. Docile, apt to learn: d. bellua (the elephant); d. ad agriculturam; (lat.) docilis Latino sermone, learning the Latin language easily; (poet.)

d. fandi, modorum; (poet.) capilli dd., flexible, pliant.

DŌCILITAS, ātis, f. [docilis]. Docility, ingeni; transferred (lat.), compliance, mildness.

DOCTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [doctus]. 1) Learnedly, skilfully. 2) (Pl.) Prudently, cleverly.

*DOCTIUSCŪLE, adv. [doctus]. (Lat.) Rather too learnedly.

DOCTOR, ōris, m. [doceo]. A teacher (mostly with reference to the thing taught — cf. praceptor, magister), rhetorician.

DOCTRĪNA, ae, f. [doceo]. 1) Instruction, teaching (freq. in opp. to natura). 2) That which is imparted by instruction, learning, knowledge, erudition; and, concr., a doctrine, science: d. ae literae; studia doctrinae, learned studies; Graecae dd.; d. liberalis; d. dicendi, rhetoric; subtilior quaedam d., a theory. In partic. = a habit or principle induced by instruction: illud non doctrinā fecit sed naturā.

DOCTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of doceo]. 1) (As part. of doceo.) Taught: doctā prece blandus (poet.). 2): A) with reference to a science, learned, educated, versed, skilled, homo; Latine d., learned in the Latin; thus, likewise, doctus literis Latinis; d. fidibus, knowing how to play on the cithara; (poet.) doctus juris, learned in the law; d. ad malitiam: B) with reference to an art, skilled, experienced: d. puella (of a singer); dd. manus, brachia; (poet.) doctus fandi, in speaking; d. canere, in singing. 3) (Poet.) Prudent, shrewd.

DŌCŪMENTUM, i, also (ante-cl.) Dōcūmen, inis, n. [doceo]. In gen., any thing instructive; hence = a lesson, an example, pattern (for instruction or warning), a warning, proof, instance: P. Rutilius nostris hominibus documentum fuit probitatis; dare documentum fidei, eloquentiae; omnis exempli dd., instructive examples of every kind; documento hoc est quantum in bello fortuna possit, this shows how much, &c.; and, Cato fuit hominibus documento, ea quoque percipi posse, that, &c.; ruinae Saguntī documentum illis erunt, ne quis fidei Romanae confidat; ego documento ero utrum — an, I shall afford a proof whether, &c.

DŌDŌNA, ae, f. [= Δωδώνη]. A town in Epirus, with a very ancient and famous oracle of Jupiter, and a grove of sacred oaks, near the present Jannina.

DŌDŌNAEUS, a, um, adj. [= Δωδωναίος]. Of Dodona, Dodonaean.

DŌDŌNIS, idis, adj. f. [= Δωδωνίς]. (Poet.) = Dodonaean.

DŌDRANS, tis, m. [de-quadrans]. Three-fourths of any whole (v. As): as a measure of length = three-fourths of a foot.

DOGMA, ātis, n. [= δόγμα]. A philosophical principle or doctrine, a dogma.

DOLABELLA, ae, m. 1) (*Dim.* of dolabra.) A small pick-axe. 2) The name of a Roman family in the gens *Cornelia*; thus, esp. Publius Corn. D., a son-in-law of Cicero; a man of bad character, and, after the death of Caesar, an adherent, first of the republican party, afterwards of the cause of Antony — he committed suicide 48 B.C.

DOLABRA, ae, f. [dolo]. A mattock, pick-axe, used as an agricultural implement, and at sieges by soldiers.

DOLENTER, adv. w. comp. [doleo]. Painfully, sorrowfully, with affliction.

***DOLENTIA**, ae, f. [doleo]. (Ante-cl.) Pain.

DOLIO, ui, itam, 2. v. intr. & tr. 1) Intr., of the body: A) of the subject (very rar.), to suffer or feel pain: d. oculis, to have a pain in the eyes: B) of a part of the body, to pain one, to ache: pes, oculi dd.; caput mihi d.: *impers.*, mihi dolet quum vapulo, it pains me, I feel pain. 2) Mentally (tr. and intr.): A) of persons, to grieve, to be sorry for, to be afflicted at (cf. *moerere* and *lugeo*): d. casum alicujus; doleo me ab illo superari; d. laude aliena; d. de Hortensio, ex commutatione rerum, on account of H., at the change of things; d. quod illis rebus frui non licet, quia angeris: B) (mostly colloq.) of things, to pain, to hurt, to afflict: hoc mihi dolet, nihil cuiquam dolet; (poet.) aura me d.

DOLIARIS, e, adj. [dolum]. Of or pertaining to a cask: annus d. (Pl.), thick like a cask (but others, in this passage, read 'diobolaris').

DOLIOLUM, i, n. [*dim.* of dolum]. A small cask.

DOLIUM, ii, n. A cask, esp. a wine-cask (first clay, later wood): de dolio haurire, from the cask, i. e., new wine (new wine being kept in the cask until it had fermented).

DOLO, avi, atum, 1. v. tr. [dolo]. 1) To hew or chip with an axe, to hew; d. scyphum caelo, to cut out; dolatus e robore (poet.). 2) Trop.: A) d. aliquem fuste, to cudgel soundly: B) (Pl.) d. dolum, to contrive, to invent: C) of style, d. opas (opp. to *perpolire*), to hew out roughly, to write without elaboration or polish.

DOLO or **DOLON**, ōnis, m. [= δολον]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) A stick with a sharp iron point, a sword-same; hence (poet.) = the sting of a fly. 2) A fire-topsail.

DOLON, ōnis, m. [= δολον]. A Trojan spy, killed by Ulysses and Diomedes.

DOLŌPEIS, Idis, adj. f. [Dolopes]. Dolopian.

DOLŌPES, pum, m. pl. [= δολοπες]. A people of Thessaly. A branch of them lived on the island Scyros in the Aegean Sea, and were in later times famed as pirates.

DOLŌPIA, ae, f. [Dolopes]. The country inhabited by the Dolopes.

DOLOR, ōris, m. [doleo]. 1) Pain, smart, ache, torment: A) of the body, d. corporis; d.

articulorum, the gout: B) (with or without 'an-
mi') = sorrow, distress (cf. *moeror*, *luctus*),
grief, anxiety, vexation, &c.: d. animi; capere
(accipere, percipere) d. ex re aliqua, to feel,
to suffer distress; thus, likewise, affici dolore; esse
in dolore, to be distressed; hoc est mihi dolori,
I am sorry for it; d. injuriarum, at an injury. 2)
(Poet.) A grief = a cause of grief: d. ille referri
non debet. 3) In rhetoric (= πάθος), passionate
expression, pathos.

DOLŌSE, adv. [dolosus]. Deceitfully, craftily.

DOLŌSUS, a, um, adj. [dolos]. (Mostly poet.)
Crafty, deceitful, mulier, vulpes; cinis d., treacherous.

DOLUS, i, m. [= δολος]. Deceit, artifice;
usually, in a bad sense, fraud, deceit, guile (in
the ancient language, used as a jurid. tech. t.:
d. malus = a criminal device, deception). Hence
(poet. & lat.) = that by which one is deceived,
a means of deception: deludere dulos, to escape
the snares; subterranei dd., subterranean passages.

DŌMABĪLIS, e, adj. [domo]. (Poet.) Tame-
able, that may be tamed.

DŌMĀTOR, ōris, m. = Domitor, q. v.

DŌMESTICĀTIM, adv. [domesticus]. (Lat.)
In the house, at home.

DŌMESTĪCUS, a, um, adj. [domus]. 1) Of
or belonging to the house: parietes dd.; vestis
d. a garment worn in the house; d. sententia, ut-
tered only at home; (poet.) domesticus otior, at
home. 2) Of or belonging to the family, do-
mestic, familiar: luctus d., domestic grief; prae-
cepta dd., domestic education; usus d., social inter-
course, intimacy with a family; homo d., a mem-
ber or friend of a family; praedo d., a robber
belonging to one's own family; dd. exempla, bor-
rowed from one's own family (of the Scipios);
hence, subst., Domestici, ōrum, m. pl., the
members of a family or household = a) the family
— b) the domestics, family-slaves. 3) Of or be-
longing to one's nation or country, domestic,
native: mos d.: bellum d., civil war; dd. insi-
diae; externa libentius recorder quam domes-
tica, than events in the history of our own people.
4) In gen., private, one's own: d. copia rei fru-
mentariae; d. iudicium atque animi conscientia;
res dd., one's private affairs; literae dd., private
correspondence.

DŌMICĪLIUM, ii, n. [domus]. An abode,
residence, domicile: trop., d. imperii et gloriae,
the seat.

DŌMĪNA, ae, f. [domus]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.)
The lady of the house (as ruling the domestics
— cf. *hera*, *materfamilias*), the mistress — a ti-
tle of Roman ladies from their fourteenth year.
2) A (female) ruler, mistress, in gen.: haec una
virtus est omnium d. et regina. In partic.: A)
(lat.) a lady of the imperial family: B) (poet.)
a term of endearment for a sweetheart, rarely for
a wife.

DŌMĪNATIO, ōis, *f.* [dominor]. 1) *Rule, dominion*, usually with the secondary idea of ruling alone, despotically and arbitrarily, despotism, tyranny: d. Cinnæ; d. superba, impotens; d. iudiciorum or d. in iudiciis, *unlimited power over* (of the too great influence of a lawyer). 2) (Lat.) *Concr.*, in the *pl.* = *rulers*.

DŌMĪNĀTOR, ōis, *m.* [dominor]. (Ante-cl.) *A ruler or lord.*

DŌMĪNĀTRIX, ōis, *f.* [dominor]. *A (female) ruler, mistress.*

DŌMĪNĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [dominor] = *Domination*. *Trop.*, d. cupiditatum.

DŌMĪNICUS, a, um, *adj.* [dominus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Of or pertaining to a master or lord*; hence, *subst.*, Dominiūm, i, n., *a collection of songs by the Emperor Nero.*

DŌMĪNIUM, ii, n. [dominus]. 1) *A banquet*. 2) (Lat.) *Power over any thing, property, ownership*. 3) (Lat.) *Lordship* = *lord, master*.

DŌMĪNOR, ātus, i. v. *dep. intr.* [dominus]. 1) *To be lord or master, to rule, to bear rule*; freq. with an odious secondary meaning = *to tyrannise, to act the tyrant, to domineer*: d. Carthaginæ, in urbe; d. inter aliquos; d. in adversarios, *over*; thus, likewise, d. in capite fortunisque hominum. Hence, *trop.* = *to have the greatest influence, to avail the most*: eloquentia d. maxime in libero populo; d. in iudiciis (v. Domination); (poet.) lolium et avenæ dd., *prevail*. *2) (Ante-cl.) *Pass.*, to be ruled or governed.

DŌMĪNUS, i, m. [domus]. 1) *The master of a house, the proprietor as master and ruler of the house*; hence, a proprietor, owner, possessor, in gen. (cf. herus): quæ imperavit dominus; d. aedium, prædiorum; also (Pl.), of a master's son, 'The young master.' 2) In gen., a master, lord, ruler, commander, chief (freq., if used in a political sense = *a tyrant, despot*): dii omnium rerum dd.; d. omnium gentium; d. legum; d. factionum (Lat.), *the leader*. Hence: A) a director of any thing, e. g., of a play, of an auction; in partic., d. convivii (epuli), and sometimes abs. d. = *one who gives an entertainment, the master of a feast*: B) a title of a Roman emperor, first given in flattery, but after Domitianus their usual appellation: C) a polite address = *Sir*! D) a term of endearment addressed to a lover = *my love! my darling!* 3) (Poet.) *As adj.*, of or pertaining to a master: dd. manus; torus d., *the master's couch*.

*DŌMĪPOERTA, æ, *f.* [domus-porto]. (Ante-cl.) *She who carries her house on her back*, (poet.) = *a snail*.

DŌMĪTIĀNUS (I.), i, m. Titus Flavius D. Augustus, a Roman emperor (A. D. 81-96), son of Vespasian and brother of Titus.

DŌMĪTIĀNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* 1) *Of or belonging to the Emperor Domitianus*. 2) *Of or belonging to a Domitius*.

DŌMĪTIUS (I.), ii, m., and Dŏmītia, æ, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens*, the two most distinguished families of which were, 1) Ahenobarbi ('Red-beards'); thus, esp. — a) Cn. D. Ah. Allobrogicus ('Conqueror of the Allobrogi'), consul 122 B. C. — b) Cn. D. Ah., consul 54 B. C., was first, with his father Lucius D. Ah., an opponent of Cæsar, then a follower successively of Cæsar, Brutus and Cassius, Antonius, and finally of Octavianus — c) his son, Lucius D. Ah., was, under Augustus, a general in Germany — d) Cneius D. Ah., a son of the preceding, and father of the Emperor Nero. 2) Calvinii; thus, esp. Cneius D. C., consul 58 B. C., and an adherent of Cæsar. 3) Cneius D. Corbulo, a brother-in-law of Caligula, and a general in Germany under Claudius and Nero.

DŌMĪTIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Domitius I.]. *Of or pertaining to a Domitius*.

DŌMĪTO, i. v. *tr.* [intens. of domo]. (Bar., poet. & lat.) *To tame, to break in*.

DŌMĪTOR, ōis, *m.* [domo]. 1) *A tamer, subduer*: d. equorum. 2) *Trop.*, a conqueror, vanquisher, Persarum, Trojæ.

DŌMĪTRIX, ōis, *f.* [domo]. (Poet. & lat.) *She that tames, a (female) tamer*.

DŌMĪTŪRA, æ, *f.* [domo]. *A taming, subduing, breaking*.

DŌMĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [domo] = *Domitura*.

DŌMO, mui, mītum, i. v. *tr.* [kindred with domus]. 1) *To tame, to break, equos*. 2) *Trop.*, to subdue, to conquer, to vanquish, aliquem, gentes bello; (poet.) Venus, cura illum d., *rules, subdues*; d. uram praelo, *to press*; d. aliquid undis, *to boil, to make soft*; d. invidiam, libidines.

DŌMUS, ūs, and (Com. and adverbially) i, *f.* [dŏmos]. 1) *A house, dwelling-house* (as the residence of a family — cf. aedes), ampla; in domo, *in the house*; in domo aliqua, *casta*; in d. sua (rar.); in domo ejus; venit in nostram domum; fugiebant in dd. et tecta; nec ab d. quidquam venit; exivit eos ex d. Adverbial forms: A) Domi, at home, in the house: d. fuit; d. se tenere; d. meæ, tuæ, nostræ, *at my house, &c.*; thus, likewise, d. alienæ, *in the house of another*; also, d. Caesaris, *in the house of C.*; d. istius; in partic., d. habere aliquid = *to have at home, to have a sufficient supply of in one's self*: B) Domum, home, homeward, to the house: proficisci d.; venit d. meam, regiam, Roscii, *to my house, the king's house, the house of Roscius*; venit domos nostras, *to our houses*; in partic., *trop.*, abducere aliquem d. = *to draw over to one's own party*: C) Domo — a) from home, from the house: proficisci d.; *trop.*, d. afferre = *to come from home well prepared (for a speech)*; d. doctus = *wise enough himself*; d. solvere, *to pay out of one's own means* — b) (rar.) = domi. 3) (Poet.) *An abode of any kind, e. g., a grotto, the abode of*

an animal, a grave, &c. 3) One's native country, home; hence, freq. domi, domum, domo = in, to, from one's native land; and, very freq. domi militaque and belli domique, in war and in peace. 4) A house = a household, family: tota d. nostra te salutata; hence, of philosophers = a sect. 5) A house = domestic affairs: regere domum ratione.

*DONABILIS, e, adj. [dono]. (Pl.) Worthy to be presented with.

DONARIUM, ii, n. [donum]. 1) (Poet.) A place in or near a temple where votive offerings were kept. 2) (Poet.) A temple, sanctuary, altar. 3) A votive offering; also = a gift, in gen.

DONATIO, ōnis, f. [dono]. A giving, donation (abstr. and concr.), a gift, bonorum; constitutio d.

DONATIVUM, i, n. [dono]. (Lat.) A largess made by an emperor to his soldiers, a donative (cf. congiarium).

DONATOR, ōris, m. [dono]. (Lat.) A giver, donor.

DONAX, ācis, [= δῶναξ]. (Lat.) 1) A kind of reed, cyprus-reed. 2) A sea fish.

DONEC (ante-cl. Dñicūm), conj. 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) Of two simultaneous actions, while, as long as: d. eris felix, multos numerabis amicos. 2) Of two successive actions, until, till at length: haud desinam, d. perfecero hoc. Freq. with usque, usque adeo (eo), eo usque, in tantum, preceding = until at length; esp. with a negative assertion = before, until: me attrahere nefas, d. me abluero.

DONNILAUS, i, m. A Gallo-Graecian chief, who sent auxiliaries to Pompey during the civil war between Pompey and Caesar.

DONO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [donum.] 1) To give, to present, to confer, to bestow, alicui aliquid. In partic.: A) = to give up, to sacrifice, to abandon: d. inimicitias suas reipublicae, to make a sacrifice of, to renounce for the sake of the state: B) = to remit something to one, to release from an obligation: d. alicui aes alienum; d. mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus; d. alicui poenam; d. causam alicui, to spare one a trial: C) to remit a punishment, to forgive, to pardon any one for the sake of another (instead of the more usual 'condono'): donabo culpam precibus vestris, I will forgive the offence in consideration of your prayers; d. patrem filio; d. damnatum populo Romano. 2) To present one with any thing: d. aliquem re aliqua; (rar., ante-cl.) d. aliquem aliquid.

DONUM, i, n. [do]. 1) A gift, present, in gen. (cf. munus): mittunt certatim dd. et munera; dare aliquid dono, as a present; dd. suprema (ultima), the last or funeral honours rendered to a deceased person. 2) In partic. = an offering to a god, a sacrifice; freq. = a votive offering.

DONŪSA, ae, f. A small island in the Aegean Sea, east of Nazos, now Denusa.

DŌRES, um, m., pl. [Δωριεῖς]. The Dorians, one of the four principal tribes of Greece.

DŌRICE, adv. [Doriceus]. In the Doric dialect.

DŌRICUS, a, um, adj. [Δωριεὺς]. Doric; poet. = Grecian, Greek, in gen.; subst., Dorici, ōrum, m. pl., those who speak in the Doric dialect, the Dorians.

DŌRIENSES, ium, m. pl. (Lat.) = Diores.

DŌRIS (I.), Idia, f. [= Δωρίς]. 1) As an adj., Doric. 2) As a subst., Doris — a) in Northern Greece, the principal seat of the Doric tribe — b) in Asia Minor, south of Caria.

DŌRIS (II.), Idia, f. [= Δωρίς]. A daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, married to her brother Nereus, and by him mother of fifty Nereides or Dorides.

DŌRIUS, a, um, adj. [Doris]. (Poet.) Doric.

DORMIO, i, vi or ii, Itum, 4. v. intr. To sleep: ire dormitum, to go to bed; (poet.) d. horam, hiemem, to sleep away. Hence, trop.: A) = to be inactive, to rest: pessuli illi dd.: B) = to be careless, to be unconcerned: C) = to be dead.

*DORMITATOR, ōris, m. [dormito]. A sleeper, dreamer.

DORMITO, āvi, —, 1. v. intr. [intens. of dormio]. 1) To be or feel sleepy; sometimes = to fall asleep. 2) Trop.: A) (poet.) lucerna d., is near going out: B) = to be dreaming, to be careless, to be stupid, to talk nonsense: interdum bonus d. Homerus; sapientia dormitans et oscitans.

DORMITŌRIUS, a, um, adj. [dormio]. (Lat.) Of or for sleeping; subst., Dormitorium, ii, n., a bed-chamber, dormitory.

DORSUM, i, n. 1) The back (the uppermost part of the body conceived as horizontal; hence, prop., of the back of a beast—cf. tergum; rarely of the back of a man). 2) Trop., of objects similar in shape to the back of a beast: e. g., the ridge of a hill, the top or ridge of a cave: d. Arpennini; d. jugi; d. in mari, a ridge of rock rising to the surface of the sea.

DŌRYLAEUM, i, n. [= Δωρύλαιον]. A town in Phrygia, now Eski Shehr.

DŌRYLENSES, ium, m. pl. [Dorylaeum]. The inhabitants of Dorylaeum.

DŌRYPHŌRUS, i, m. [= Δωρύφορος]. The Lance-Bearer, a statue made by Polyclethus.

DOS, ōtis, f. [do = δῶς]. 1) A marriage-portion, dowry. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Trop., a gift, endowment, quality; dd. ingenii; d. naturae; ille est d. loci, the ornament.

DOSSENNUS (Dorsennus), i, m. (Fabius D.) 1) A writer of Attellan plays. 2) A comic character in the Attellan plays.

DŌTĀLIS, e, adj. [dos]. Of or pertaining to a dowry, brought (by the wife) or received (by the husband) as a dowry: d. ager, segetes.

DŌTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* [*part.* of *lotō*]. 1) Well-portioned or dowered, *uxor.* 2) Richly endowed, *gifted with any thing*: *puella dotatissima formā.*

DŌTO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*dos*]. To endow, to portion, *filiam.*

DŌTO (II.), ūs, f. [= *Δωρίς*]. A sea nymph.

DRACHMA, ae, f. [= *δραχμή*]. A drachma: 1) a Greek coin of about the same value as a Roman denarius; 2) as a weight, the eighth part of an uncia.

DRĀCO (I.), ōnis, m. [= *δράκων*]. A kind of serpent, a dragon. Hence (lat.): A) — a water-vessel in the shape of a serpent: B) — an old vine: C) a constellation.

DRĀCO (II.), ōnis, m. The well-known legislator of Athens — lived about 621 B.C.

DRĀCONIGĒNA, ae, comm. [*draco-gigno*].

Dragon-born: *urbs d. = Thebes.*

DRANCAE, or Drangae, ārum, m. pl. [= *Δραγγαί*]. A Persian tribe.

DRĀPĒTA, ae, m. [= *δραπέτης*]. (Pl.) A runaway; esp. = a runaway slave.

DRĒPĀNA, ōrum, n. pl. [= *Δρεπάνη*] = Drepanum.

DRĒPĀNĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Drepanum]. Of or belonging to Drepanum; *subst.*, Drepanitani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of D.

DRĒPĀNUM, i, n. [= *Δρεπάρων*]. A town on the western coast of Sicily, now Trapani.

DRŌMAS, ādis, m. [= *δρομάς*]. 1) (In the comb. 'd. camelus.') A dromedary. 2) The name of one of Actaeon's hounds.

DRŌMOS, i, m. [= *δρόμος*, 'a race-course']. 1) The Spartan race-course. 2) D. Achilleos, a long and narrow tongue of land on the Crimea, where Achilles is said to have had a race-course.

DRUENTIA, ae, f. A river in Gaul, now Durance.

DRUĪDAE, ārum, } m. pl. The Druids, the
DRUĪDES, dum, } priests of the Celts in Gaul and Britain.

DRŪSIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Drusus]. Of or pertaining to a Drusus.

DRŪSILLA, ae, f. The name of several women in the gens Livia; thus, esp. 1) Livia D., the second wife of Augustus. 2) A daughter of Claudius Nero Drusus.

DRŪSĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Drusus] = Drusianus.

DRŪSUS, i, m. A surname in the gens Livia and Claudia. 1) Livii: A) Marcus L. D., a tribune of the people, 122 B.C., and an opponent of C. Gracchus: B) Marcus L. D., a son of the preceding, tribune of the people, 91 B.C., and was, by his proposition to give Roman citizenship to the Latins, the author of the war of the allies — he was killed in his Atrium by an unknown hand. 2) Claudii: A) Cl. Nero Dr., usually called simply Drusus, a step-son of Augustus and brother of

Tiberius, died, after several very successful military expeditions into Germany, 9 B.C.: B) D. Caesar, the only son of Tiberius, poisoned by Sejanus.

DRYANTĪDES, ae, m. [= *Δρυαντίδης*]. A son of Dryas, i. e., the Thracian king Lycurgus.

DRYAS (I.), antis, m. [= *Δρύας*]. 1) A king of Thrace, father of Lycurgus. 2) One of the Lapithae. 3) A participant in the Calydonian hunt.

DRYAS (II.), ādis, f. [= *Δρύαδς*]. (Poet.) A wood-nymph.

DRYŌPE, es, f. [= *Δρυόπη*]. 1) The mother of Amphiaraus by Apollo. 2) The mother of Terentius by Faunus.

DRYŌPES, pum, m. pl. [= *Δρυόπων*]. A Pelasgian tribe, located first in Thessaly, afterwards in Messenia; in the sing., Dryops, ōpia, one of the Dryopes.

DUĀLIS, e, *adj.* [duo]. (Lat.) Containing two: *numerus d., the dual number.*

DŪBIE, adv. [dubius]. Doubtfully, dubiously; freq., with a negation, non, haud d. = undoubtedly, most certainly or assuredly.

DŪBIETAS, ātis, f. [dubius]. (Lat.) Doubt, uncertainty.

DŪBIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [dubius]. (Lat.) Doubtful.

DŪBIS, is, m. A river of Gallia Belgica, now Doubs.

DŪBITĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [dubito]. (Poet.) Doubtful, admitting of doubt.

DŪBITANTER, adv. [dubito]. *1) Doubtingly. 2) Hesitatingly: non d., without hesitation.

DŪBITĀTIO, ōnis, f. [dubito]. 1) A wavering in opinion and judgment, a doubting, doubt, uncertainty: *afferre d., to cause; tollere d., to remove; sine ulla d. = most certainly, without doubt; d. rei alienius, about any thing; also, d. de omnibus rebus; d. quale illud sit; d. facendumne sit hoc; hic locus nihil habet dubitationis, as to this point there is no doubt.* Sometimes = consideration, deliberation: d. indigna homine. 2) A wavering in a purpose or resolution, irresolution, hesitancy: *inter d. et moras sentātis; nullā interpositā dubitatione and sine ulla d., without hesitation.* 3) In rhetoric, a figure of speech, a pretending to be at a loss for expressive words.

DŪBITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [dubius]. Prop., to go in two directions, to go to and fro. 1) To waver in opinion and judgment, to doubt, to be doubtful or uncertain: *ne dubita; d. de voluntate tua; d. aliquid, about any thing, and (poet.), patrem, auctorem; d. quid faciam; d. quid agendum putem; d. utrum sit melius: non d. quin venturus sit, that he will come; so, likewise, cave dubites quin, etc.: rarely (lat.) non d. fore plerosque; pass., dubitor, they are in doubt concerning me.* Hence: A) = to waver to

consider, to reflect upon: restat at hoc dubitemus: B) trop. = to be uncertain, to fluctuate: fortuna, fama d. 2) (Most freq. with a negation.) To waver in one's purpose or resolution, to hesitate, facere aliquid; (rar.) non dabitabo quin ei omnia credam.

DŪBIUS, a, um, adj. [duo]. 1) (Very rar.) Moving to and fro, fluctuating, fluvius. 2) Of the mind, wavering, fluctuating: A) act. — a) wavering in one's opinion, doubting, doubtful, uncertain: animus d.; d. eum, quid verum sit; non d. quin, etc.: minime dubius, patres bellum jussuros esse, not doubting in the least that, &c. (rar.); dubius animi; thus, likewise, d. sententiae; (poet.) dubius salutis, vitae, doubtful about one's safety, about the preservation of one's life — b) wavering in one's purpose or resolution, undetermined, undecided, irresolute: Jugurtha d. et haesitans; dubius quid faciam; dubius consilii, in one's resolution: B) pass., that concerning which one is uncertain and doubtful, doubtful, undecided, uncertain, dubious: d. jus, victoria, verba; socii dd., of unreliable fidelity; (poet.) lux d., morning twilight, dawn; d. nox, evening twilight; coelum d., overcast. In partic., Dubium, n., as a subst. = doubt — a) de Pompeii exita nunquam mihi dubium fuit, I never entertained a doubt; non est d. quin uxorem nolit filius, there is no doubt but that, &c. — b) (poet. & lat.) d. is sometimes inserted in a sentence as a kind of adverb: quo postquam dubium plus an sceleratus Orestes venerat, Orestes, I know not whether pious or accursed, &c. — c) dubium habere aliquid, to doubt, to regard as uncertain; d. habeo quid ille possit; thus, likewise, in dubium vocare, to question — d) in dubio ponere aliquid, to deem something doubtful; in dubio esse, to be in doubt, to be uncertain — e) sine dubio, without doubt = undoubtedly, most certainly, assuredly; sometimes (mostly lat.), with an advers. conj. (sed, verum) in the succeeding clause = no doubt, doubtless — but, yet — f) (rar.) procul dubio = sine d. 3) (Mostly poet., for anoepe.) Critical, dangerous, difficult, res, tempora; mons dubius assensu; thus, also, Dubium, n., as a subst.: in dubium venire, to be endangered, devocare, to put in danger, to endanger; esse in dubio, to be in danger; aeger dubius, in a dangerous situation. *4) (Poet.) Coena d., manifold, various, composed of many dishes so as to render a choice difficult (the sense is doubtful).

DŪCĀTUS, ūs, m. [duco]. (Lat.) Leadership, military command.

DŪCĒNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [ducenti]. (Lat.) Containing two hundred: pondera dd., of two hundred pounds weight; iudices dd., who had to be possessed of two hundred sestertia, and had jurisdiction of unimportant cases; procuratores dd., who received a salary of two hundred sestertia.

DŪCĒNI, ae, a, distr. num. adj. [ducenti]. Two hundred each.

DŪCENTĒSĪMUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. [ducenti]. The two-hundredth; subst., Ducentesima, ae, f. (so. pars) = one-half per cent. (as a tax).

DŪCENTI, ae, a, card. num. adj. [duo-centum] Two hundred; improp. of any indefinitely large number.

DŪCENTIES, card. num. adv. [ducenti]. Two hundred times.

DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To lead, to draw, to bring, to guide or to conduct anywhere: d. aliquem intro; d. secum in castra; d. aquam per fundum alicujus. In partic.: A) d. aliquem ad mortem, and only d. aliquem = to lead one to death, to execution; d. aliquem in vincula: B) freq., in military language, d. cohortes ad eam partem munitionum; d. reliquas copias contra Labienum. Hence — a) (freq. in Liv.) abs. = to lead the troops, to march an army, to march, to advance: Tullus contra hostes d.; Fabius imis montibus d. — b) = to command, to be the leader of: d. exercitum; d. primum pilum, ordines = to be a centurion; rarely (of the van of an army) = to lead in advance of the other troops; and hence, intr. (lat.) = to march in front — c) in gen., to be the leader of any thing = to be the head, to be the first of: d. familiam; thus, likewise, d. classem discipulorum: C) (colloq.) de se = to move off, to go away: D) d. aliquam uxorem, with or without 'domum', to lead a wife home, to marry a wife; thus, likewise, d. aliquam in matrimonium, and abs. d. uxorem, to marry: E) d. spiritum, animam, to take breath, to breathe; (poet.) d. poculum, to empty; d. Bacchum, etc., to drink; d. remos, to row; d. ubera, to milk; d. lanas, to spin; d. ilia, to pant for breath; d. os, to distort the face; (rar.) equus, navis d. aliquem, carries (instead of the more usual 'vehit'): F) abs., via illa Romam d., leads to Rome: G) with the idea of creating, to build, to make, to form, to fashion, to produce, to prepare, to arrange: d. parietem, fossam; d. vivos vultus de aere, versus; d. funus, choros; d. aliqui alapam, to give one a box on the ear: H) (poet.) to receive, to take, to get, colorem, cicatricem, nomen.

2) Trop.: A) to lead, to guide, to move, to induce, to allure: quo quemque ducit voluntas; oratio tua me d. ad credendum; fabulae ducere solent animos, to captivate; thus, esp. pass., duci re aliquis, to be captivated, to be attracted by; ducitur illorum literis et urbanitate: B) (poet.) d. aliquem, to lead by the nose, to impose upon, to deceive: C) of time — a) = to draw out, to protract, to prolong, bellum, eam rem longius; also, d. tempus and d. aliquem, to delay the time for one, to put one off — b) (rar., poet.) to spend, to pass: aetatem d. in literis: D) to reckon, to calculate, to compute: quonium tria millia medimnū duximus. Hence — a) d. rationem, to make a calculation respecting one's advantage =

to regard, to provide for, to consider: ducere aratorum non minus quam populi rationem; d. suam rationem, to take care of one's own advantage — b) in gen., to deem, to count, to consider, to estimate: d. aliquid parvi, pro nihilo, haec pro falsis; d. aliquem in numero hostium, eos loco affinium, to regard as enemies, relatives; d. illos idoneos; d. aliquid honori, to esteem something an honour; d. aliquem despicatui = to despise.

DUCTILIS, e, *adj.* [duco]. (Lat.) That may be drawn, ductile.

DUCTIM, *adv.* [duco]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) By drawing: d. bibere, in long draughts.

DUCTITO, āvi, —, 1. v. tr. [intens. of ducto]. (Pl.) 1) To lead away, aliquem. 2) To marry, aliquam. 3) Trop., to deceive, to cheat, aliquem.

DUCTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [intens. of duco]. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) 1) To lead: d. exercitum per loca saltuosa; restim ductans saltare (Pl.), to hold the rope in a dance = to lead the dance; thus, likewise, d. equites, to command. In partic. = to lead home a concubine. 2) Trop., to deceive, to cheat, aliquem. *3) To count, to deem: d. pro nihilo.

DUCTOR, ōris, m. [duco]. A leader, esp. of an army: d. exercitus, leonum.

DUCTUS, ūs, m. [duco]. 1) A leading, conducting: aquae d., an aqueduct. Hence, d. muri a building in a continuous line; (poet.) porticus aequali ductu, of equal dimensions throughout. 2) A drawing: d. literarum, the form, shape; d. oris, the expression of the countenance. 3) Military leadership, command: rem optime gessit suo ductu. 4) Trop., of discourse: A) (lat.) connection, coherency: B) a period.

DUDUM, *adv.* [diu-dum]. 1) A long time ago, long ago, long since: d. hoc tibi dixi; d. circumrodo quod devorandum est. In partic. — a) freq. in the combs. 'jam d.' (written also as one word), a good while ago, and 'haud d.,' not long ago, a little while ago — b) quam d.? how long ago? how long? 2) A short time ago, a little while ago, lately, recently, just now: ego sum ille quem tu d. esse aiebas; id quod tibi d. videbatur; (Pl.) ut (quum) d. hinc abii, just as I was leaving. Hence — a) with respect to a present or past period of time = before, formerly — b) = already: mane d.

DUELLATOR, **DUELLUM** (poet.), the original forms of Bellator, Bellum, q. v.

DUILIUS, ii, m. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Caius D., a general in the first Punic war, who gained for the Romans their first naval victory — that at Mylae over the Carthaginians (261 B. C.).

DULCE, *adv.* [prop. neutr. of the *adj.* dulcis]. (Poet.) = Dulciter.

DULCEDO, Inis, f. [dulcis]. 1) Sweetness, vini. 2) Trop., delightfulness, agreeableness,

pleasantness, charm: d. honoris et pecuniae, amoris; d. plebeios creandi.

DULCESCO, dulcui, —, 3. v. intr. [dulcis]. To become sweet, uva.

DULCICULUS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of dulcis]. Sweetish.

DULCIFER, ěra, ěrum, *adj.* [dulcis-fero]. (Ante-cl.) Containing sweetness, sweet.

***DULCIORĒLŌQUUS**, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis-oluo-liquor]. (Ante-cl.) Speaking with a sweet mouth (an epithet of Nestor).

DULCIS, e, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [kindred w. γλυκός]. 1) Sweet to the taste (cf. suavis), mel, pomum, uva, sapor; aqua d., sweet water. 2) Trop.: A) sweet, agreeable, pleasant, delightful, charming (it expresses the pleasure felt by the subject in any thing — cf. amoenus, etc.): d. carmen, orator, nomen libertatis; d. fortuna (poet.), favourable: B) of the relations of love and friendship, dear, beloved; or kind, affectionate: d. amicus; liberi dd.; freq. used in addressing a person: Dulcissime frater!

DULCITER, *adv.* with comp. & sup. [dulcis]. Sweetly, delightfully.

DULCITUDO, Inis, f. [dulcis]. (Lat.) Sweetness.

DULGIBINI, ōrum, m. pl. A Germanic tribe living on the Weser, near the modern Lippe and Paderborn.

DULICHIMUM, ii, n., or Dŭllichia, ae, f. [= Δουλῆχιον]. An island of the Ionian Sea, south-east of Ithaca, and a part of the kingdom of Ulysses.

DULICHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Dulichium]. Of Dulichium: dux D. = Ulysses.

DUM, I. conj. 1) Of two contemporaneous actions, while, while that, during the time that (sometimes involving the idea of cause); freq. with *pres. tense* (dum haec geruntur, Caesari nunciatum est), but also with a *perf.* and *imperf.* Freq. it may be translated by as long as: hoc feci d. licuit: milites quievire d. urbis vires inspicerent (here it conveys the idea of purpose or design); freq. the signification 'as long as' is strengthened by tamdiu, tantisper, tantum, modo; sometimes it is in opp. to postea, deinde, nunc. 2) Of two successive actions, until, until that: ea mansit in condicione d. iudices rejecti sunt; sic opus omne contexitur, d. justa muri altitudo expleatur (involving the idea of purpose or design); exspecto d. ille venit, until he comes; d. ille veniat, that he may come. 3) As a conditional particle, provided that, if only: oderint d. metuant; d. ob rem (sit), provided it is profitable; sometimes it is strengthened by modo (dummodo); sometimes tamen is added: dum — ne, dummodo ne, if only not, provided that not. II. Adv. Enclitically annexed to other words: 1) nondum, not yet; vixdum, hardly yet; nihil-dum, not yet any thing. 2) (Colloq.) Annexed to imperatives and interjections, in a strengthen-

ing sense: *agedum! well then! agitedum! tacedum! pray, be silent! cedodum! here then! out with it! ehodum! ho, listen!*

DUMETUM, *i, n.* [dumus]. *A place set thick with thorn-bushes, a thicket; trop., of useless speculations and distinctions.*

DUM-MODO, *conj.* — *v.* Dum.

DUMOSUS, *a, um, adj.* [dumus]. *Full of thorn-bushes, bushy.*

DUMNORIX, *Igis, m.* *An Æduan chief, brother of Divitiacus, and an enemy of the Romans.*

DUMUS, *i, m.* *A thorn-bush, brier, bramble (cf. vepres, sentis).*

DUNTAXAT (Dumtaxat), *adv.* 1) Only, simply, merely: *potestatem habere d. annuam; pe-ditatu d. procul ad speciem utitur.* 2) At least: *expectari te video d. ad Nonas Maias; in jure civili d. ad hoc instructi sumus.* 3) So far: *hoc recte d.*

DUO, *ae, o, card. num. adj.* Two.

DUO-DECIES, *num. adv.* [duodecim]. *Twelve times.*

DUODĒCIM, *card. num. adj.* [duo-decem]. *Twelve: D. Tabulae, the laws of the Twelve Tables.*

DUODĒCIMUS, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* [duodecim]. *The twelfth.*

DUODENI, *ae, a, distr. num. adj.* [duodecim]. *Twelve each.*

DUO-DE-NONĀGINTA, *cardinal num. adj.* *Eighty-eight.*

DUO-DE-OCTŌGINTA, *cardinal num. adj.* *Seventy-eight.*

DUO-DE-QUADRĀGENI, *ae, a, distr. num. adj.* *Thirty-eight each.*

DUO-DE-QUADRĀGESĪMUS, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* *The thirty-eighth.*

DUO-DE-QUADRĀGINTA, *card. num. adj.* *Thirty-eight.*

DUO-DE-QUINQUĀGESĪMUS, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* *The forty-eighth.*

DUO-DE-QUINQUĀGINTA, *card. num. adj.* *Forty-eight.*

DUO-DE-SEXĀGESĪMUS, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* *The fifty-eighth.*

DUO-DE-TRICESĪMUS, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* *The twenty-eighth.*

DUO-DE-TRICES, *card. num. adv.* *Twenty-eight times.*

DUO-DE-TRIGINTA, *card. num. adj.* *Twenty-eight.*

DUO-DE-VICĒNI, *ae, a, distributive num. adj.* *Eighteen each.*

DUO-DE-VICESĪMUS, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* *The eighteenth.*

DUO-DE-VIGINTI, *card. num. adj.* *Eighteen.*

DUO-ET-VICESĪMĀNI, *ōrum, m. pl.* *Soldiers of the twenty-second legion.*

DUO-ET-VICESĪMUS, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) *The twenty-second.*

DUPLEX, *icis, adj.* [duo-plio]. 1) Prop.,

folded double; double, twofold (cf. anceps, duplex): *d. pars, fossa; tabellae dd., consisting of two leaves.* 2): A) (poet. & lat.) *consisting of two parts, eleven, bipartite, folium, lex: B* (poet.) = *ambo, both: dd. palmae: C* = *thick, coarse, strong, pannus, amiculum: D* (lat.) with 'quam' following = *duplus, as græa again, twice as much: d. frumentum, a double ration; thus, likewise, d. stipendium.* 3) *Tr.p.: A* (poet.) *double-tongued, false, Ulysses: B* (lat.) *ambiguous, verba.*

DUPPLICĀRIUS, *ii, m.* [duplex]. *A soldier who received, as a reward, double pay and rations.*

DUPPLICĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* [duplico]. (Lat.) *A doubling.*

DUPPLICITER, *adv.* [duplex]. *Doubly.*

DUPICO, *āvi, ātum, i. v. tr.* [duplex]. 1) *To double, to make as great again.* Hence, *d. verbum* — a) *to repeat* — b) *to form by composition, to compound.* 2) *To enlarge, to increase, in gen., flumina, curam, opinionem de se.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) *To bend a thing together so that its parts lie double: d. poplitem, corpus; d. virum dolore, to bend down, to double with pain.*

DUPUS, *a, um, adj.* [duo]. *Twofold, double = twice as large, twice as much* (cf. duplex): *d. pecunia: d. intervallum.* Hence: A) *Duplum, i, n., the double of any thing: furem condemnare dupli: B* *Dupla, ae, f.* (ante-cl. & lat.), *se. pecunia, a double price.*

DUPONDĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [dupondius]. (Lat.) *Worth a dupendius; trop. = worthless, homo.*

DUPONDĪUM, *ii, n.* } [duo-pondo] = 2 asses.

DUPONDĪUS, *ii, m.* } 1) *As a coin, a two-as piece.* 2) *As a measure of length, two feet.*

DURĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* [duro]. (Poet. & lat.) *Durable, lasting.*

DURĀCĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* [durus]. (Lat.) *Somewhat hard, having a hard skin, uva.*

DURĀMEN, *inis, n.* [duro]. (Poet.) *Any thing hardened, a hard mass: d. aquarum = ice.*

DURĀMENTUM, *i, n.* [duro]. (Lat.) 1) = *Duramen.* 2) *Trop., durability, firmness.*

DURĀTEUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *dupdrees*]. (Ante-cl.) *Made of boards, wooden* (only of the famous Trojan horse).

DŪRE and **DŪRITER**, *adv. w. comp. & sup.*

[durus]. 1) *Hard (to the touch or sense of feeling).* 2) *Trop.: A* as affecting the hearing or the taste, *roughly, harshly, rudely; in the arts, &c. = stiff, awkwardly, unskilfully: B* with respect to mode of life, *rigorously, hardily: C* with respect to one's behaviour toward others, *sternly, harshly, unfeelingly: D* of events, *unfavourably, unfortunately.*

DŪRESCO, *ui, —, 3. v. intr.* [durus]. *To grow hard, to harden: articulus d., grows stiff; trop., d. in lectione Graecorum, to become ossified.*

DURETA, *ne, f.* [a Spanish word]. (Lat.) A (wooden) bathing-tab.

JÜRITER — *v.* Dure.

***DÜRITAS**, *âtis, f.* [durus]. *Trop.*, hardness, roughness.

DÜRITIA, *ae, and* (poet. & lat.) *Dūrīties, ei, f.* [durus]. 1) Hardness, saxi, ferri; d. alvi (ventris), costiveness. 2) *Trop.*: A) hardness, an austere, hardy manner of living: d. et patientia: B) = harshness, severity, cruelty: d. animi: C) rigour, oppressiveness, hardness: d. imperii, legum, operum, coeli: D) (lat.) d. oris, impudence.

DÜRITUDO, *Iulis, f.* (Ante-cl.) = Duritia.

DÜRIOUS, *ii, m.* A river in Spain, now Duero.

DURIUSCULUS, *a, um, adj.* [dim. of durus]. Somewhat hard, harsh, rough. (Lat.)

DÜRO, *âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr. & intr.* [durus]. I. *Tr.* 1) To make hard, to harden, coria, ferrum icibus; vitia durantur, become inveterate, incurable. 2) *Trop.*: A) To harden, to make hardy and strong, to inure to hardships and sufferings: d. humeros ad vulnera; d. exercitum crebris expeditionibus: B) (rar.) to blunt, to dull, to render hard and insensible: d. aliquem ad plagas: C) to harden or inure one's self = to bear, to endure, quemvis laborem. — II. *Intr.* *1) (Poet.) To be hard: solum coepit d. 2) *Trop.*: A) To be inured = to endure, to hold out: nequeo d. in aedibus; nequeo d. quin herum meum accusem: B) to last, to continue, to remain in existence: d. per omne aevum; corpus non d. post mortem; iracundia d. adhuc; (Tac.) qui dd. usque ad nostram aetatem, live: C) (lat.) to be hard, stern, unfeeling.

DÜRÖCORTÖRUM, *i, n.* A town in Gaul, now Rheims.

DÜRUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) Hard (to the sense of touch or feeling), ferrum. Hence, melon. — a) harsh (to the taste), vinum — b) rough, harsh, dull (to the ear); hence, harsh, rough to pronounce. 2) *Trop.*: A) (in opp. to cultivated) = rude, unpolished, uncultivated: homo ut vitâ sic oratione durus: B) = hard, strong, vigorous, austere, Spartiatæ, Hannibal, (poet.) juvenici: C) (in opp. to mild, gentle), stern, severe, inflexible, unfeeling: d. iudex: gens d. et ferreus: D) os d., impudent: E) of things — a) = oppressive, troublesome, burdensome, servitus, lex, labor, fames — b) = unfriendly, unfavourable, fortuna, condicio — c) = critical, dangerous, res, morbus, via — d) of works of art and science = hard, stiff, harsh: signum, poëta, versus.

DUUMVIRATUS, *ûs, m.* [duumviri]. The office of a duumvir, duumvirate (*v.* Duumviri).

DUUMVIRI, *örum, m. pl.* [duo-vir]. The duumviri, a board or commission of two men appointed to perform jointly the duties of an office: 1) At Rome: A) dd. capitales or perduellionis,

investigated or judged certain cases of crime; — they are mentioned in the time of the kings and once in later times: B) dd. navales, had the charge of the equipment of a fleet: C) dd. aedi faciendæ, locandæ, dedicandæ, had to take care of building, renting out, and dedicating temples: D) dd. sacrorum or sacris faciendis or Sibyllini, had the oversight of the Sibylline books; later, the board consisted of ten, finally, of fifteen persons. 2) In municipal towns and colonies, the dd. (juri dicundo) were the chief magistrates appointed by the decurions, corresponding to the Roman consuls.

DUX, *ûcis, comm.* [duco]. 1) A leader, conductor, guide: d. itineris. Hence, in gen. = he who takes the lead, the leader in any action or undertaking: d. facti; diis duobus, under the guidance of the gods; thus, likewise, naturâ d., nature showing the way. 2) In partic., the leader of a division of troops, commander (in general; hence, also, of a subordinate commander — cf. imperator). Hence — a) (poet.) = a leader, chief, head, in general: d. gregis — b) (poet.) = an emperor.

DÛMANTIS, *Idia, f.* A daughter of Dymas, i. e., *Heccuba*.

DÛMAS, *antis, m.* [= Δῆμας]. A king of Thrace, father of *Heccuba*.

DÛMAEUS, *a, um, adj.* [Dyme]. Of or belonging to Dyme, Dymæan; subst., Dymæi, örüm, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Dyme.

DÛME, *es, f., or Dymæe, ârum, f. pl.* [= Δῆμη]. A town in Achaia, now perhaps Kaminitza.

***DÛNÂMIS**, *is, f.* [= δύναις]. (Pl.) Plenty, a store (Latin vis).

DÛNASTES, *ae, m.* [= δυνάστης]. A ruler, prince, esp. the dependent sovereign of a small country.

DÛRRHÂCHINI, *örüm, m. pl.* [Dyrrhachium]. The inhabitants of Dyrrhachium.

DÛRRHÂCHIUM, *ii, n.* [= Δυρράχιον]. A town in Illyria, originally called Epidamnus — now Durazzo.

E (before consonants only) or **EX** (before vowels and consonants), *prep.* with *abl.* [kindred with the Greek ἐκ or ἐξ]. Denotes the going out from the interior of a thing (opp. to 'in' — cf. ab) — out of, from. Used, —

1) Of space, from, forth from, out of: egredi e portu; ejicere aliquem e civitate; abire e medio; freq. = excedere e vita, to die. Hence: A) down from: desilire ex equo: B) sometimes of motion in an upward direction: eminere e mari, to stand out of (i. e. above) the sea; collis ex planicie editus, elevated above the plain: C) to denote the place from which any thing takes place or is done — from, from off: ex cruce Italianam cernere; ex hoc loco verba fecisti; pugnare ex equo, ex loco

superiore; so, also, *causam dicere ex vinculis*, in chains; *ex itinere*, on the road, during the journey; *ex fuga*, during flight: D) to express the place from which any thing comes: *negotiator ex Africa*; *Epicuræi ex Græcia*; *puer ex aula*.

2) Of other relations, where a going forth from any thing is indicated: A) with verbs signifying to take, to receive, to hear, to perceive, to learn, to hope, &c. — from, out of: *agrum ex hostibus capere*; *tollere solem ex mundo*; *fructus capere ex otio*; *quaerere aliquid ex aliquo*; *intellexi ex tuis literis*: B) to express the multitude or the whole out of which something is taken or of which it forms a part — out of, from amongst, out of the number of: *e civitate in senatum delecti*; *munera ex illa summa dantur*; *homo ex numero disertorum*; *unus ex illis decemviris*; *acerrimus ex omnibus*; so, also, *vir ex eodem studio*, devoted to the same pursuit; *miles ex primo hastato*, a soldier of the first division (or manipule) of the hastati: C) (rar.) to express the material of which any thing is made or consists: *statua ex aere facta*; *vas ex una gemma*; also (ante-cl. & lat.), to denote the ingredients of which a drink is composed or a medical preparation is made: *resina ex melle*: D) to express the cause, occasion, source or origin of any thing — from, on account of, through, by means of: *civitas commota ex aere alieno*; *morbi vulgantur ex gravitate loci*; *ex tam propinquis castris*, on account of the proximity of the camp; *ex quo fit*, from which it follows; *gravida est e Pamphilo*, pregnant by P.; thus, likewise, *peperit e Pamphilo*; *natus ex aliquo*, descended from; sometimes, without a verb, non minor ex hostibus clades; in partic., to denote that from or on account of which any thing is named — from, after, on account of: *cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit*: E) to denote a transition, a going over from one condition to another — from, out of: *dii ex hominibus facti*; *ex nitido fit rusticus*: F) to denote the measure or rule according to which any thing takes place or is done — after, according to, in conformity with: *ex mea (senatus) sententia*; on the contrary, *ex sententia* = *ex voluntate*, according to one's wish; *ex senatus consulto*; *e virtute*; *ex sua libidine*; *e communi utilitate*: G) *e re tua* (mea, ejus) or *ex usu tuo* (meo, ejus), to thy (my, his) advantage; *e re publica*, to the advantage of the state; *non ex usu nostro est*, it is not to our advantage, is no advantage to us; *ex nullius injuria*, without injury to any one.

3) Of time: A) to denote the point of time from which onward any thing continues or lasts — from, since, ever since: *ex eo die quo*, etc.; *metellum ex Metello consule civium tractas* (poet.); more rarely, in specifying a point of time in the future — from, after: *Romæ vereor ne ex Kalendis Januariis magni tumultus sint*:

B) = immediately after, directly after: *Cotta ex consulatu profectus in Galliam*; *vilitas annonæ repente ex summa inopia et caritate reframentariæ consecuta est*; so, aliud ex alio, one thing after another; thus, also, *alia ex aliis iniquiora postulare*; *diem ex die expectare*, from day to day.

4) To form various adverbial expressions, with adjectives — as, *ex improvviso*, ex aperto, ex æque, e contrario, ex adverso; and with substantives — as, *ex parte*, e vestigio, ex industria, etc.: for which v. Improvisus, etc.

EĀ, adv. [prop., abl. sing. f. of the pron. is]. 1) (Sc. viā.) At that place, there. 2) (Sc. causā — Pl.) For that reason, on that account.

EĀDEM, adv. [prop., abl. sing. f. of the pron. idem]. (Sc. viā.) The same way, ire.

EĀ-TĒNUS, adv. Expresses the limit to which something extends — so far: *verba persequens e. ut ea non abhorreant a more nostro*; also, with 'ne' following; *hoc civile e. exerceuerunt quoad*, etc.

ĒBĒNUS, i, m. [= ἔβρος]. (Poet. & lat.) Ebony.

Ē-BĪBO, bi, bĭtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To drink up, to drain, aliquid, poculum. 2) Trop.: A) (poet.) fretum e. amnes, absorbs. B) (Pl.) e. imperium, to drink up, to forget through drinking: C) (poet.) heres e. haec, squanders in drinking, dissipates.

*Ē-BĪTO, 3. v. intr. (Pl.) To go out.

Ē-BLANDIOR, itus, 4. v. dep. tr. To obtain by flattering or coaxing, omnia, unum diem; pass. part., suffragia eblanditis, obtained by flattery.

EBŌRA, ae, f. A town in Spain.

ĒBŌREUS, a, um, adj. [ebur]. (Lat.) Olfivory.

ĒBRIĒTAS, ātis, f. [ebrius]. Drunkenness (in a mitigated and partly exculpatory sense — cf. vinolentia, temulentia): *quid non e. resignat*.

ĒBRIŌLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of ebrius]. (Pl.) Somewhat intoxicated, fuddled, tipsy.

*ĒBRIŌSITAS, ātis, f. [ebriosus]. Habitual drunkenness, addiction to drinking, settishness.

ĒBRIŌSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [ebrius]. Addicted to drunkenness, settish (cf. ebrius); subst., a drunkard, sot.

ĒBRIUS, a, um, adj. [e-bibo]. 1) Drunk, intoxicated (it denotes a temporary, transient state—cf. ebriosus), homo; (poet.) ee. vestigia, verba, the foot prints, the tracks, the words of a drunken person; e. nox, a night of intoxication. Hence (poet.), trop., *ebrius dulci fortuna, intoxicated with his good fortune*; *ocelli ee., intoxicated with love*. 2) Of one who has drunk enough, filled, full; hence (poet.), *ebrius sanguine civium*. 3) (Poet.) = profuse, luxurious, coena.

EBULLIO, 4. v. intr. & tr. 1) Prop. intr., to bubble up, to boil up. Hence, 2) tr., trop.: A) e. virtutes, to boast of: B) e. animam, to breathe out, to exhale.

EBULUM, *n.* (Poet. & lat.) The dwarf elder.

EBUR, *ōris, n.* 1) Ivory; hence = *any thing made of ivory*, i. e., a flute, a scabbard, the curule chair of a magistrate. 2) (Poet.) = *An elephant*.

EBURATUS, *a, um, adj.* [Ebur]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Inlaid or adorned with ivory.

EBURNEOLUS, *a, um, adj.* [*dim.* of eburneus]. Of ivory.

EBURNEUS (poet. Eburnus), *a, um, adj.* [ebur]. Of ivory, ivory, statua, porta; dentes ee., the teeth of an elephant; (poet.) ensis e., an ivory-handled sword. Hence, *trop.* = *white and smooth as ivory*, digiti, brachia.

EBURONES, *um, m. pl.* [= 'Εβουρῶνες]. A German people in Belgian Gaul; their territory extended from Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle.

EBUSUS, *i*, later *Ēbūsia, ae, f.* The larger of the *Pilhyusan islands*, on the coast of Spain—now *Iviza*.

E-CASTOR [e or ecce-Castor]. By *Castor*! (a form of oath or asseveration — v. Castor.)

ECCE, *adv.* [from the two demonstrative particles *ec* or *e* and *ce*]. It points out, with greater emphasis, an object to which the attention is desired to be called — behold! lo! see! 1) Of something present: *e. video senem, quem quaero*; *e. mihi obviam venit*; (colloq.) *e. me, here I am*; so, also, *e. odium meum*. 2) Of something unexpected and surprising: *e. tibi consul, praetor nova edicta proponunt*; *e. ad me venit homo*; *e. autem repente abiit*; *e. tibi nuncius, behold, the executioner comes for thee!* so, also, *e. tuae literae*; *si id factum est, e. me nullum senem (Pl.), if that's done, why look, I am undone in my old age*. 3) In conversational language, contracted with the pronouns *is, ille, iste*, into one word: *nomín.* *ecce, ecclilla, ecclillud*; *accus.* *ecum, eecum, ecclillum, ecclillam, eecistam*; and *pl.* *eccos — behold! see! him, her, it, them*.

ECĒRE or **ĒCĒRE** [e-Ceres—cf. Ecaster]. (Com.) By *Ceres*! (as an affirmation or exclamation.)

***ECCEUMA**, *ētis, n.* [= 'Εχχυμα]. (Pl.) A pouring out, a flood.

ECDICUS, *i, m.* [= 'Εκδικος] = *Cognitor civitatis*, a solicitor appointed to protect the interests of a town.

ECETRA, *ae, f.* A *Volscian town*: *subst.*, *Ecetrani, ōrum, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of *E*.

ECHĒCRATES, *is, m.* [= 'Εχέκρᾱτης]. A *Pythagorean philosopher*, contemporary with *Plato*.

ECHĒNEIS, *Idia, f.* [= 'Εχένης]. The sucking-fish.

ECHIDNA, *ae, f.* [= 'Εχίδνα]. (Poet.) 1) An adder, viper, as an attribute of the *Furies*. 2) As proper name: A) a monster of the lower regions, half woman and half serpent, mother of the *Lernean Hydra*, of *Cerberus*, &c.: B) *E. Lernaea*, the *Lernean Hydra*.

ECHIDNAEUS, *a, um, adj.* [Echidna]. *Behlidenae*: *canis e.* = *Cerberus*.

ECHINADES, *dum, f. pl.* [= 'Εχινάδες]. A group of five islands in the *Ionian Sea*, opposite the mouth of the *Achelous*, and belonging to *Acarnania*—now *Curzolari*.

ECHINUS, *i, m.* [= 'Εχίνας]. 1) A hedge-hog, urchin; usually, the sea-urchin. 2) A bronze bowl used to wash cups in.

ECHION, *ōnis, m.* [= 'Εχίων]. 1) One of the heroes who sprang up from the dragons' teeth sown by *Cadmus*, father of *Pentheus*, and husband of *Agave*. 2) A son of *Mercury*, an *Argonaut*, and a participator in the *Calydonian hunt*. 3) A celebrated *Grecian painter* (about 350 B. C.).

ECHIONIDES, *ae, m.* [Echion]. A son of *Echion* = *Pentheus*.

ECHIONIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Echion]. 1) (Poet.) = *Theban*. 2) Of *Echion*.

ECHO, *ūs, f.* [= ἠχώ]. (Lat.; pure Latin, imago.) A repercussion of sound, an echo.

ECLIPSIS, *is, f.* [= ἑκλειψις]. (Lat.) Prop., a disappearing: *e. solis, lunae* (also without these words), an eclipse of the sun or moon.

ECLŪGA, *ae, f.* [= ἑκλογία]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) A selection from a written composition. 2) A short poem.

***ECLŪGARIUS**, *a, um, adj.* [ecloga]. Relating to a choice; hence, *subst.*, *Eclogarii, ōrum, m. pl.* (= loci electi), selected pieces from an author.

EC-QUANDO, *adv.* Ever! at any time! (in a passionate, and esp. in an indignant interrogation): *e. te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti?*

EC-QUI, *qua* (and *quae*), *quod, adj.* } *Interrog.*

EC-QUIS (also *adj.*), —, *quid, subst.* } *pron.*
Any! whether any! whether anyone! any body! whether any thing! (in impassioned, esp. indignant interrogation): *e. seditio unquam fuit?* *heus e. hic est? is any one here?* Sometimes it is strengthened by the enclitic particle 'nam,' as, *ecquisnam, equinam*, etc. In partic., as an *adv.*: A) *Ecquid* (like *numquid*) is used as an emphatic interrogative particle, both in direct and indirect questions—whether? *e. audis? do you hear?* *e. placeant me rogas? you ask, does it please me?* B) (ante-cl.) *Ecqui* (an old *abl.*), whether in any way? C) *Ecquo*, to what place? whither?

ĒDĀCITAS, *ātis, f.* [edax]. Greediness, gluttony.

ĒDAX, *ācis, adj.* [edo]. 1) Voracious, gluttonous. 2) *Trop.*, consuming, destroying, ignis; tempus e. rerum.

ĒDENTO, —, *ātum, 1. v. tr.* [e-dens]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To deprive of the teeth, to make toothless: *e. malas alicui, to knock out the teeth of any one*.

ĒDENTULUS, *a, um, adj.* [e-dens]. (Ante-cl.) Toothless, vetula; *trop.* = *very old*, vinum.

EDĒ-POL [e-Pollux]. By Pollux! = *indeed!* truly!

E-DICO, xi, etum, 3. v. tr. 1) To speak out (openly and distinctly); hence, to make publicly known, to publish, to declare, to proclaim: e. vobis, nostrum esse illum herilem filium; ut tu scire possis, e. tibi; pro concione edixit, praedam militum fore. 2) To announce, to appoint, to command, to order, *by means of a public proclamation*: e. delectum; e. senatum, *a meeting of the senate*; e. diem comitiis and exercitui ad conveniendum; edixit ne quis injussu suo pugnaret, ut omnes adessent.

EDICTIO, ōnis, f. [edico]. (Pl.) An edict.

EDICTO, 1. v. tr. [intens. of edico]. (Pl.) = Edico.

EDICTUM, i, n. [prop., part. of edico]. 1) Tech. t., the official proclamation of a Roman magistrate, an ordinance, edict; in partic., the proclamation of the praetor, in which, immediately after entering upon his office, he announced the principles and rules of his administration, esp. the rules by which he would administer justice. 2) (Com.) An order, command, in gen.

E-DISCO, edidici, —, 3. v. tr. 1) To learn by heart, to commit to memory, libellum, Demosthenem; e. aliquid ad verbum, *word by word*. 2) In general (mostly poet.), to learn, to acquire by learning, to study, linguas duas; (poet.) edidici = *I know*.

E-DISSĒRO, ui, rtum, 3. v. tr. To set forth, to unfold (by going fully into particulars), to relate, to describe: e. haec; e. viam gerendi belli; e. qui finis fuerit familiae; subtilior in edisserendo.

EDISSERTO, 1. v. tr. [edissero]. (Rar.) = Edissero.

EDITĪCIUS, a, um, adj. [edo]. Only in the combination 'judices ee.', also edititi, the judges selected out of several tribes proposed by the prosecutor in the causa sodaliciorum.

EDITIO, ōnis, f. [ēdo]. 1) (Lat.) The publishing of a writing. 2) (Lat.) An edition, the published work. 3) A representation, statement. In partic., as a tech. t., e. tribuum, *a proposing by the prosecutor of the tribes from which the judges were to be selected*.

EDITUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [ēdo]. Raised, elevated (above the surrounding plain); hence, high, lofty (cf. altus, celsus, etc.), locus.

E-DO (L), didi, ditum, 3. v. tr. 1) To bring forth, to put forth, to give out, to emit: e. urinam, to make water; e. animam, to breathe out, to give up the ghost; e. vitam, to lose; e. clamorem, voces, to utter; e. se foras (Pl.), to get out of doors; flumen editur in mare, empties, flows into. 2) To bring something new into the world: A) = to bear, to beget: e. partum or aliquem partu; Latona geminos e.; freq., part., editus in lucem, brought into the light of the world, born; terra e.

innumeras species, produces: B) of other things, to produce, to occasion, to perform, to cause, to make: e. tumultum, caedem; e. scelus, to commit; e. ludos, to exhibit; so, likewise, e. spec taculum; e. pugnam, to join battle; e. exempla in aliquem, to make an example of; hence = to accomplish, operam annuam, operam in caede alicujus: C) of writings or books, to put forth, to bring out: e. librum contra suum doctorem 3) To make known, to announce, to state, to declare, to publish, to name: e. quid gestum sit; e. legum capita; e. nomen patrum; e. Pythagoram auctorem, to name P. as the author; e. hostium consilia, to betray; e. imperia, to make known; so, also, e. quid fieri velim; e. tribus, judices editi, v. Editio and Editicius; e. diem, to fix, to appoint; thus, likewise, e. aliud tempus ac locum; (poet.) e. arma, to celebrate in song; e. oraculum, to deliver an oracle. Hence, e. opinionem in vulgus, to spread abroad; thus, also, e. (aliquid) in vulgus. 4) (Poet.) To raise on high: e. corpus in equum, to leap upon a horse.

EDO (Il.), ēdi, ēsum, 3. v. tr. (the contracted forms es, est, estis, etc., are very frequent both in prose and poetry). 1) To eat (of men, rarely of beasts — the fundamental idea is that of consuming — cf. vescor): e. aliquid; pulli nolunt esse. In partic.: A) prov. — a) e. de patella = to condemn the rites of religion, to be impious — b) e. pugnos (Pl.), to taste the fists = to get a drubbing — c) e. multos modios salis simul, to eat many pecks of salt together = to be intimate friends for a long time: B) trop. — a) e. bona, to squander — b) e. sermonem, to devour = to listen to greedily. 2) (Poet.) To corrode, to gnaw, to consume, to destroy: robigo e. culmos; lentus vapor e. carinas; trop., si quid est animum, gnaws the mind.

EDOCENTER, adv. [edocceo]. (Ante-cl.) Instructively.

E-DŌCEO, cui, etum, 2. v. tr. 1) With a person as object: A) to teach or instruct thoroughly, aliquem; e. aliquem aliquid, to teach one any thing; so, likewise, e. aliquem mala facinora; edoctus artes belli, well instructed in the sciences of war; edoctus deos esse, having learned that there are gods; edoctus cladibus, instructed by disaster; edoctus erat in illa disciplina; ratio nos edocuit ut videremus, has taught us to discern: B) to inform one of any thing, to apprise: e. senatum de eodem; cuncta edoctus, being apprised of every thing. 2) With a thing as object, to teach accurately or fully, to communicate, to acquaint with, to deliver: e. omnia ordine; e. quid fieri velim; e. praecepta parentis.

E-DŌLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. *1) (Lat.) To hew, to shape or prepare by hewing, lingulas. 2) Trop., to elaborate, to perfect, to finish, libellum, quod jusseras.

EDŌMO, ui, itum, 1. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To

tame completely, to conquer, to subdue, orbem terrarum; (poet.) *trop.*, e. vitiosam naturam.

EDONI, ōrum, m. pl. [= 'Edonai]. The Edoni, a Thracian colony in the neighbourhood of the Strymon, known esp. as worshippers of Bacchus.

EDŌNIS, idis, adj. f. [Edoni]. (Poet.) = Thracian; as *subet.*, = a Bacchant.

EDŌNUS, a, um, adj. [Edoni]. Of or pertaining to the Edoni; poet. = Thracian.

E-DORMIO, ivi, itum, 4. v. tr. 1) To sleep out or off = to drive away by sleeping, crapulam; (poet.) e. Iliam, to be actually asleep when the part of Iliad should be played. Also, abs., to sleep off (a debauch). 2) (Lat.) To sleep away, tempus.

EDORMISCO, 3. v. tr. [inch. of edormio]. To sleep off or away, crapulam. (Com.)

EDUCATIO, ōnis, f. [educō]. 1) Of animals and plants, a nourishing, rearing, bestiarum, pomorum. 2) Education: e. doctrinaeque puerilis.

EDUCATOR, ōris, m. [educō]. A rearer, educator, originally of a father or foster-father, later = a tutor, pedagogus (paedagogus).

EDUCATRIX, icis, f. [educō]. (Lat.) She who rears or brings up, a nurse.

EDŪCO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [edūcō]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) In a physical sense, and esp. of plants and animals, to nurture, to raise, to rear: ager e. herbas, produces; so, also, tractus ille e. apros; imber e. flores, makes the flowers grow; (poet.) e. senectam aliquem, to maintain, to support one in old age. 2) In a non-physical sense, to bring up, to educate: e. aliquem pudice usque ad adolescentiam; homo bene educatus; *trop.*, e. oratorem, to form, to train; e. eloquentiam, to develop, to increase and give power to.

E-DŪCO (II.), xi, etum, 3. v. tr. 1) To lead forth, to draw out, to lead away: e. mulierem domo secum; e. gladium e vagina; e. sortem, to draw a lot; and, in the same sense, e. aliquem ex urna, the lot of any one; e. lacum, to drain; e. se foras (Com.), to go out of doors; e. se multitudini (lat.), to withdraw from the multitude. In partic.: A) of military forces, to lead forth or out: e. cohortes; e. copias e castris, adversus hostes; hence, abs., of a military commander, to withdraw, to march out: Caesar ex hibernis eduxit: B) e. navem ex portu, to bring out from the harbour: C) esp. of a magistrate travelling to a province, to take out with one: e. aliquem in provinciam: D) e. aliquem (ex domo) in jus, ad consules, also simply e., to bring into court, to place before a tribunal. 2) Hence: A) (poet.) to bring forth, to bear, aliquem; aura verna e. colores: B) to rear, to bring up, to educate = educare: C) of birds, to hatch, pullos. 3) (Com.) To drink off, to drink up, vinum. 4) To draw up, to raise, aulacae; e. aliquem ad

superas auras. Hence, to erect, to build up: e. turrim sub astra; e. aram coelo, toward heaven. 5) Of time, to spend, to pass.

*EDULCO, 1. v. tr. [e-dulcis]. (Ante-cl., rar.) To sweeten, vitam.

EDŪLIS, e, adj. [edo]. (Poet. & lat.) Eatable, capres; almost always in the n. pl. = eatables, food.

E-DŪRO, 1. v. tr. & intr. (Lat.) 1) Tr., to make hard, to harden. 2) Intr., to continue, to endure, fulgor solis.

E-DŪRUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Very hard.

ĒTION, ōnis, m. [= 'Hērion']. The father of Andromache, and king of Thebae in Cilicia.

ĒTIONEUS, a, um, adj. [Etion]. Of or pertaining to Etion.

EF-FARCIO (Effercio), —, fertum, 4. v. tr. To stuff full, to fill up, to cram: e. intervalla saxis: effercite vos, stuff yourselves.

EFFASCINATIO, ōnis, f. [effascino]. (Lat.) Only in the pl. A bewitching, charming, enchanting.

EF-FASCINO, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To charm, aliquid.

EFFĀTUM, i, n. [part. of effor]. 1) An announcement, prediction: vatum ee. 2) A proposition, principle, axiom (as a translation of the Greek ἀξίωμα).

EFFECTIO, ōnis, f. [efficio]. 1) An effecting, accomplishing, producing, artis. *2) An efficient cause.

*EFFECTIVUS, a, um, adj. [efficio]. (Lat.) Pertaining to practice, practical.

EFFECTOR, ōris, m. [efficio]. A producer, maker, creator: deus e. mundi.

EFFECTRIX, icis, f. [efficio]. She who makes, produces, causes, a maker, author: pecunia e. multarum voluptatum.

EFFECTUS, ūs, m. [efficio]. 1) An accomplishing, performing, accomplishment, execution, operis; opera (oppugnationis) erant in effectu, were in a state of completion so as to be effectively used; peccata in effectu, overt acts of sin; in libidine esse, peccatum est, etiam sine effectu, even without an overt act; aetas extrahitur sine ullo e., without any thing being accomplished; e. spei, the accomplishment. 2) An effect, result: eloquentiae e. est audientium approbatio.

*EFFĒMINATE, adv. [effeminatus]. Effeminately.

EFFĒMINATUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of effemino]. 1) Effeminate, womanish, homo, opinio, languor. 2) = Pathicus.

EFFĒMINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ex-femina]. 1) To make a woman of, aēra. 2) Trop., to make womanish, to effeminate, to enervate: e. corpus animumque virilem, animos, homines.

EFFĒRATUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of effero II.]. Grown wild, wild, savage, feras, gens, mores.

EFFERO (I.), extūli, ūlātum, efferre, v. tr.
 1) To bring or carry out, to bring forth: e. tela ex aedibus, aurum foras; e. frumentum ab Ilerda; e. mucronem, gladium, to draw; e. pedem, to go away, to depart; e. arma, vexilla e castris, extra fines, to advance with their weapons, standards; cursus (impetus) eum longius extulit, carried him too far. Hence, trop.: A) to carry out of the house for burial, to carry to the grave, to bury, to inter, aliquem; populus illum e., had him buried at their expense: B) of the soil, to bring forth, to produce, to bear: ager e. fructus uberior; aetates singulae singula genera dicendi extulerunt: C) to utter, to pronounce, to express, verborum: e. graves sententias inconditis verbis; D) trop., to report, to make known, to publish, to proclaim: e. vocem alicujus in vulgus; e. clandestina consilia: E) of the passions and emotions, to transport, to carry away; most freq. in the pass., to be transported or carried away: efferri dolore, odio, cupiditate, incredibili gaudio. 2) To lift up, to raise, to elevate, to exalt: e. aliquos in murum; e. manum, malleum alto; e. aliquem supra leges, ad summum imperium, to raise, to advance. Hence: A) e. se, to raise one's self, to rise, to advance, to become eminent: virtus se e.; Athenis primum orator se e.: B) e. se, or pass. efferri, to be exalted in one's conceit — to be proud, haughty, puffed up: e. se audaciā, scelere; esp., part., elatus illa re, elated, puffed up by any thing: C) to exalt, to praise, to extol by means of discourse, aliquem laudibus, aliquid verbis: D) e. aliquem pecunia et honore, to elevate by means of = to reward with, 3) (Ante-cl.) To bear, to endure, malum.

EFFERO (II.), āvi, ātum, I. v. tr. [ex-ferus]. To make wild or fierce: e. speciem oris, to give the countenance a wild appearance; terra effertur immanitate beluarum, grows wild, becomes uninhabitable. Hence, trop., e. animos, to make ferocious; ea caedes e. Thebanos ad execrabile odium Romanorum, exasperated, embittered; efferratus irā, raging; e. gentes, to harden; dux ipse e. milites, has rendered them still more ferocious.

EFFERTUS, a, um, adj. with sup. [part. of effarcio]. (Pl.) Stuffed full, crammed: effortus fame, extremely hungry; hereditas e., rich, large.

EF-FERUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Very wild, savage, juvenatus, facta.

***EFFERVENS**, entis, adj. (w. comp. in Gell.) [part. of effervo]. Boiling with passion, fervent, ardent.

EF-FERVESCO, fervi, —, 3. v. intr. [inch. of effervo]. To boil up, to effervesce, to ferment, to rage; mostly trop., of excited feeling: homines quacumq. e.; verba effervescentia.

EF-FERVO, 3. v. intr. (Poet.) To boil up or over, to foam; trop., vermes ee, swarm forth.

EF-FERTUS (or **EF-foetus**), a, um, adj. 1) (Poet. & lat.) That has brought forth young. 2)

Weakened, worn out by bringing forth young; hence, in gen., weakened, exhausted, worn out, corpus, taurus; (poet.) vires ee., exhausted energies; senectus effeta veri, no longer in a condition to feel the truth, incapacitated for the truth.

EFFICACITAS, ātis, f. [efficax]. Efficacy, activity, power.

EFFICACITER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [efficax]. Efficaciously, effectively.

EFFICAX, ācis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [efficio]. Efficacious, effective, powerful, homo; ad muliebri ingenium preces ee. sunt, are influential with, have power over; frutex e. contra sagittarum ictus.

***EFFICIENTER**, adv. [efficio]. With effect, efficiently.

EFFICIENTIA, ae, f. [efficio]. Efficiency, efficacy, influence, solis, naturalis.

EFFICIO, fēci, fectum, 3. v. tr. 1) To accomplish, to execute, to bring to pass, to effect; hence = to complete, to finish, to make, to form: e. magnas rerum commutationes; e. ut ille cadat, (rar.) with ne, (ante-cl. & lat.) with quominus; e. pontem, turres, to build; e. sphaeram, to form; e. tantos progressus; e. unam legionem ex duabus; e. aliquem consulem; murus montem efficit arcem; e. exercitum confirmationem; e. homines immani corporum magnitudine, makes them men of immense size. Hence: A) = to procure, alicui manus, mulierem homini: B) e. aliquid ab aliquo, to procure, to obtain something from one. 2) Of a piece of ground, to bear, to produce, to yield; hence, of persons, liciti sunt usque eo, quod se efficere posse arbitrabantur, as far as they thought they could produce, i. e., with profit. 3) Of numbers, to make to amount to: ea tributa vix quod satis est efficiunt; quae computatio efficit vires quater centena millia passuum. 4) To make out, to show, to prove, to demonstrate: hoc e., deos esse mortales; ex quo efficitur, from which it follows [with acc. e. infn. following, sometimes also with ut or ne].

EFFIGIES, ei (ante-cl. also Effigia, ae), f. [effingo]. An image, copy, likeness, effigy (esp. a likeness produced by the exercise of a plastic art — cf. imago, simulacrum, etc.): e. Veneris: Deus effigies hominis et imago; vix convenire videtur, quem ipsum hominem cupere evertare, ejus effigiem servare, to preserve the mere effigy of the man, when they were trying to overthrow the man himself. Hence: A) trop., in partic. of an image conceived in the mind or expressed by words: e. nostrarum virtutum summis ingeniis expressa; effigies rerum notat res ipsas (of mnemonics): Cyrus ille scriptus ad e. justī imperii, to set forth the ideal of a perfect government; perfectae eloquentiae speciem animo videmus, effigiem quaerimus auribus, iis likeness: B) (poet. & lat.) concr., an image, statue; less freq., a portrait.

EF-FINGO, finxi, fectum, 3. v. tr. 1) To form,

to fashion by copying or imitating, to represent by means of art, to express, to portray: e. aliquid; e. pulchritudinem Veneris; e. casus alicujus (poet.); e. lineamenta oris, to copy, to imitate; so, likewise, e. aliquid imitando; e. mores hominum in ore. 2) Trop., of discourse, to set forth, to depict, to describe, oratorem. 3) (Rar.) To wipe out, sanguinem. *4) (Poet.) To chafe, to rub gently, manus (doubtful reading).

EFFLAGITATIO, ōnis, f. [efflagito]. An earnest request, a demand.

*EFFLAGITATUS, ūs, m. (only in *abl. sing.*) [efflagito]. An earnest, urgent request.

EF-FLĀGITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To demand or ask urgently, to request with earnestness: e. libros; e. misericordiam alicujus, to invoke; e. ut ad me venias.

*EF-FLEO, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. tr. (Lat.) To weep out, oculos.

EFFLICTIM, adv. [effligo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To death; only trop., e. amare (deperire), to be desperately in love.

*EFFLICTO, 1. v. tr. [effligo]. (Pl.) To strike dead, hominem.

EF-FLIGO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To strike dead, aliquem.

EF-FLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To blow out, to breathe out, ignes ore, pulverem; (poet.) e. colorem, to lose; esp., e. animam (poet., extremum halitum), to breathe out the spirit, to expire; and, in the same sense, abs.: (poet.) abjicit efflantem, the dying one; quod moriens efflavit (lat.), he said upon dying, with his last breath. 2) Intr. (Lucr.), to burst forth, flamma.

EF-FLŌRESCO, rui, —, 3. v. tr. To bloom forth, to shoot up; only trop., to spring up, to flourish: adolescentia e. ingenii laudibus; utilitas e. ex amicitia.

EF-FLUO, xi, —, 3. v. intr. 1) To flow forth, to gush out: amnis e. in Oceanum; vita e. cum sanguine; (poet.) aura e. 2) Of things not liquid, to fall out, to slip out, to drop: capilli ee., fall off; urnae ee. manibus; aer e. huc et illuc, spreads. 3) Trop.: A) to vanish, to pass away, to glide away: notae caedis, memoria rei alicujus e.; aestas, aetas e. Freq. of something that has slipped one's memory or escaped from the thoughts: antequam ex animo tuo plane effluo, I am entirely forgotten by thee; mens ei e. = he forgets what he is going to say: B) == to get abroad, to become known.

EFFLUVIUM, ii, n. [effluo]. (Lat.) A flowing out, an outlet: e. lacus.

*EFFŪCO, 1. v. tr. (doubtful reading.) [ex-fauces]. (Lat.) To strangle, aliquem.

EF-FŌDIO, ōdi, ossum, 3. v. tr. 1) To dig out, to dig up (i. e., a thing out of the place where it previously was): e. ferrum, aurum; e. carbonem e. sepulchris; e. signum. Hence, e. oculos (poet., lumen) alicui, to dig out or put out

the eyes; e. viscera (poet.) = to cause abortion. 2) To dig = to form by digging, latebras, portum, lacum. 3) To dig or turn up, terram; e. montem, to dig through; trop., e. domos, to rummage, to search through.

EF-FOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. (first pers. pres. is not found; mostly in perf. part. and fut. tense). 1) To say out, to speak out, to utter (an ancient religious term, hence mostly in the poets): e. aliquid, carmen. 2) To consecrate, to dedicate to any use: e. templum; locus templo effatus (pass.), fixed upon for a temple. *3) To state a proposition; hence, effatum (see above).

*EFFRACTARIUS, ii, m. [effringo]. (Lat.) A house-breaker, burglar.

EFFRENATE, adv. with comp. [effrenatus]. Properly, without a bridle; unrestrainedly, violently.

*EFFRENATIO, ōnis, f. [effreno]. Unbridled impetuosity, fury.

EFFRENATUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of the unused effreno]. Unbridled, unrestrained, unmanageable, unruly: homo secundis rebus effrenatus; cupiditas, libertas e.; multitudo e.

EFFRENUS, a, um (lat. Effrenis, e.), adj. [ex-frenum]. 1) Without a bridle, unbridled, equus. 2) (Poet.) Trop. = Effrenatus.

EF-FRICO, ui, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To rub off, rubiginem alicui.

EFFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. tr. [ex-frango]. To break out one thing from another, to break open, cistern, fores, januum, carcerem. Hence, e. cerebrum, to dash into pieces.

EF-FŪGIO, ūgi, ūgitum, 3. v. intr. & tr. 1) Intr., to flee away, to escape, ex urbe. 2) Tr., To shun, to avoid, to escape from, mortem, equitatum Caesaris: haec morte effugiuntur. Hence, res me effugit, escapes me = is not observed, not noticed by me; nihil te e.: nullius rei cura eos e.

EFFUGIUM, ii, n. [effugio]. 1) A fleeing away, a flight: navem nullam habuerunt ad e.; (Poet.) ob nostra ee. 2) A means of flight: habere effugia pennarum. 3) A way of escape, an outlet: insidere effugia, to occupy.

EF-FULGEO, si, —, 2. intr. To shine forth, to glitter: lux e.; duotores ee., distinguish themselves; e. audaciā.

EFFULTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of the unused ef-fulcio]. Resting upon, supported by: e. stratis.

EF-FUNDO, ūdi, ūsum, 3. v. tr. 1) To pour out, to pour forth, to shed, lacrimas; flumen e. se (or effunditur) in mare, empties; mare effunditur, overflows; Tiberis effusus super ripas, poured over its banks. 2) Of bodies not liquid, to pour out, to cast out abundantly or in great numbers, to lead forth, to dispatch, to send forth: e. tela, to hurl in great numbers; e. saccos numorum; e. auxilia castris; e. primum impetum, to make the

first assault; studium certaminis e. equitatum, *made the cavalry pour forth*. Esp., e. se, or *pass*.

effundi, to pour forth, to hasten forth in great numbers: equitatus noster se ex castris a.: incendium effunditur, *spreads*; vox effunditur, *is poured forth*. Hence: A) equus occurrit et consulem supra caput e., *threw him off*; e. aliquem in mare, *to hurl*: B) comas effusae, *flowing, dishevelled hair*; e. habenas, *to give the horses the reins*; e. sinum togae, *to loosen, to unfold*: C) to bring forth, to produce abundantly: segetes fecundae ea. herbas inimicissimas frugibus. 3) Trop.: A) e. iram in aliquem, *to pour out*; e. honores, *to heap upon*: B) to let flow from the mouth, to pour forth, to utter: e. tales voces; e. quæstus pectore; e. omnia quæ sentio, *to communicate without reserve*: C) of property, money, &c., to squander, to waste, to dissipate, patrimonium; e. aerarium, *to drain, to exhaust*: D) to lavish, to throw away, vires, supremum auxilium: E) to lose, to let go, to resign: e. gratiam alienius, *to trifle away*; e. animam, vitam: F) e. se, or *pass*. effundi — a) to indulge in any thing (esp. a passion): in libidine effundi, *to be dissolute, to be unbridled in one's lust* — b) to give one's self up (esp. to a passion), *to give way to, to yield to*: e. in tantum licentiam; in amorem e.; *to surrender one's self to any state, to break forth into*: e. in risum, e. in jocos.

EFFUSAE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [effusus]. 1) Dispersedly, without order, in a loose and scattered manner, far and wide, ire, fugere, praedari. 2) Lavishly, profusely, copiously, donare, vivere. 3) Immoderately, extravagantly, vehemently, exsultare, amare; effusius dicere, *with profusely, rather tediously*; effusius exceptas, *with excessive applause*.

EFFUSIO, ōnis, *f.* [effundo]. 1) A pouring out, aquae. 2) A pouring or rushing forth: hominum ee. ex oppidis. 3) Profusion, wastefulness: e. imitatur liberalitatem; e. pecuniarum. 4) Extravagance, vehemence: e. animi in laetitia.

EFFUSUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of effundo]. 1) Wide-spread, far-extended, wide, broad, mare, loca; hence = *out-stretched*, corpus. Hence: A) = *scattered, dispersed*, hostes; agmen e., *disordered*: B) = *slack, loose*, habenas: C) e. caedes, *slaughter on all sides*. 2) Profuse, lavish, prodigal: e. in largitione. 3) Immoderate, extravagant, unbridled, unrestrained, laetitia; e. cursus, *a wild career*.

EF-FUTIO, —, itum, 4. v. tr. [ex-futio, obsolete — cf. *futis*]. To blab out, to prate or chatter forth, aliquid, leves versus.

*EF-FUTUO, ui, —, 3. v. tr. (Suet.) To spend with harlots.

E-GELIDUS, a, um, *adj.* Cooled off, lukewarm, tepid, potio; e. ventus, *moderately warm*.

EGENS, tis, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of

egeo]. Needy, poor, indigent, in want (cf. egenus), homo.

EGENUS, a, um, *adj.* [egeo]. (Mostly lat.) 1) In want, in need of any thing, destitute: e. omnium rerum; (lat.) egenus commeatu. 2) Aba. (poet.), needy, necessitous; critical, precarious: in rebus egenis, *in your distress*.

EGEO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. 1) To be in want of any thing, to have need of: e. re aliqua, consilio, copiis; magnum est opus egetque exercitatione non parva, *demand*; e. auxilii, custodis; (ante-cl.) e. aliquid. Hence — a) (poet.) = *to desire, to long for*: e. plausoris — b) abs. = *to suffer want, to live in want, to be needy, poor*: nunquam te sinam egere aut mendicare. 2) (Rar.) = *Careo, to be without, to lack*: is semper auctoritate eguit. 3) (Gell.) To do without, to bear the want of: si quid est, quod utar, utor; si non est, egeo.

EGERIA, ae, *f.* An Italian nymph, the counsellor of Numa.

E-GERO, geasi, gestum, 3. v. tr. To carry out, to bear or bring out: e. praedam ex hostium castris; e. humanas opes a Veis; e. bona in tributum, *to carry off*. Hence — a) = *to cast forth from one's self*: e. aquam vomitu, *to void, to vomit*; so, also, e. dapes; e. sanguinem, *to discharge, to lose* — b) *to bring out in a discourse or writing*: e. querelas, *to utter, to pour forth*; e. sermonem, *to recite* — c) = *to drive away, to expel*: e. dolorem; gravitas coeli e. populos — d) (poet.) (= *effero* I. 1, A) *to carry to the grave*: Phoebus castra Dorica e. avidis rogis (according to others the word here = *to clear*).

EGESTAS, atis, *f.* [egeo]. 1) Extreme poverty, penury, indigence (subject — cf. paupertas, which is milder): e. ac mendacitas; trop. e. patrii sermonis, linguae. 2) A want, need or lack of any thing: e. fragmenti, pauli.

EGESTIO, ōnis, *f.* [egero]. (Rar., lat.) A carrying out or off, a carrying away, cadaverum; e. publicarum opum, *a wasting*; e. ventris, *a going to stool*.

*EGESTUS, ūs, m. [egero]. A carrying out or away, an emptying.

E-GIGNO, 3. v. tr. (Lucret.) To beget, to engender, ramos vivo corpore.

EGNATIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Egnatius]. Of or pertaining to Egnatius: 3:

EGNATIUS, ii, m., and EGNATIA, ae, *f.* A family name among the Samnites and Romans; thus, esp. 1) Gellius E., the leader of the Samnites against the Romans (296 B. C.). 2) Marcus E., the leader of the Samnites in the war of the allies. 3) Marcus E. Rufus, an aedile (21 B. C.) and leader of a conspiracy against Augustus. 4) P. E. Celer, a Stoic philosopher, of the time of Nero.

EGNATULEIUS, i, m. (L.) A quaestor who deserted from Antony to Octavius.

EGO, me, mihi, *pl.* nos, etc., *pers. pron.* [= *ly-3*]. I; made emphatic by the suffix 'met': egomet, mihimet, nobismet ipsis, *I myself, to myself, to ourselves*; and (*ante-cl.*), in the same sense, mepte, mihipte; quid mihi Celsus agit? *what is my Celsus doing?* Melon., for one's dwelling, abode — a me, *from my house*; ad me, *to my house, at my house*; a me solvi, *from my own means*.

EGREDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* [*e-gradior*]. I. *Intr.* — 1) To go out, to come out, to depart: e. ex urbe; egredimur a nobis foras; e. Româ; e. hinc, foras, extra portam. In partic., of troops, &c., *to move out, to march out*: e. castris, ad proelium, *to march forth, to proceed*; e. navi or in terram, also abs., *to disembark from a ship, to land*; e. e portu or abs., *to set sail*. 2) To go up, to climb, to ascend: e. ad summum montis, in tumulum; e. altius. 3) *Trop.*, to deviate, to digress: e. a proposito, *from the subject*. II. *Tr.* — 1) To go beyond, to pass over a limit: e. munitiones. 2) To go out, to leave: e. urbem, portum. 3) *Trop.*, e. modum, *to overstep*; e. fortunam hominis, *to surpass, to excel*; e. relationem (*tech. term.* of a senator), *to depart from the subject under consideration, and speak upon something else*; egressus quintum annum, *more than five years old*.

EGREGIE, *adv.* [*egregius*]. 1) Exceedingly, admirably, surpassingly. 2) Remarkably well, brilliantly, splendidly. 3) As a mark of applause, *bravo! good!*

EGREGIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*e-grex*, 'chosen from the herd']. 1) Chosen, excellent, eminent, extraordinary, forma, laus, civis, victoria; e. bello, *in war*; egregius animi, *in disposition*. 2) (*Lat.*) Illustrious, distinguished, honourable: si mihi egregium esset to accipere; egregium publicum, *the honour of the state*.

EGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [*egredior*]. (*Lat.*) A going out; esp., *trop.*, a digression from the subject of discussion.

EGRESSUS, ūs, *m.* [*egredior*]. 1) *Abstr.*, a going out, a going away, departure: e. vester; rarus egressu, *who seldom goes out*. In partic.: A) adherere egressibus (*poet. & lat.*), videt egressus = the departing (of friends, &c.): B) = a disembarking, going on shore, landing: optimus tibi erat e. 2) *Concr.* (*poet. & lat.*), an outlet, passage, means of egress: obsidere omnes e.; e. fluminis, *the mouth*. 3) (*Lat.*) A digression in speaking.

***EGURGITO**, 1. *v. tr.* [*e-gurges*]. (*Pl.*) Prop., to cast out of the throat; *trop.* = to pour out, to empty, argentum domo.

EHEM, *interj.* (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) An exclamation expressing joyful surprise — ah! ha! look!

EHEU, *interj.* (*Poet.*) An exclamation of complaint or pain — Oh! alas!

EHO, *interj.* (*Com.*) An exclamation used in

abusing, commanding, or asking angrily — he! he there! hello! hear! In a strengthened form, Eho dum.

EIA or **HEIA**, *interj.* An exclamation, 1) of joy and astonishment — why! ha-ha! I declare! 2) of encouragement — come! come on! cheer up!

E-JACŪLO, 1. *v. tr.* (*Gell.*) = Ejaculo.

E-JACŪLOR, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (*Poet. & lat.*) To cast forth, to hurl forth, aquas.

EJECTAMENTUM, i, n. [*ejecto*]. (*Lat.*)

That which is cast out, refuse: cetera es. maris. **EJECTIO**, ōnis, *f.* [*ejicio*]. A casting out: mors et e., banishment.

EJECTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*e-jacto*]. (*Poet.*) To cast out or forth, aquas; e. dapes ore, *to vomit*.

***EJECTUS**, ūs, *m.* [*ejicio*]. (*Ante-cl.*) A casting out, ejection, animas.

EJĒRATIO, EJĒRO — *v.* Ejurato, Ejuro.

EJICIO, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* [*e-jacio*]. 1) To throw or cast out, to drive or thrust out, to eject, to expel: e. aliquem ex oppido, aedibus foras; e. aliquem in exilium, *to drive into exile, to banish*; e. linguam, *to thrust out*; e. sanguinem, *to vomit*; *trop.*, e. curam, memoriam rei alicujus ex animo, *to drive away*; e. stirpes superstitiosis, *to extirpate*; e. vocem, *to utter*; e. gemitum, *to heave a sigh*. In partic.: A) e. se e navi in terram, in agro, *to rush forth, to hasten forth*: B) e. navem — a) *to bring to land, to land, in terram, eo* — b) usually, *to run a ship aground or ashore, to strand, to wreck*; almost always in the pass., navis (classis) ejicitur ad insulam, in litora, *is stranded, wrecked*: hence, C) also in the pass., of shipwrecked persons, esp. the part. ejectus, of one who has been cast by the waves upon the shore. 2) *Trop.*, to reject, to disapprove: e. rationem Stoicorum; esp. of actors, public speakers, &c. = *to hiss, to hoot at, to compel to retire*.

EJŪLATIO, ōnis, *f.* [*ejulo*]. A wailing, lamenting.

EJŪLATUS, ūs, *m.* [*ejulo*] = Ejulatio.

EJŪLO, 1. *v. intr.* [*the exclamation hei, heu*]. To wall, to lament, to cry out, to groan.

EJŪRATIO (or Ejeratio), ōnis, *f.* [*ejuro*]. (*Lat.*) Prop., an abjuring, a solemn renunciation of any thing: e. spei, *a giving up*; consulum e., *a laying down, resigning of their office*.

EJŪRO (or Ejĕro), 1. *v. tr.* To abjure, to renounce, to refuse, to reject something with an oath. 1) *Tech. t.*: A) e. forum or judicem iniquum aibi, *to reject the jurisdiction of a court or judge as unjust, to protest against*: B) *to deny upon oath one's ability to pay, to swear that one is insolvent*: C) (*lat.*) e. magistratum, imperium, *to resign, to lay down an office with an oath that it has been administered according to law*. 2) (*Lat.*) To renounce, to give up, to disown: a. nomen patriae, patrem, liberos; e. patriam = *to forsake for ever*.

EJUSDEM-MODI, used as an *adj.* [is-modus]. Of the same nature, quality, or kind.

EJUS-MODI, used as an *adj.* [is-modus]. Of that kind, such.

E-LĀBOR, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* I. *Intr.* 1) To glide out or away, to slip away, to fall out, to escape: serpens e.; animi ee. corporibus; gladius (*trop. causa*) ei e. e. manibus; artus in pravum elapsi (*lat.*), fallen into a bad condition, disabled. Hence: A) libri illi mihi elapsi sunt, have slipped from my hands, have been made public prematurely; animus ejus Bacchidi elabitur, his mind was gradually estranged from Bacchis; res e. memoriā alicujus, glides from the memory, is forgotten: B) to slip off, to get off, to escape, ex proelio, (*lat.*) de caede, telis; e. inter tumultum; *trop.*, e. ex tot criminibus, to escape from so many and so great charges: C) to pass away, to disappear, to be lost: spes, assensio illa e.: D) e. in servitutum, to sink into slavery. 2) (*Poet.*) To rise, to creep or steal up: ignes e. in frondes altas. II. *Tr.*—(*Lat.*) To escape (some danger or evil), pugnare.

ELĀBORĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part. of elaboro*]. Wrought out carefully and artificially, elaborate, artificial (*opp.* to naturalis, etc.).

E-LĀBORO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* 1) To labour, to take pains, to exert one's self (the idea of purpose and endeavour predominating—cf. laboro): e. ut prosim illis; e. in re aliqua; (*lat.*) e. in aliquid. 2) *Tr.*, to labour or work at, to work out, to elaborate (mostly *pass.*), rem aliquam, librum; e. artem, eloquentiam, to cultivate; causae diligenter elaboratae, carefully elaborated; (*lat.*) imperium parentibus elaboratum, acquired by the labours of; (*poet.*) e. somnum, to cause, to procure.

***E-LĀMENTĀBĪLIS**, e, *adj.* Very lamentable.

E-LANGUESCO, gui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch. of languere*]. To grow languid, to languish, to relax.

E-LARGIOR, 4. *v. dep. tr.* (*Lat.*) To give or to distribute liberally.

ELĀTE, adv. w. comp. [elatus]. 1) Loftily, sublimely. 2) Proudly, haughtily.

ELĀTĒUS, } a, um, *adj.* Sprung from **ELĀTEUS**, } tus (of Cæneus, his son, q. v.).

ELĀTIO, ōnis, f. [effero]. Prop., a lifting up, elevating; hence, *trop.*, 1) elevation, loftiness: animi magnitudo et e.; e. orationis. 2) A being carried away, elation, transport, animi.

***E-LĀTRO**, 1. *v. tr.* (*Poet.*) To bark out = to speak out loudly: e. quod mihi placet.

ELĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. [*part. of effero*]. 1) Elevated, high, locus. 2) *Trop.*: A) lofty, exalted, animus: B) proud (*v. Effero* II. 2. e.).

ELĀVER, ēris, n. A branch of the river Liger in Gaul, now the Allier.

E-LĀVO, lāvi, lautum and lōtum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) 1) *Tr.*, to wash out, to wash clean. 2) (*Pl.*) *Intr.*, e. bonis (the figure is

taken from a shipwreck), to be stripped of one's property.

ĒLEA, ae, f. [= 'Ἠλέα; pure Latin, Velia] A town in Lower Italy, the birthplace of Parmenides and Zeno, founders of the Stoic philosophy.

ĒLĒATES, ae, m. [= 'Ἠλεάτης]. The Eleatian = Zeno.

ĒLĒĀTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= 'Ἠλεάτιος]. Eleatic: philosophi.

ĒLĒCEBRA, ae, f. [elicio]. (*Pl.*) A wheedler = she who wheedles the people out of their money.

ELECTE, adv. with comp. [electus]. With choice, choicely.

***ELECTĪLIS**, e, *adj.* [eligo]. (*Pl.*) Choice, dainty.

ELECTIO, ōnis, f. [eligo]. A selection, choice.

***ELECTO** (I.), 1. *v. tr.* [*intens. of eligo*]. (*Pl.*) To choose, to pick, to select.

ELECTO (II.), 1. *v. tr.* [*intens. of elicio*]. (*Pl.*) To worm out, to get out (a secret from any one): e. alicui aliquid.

***ELECTOR**, ōris, m. (*Lat.*) A chooser.

ELECTRA, ae, f. [Ἠλέκτρα]. 1) The daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, wife of Thaumias. 2) A daughter of Pleione, and by Jupiter mother of Dardanus. 3) A sister of Cadmus. 4) The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, sister of Orestes, and wife of Pylades.

ELECTRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Electra]. Of or belonging to Electra.

ELECTRUM, i, n. [= ἤλεκτρον; pure Latin, Succinum]. Amber, used by the Roman ladies for bracelets, rings, and necklaces. 2) A metallic composition, of the appearance of amber, made of one part of gold and five parts of silver.

ELECTRUS, i, m. The Latin name of Electryon, ōnis, m., father of Alcmena.

ELECTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [*part. of eligo*]. Selected, picked, choiced.

***ELECTUS** (II.), ūs, m. [eligo]. (*Ov.*) A choice, necis.

ELĒGANS, tia, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [eligo].

1) (*Ante-cl.*) In a bad sense, nice, fastidious, effeminate, homo. 2) In a good sense: A) of persons, knowing how to choose well, tasteful, fine, elegant; freq. of one who, in matters of judgment, esp. in speaking and writing, knows how to choose well = acute, sagacious: homo in omni judicio elegantissimus: B) also, of things, choice, tasteful, beautiful, fine, neat, elegant, genus dicendi, ars, epistola.

ELĒGANTER, adv. With choice or taste, elegantly, finely, beautifully, fitly, properly, vitam agere, aliquid facere; dicere pro aliquo accurate et e.; loca capere e., discreetly, judiciously. (*With comp. & sup.*)

ELĒGANTĪA, ae, f. [elegans]. *1) (*Pl.*) Of persons, particularity, fastidiousness, nicety: metuo ne ejus elegantia meam speciem spernat. 2) Of things, taste, fineness, elegance, beauty,

gna e vitæ, murum, verborum Latinorum; sometimes of writers = *acuteness, cultivated taste*: e. Secretiorum; tuorum scriptorum e.

ELĒGI, ōrum, m. pl. [= ἔλεγες]. Elegiac versēs, elegies (alternate hexameters and pentameters).

ELĒGIA, æ, f. [= ἔλεγος]. (Poet. & lat.) An elegy, a poetical composition of mournful character.

ELĒGIDION, ii, m. [= ἔλεγιδιον]. (Lat.) A short elegy.

*ELĒIS, idia, adj. f. [Elis]. Of or from Elis. ELELEIS, idia, f. [Eleleus]. Only in the pl. A Bacchantes.

ELELEUS, ei, m. [= Ἐλελεῦς, from Ἐλελεῖς, the cry of the Bacchantes]. A surname of Bacchus.

ELEMENTA, ōrum, n. pl. 1) The first principles of things, elements; in the sing., Elementum, i, n. (lat.), an element. 2) Freq., the elements, rudiments of a science or art: ee. puerorum; ee. loquendi, of the art of speaking. Hence: A) (lat.) = an alphabet: B) (poet.) = a beginning, in gen.: prima ee. Romæ.

ELEMENTARIUS, a, um, adj. [elementum]. Belonging to rudiments or elements, elementary: senex e., an old teacher. (Lat.)

ELENCHUS, i, m. [= ἔλεγχος]. (Lat.) 1) An index to a book. 2) A pendant, ear-drop.

ELĒPHANTIĀSIS, is, f. [= ἑλεφαντίασις]. (Lat.) A leprosy or malignant disease of the skin, elephantiasis.

ELĒPHANTINE, es, f. [= ἑλεφαντίνη]. An island of the Nile in Upper Egypt, with a city of the same name — now Jexyret Assuan.

ELĒPHANTIS, idia, f. [ἑλεφαντίς]. 1) = Elephantine. 2) The name of a licentious Greek poetess.

ELĒPHANTINUS, a, um, adj. [= ἑλεφαντινός]. Of ivory, ivory: atramentum e., of pulverized ivory.

ELĒPHANTUS, i, } m. [= ἑλεφάντης]. 1) An ELEPHAS, antis, } elephant. 2) (Poet.) = Ebur, ivory. 3) = Elephantiasis.

ELĒUS, a, um, adj. [Elis]. Of or pertaining to Elis; also (poet.) = Olympian.

ELĒUSIN, inia, f. [Ἐλευσίς or Ἐλευσίνη]. A city in Attica, famous for the worship of Ceres and the mysteries celebrated there in her honour — now Lepina.

ELEUSINIUS, } a, um, adj. [Eleusin]. Eleu- ELEUSINUS, } sinian: Eleusina mater = Ceres; subst., Eleusinia, ōrum, n. pl. [= τὰ Ἐλευσίνια], the mysteries of Ceres.

ELĒUTHĒRIA (I), æ, f. [= Ἐλευθερία]. (Pl.) Liberty.

ELĒUTHĒRIA (II), ōrum, n. pl. [= τὰ Ἐλευθερία]. (Pl.) The feast of Liberty, a festival in honour of Zeus Ἰλευθερίος (Jupiter Liberator), which, after the Persian wars, was celebrated yearly near Platæa.

ELĒUTHĒRŌ-CILICES, um, m. pl. [Ἐλευθερόκιλικες]. The free Cilicians, a tribe in Cilicia.

ELĒVATIO, ōnis, f. [elevo]. (Lat.) Disparagement (a species of irony).

E-LEVO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To raise up, to lift up or on high, contabulationem; (poet.) aura e. proces, carries away, dissipates. 2) Trop.: A) to lighten, to ease, to alleviate, eegritudinem: B) to make light of, to lessen, to weaken, to impair: e. auctoritatem alicujus, perspicuitatem; e. res gestas, aliquem, to disparage; e. adversarium (of an orator), to weaken the impression made by the speech of an opponent; index elevatur, the informer is disparaged, is not believed.

*ELIAS, ādis, adj. f. [Elis]. Elean; (poet.) = Olympian.

ELICIO, ōni & lexi, ōitum, 3. v. tr. [e and the unused elicio]. To entice out, to lure forth, to bring out of or from a place by flattery or stratagem, to cause to come out: e. aliquem foras, hostes ex paludibus, aliquem in proelium; e. ut fateatur, to draw a confession from one; e. ferrum e cavernis terræ; e. vocem e faucibus alicujus; e. sanguinem, lacrimas, to cause to flow; e. literas ab aliquo, to elicit, to draw from one; eo, also, e. querelas; e. verbum ex aliquo. In partic., e. Jovem, to call or bring down by means of magic arts; e. manes, etc., to raise, to conjure up; so, also, e. pluviam, fulmina, to draw down.

ELIDO, ōi, ōitum, 3. v. tr. [e-laedo]. 1) To strike out, to thrust out, to dash or force out: e. aurigam curru; e. ignem velut e silice; e. vocem, to force out; e. magnas voces, to thunder out, to utter loudly; e. literas, to omit in pronouncing, to elide; e. morbum, to expel. 2) To break or dash into pieces, to shatter, to crush, caput alicujus, talos alicui, naves, angues; trop., e. nervos virtutis, to break down, to destroy; elidi ægitudine, to be broken down.

ELIGO, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. tr. [e-lego]. To pick out, to select, to choose (opp. to taking indiscriminately—cf. lego, etc.): e. rem aliquam, e. minima ex malis; elige de illis quem velis.

ELIMINO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [e-himen]. (Poet. & lat.) To drive over the threshold, to turn out of doors: e. diota, to blab; e. gradus, to go out of the house.

E-LIMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To file off, to polish; hence = to finish, catenas; esp., trop., of the product of mental labour, e. aliquid, to elaborate, to perfect.

*ELINGUO, 1. v. tr. [elinguis]. (Pl.) To rob of the tongue, aliquem.

ELINGUIS, e, adj. [e-lingua]. Prop., tongueless = dumb, speechless, homo, curia; trop. = not eloquent.

E-LIQUO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To clarify, to filter, vinum.

ELIS (Dor. Alis), idia, f. [= Ἠλῆ]. A district in the western part of the Peloponnese, with a capital of the same name, near which was Olympia.

ELISIO, *ēlis*, *f.* [*elido*]. (Lat.) 1) A thrusting or forcing out: e. lacrimae. 2) As a grammatical tech. t., the elision of a letter.

ELISSA, *ae*, *f.* [= *Ἑλισσα*] = Dido.

ELIUS or **ELEUS** (also *Alus*, *Pl.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Elis*]. Of or pertaining to *Elis*, *Elean*; also (poet.) = *Olympian*; *E. Sumen*, the *Alpheus*; *E. campus*, *Olympia*; *subst.*, *Elii* or *Elei*, *orum*, *a*, *pl.*, the inhabitants of *Elis*.

ELIXUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Thoroughly boiled, sodden.

ELLEBORUM — *v.* *Helieborum*.

ELLIPSIS, *is*, *f.* [= *ἔλλειψις*]. (Lat.) As a tech. term in rhetoric, the omission of a word, *ellipsis*.

E-LOCO, *āvi*, *ātum*, *1. v. tr.* To let out, to hire out, *fundum*; *gens Judaica elocata est* = the revenues of the Jewish nation have been farmed out to contractors.

ELÖCÜTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [*eloquor*]. In rhetoric, tech. term, rhetorical expression, the clothing of thoughts in suitable words, style, elocution: e. est idoneorum verborum, et sententiarum ad inventionem accommodatio, is the adaptation of — to the topics conceived.

ELÖCÜTORIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*eloquor*]. (Lat.) Pertaining to expression; *subst.*, *Elocutoria*, *ae*, *f.* (sc. ars), as a translation of *ῥητορικὴ*, *rhetoria*.

ELÖCUTRIX, *icis*, *f.* [*eloquor*]. (Sc. ars; Lat.) As a translation of *ῥητορικὴ*, *rhetoric*.

ELÖGIUM, *ii*, *n.* [*λόγιον*]. 1) A sentence, short saying: e. *Solonia*. 2) An inscription, esp. an inscription on a tomb, an epitaph: ee. *monumentorum*. 3) A short statement, notice: A) *a clause in a will*, esp. a clause by which some one is disinherited: B) in criminal cases, an abstract or brief statement, of the crime charged, the name of the offender, the penalty, &c.

ELÖQUENS, *tis*, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of *eloquor*]. Eloquent (of one who possesses all the qualities of an orator — cf. *disertus*, *facundus*).

ELÖQUENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* (the *pos.* does not occur). Elegantly.

ELÖQUENTIA, *ae*, *f.* [*eloquens*]. Eloquence, the art of speaking with energy and dignity (v. *Eloquens*).

ELÖQUIUM, *ii*, *n.* [*eloquor*]. (Poet. & lat.) Eloquence.

E-LÖQUOR, *lōcūtus*, *3. v. dep. tr.* 1) To say out, to speak out, to declare, to state, to express: e. *rem ut facta est*; *eloquere, obsecro, telli ū all out*. 2) *Abn.*, of an orator, to speak, to deliver a speech, ornate et copiose.

ELÖRINI, *ōrum*, *a*, *pl.* [*Elorus*]. The inhabitants of *Elorum*.

ELÖRUS (Hel.), *i*, *m.* [= *Ἐλῶρος*]. A river in Sicily, now the *Atellaro*; at its mouth was the town *Elorum*.

ELPĒNOR, *ōris*, *m.* [*Ἐλπηνός*]. A companion of *Ulysses*, changed into a hog by *Circe*.

E-LŪCEO, *xi*, —, *2. v. intr.* 1) To shine forth, to beam forth: *circulus e. inter flammās*. 2) *Trop.*, to be visible, manifest, conspicuous; to shew itself, to appear: *scintilla ingenii jam in puero e.*; *eloquentia ejus maxima Spartae e.*; *hoc decorum quod e. in vita*; in *partic.* = to shine, to distinguish one's self: e. *virtutibus*.

ELŪCĪFICO, *1. v. tr.* [*e-lux-facio*]. (Ante-cl.) To deprive of light, to blind, *aliquem*.

***ELUCTĀBĪLIS**, *e*, *adj.* [*eluctor*]. From which one may extricate himself, *aqua*.

E-LUCTOR, *ātus*, *1. v. dep. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to struggle forth or out, to force one's way out, to press through with difficulty: *aqua e.* 2) To work one's self out of any thing by struggling, to surmount, to attain with difficulty: e. *illas difficultates*; e. *tam validas manus*.

E-LŪCUBRO, and **Elūcubrōr**, *dep.*, *1. v. tr.* To compose or prepare by lamp-light, *epistolam*; *trop.* = to prepare with great labour and care.

E-LŪCUS, *i*, *m.* [*lux*]. (Gell.) A drowsy or dreaming person.

E-LŪDO, *si*, *sum*, *3. v. intr. & tr.* *1) *Intr.*, to wash or dash against: *fluctus e.* 2) *Tr.*, of a gladiator, to elude, to parry a thrust or blow. Hence: A) to deceive, to delude, to cheat, to impose upon, *aliquem*: B) to frustrate, to evade, *vim legis*, *pugnam*; e. *bellum quiete*, *quietem bello*, to evade war by quiet, and quiet by war; e. *legationem*, *rogationem*, to render fruitless; e. *fidem miraculis*, to impair the faith (of the people) in; e. *indicia*, to invalidate: C) to mock, to jeer, to make sport of, *aliquem*. 3) (Poet.) To win at play: e. *aliquem anulum*; e. *palmas tibi*, to snatch away.

E-LŪGEO, *luxi*, —, *2. v. tr.* To mourn the full time for, to cease mourning over, *aliquem*; also, *abs.* = to cease mourning.

ELUMBIS, *e*, *adj.* [*lumbus*]. (Lat.) Prop., weak in the loins; *trop.*, of the style of an orator, weak, without *sinew*.

E-LUO, *ui*, *ūtum*, *3. v. tr. & intr.* 1) To wash off, to wash out, to cleanse: e. *patinas, corpus*; e. *maculas vestium, colorem*. Hence, *trop.* = to wash away, to efface, to destroy: e. *crimen, amara curarum*; e. *amicitiā*, to get rid of. 2) (Pl.) *Intr.*, to get rid of, or to squander, one's property.

ELUSATES, *iūm*, *a*, *pl.* A people living in *Aquitanian Gaul*.

ELUTRIO, *1. v. tr.* [*eluo*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) To wash out, *lintea*. 2) *Trop.*, to cleanse from dregs, to clarify.

ELŪTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*eluo*]. (Poet. & lat.) Prop., washed; hence, watery, insipid.

ELŪVIES, *ei*, *f.* [*eluo*]. 1) (Poet. & lat.)

ELŪVIO, *ōnis*, *f.* A flowing off of *fluh*. 2) An overflowing of water, an inundation. 3) An abyss, chasm made by the rushing of a stream of water.

ELVINA (Helv.), ae, f. *A surname of Ceres* (very rare).

ELYCES, ae, m. *A companion of Phineus, slain by Perseus.*

ELYMAEUS, a, um, adj. [Elymae]. *Elymae; subst., Elymaei, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Elymae.*

***ELYMAIS**, idis, f. [= 'Ελυματς]. *A district of Persia, in what is now Iran.*

ELYSII, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of East-Germany, living between the Oder and the Vistula.*

ELYSIUM, ii, n. [ἡλυσίων νῆσος]. *Elysium, the abode of the blest.*

ELYSIUS, a, um, adj. [Elysium]. *Elysian; subst., Elysi, ōrum, m. pl., (sc. campi), the Elysian fields.*

***E-MACERATUS**, a, um, adj. [macero]. (Lat.) *Emaciated.*

EMACITAS, ātis, [emax]. (Lat.) *A passion for buying, propensity to buy.*

E-MACULO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) *To cleanse from spots, to purify.*

EMANCIPATIO, ōnis, f. [emancipo]. 1) *A formal resignation of paternal authority over a son by means of a feigned sale thrice repeated; an emancipation.* 2) *In gen., a formal surrendering, resignation, transfer of one's right to, or property in, a thing.*

E-MANCIPO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To release a son from paternal authority, and thereby declare him free to act for himself, to emancipate (v. Emancipatio).* — 2) *In gen., to surrender, to transfer, to make over one's right in a person or thing to another; to sell, to release, to deliver over: e. filium in adoptionem alicui; e. praedia pateris, agrum.* 3) *Trop., to surrender entirely, to yield, to give up: e. se alicui; emancipatus feminae, the slave of a wife.*

EMANCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [e-mancus]. (Lat.) *To maim, to mutilate, to mangle, aliquem.*

E-MANO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. 1) *To flow out, fons.* 2) *Trop.: A) to proceed or emanate from, to spring out of, to arise: alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi ee.; Academia recentior hinc e.: B) to spread abroad, to become known, to get among the people: exire et in vulgus e.*

E-MARCESCO, ui, 3. v. intr. (Lat.) *To wither, to fade away; trop., to dwindling away, to disappear.*

***EMARGINO**, 1. v. tr. [margo]. (Lat.) *To deprive of edge or border.*

EMATHIA, ae, f. [= 'Ημαθία]. *A district of Macedonia. Hence — a) = Macedonia — b) = the contiguous part of Thessaly.*

EMATHIS, idis, adj. f. [Emathia]. *Emathian; hence — a) = Macedonian — b) = Thessalian; subst., Emathides, dum, f. pl., the daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus, the Pierides.*

EMATHIUS, a, um, adj. [Emathia]. *Emathian; hence — a) = Macedonian: dux E., Alexander — b) = Thessalian.*

E-MATURESCO, rui, —, 3. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *To grow fully ripe, to ripen, segetes.* *2) *To be mitigated, to moderate, ira Caesaris.*

EMAX, ācis, adj. [emo]. *Fond of buying.*

EMBAMMA, ātis, n. [— ἐμβαμμα]. (Lat.) *A kind of sauce.*

EMBLEMA, ātis, n. [= ἐμβλημα]. 1) *Inlaid work; hence, trop. = an interpolation in a discourse.* 2) *Hence: A) an ornament in relief (on utensils, vases, &c.): B) mosaic work.*

EMBOLIUM, ii, n. [= ἐμβολιον]. *An interlude between the acts of a play, a kind of ballet.*

EMENDABILIS, e, adj. [emendo]. *That may be amended, corrigible, error.*

EMENDATE, adv. [emendatus]. *Faultlessly, correctly, accurately, purely: loqui, scribere.*

EMENDATIO, ōnis, f. [emendo]. *A correction, emendation, improvement.*

EMENDATOR, ōris, m. [emendo]. *A corrector.*

EMENDATRIX, icis, f. [emendo]. *A (female) corrector.*

EMENDATUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of emendo]. *Free from error, faultless, correct, pure: homo, mores, locutio.*

E-MENDICO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Suet.) *To obtain by buying.*

EMENDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [mendum]. *To free from error, to correct, to amend, to improve (weaker than corrigo): e. librum, vitia adolescentiae, legem; (lat.) e. dolores capitis, tussim, to cure, to remove.*

E-MENTIOR, itus, 4. v. imp. tr. *To devise or utter something false, to fabricate, to feign, to pretend: e. aliquid in aliquem; e. se beneficio obstrictum esse; e. auspicia; also, abs., haec omnia fecit, ut ementiretur, that he might lie. Hence, part. ementitus, as pass., devised falsely, invented, fabricated, forged.*

E-MERCOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. (Lat.) *To buy with a bribe, to purchase by bribery, rem, aliquem.*

E-MEREO, ui, itum, } 2. v. tr. 1) *To earn,*

E-MEREOR, itus, dep. } *to merit something, to acquire by desert, aliquid mali, pecuniam.*

2) (Poet.) *To deserve well of one, to earn, and hence to deserve the favour of one, to lay under obligation, aliquem; part. emeritus, as subst., a deserving man.* 3) *Esp., in milit. lang., to serve out one's time, to complete the term of service: e. stipendia, annuus operas; esse emeritis stipendiis (pass.), having served out their time; hence part. perf. (poet.), of a thing that has fully served out its purpose or design = old, worn out: equus, aratrum e.; rogos e., burnt out.*

E-MERGO, rsi, sum, 3. v. tr. & intr. 1) *Tr., to make appear, to cause to arise (from the deep): e. se or emergi ex illis malis, to extricate one's self, to rise up, to issue forth. In partic., part. emersum, that has come out or risen up: equus e. ex palude; trop., homo e. ex coeno, from the*

filix, mire (l. e., of *vires*); *nox* e., *emergit*. 2) *Intr.*: A) to come forth, to arise, to emerge, to appear, to come into sight, *ex aqua, de paludibus; piscis* e. *sub glebis*; *stella* e.: B) to come out of, to break forth from something: e. *ex saltibus*. e. *ex patrio regno*; *flos* e. e. *caule*; also, e. in *locum aliquem* = to get away: hence, C) *trop.*— a) to extricate or work one's self out of, to get free, to get clear, esp. of a *hateful situation or a danger*: e. *ex mendicitate, ex peculatus iudicio, to get rid of, to become free from*; e. *et in bonam frugem recipio, I emerge from a career of pleasure, and betake myself to prudent courses*; *civitates emeruerunt, have recovered themselves, have attained a better condition*; *leges* ee. (opp. to *demergere*), *come forth again*— b) to break out, to arise: *bella* ee. — c) to show itself, to become manifest or apparent: *amor* e.; *ex quo emergit quale sit illud, from which it appears*.

EMÉRITUS, i, m. [emereo]. A soldier that has served out his time, a veteran. (Lat.)

EMÉTICA, ae, f. [= *ipseria*]. An incitement to vomiting, a vomit: *facere* e., to make one's self vomit, so as to be able to eat more.

E-MĒTIOR, mensus, 4. v. dep. tr. 1) (Lat.) To measure out or off, *spatium*. 2) *Trop.*: A) to traverse, to go over, to pass through a certain space, *terras*; (lat.) G. *quinque principes annis septuaginta tribus* e., *survived*: B) to impart, to bestow, *alicui aliquid*.

*E-MĒTO, messui, messum, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To mow off, to cut down, to reap: e. *frumentum*.

E-MICO, cui, cātum, 1. v. intr. To spring or leap out, to bound or break forth, to appear suddenly: *fulgura* ee.; *flamma* e. *ex monte*; e. *saltu in currum, to leap upon the chariot*. Hence, *trop.*, *pavor* e., *betrayed itself*; e. *magnitudine animi, to distinguish one's self*; *verbum aliquod* e., *shines forth as a brilliant point occurring here and there*.

E-MIGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. To remove from a place, to depart, *hinc, ex illa domo, e vita*.

EMINATIO, ōnis, f. [eminor]. (Pl.) A threatening, menace, warning.

EMINENS, tis, adj. v. comp. & sup. [part. of *emineo*]. 1) Projecting, standing out, lofty, elevated. 2) *Trop.*, distinguished, eminent.

EMĪNENTIA, ae, f. [eminens]. (Rar.) 1) A projecting; *concr.*, a prominence, protuberance; hence, *the prominent part of a painting = the light*. 2) *Trop.* (lat.), excellence, operis.

E-MĪNEO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. 1) To project, to stand forth, to stretch out: *terra* e. *mari*; *stipites* ee. *ex terra*; *ferrum* e. *per costas*; *hasta* e. *in partes ambas*; *jugum* e. *in mare*. 2): A) to stand forth = to be visible, to show itself: *quod absconditur ibi, eo magis* e. *et apparet*; esp., in a painting, to stand out, to be prominent or in the foreground; *vox* e. (poet.), is distinctly heard; e. *ex gratulando* (Pl.), to emerge from the crowd

of *congratulators*: B) to distinguish one's self, to be eminent, conspicuous: *Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi*.

*E-MINOR, 1. v. dep. intr. (Pl.) To threaten loudly, to warn threateningly.

EMINUS, adv. [e-manus]. Aloof (opp. to *comminus*), from afar, at a distance; esp., as a military tech. term, of a battle with missiles, darts, &c.: e. *pugnare*; also, in other expressions: e. *opem ferre*; *faces* e. *jacere*.

E-MĪROR, ātus, 1. v. tr. (Rar., poet.) To wonder greatly at any thing.

EMISSĀRIUM, ii, n. [emitto]. An outlet, drain.

EMISSĀRIUS, ii, m. [emitto]. 1) Prop., one who is sent out; an emissary (nearly always in a bad sense), a scout, spy, agent. 2) (Econ.) A young shoot of a plant.

EMISSICIUS (Emissitius), a, um, adj. [emitto]. (Pl.) That is sent to spy out = spying, prying about (of *emissarius* 1), oculi.

EMISSIO, ōnis, f. [emitto]. 1) A sending forth = a throwing, hurling: *graviore* ee. *telorum*. 2) A letting go, *anguis*.

EMISSUS, ūs, m. [emitto]. (Lucr.) A sending forth.

E-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. v. tr. 1) To send forth, to send away, to send out: e. *equites in hostem, cohortes ex statione*. Hence, e. *hastam, to hurl*; e. *sagittas, to shoot*; e. *fulmina, to scatter*; e. *aculeum in hominem, of a stinging insect*; (lat.) e. *librum, to put forth, to publish*; e. *vocem, to expel, to let be heard*. 2) To let go, to discharge, to let loose, to let off, to let slip: e. *aliquem ex urbe, ex vinculis*; e. *aquam ex lacu, to let flow or drain off*; e. *scutum manu, to let fall*; e. *animam, to give up, to breathe out*; e. *aliquem ex obsidione, to permit to go free*; *trop.*, e. *aliquid e manibus, to let something escape*. In partic., *manu* e. *aliquem*, and simply e. *aliquem* (ante-cl. & lat.) = *manumitto*, q. v.

EMO, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. tr. 1) To buy, to procure by buying (the fundamental idea being the acquisition of any thing by purchase — cf. *mercor*): e. *puellam ab aliquo, aliquid de praeda*; *quanti eam emisti? for how much? at what price?* *tribus minis eam emi, for three minas*; *magno, parvo* e., *dear, cheap*; thus, also, *male* (care) and *bene* e., *dear, cheap*: *ex empto aut vendito, by purchase or sale*. 2) *Trop.*, to buy up, to gain over = to secure for one's self with money, esp. through bribery: e. *sententias iudicum*; e. *percussorem in aliquem*; e. *aliquem beneficiis, to win*; e. *immortalitatem morte, to gain*.

*E-MÖDĒROR, 1. v. tr. To moderate: e. *doctorem verbis, to let rage out*. (Poet.)

E-MÖDŪLOR, 1. v. dep. tr. (Poet.) To celebrate in song, *Musam*.

*EMOLIMENTUM, i, a. [emolior]. Labour, effort, difficulty, trouble.

Ê-MÔLIOR, itus, 4. v. dep. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) To move or force out: e. freta, to agitate violently. 2) To accomplish, to complete, aliquid.

Ê-MOLLIO, Ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. tr. 1) To make soft, to soften: humor e fundas. 2) Trop. — a) to make mild, to form, mores — b) to enervate, to effeminate, to demoralise, exercitum.

EMOLUMENTUM (also Emolimentum), i, n. [emolo]. Advantage, profit, gain derived from any thing: e. victoriae, secured by victory, by war.

*EMONEO, 2. v. tr. To admonish, to exhort, aliquid.

Ê-MÔRIOR, mortuus (old infin. emoriri) 3. v. dep. intr. 1) To die quite, to die: aut vincere aut e. 2) Trop., to perish, to pass away, to cease: laus eorum e non potest; spes e.

*EMORTUALIS, e, adj. [emorior]. (Pl.) Of or relating to dying or death, dies.

Ê-MÔVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. tr. To move out or away, to remove: e. multitudinem e foro; e. milites aedificiis; e. postes cardine, to tear from the hinges; e. muros, to shake; (poet.) e. ouras, to drive away; e. pontum, to agitate; e. aliquid senatu = moveo, q. v.

EMPEDOCLES, is, m. [= Ἐμπεδοκλῆς]. A celebrated Greek philosopher of Agrigentum in Sicily — lived about 440 B.C.

EMPEDOCLEUS, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to Empedocles, Empedoclean; subst., Empedoclea, ōrum, n. pl., the doctrines of Empedocles.

EMPHASIS, is, f. [= ἐμφασις]. Rhetorical stress, emphasis.

EMPIRICUS, a, um, adj. [= ἐμπειρικός]. Relating to experience; subst., Empiricus, i, m., an empiric, a physician whose method of treatment was founded upon experience alone.

EMPORIUM, ii, n. [= ἐμπόριον]. A place for trade, market-place, mart, emporium.

EMPTIO, ōnis, f. [emo]. A purchase: facere e.

EMPTĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [freq. of emo]. (Lat., rar.) To buy up, to purchase, rem.

EMPTOR, ōris, m. [emo]. A purchaser, buyer, rei alioquus.

Ê-MŪGIO, 4. v. tr. (Lat.) To bellow out, aliquid.

Ê-MULGEO, mulsi, mulsum, 2. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To milk out, to milk dry; trop. = to drain out, to exhaust, paludem.

*EMUNCTIO, ōnis, f. [emungo]. (Lat.) A blowing or clearing of the nose.

Ê-MUNGO, nxi, netum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Poet. & lat.) E. se or emungi, to blow the nose; improp. (Pl.) emungere oculos ex capite, I am blowing my eyes out. 2) Trop. (colloq.): A) homo emunctae naris = a man of nice discernment, i. e., keen, sagacious: B) (Com.) e. aliquid argento, and only e. aliquid, to cheat one out of money, to defraud.

Ê-MŪNIO, Ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. tr. (Mostly lat.) 1) To provide fully with what is necessary, to fortify, to strengthen, locum; e. postes obice, to guard, to secure, to close up; e. vites ab injuria pecoris, to defend. 2) (Lat.) E. paludes, silvas, to lay out, to construct a road through swamps or forests (v. Munio).

EMŪTATIO, ōnis, f. [emuto]. (Lat.) An altering, alteration, change.

Ê-MŪTO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To alter, to change, rem.

EN, interj. See! behold! see there! there it is! there they are! 1) When attention is directed, earnestly and with passion, to an unexpected or remarkable object, event, &c.: e. Priamus, lo, here is Priamus! e. causa cur; e. ego, here I am! Consul, e., inquit, hic est; e. cui committas, behold one to whom you may entrust it! also, e. causam cur, etc.; e. quatuor aras; in castris e. meis fama mortis meae expectata est. 2) In questions: A) to attract attention: e. quid agis? B) freq. to express wonder or passionate excitement: e. quid ago? e. quid agam? e. unquam aspiciam te? shall I ever see thee? 3) (Poet.) With imperatives, to strengthen a command or injunction — here! now then! come! come on! e. accipe! e. age segnes rumpe moras!

ENARRABILIS, e, adj. [enarro]. (Poet. & lat.) That may be related, expressed, or described = portrayable, motus, foeditas.

ENARRATE, adv. w. comp. [enarro]. (Lat.) Explicitly, at length, in full detail.

ENARRATIO, ōnis, f. [enarro]. (Lat.) An explaining, interpreting, explanation, interpretation.

ENARRATOR, ōris, m. [enarro]. (Lat.) An explainer, interpreter, expounder.

Ê-NARRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To narrate in detail, to relate fully, rem aliquid. 2) (Lat.) To explain, to interpret, to expound.

Ê-NASCOR, nātus sum, 3. v. dep. intr. To grow forth, to grow up or out, to arise, to spring up: dentes ex mento ee.; laurus e.; insula medio alveo e.

Ê-NĀTO, āvi, —, 1. v. intr. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To swim out of something, to escape by swimming. 2) Trop., to get one's self out of a difficulty, to extricate one's self.

*Ê-NĀVĀTUS, a, um, part. (Tao.) Finished, performed: opera e., service rendered, work done.

Ê-NĀVIGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. 1) Intr., to sail out or away: e. Rhodum, to Rhodes. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Tr., to sail over, undam.

ENCĒLĀDUS, i, m. [= Ἐνκελάδος]. A giant whom Jupiter killed by lightning and buried under Mount Ætna.

ENDO, prep., old form of the prep. In.

ENDRŌMIS, idis, f. [= Ἐνδρόμις]. (Lat., poet.) A woollen mantle or cloak, in which persons wrapped themselves after gymnastic exercises.

ENDYMION, ōnis, m. [= 'Ἐνδυμίων']. *A beautiful youth, passionately loved by the goddess of the Moon (Diana), but condemned by Jupiter to everlasting sleep.*

E-NĒCO (also **Ēnico**), cui (ante-cl. cāvi), ctum, 1. v. tr. (excepting the *part.* **Enectus**, only ante-cl. & lat.). 1) To kill completely, to murder, to stifle, to throttle, to smother (of. **neco**): puer e. ambos angues; enectus sit, fame, etc. = *exhausted, worn out.* 2) *Trop.* (colloq.), to torment, to torture, to plague to death; e. aliquem rogando, jurgio.

ENERVATUS, a, um, adj. [*part.* of **enervo**]. *Enervated, enfeebled, effeminate; e. homo, feeble; orator, powerless.*

Ē-NE RVIS, e, adj. [e-nervus]. (Lat.) *Nervless, powerless, weak, inefficient, homo; trop., compositio, orator e., lame, flat.*

ENERVO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [e-nervus]. To unnerve, to make powerless, to weaken, to render *effeminate*: senectus me e.; e. animos.

ENGŌNĀSI, ind. m. [= (t) ἔν γωνία]. 'The Kneeling One,' a constellation in the northern hemisphere, called *Heracles* by later writers.

ENGUINUS, or **Engynus**, a, um, adj. Of or pertaining to *Engyon*.

ENGYION, i, a. [= 'Ἐγγιον']. *A town in Sicily, now Gazi or Gangi.*

ĒNIM, *conj.* (usually after the first word or words in a sentence; in comic writers, also at the beginning). Used — 1) To introduce the reason of a preceding proposition or assertion — *for, because*: mihi omne tempus est ad meos libros vacum, nunquam e. sunt occupati. 2) To explain, complete, or define more precisely, the preceding assertion — *namely, for instance, to wit*: primum mihi dicendum est de genere belli, deinde, etc., genus est e. belli ejusmodi, etc. 3) Very freq. the clause supported by 'enim' is not expressed, but must be mentally supplied from the context; thus, haec vos, si Philippus in Italiam transierit, quietura aut mansura in fide creditis? Manserunt enim Punici postea bello. Nunquam isti populi ... a nobis non deficient; by the words manserunt ... bello the reason is given ironically why some thought those people would remain faithful. Quam Critias respondisset in agro ambulanti ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum suum recidisti, tum Socrates, non enim parvisti mihi revocanti, etc.; which must be thus filled up: *it cannot surprise, that this has happened to you, for, &c.* A. Di me perdat si bibi. B. Qui jam? A. Quia enim absorbul, *because, in fact, I, &c.* In such places, 'enim' may freq. be translated by *truly, surely, certainly, to be sure, indeed*: aa, in comb. with interrogatives, quid e.? etc.; but this sense of a simple strengthening is not found in the word itself. Sometimes the clause to be supplied is indicated by 'at' or 'sed.'

ĒNIM-VĒRO, *adv.* Truly, in fact, certainly, *but certainly*; in replies, it is often ironical and indirect: e. illud ferendum non est.

ĒNIPRUS, ei and eoi, m. [= 'Ἐνιπρὸς']. 1) *A river in Thessaliois*; as a river-god, the husband of Tyro, who, together with Neptune, reared the sons of Pelias and Neleus. 2) *A river of Pieria*.

E-NITEO, tui, —, 2. v. intr. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To shine or glitter forth, to gleam out, campus coelum, oculi. 2) *Trop.*, to shine forth, to be eminent, conspicuous, distinguished.

ĒNITESCO, ui, —, 3. v. intr. [*inch.* of **eniteo**]. To begin to shine forth.

Ē-NITOR, nisis or nixus, 3. v. tr. & intr. I. *Intr.* — 1) To work one's way out, to struggle up, to mount or climb up: e. per adversos fluctus; e. per angustias et ingruentem multitudinem; e. in verticem montis; adeo erat impedita valles, ut in ascensu, nisi sublevati a suis, primi non facile enterentur, *could not easily climb up.* 2) *Trop.*, to exert one's self, to labour, to make an effort, to strive earnestly for something: e. ut (ne) illud fiat; e. pro aliquo, in re aliqua, ad dicendum; e. aliquid; rarely e. facere aliquid.

II. *Tr.* — 1) To bring forth with labour = to bear, to give birth to, puerum, partus plures, *more children.* 2) (Lat.) To climb up, to ascend with difficulty, Alpes, aggerem.

ĒNIXE, *adv.* w. comp. & sup. [**enixus**]. *Strenuously, vigorously, earnestly, zealously.*

ĒNIXUS (I.), a, um, adj. w. comp. [*part.* of **enitor**]. *Strenuous, vigorous, earnest, zealous, eager.*

ĒNIXUS (II.), [**enitor**]. (Lat.) *A bringing forth, giving birth.*

ENNA (Henna), ae, f. *A town in the interior of Sicily, with a temple of Ceres, from whence, accord. to fable, Pluto carried off Proserpina — now Castro Giovanni.*

ENNAEUS, a, um (poet.) } adj. [**Enna**]. Of **ENNENSIS**, e, } or pertaining to **Enna**; hence, *subst.*, **Ennenses**, ium, m pl., *the inhabitants of Enna.*

ENNIĀNISTA, ae, m. [**Ennius**]. *An imitator of Ennius.*

ENNIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [**Ennius**]. Of **Ennius**, **Ennian**: versus.

ENNIUS, ii, m. *Of Rudiae in Calabria, the most celebrated Roman poet of the ante-classical period, the father of Roman epic poetry — born about 239 B. C.*

ENNŌSIGAEUS, i, m. [= 'Ἐννοσίγαιος']. *The Earth-Shaker = Neptune.*

Ē-NO, āvi, —, 1. v. intr. & tr. 1) *Intr.*, to swim out or away, to escape by swimming: e. e concha, in terram. Hence (poet.) = to fly away. 2) *Tr.* (later poet.), to swim through, to sail through, totum fretum.

ĒNŌDATE, *adv.* w. comp. [**enodatus**]. *Distinctly, clearly.*

ENODATIO, ōnis, *f.* [enodo]. *The untying of a knot; trop. = a development, explanation, solution of any thing difficult.*

ENODIS, e, *adj.* [e-nodus]. (Poet. & lat.) Free from knots, even, smooth; *trop., plain, clear, perspicuous, elegi.*

ENODO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [enodis]. 1) To make free from knots, vitem. 2) *Trop., of discourse, to disentangle, to make clear, to elucidate, to explain, to expound, nomina.*

ENORMIS, e, *adj.* [e-norma]. 1) *Not according to rule, irregular, toga, versus.* 2) Huge, vast, enormous, immoderate, corpus, gladius, loquacitas.

ENORMITAS, ātis, *f.* [enormis]. (Lat.) 1) Irregularity. 2) Immensity, hugeness, vastness.

ENORMITER, *adv.* [enormis]. (Lat.) Irregularly, immoderately.

ENŌTESCO, tui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [inch. of e-noto]. To become known.

ENŌTO, 1. *v. tr.* To mark out, to note down.

***ENS**, tis, *n.* [sum]. (Lat.) Being, existence; *a thing, rō dr.*

ENSICULUS, i, *m.* [dim. of ensis]. A little sword.

ENSIFER (Enseiger) ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [ensis-fero, gero]. (Poet.) Sword-bearing (an epithet of Orion).

ENSIS, is, *m.* (Mostly poet.) 1) A sword. 2) *Melon., for war, murder, royal power, &c.* 3) *The constellation Orion.*

ENTEELLA, ae, *f.* [= Ἐντέλλα]. *A city of Sicily.*

ENTELLINI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Entella]. *The inhabitants of Entella.*

ENTHYMĒMA, ātis, *n.* [= ἐνθύμημα]. 1) Reflection, argumentation; a thought, conception, reason. 2) In rhetoric, a conclusion from contraries, an enthymeme (Cic. Top. xiii).

ENŪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. intr.* Of a woman, 1) to marry out of one's station or rank in life: filia e; e. e. patribus, to pass by marriage from the patrician to the plebeian rank. 2) To marry, in gen.

ENUCLEATE, *adv.* [enucleatus]. Clearly, plainly, neatly.

ENUCLEATUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of enucleo]. Clear and neat, plain, unadorned, concise: e. genus dicendi; suffragia ee., given from conviction, honest (opp. to eblandita).

ENUCLEO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [e-nucleus]. Prop., to take out the kernels; *trop. = to lay open, to make clear, to set forth, to explain, aliquid.*

ENŪMĒRATIO, ōnis, *f.* [enumero]. 1) A counting up, enumerating, malorum. 2) In rhetoric, tech. t., a summing up, recapitulation.

ENŪMERO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To enumerate, esp. in speaking, to recount, to specify, to relate, victorias, proelia; e. quae sit et quam

solliers descriptio partium. 2) To reckon up, to calculate, to compute: e. dies; e. pretium, to count out, to pay.

ENUNCIATIO, ōnis, *f.* [enuncio]. 1) A declaration, proposition. 2) (Lat.) A statement, enunciation: e. rei propositae.

ENUNCIATIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [enuncio]. (Lat.) Declarative, enunciative.

ENUNCIATRIX, icis, *f.* [enuncio]. (Lat.) Prop., she who declares or expresses: ars e., the art of expressing one's self = rhetorice.

ENUNCIATUM, i, n. [enuncio]. A sentence, proposition.

ENUNCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) As it were, to proclaim abroad = to divulge (a secret), to reveal, to disclose, to blab: e. sociorum consilia adversariis; e. quid factum sit. 2) In gen., to utter, to declare, to express, to say: e. rem eandem verbo inflexo; e. sententias breviter; e. literas, to pronounce.

***ENUPTIO**, ōnis, *f.* [enubo]. Of a woman, a marrying out of one's station or rank (vide Enubo).

ENUTRIO, ivi or ii, Itum, 4. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To nourish (with food), to feed, to support, puerum; e. platanum, to raise.

EO (I.), ivi, Itum, 4. *v. intr.* 1) To go (in its most comprehensive sense, and of every kind of motion) = to repair to: ire domum, ad aliquem; ire alicui subsidio, to go to the assistance of any one; ire pedibus, to go on foot or by land, opp. to ire equis (poet. in equis), to go on horseback; or, ire navibus (also cum classe) by ship, ire curru (poet. in rheda), to go or ride in a carriage. In partic. — a) ire domitum, to go to bed; ire exsequias, to go to a funeral — b) (Com.) i in malam rem! in crucem! go to the devil! go, and be hanged! — c) with a kindred acc.: ire vias novas = to travel into unknown regions; itque reditque viam, goes there and back; ire viam notam — d) ire in, contra, adversus (ad) hostem, to go against, to assault, to attack; thus, likewise, ire in Capitolium. Impropr.: A) (poet.) = to flow, to gush forth: sanguis it naribus, sudor it per artus; so, also, Euphrates jam mollior undis it: B) trabs it, sinks; telum it, flies: C) tech. t., pedibus ire (or simply ire) in sententiam aliojus (in voting), to accede or go over to one's opinion; ire in eandem sententiam, to go over to, to concur in, the same opinion; ire in alia omnia, to vote against a measure. 2) *Trop.*: A) of a change from a previous condition or state: sanguis it in succos, is changed into sap; ire in rixam, to get into a quarrel; ire in lacrimas, to begin to weep: B) (poet.) rumor it per urbes, runs through, spreads; clamor it coelo, ascends to heaven; (lat.) circulus it per collum, goes round the neck: C) = to go away, to disappear: homo paulatim it, passes away; tempus it; D) (lat.) of merchandise, to go off = to be sold at:

haec res it tot numis: E) of an advancement, progress: res melius it, *goes on better*; ire in melius, *to turn out better*: F) to express a purpose: ire in suffragium, *to proceed to vote*; ire in poenae, *to proceed to punish*; ire ad arma (saga); ire in caedem, *to set about to kill*; in particular, freq. with the supine of a verb = *to be about to, to be going to, to wish*: ire prohibitum aliquid, *to strive to hinder*; ire ultum injurias, *to set about revenging*; hence, the union of the infin. of the pass. (iri) with a sup. in the formation of the fut. infin. pass.; as, amatum iri, *to be about to be loved*: G) the imperat. (i) and subj. praes. (eas, poet. eat) are used ironically or contemptuously where a person is challenged to do a thing evidently impossible, unreasonable, or exceptionable: i nunc et versus teoam meditare sonoros! *go then, go now, if you can!*

EO (II.), [is]. I. Adv.—1) Of space, thither, thereto, to that place: eo abiit; statuit legionarios milites eo (i. e., in equos, which are mentioned shortly before) imponere, *to put them upon*. 2) Hence: A) of time = up to the time that, so long as, until: eo usque: B) = to such a degree or point: eo rem deduxit, *he brought the matter to such a point*; eo consuetudinis venit, *he arrived at that degree of dexterity*; so, likewise, eo usque desperationis eos adduxit. 3) To designate an addition — besides, to this: eo accessit ut, etc. 4) Trop., to designate a purpose = with this design, for this purpose: eo scripsi ut, etc.; eo illum ad te misi ut, etc. II. Abl. sing. neuter of the prcn. — 1) For this reason, therefore: frater venit, eo vereor ne, etc. 2) with comparatives — so much, the (v. Is).

EODEM, adv. [idem]. Thither, to the same place, venire.

EOS, f. (only in the nom.) [= 'Hés]. (Poet.) The dawn; meton., the East.

EÖUS, a, um, adj. [= ἥρος]. (Poet.) 1) Belonging to the morning. 2) = Eastern, belonging to or coming from the east, equi, mare. 3) Subst., Eöus, i, m.: A) [ἥρος, sc. δερσῆ] the morning-star: B) an inhabitant of the East, an Oriental: C) the name of one of the horses of the Sun.

EPÄMINONDAS, ae, m. [= 'Επαμεινώνδας]. The famous Theban general, victor at Leuctra (371 B.C.), and at Mantinea, where he fell (362 B.C.).

EPÄPHUS, i, m. [= 'Επαφος]. The son of Jupiter Ammon and Io, and founder of Memphis in Egypt.

*E-PASTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of pascor]. (Poet.) Eaten up.

EPEUS (Epius, Pl.), i, m. [= 'Επειός]. The son of Panopeus, and maker of the Trojan horse.

EPHEBUS, i, m. [= ἔφηβος]. A youth (one between sixteen and twenty years of age).

EPHEMERIS, idis, f. [= ἡμερίς]. A journal, day-book or diary, esp. for daily expenses.

EPHESIUS, a, um, adj. [Ephesus]. Of or belonging to Ephesus, Ephesian; subst., Ephesii, ñrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Ephesus.

EPHESUS, i, f. [= 'Εφεσος]. A celebrated Ionian city in Asia Minor, now Aya-Soluk.

EPHIALTES, ae, m. [= 'Εφιδάτης]. 1) One of the Aloadae (v. Aloeus). 2) The Greek who showed the Persians at Thermopylae the way over the mountains.

*EPHIPPIÄTUS, a, um, adj. [ephippium]. Using an ehippium, eques.

EPHIPPIUM, ii, n. [= ἵππιον]. (Mostly in the pl.) A housing or saddle-cloth, a soft horse-cloth.

EPHÖRUS, i, m. [= Ἐφορος]. Prop., an overseer. 1) One of the Ephori, a body of Spartan magistrates. 2) A Greek historian of Cumae, pupil of Socrates.

EPHYRA, ae, f. [= 'Εφύρα]. 1) A sea-nymph. 2) The ancient name of Corinth, or of an older city having nearly the same location.

EPHYRAEUS, } a, um, adj. [Ephyra]. Ephy-

EPHYREUS, } rean, Corinthian.

EPIBÄTA, ae, m. [= ἐπιβάτης]. A marine.

EPICHARMUS, i, m. [= 'Επίχαρμος]. 1) A Greek poet and writer of comedies, a native of Cos, but after his youth a resident of Syracuse, whence he is surnamed Siculus — lived about 475 B.C. 2) The title of a poem by Ennius.

EPICHIREMA, ätis, n. [= ἐπιχίρημα]. (Lat.) A species of syllogism, a probable conclusion.

EPICHYSIS, is, f. [= ἐπιχύσις]. (Ante-cl.) A vessel out of which wine was poured.

EPICÖPUS, a, um, [= ἐπικόπος]. (Rare.) Furnished with oars.

EPICRÄTES, ae, m. [= 'Επικράτης]. 1) 'The Supreme' (a name jokingly given to Pompey by Cicero). 2) A philosopher or rhetorician of Athens.

EPICRÖCUM, i, n. [= ἐπικρόκον]. (Ante-cl.) 1) A fine, transparent dress for women. 2) (Pl.) Trop., jocosely, as adj., thin, transparent (of a soup).

EPICÖREUS, a, um, adj. [Epicurus]. Epicurean; subst., Epicurei, ñrum, m. pl. — a) the adherents of the Epicurean philosophy, Epicureans — b) (lat.) = sensualists.

EPICÖRUS, i, m. [= 'Επικόρως]. A celebrated Greek philosopher, and founder of the Epicurean philosophy — born at Samos, 342 B.C.

EPICUS, a, um, adj. [= ἐπικός; v. Epos]. Belonging to heroic poetry, epic.

EPIDAMNIENSIS, e, } adj. [Epidamnos].

EPIDAMNIUS, a, um, } (Ante-cl.) Of or pertaining to Epidamnos, Epidamnian.

EPIDAMNOS, i, f. [= 'Επιδάμνος]. A town in Illyricum, afterwards called Dyrrhachium — now Durazzo.

EPIDAPHNE, es, f. [= 'Επιδάφνη]. A suburb of Antioch.

EPIDAUICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Epidaurus] = Epidaurius.

EPIDAUURIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Epidaurus]. Of Epidaurus, Epidaurian; as *subst.*, Epidaurii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Epidaurus.

EPIDAUURUS, i, f. [= 'Ἐπίδωρος]. 1) A city in Dalmatia, now Ragusa. 2) E. Limera, a city in Laconia, on the Argolian Gulf, now Napolide Malvasia. 3) A city in Argolis, with a famous temple of Æsculapius — now Pidauro.

EPIDICUS, i, m. The title of a comedy by Plautus.

EPIDIUS, ii, m. 1) A Roman rhetorician, teacher of Antony and Augustus. 2) A tribune of the people, in the time of J. Cæsar.

EPIGONI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= ἐπίγονοι, 'the after-born']. 1) The seven sons of the seven heroes slain at Thebes, who renewed the war against that city, and finally conquered it. Hence the name of a Latin tragedy by Attius, an imitation of one in Greek by Æschylus, which bore the same name. 2) The children of Persian women by the soldiers of Alexander.

EPIGRAMMA, ōtis, *n.* [= ἐπίγραμμα]. 1) An inscription. 2) A short poem, an epigram.

EPIGRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* (Doubtful reading.) Wooden pegs or pins.

EPILOGUS, i, m. [= ἐπὶλογος]. The conclusion of a speech, an epilogue.

EPIMÉNIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= ἐπιμήνια]. (A doubtful read.; lat. poet.) A month's provisions for slaves, a monthly ration.

EPIMÉNIDES, is, m. [= 'Ἐπιμενίδης]. A celebrated soothsayer and inspired poet of Crete, who was brought to Athens (about 596 B. C.) to make an expiatory sacrifice for the city.

EPIMÉTHEUS, ei, m. [= 'Ἐπιμηθέος]. A son of the Titan Iapetus and Clymena, brother of Prometheus, husband of Pandora, and father of Pyrrha.

EPIMÉTHIS, Idia, *f.* [= 'Ἐπιμηθίς]. A daughter of Epimetheus = Pyrrha.

EPINÍCIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= ἐπινίκια]. (Lat.) Songs of victory, triumphal songs.

EPIPHÁNĒA, ae, *f.* [= 'Ἐπιφάνεια]. A town in Cilicia.

EPIPHĀNES, is, m. [= 'Ἐπιφάνης]. The son of Antiochus, and king of Coimagene.

EPIPHONĒMA, ōtis, *n.* [= ἐπιφώνημα]. (Lat.) Rhet. tech. t., an exclamation.

EPIPHŌRA, ae, *f.* [= ἐπιφώρα]. A running down, flux = a cold, catarrh, rheum.

EPIRRHĒDIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἐπι-ρῥῆδα]. (Lat.) A strap or thong by which a chariot was drawn = a trace.

EPIRENSIS, e, *adj.* [Epirus]. Of Epirus.

EPIRŌTES, ae, *m.* [= Ἐπειρώτης]. Of Epirus, an Epirote; in *pl.*, the inhabitant of Epirus.

EPIRŌTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= 'Ἐπειρωτικός]. Of or from Epirus, Epirotic.

EPIRUS, i, *f.* [= Ἐπείρος]. The north-western district of Greece, now Albania.

EPISTŌLA, ae, *f.* [= ἐπιστολή]. 1) A written communication, dispatch, missive: venio nunc ad literas tuas, quos pluribus epistolis accepi. 2) In gen., a letter written and addressed to some one at a distance (cf. literae and codicilli): epistolam dare, to write; e. reddere, to deliver.

EPISTŌLICUS, a, um, *adj.* [epistola]. (Lat.) Of or pertaining to letters, epistolary.

EPISTŌLIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἐπιστόλιον]. A short letter = a note.

EPISTŌMIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἐπιστόμιον]. (Lat.) That which is inserted into an orifice or bung-hole, a stopper, spigot, cock, tap. (Others read, Epitonium, ii, *n.*, in the same sense).

EPITĀPHIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἐπιτάφιος]. A funeral oration, eulogy.

EPITHĀLĀMIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἐπιθαλάμιον]. (Lat.) A bridal hymn, nuptial song.

***EPITHECA**, ae, *f.* [= ἐπιθήκη]. (Pl.) An addition: e. ad damnum, an addition to my loss.

EPITHĒTON, i, *n.* [= ἐπιθέτων]. (Lat.) A by-word, epithet; in gram., an adjective.

EPITŌGIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἐπι-τογά]. (Lat.) An upper garment worn over the toga.

EPITŌMA, ae, *f.* [= ἐπιτομή]. An abstract, abridgment, epitome.

EPITŌNIUM — v. Epistomium.

EPITRITUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἐπιτρίτης]. (Lat.) Containing four thirds, expressing the ratio of four to three.

EPITYRUM, i, *n.* [= ἐπιτύρον]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A mass made of preserved olives.

EPŌDOS, i, m. [= ἐπὶδος]. (Lat.) An epode, a kind of lyric poem, in which a shorter immediately follows a longer verse; invented by Archilochus, and introduced by Horace among the Romans.

EPŌNA, ae, *f.* [= ἐπι-ῥῆς? according to others, from epus, instead of equus]. (Lat.) The tutelary goddess of asses and horses, the goddess of the Stable.

ĒPOPS, ōpis, *m.* [= ἔπος]. (Poet.) The bee-poe (pure Latin, Upupa).

ĒPŌREDIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἐπειρέδια]. A Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina, on the Duria, now Ivrea.

ĒPŌREDŌRIX, Igis, *m.* [= Ἐπειρόριξ]. 1) An Ædian nobleman, who served under Cæsar. 2) Another Ædian of the same name.

ĒPOS (only in nom. and acc.), *n.* [= ἔπος]. An heroic or epic poem.

Ē-POTO, āvi, pōtum (lat. pōtētum), i. e. tr. (Excepting the part., which has usually an active meaning, only in later writers.) To drink off or up, venenum: e. poculum, to empty; (poet.) = to suck up, to swallow up: sol e. humores.

ĒPULAE — v. Epulum.

EPULĀRIS, *e*, *adj.* [epulum]. Of or pertaining to an entertainment or feast: *e. accubatio*, *a reclining at an entertainment.*

EPULATIO, ōnis, *f.* [epulor]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *An eating, feasting.*

EPŪLO, ōnis, *f.* [epulor]. 1) *Plur., triumviri or septemviri app., a college of priests, at Rome, consisting of three (later, of seven) persons, who prepared the sacrificial banquets connected with the public spectacles (esp. ludi magni).* 2) (Rar. & lat.) *A participator in a feast, a guest.*

EPŪLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr., to take part in a feast, to eat, to feast, to banquet: e. cum matre; publice e., at a public banquet.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Tr., to eat, pullos.*

EPŪLUM, i, *n.* 1) *In sing., a solemn public feast or banquet (celebrated for a religious purpose): dare populo Romano e.* 2) *In plural, Epulae, ārum, f.: A) a meal, feast, banquet, entertainment (given by a private person): inter epulas, at table; hence — a) = food, eatables, viands: mensa exquisitissimis epulis onerata — b) trop., a feast for the eyes, for the spirits, &c.: dare epulas oculis alicujus; ee. bonarum cogitationum: B) (rar.) = epulum.*

EQUA, ae, *f.* *A mare.*

EQUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [equus]. (Lat.) *Of or pertaining to horses, horse-, medious.*

EQUES, itis, *m.* [equus]. 1) *A horseman: A) = one who is on horseback, a rider: ille eques ex diurno spatio longitudinem Italiae transcurrit, he travels through on horseback: B) = a soldier on horseback, a horse-soldier, trooper; ee. peditesque and ee. virique, cavalry and footmen. Freq., eques, collect. = equites: is e. optimus fuit in Graecia; equitem ad pedes deducere, to dismount the cavalry and let them fight on foot.* 2) *A knight, one of the Roman equestrian order (see text-books on Roman Antiq.); thus, also, freq. collect. eques = equites, the order of knights, the equestrian order.*

EQUESTER, tris, tre (prob. also Equestris, e), *adj.* [eques]. 1) *Of or pertaining to a rider, equestrian: status e., an equestrian status.* 2) *Of or pertaining to cavalry, arms; proelium e., an engagement between cavalry; e. militia, military service in the cavalry; terror e., caused by the cavalry.* 3) *Of or pertaining to a knight or to knighthood; ordo e.; census e., the property-qualification of a knight (see text-books on Rom. Antiq.); subst., Equestris, ōrum, n. (lat.), the seats in a theatre reserved for knights.*

EQUIDEM, *adv.* [from the demonstr. participle *e* or *ee* and *quidem* — cf. *Ecce*; according to others, but less correctly, instead of *ego quidem*]. *As a strengthening particle: — 1) Attached to the pron. ego, or to a verb in the first pers. sing., so that such person becomes emphatic — as to myself, I for my part, I indeed (thus only is the word used by Cicero): nolim e.; sum e. a te*

laesissus. 2) *In gen., as a strengthening adjunct accompanying verbs in the other persons likewise — in fact, indeed, verily, truly, by all means, certainly, to be sure: e. nos jamdudum te accusamus; e. si scis tute, etc.; e. innumera-biles mihi videntur; insanit hic e. It is itself: sometimes strengthened by certe, edepol, etc.: e. edepol liberalis est.*

EQUILE, is, *n.* [equus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A horse-stable.*

EQUINUS, a, um, *adj.* [equus]. *Of or pertaining to horses, horse-, cervix, cauda.*

EQUĪRIA, ōrum, *n. pl.*, [equus]. *A horse-race, held every year, in the Campus Martius, in honour of Mars.*

EQUISO, ōnis, *m.* [equus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A groom, stable-boy.*

EQUITABILIS, e, *adj.* [equito]. (Lat.) *Fit to ride over = suitable for cavalry, planicies.*

EQUITĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [equito]. *1) (Lat.) *A riding (on horseback): atteri et aduri equitatu.* 2) *A) cavalry; also in pl.: B) (lat.) the order of knights.*

EQUITO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr., To ride on horseback: quum ille in nostro exercitu e., rode about in the army; (poet.) flamma, Euris e., burst forth.* 2) (Lat.) *Tr., to ride over something: e. flumen glacie.*

EQUŪLEUS, or **EQUŪLEUS**, i, *m.* [dim. of equus]. 1) *A young horse, colt, foal: e. argentei nobiles, of works of art.* 2) *A rack, for the torture of slaves, made in the form of a horse.*

EQUŪLUS, i, *m.* = Equuleus 1.

EQUUS, i, *m.* *A horse, steed, in gen. (of caballus, mannus). In partic., of the war-horse, merere equo, to serve on horseback, in the cavalry (opposed to merere pedibus, to serve on foot). Hence: A) prov., equis viris (equis virisque, viris equisque), lit., with horse and foot = with might and main, with all one's energies: B) e. ligneus = a ship: C) the Trojan wooden horse; also, with reference to the Trojan horse, a conspiracy, plot: D) (poet.) equus bipes = a sea-horse; e. fluviatilis, a river-horse, hippopotamus: E) (poet.) an engine employed at sieges, a battering-ram, afterwards called aries: F) a constellation.*

EQUUS TUTICUS, i, *m.* *A town in Samnium, now Castel Franco.*

ERĀDICITUS (Ex-rad.), *adv.* (Pl.) *From the very root, radically.*

ERĀDICO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [e-radix]. (Ante-cl.) 1) *To tear up or pull out by the roots, to root out, to eradicate.* 2) *To ruin, to destroy; loosely (Pl.), e. hominum aures re aliqua, to fill full, to deafen.*

ERĀDO, rāsi, rāsum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) 1) *To scratch out, to scrape off or away, terram; e. genas, to shave off the beard from, to make smooth; e. aliquem, to strike out the name of any one from a roll.* 2) *To expunge,*

to efface, to obliterate: e. vitia; e. vestigia rei alicujus.

ERĀNA, ae, f. [= 'Epara]. A village in Cilicia, near Mount Amanus.

ERĀNUS, i, m. [= 'Eparos]. (Lat.) A poor-fund, or a collection (of money) for the poor (an association among the Greeks for their mutual support).

ERĀSINUS, i, m. [= 'Eparios]. A river in Argolis, now the Kephalaria.

ERĀTO, ūs, f. [= 'Eparé]. The muse of lyric and erotic poetry.

ERĀTOSTHĒNES, is, m. [= 'Eparosthēns]. A celebrated Greek mathematician and geographer (276-196 B.C.).

ERCISCO, ERECTUM—v. Hercisco, Herctum.

ERĒBUS, a, um, [Erebus]. (Poet.) Of or belonging to Erebus or the lower world.

ERĒBUS, i, m. [= 'Erebes]. 1) The god of Darkness, a son of Chaos. 2) (Poet.) The lower world, the domain of the dead.

ERĒCHTHEUS (I.), ei, m. [= 'Epeχθεός]. 1) King of Athens, a son of Vulcan, foster-son of Minerva, and father of Pandion. 2) A grandson of the preceding, and son of Pandion.

ERĒCHTHEUS (II.), a, um, adj. [= 'Epeχθεύς']. Erechthean; (poet.) = Athenian.

ERĒCHTHIDAE, ārum, m. pl. [= 'Epeχθίδαι']. The descendants of Erechtheus = the Athenians.

ERĒCHTHIS, idis, f. [Erechtheus]. A daughter of Erechtheus, e. g., Orithyia.

ERECTE, adv. v. comp. [erectus]. (Lat.) Frankly, boldly, resolutely.

ERECTUS, a, um, adj. v. comp. [part. of erigo]. 1) Erect, upright, standing up, incessus, prora; orator e. (with censure), carrying himself high. 2) Trop.: A) elevated, lofty in thought, magnanimous, animus, ingenium, homo: B) attentive, intent upon any thing, earnest, zealous, judex; civitas erecta expectatione, on the stretch with expectation; vos ee. ad libertatem recuperandam, full of zeal: C) courageous, animated, resolute, animus.

Ē-RĒPO, psi, —, 3. v. intr. & tr. 1) Intr.: A) (ante-cl.) to creep out, to crawl forth, sub terra: B) to creep up = to work one's way up. 2) Tr.: A) to crawl over something, to creep or crawl through, agrum: B) to clamber up, to climb, montem.

*ERĒPTIO, ōnis, f. [eripio]. A forcible tearing away, a pillaging, plundering, robbery.

*ERĒPTO, 1. v. intr. [intens. of erepo]. (Pl.) To creep or crawl out = to come forth slowly; melon., e. pecunia ex paupertate, is spent imperceptibly.

ERĒPTOR, ōris, m. [eripio]. One who tears away by force, a pillager, plunderer, robber, bonorum.

ERĒTĒNUS, a, um, adj. [Eretum]. Of or pertaining to Eretum.

ĒRETRIA, ae, f. [= 'Eretria]. A town on the island Euboea, the birthplace of the philosopher Menedemus.

ĒRETRIĀCI, } ōrum, m. pl. [Eretria]. The
ĒRETRICI, } followers of the philosopher Menedemus of Eretria.

ĒRETRIENSIS, e, } adj. [Eretria]. Of or
ĒRETRIUS, a, um, } pertaining to Eretria;
subst., Eretrienses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Eretria.

ĒRETUM, i, n. A Sabine town on the Tiber, now Rimane.

ERGĀ, prep. with the accus. [kindred with vergo]. 1) (Ante-cl. & rar.) Of space — over against, opposite, aliquem. 2) Of disposition and conduct—towards, against: A) of a friendly disposition—towards: benevolus erga aliquem; benevolentia e. meam salutem; in the ante-cl. writers, frequently placed after the case it governs; as, me e.: B) (ante-cl. & lat.) of a hostile disposition—against (to express which the writers of the classic period use 'contra' or 'adversus'): malus e. me fuit; odium, crudelitas e. nobiles: C) (lat.) = in relation to, concerning, respecting, with regard to: anxii e. Sejanum; diligentia e. pecuniam alienam.

ERGASTŪLUM, i, n. [εργαστήριον]. 1) An institution for compulsory labour, a work-house, house of correction, in which slaves, and occasionally debtors were confined, and put to hard labour. 2) Melon., the inmates of a workhouse.

ERGŌ (rar. Ergō, in signif. 2) [kindred with vergo, 'turned towards', 'proceeding from' any thing]. 1) (Obsol.) As subst., like causa, gratiā, with a genit. — on account of, in consequence of, because of: hujus rei e.; virtutis e.; funeris ergo. 2) As adv. — consequently, therefore, accordingly; (ante-cl. & lat.) pleonastically, e. igitur and itaque e.: A) in general expressions of a confirmatory or negative character: B) in questions containing a logical sequence = then, so then; thus, esp., freq. quid ergo? like the Greek τί οὖν? why then; e. illi hoc intelligunt, ego non intelligo? our me e. interrogas? thus, also, with imperatives — then, now: tace e.; intro e. abeant! C) like igitur, to resume an interrupted train of thought — well then, as I was saying, I say.

ĒRICHTHO, ūs, f. [= 'Erichthēs]. A Thessalian sorceress, consulted by Pompey; hence, of a sorceress, in gen.

ĒRICHTHŌNIUS (I.), ii, m. [= 'Erichthonios']. 1) An Attic hero = Erichthius I. 2) A king of Troy, son of Dardanus, and father of Tros.

ĒRICHTHŌNIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Erichthonius I.]. Of or pertaining to Erichthonius, Erichthonian; (Poet.) — a) = Trojan — b) = Athenian.

ERICIUS, ii, m. [Eres, is, m., 'an urchin']

1) A hedge-hog, *urchin*. 2) Military tech. t., a beam, set with iron spikes, for keeping off assaults, a *cheval-de-frise*.

ERIDANUS, i, m. [= 'Ἐριδάνης]. 1) The mythical name of the river *Padus*. 2) The constellation *Eridanus*.

ERIGO, *rexī*, *rectum*, 3. v. tr. [e-*rego*]. 1) To raise up, to erect, to set or stand up, to lift on high: e. arborem; e. scalas ad murum; e. hastas; e. digitum, oculos, to lift up; e. aciem in clivum, to lead up; natura hominem erexit, has given to man an erect form. Hence — a) = to build up, to erect, turrim, villas, aram — b) (poet.) e. aliquem = to wake up out of sleep — c) erigere se or erigi, to raise one's self up, to arise, to stand up; fumus erigitur (poet.), ascends — d) (poet.) Charybdis e. aquam, whirls aloft. 2) *Trop.*, to raise up or excite in spirit — a) to animate, to cheer up, to encourage, to rouse up: e. rempublicam, provinciam, multos populos; thus, likewise, e. aliquem ad spem, ad cupiditatem, to inspire with hope, with desire; e. animum or se = to take courage; e. se in spem, to cheer up with hope — b) e. mentes, aures = to become attentive; haec res senatum erexit, roused the senate to fixed attention; thus, likewise, auditor erigitur or erigit se.

ERIGONE, *es*, f. [= 'Ἐριγόνη]. 1) The daughter of the Athenian *Icarus*, beloved by *Bacchus*; through grief for her father's death, she hung herself, and was translated by *Bacchus* to the sky, as a constellation (*Virgo*). 2) The daughter of *Aegisthus* and *Clytemnestra*.

ERIGONEIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Erigone*]. Only in the combination 'E. canis,' the dog of *Icarus*, changed into a constellation (*Canicula*) at the same time with *Erigone*.

ERIGONUS, i, m. [*Ἐριγών*]. A river in *Macedonia*.

ERINNYES, *ῥος*, f. [= 'Ἐριννύες]. 1) One of the *Furies*; in the pl., *Erinnyes*, the *Furies*. 2) *Meton.* — a) of Helen, a scourge, curse — b) = frenzy, rage: E. civilis, civil war.

ERIPHYLE, *ne*, or *Ἐριφύλη*, *es*, f. [= 'Ἐριφύλη']. The wife of *Amphiarus*, who for a golden necklace betrayed her husband to *Polynices*, for which act of treachery she was subsequently killed by her son *Alcmæon*.

ERIPIO, *ripui*, *reptum*, 3. v. tr. [e-*rapio*]. 1) To tear out, to pull or draw out, to pull or draw away violently, to snatch away, to lead or draw off in haste: e. enssem vaginâ; e. torrem ab igni; e. aliquem e. manibus alicujus; e. aliquem domo; e. aliquid ab aliquo; (poet.) e. fugam, to flee in haste; (poet. & lat.) eripi = to be snatched away by death, to die suddenly. Hence: A) to extricate, to liberate, to tear away, to deliver, to set free from a danger or an evil: e. aliquem or se ex media morte, a miseria; also, e. aliquem (se) hosti, leto, flammis; esp., e. se, to take one's

self off, to flee, to escape; e. se ex manibus militum; eripuit se ne causam diceret, withdrew from the management of the cause, from the defence.

B) (poet.) with a sentence as object: illis verbis mihi eriperes, sidera coelo lucere, you would force away from me the conviction that, &c. = would make me doubt the most evident fact. 2) To tear or snatch away any thing from one, to take away from, to rob, to deprive of: e. alicui spem, errorem, timorem.

ERISICHTHON (*Erys*), *ōnis*, m. [*Ἐρισιχθών*]. Son of the Thesalian king *Triopas*; for cutting down the grove of *Ceres*, he was punished with such intolerable hunger, that he was forced to eat his own flesh.

ERŌDO, —, *rōsum*, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) To gnaw off, to eat into or away, to consume, frondem.

ERŌGATIO, *ōnis*, f. [*erogo*]. A giving out, paying out, distribution, pecuniae.

ERŌGITO, 1. v. intr. [*intens.* of *erogo*]. (Antecl. & poet.) To ask, to inquire, ex aliquo.

ERŌGO, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. tr. To give out, to distribute, to pay out money (prop., from the public treasury, after having asked the consent of the people; also, in gen., of private expenditure): e. pecuniam ex aerario; e. pecuniam in sumptum; (lat.) e. pecuniam in aliquem, to apportion money to any one.

EROS, *ōtis*, m. [*Ἔρως*]. 1) A common name of Roman slaves. 2) The name of an actor in the time of *Cicero*.

ERRABUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [*erro*]. (Rar.) Wandering to and fro, straying, roving, or strolling about (as a temporary condition — cf. erraticus): ee. illi domos suas pervagabantur.

ERRATICUS, a, um, *adj.* [*erro*]. (Rar.) Wandering to and fro, straying or roving about, erratic (as a habitual characteristic — cf. errabundus), homo; stellae ee., the planets; of plants = growing wild; vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, creeping with manifold and wandering course.

ERRATIO, *ōnis*, f. [*erro*]. A straying away, wandering about, a losing one's way, a going astray.

ERRATUM, i, n. [*part.* of *erro*]. 1) An error, mistake: illud de Flavio commune est e. 2) A fault: nullum ob totius vitiae non dicam vitium sed e., not for any, I will not say vice, but not even for any fault of his whole life.

ERRATUS, *ūs*, m. [*erro*]. (Poet. & lat.) = Erratio.

ERRO (I.), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. intr. 1) To wander, to miss the right way, to lose one's way, to stray away, to get upon the wrong road: monstrare erranti viam. In partic.: A) to wander from the truth or reality, to err, to mistake, to be in error: e. vehementer; erras si id credis; e. in illa re, in alteram partem, also illud errasti, in this; (poet.) e. tempora, in the computation of

time; erratur, he erre: B) in a moral respect—to be in fault, to err, to do wrong: rex erravit et lapsus est. 2) To stray or wander about, to ramble or rove about, to stroll about (either involuntarily, because one does not know the right way, or without design, because a definite direction has not been fixed upon—of. vagor and palor): vagus et exsul erravit; e. per luos; stellae quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, the planets. Hence: A) (poet.) capilli ee., fly about; lumina ee., the eyes roll fitfully about; ignis e., spreads: B) (poet.) terrae erratae, wandered through: C) trop. = a) oratio e., passes from one thing to another; opinio errans, wavering — b) (poet.) honor tunc e., is uncertain, dubious; erro quid faciam (Pl.), I am uncertain, in doubt.

ERRO (II.), ōnis, m. [erro]. (Poet. & lat.) A wanderer, vagrant, vagabond.

ERROR, ōris, m. [erro]. 1) A departing from the right way, a wandering, straying: reduxit me ex e. in viam; errore deferri in locum aliquem. In partic.: A) = an error, a mistaken and false view, a mistake, delusion: inducere aliquem in errorem; eripere alicui errorem; errore duci, to be involved in an error; e. mentis, mental aberration; but, e. veri, an error in respect to the truth; e. loorum, a mistake in respect to places; errore viarum, by ignorance of, mistake in regard to, the roads: B) (rar.) a moral error, a fault, offence. 2) A wandering or straying about, a roving or strolling about: e. ac dissipatio civium. Hence: A) (poet.) of the meanderings of a river; of the motion of atoms: B) trop., uncertainty, doubt: sequitur alius e., Cursore Papirius au, etc.

ERŪBESCO, bui, —, 3. v. intr. [inch. of rubeo]. To become red, to redden; in partic., to redden from a sense of shame = to blush, to be ashamed: e. re aliqua, in re aliqua, propter aliquid, on account of something; e. loqui, to be ashamed to speak; (poet. & lat.) e. rem aliquam, to feel ashamed of; amor erubescendus, that one ought to be ashamed of; e. jura supplicis, to respect.

ERŪCA, ae, f. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A cesterpillar. 2) A kind of cabbage.

ER-UCTO, 1. v. tr. [freq. of erugo]. 1) To belch out, to vomit forth, to throw up, sanie; trop., e. sermonibus caedem honorum, to belch out, in their conversation, the murder of good men. 2) (Poet. & lat.) In gen., to east forth, to emit, to exhale from one's self: flumen e. arenam; Tartarus e. aestum.

ERUCTUS — v. Erugo 2.

ERŪDIO, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. tr. [e-rudis]. To bring from a state of rudeness and ignorance, to educate, to instruct, to teach, to form, to polish: e. et docere studiosos; e. aliquem arte aliqua, in jure civili: (poet.) e. facere aliquid; e. qua arte illi capi possint, to teach; litterae me

ee. de omni re publica, instructs me, keeps me informed.

ERŪDITE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [eruditus]. Learnedly, in a learned manner.

ERŪDITIO, ōnis, f. [erudio]. 1) (Rar.) Teaching, instruction. 2) Learned culture, learning, erudition, knowledge: e. atque doctrina.

ERŪDITRIX, lois, f. [erudio]. (Lat.) A (female) teacher, instructress.

ERŪDITUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of erudio]. Accomplished, well-informed, learned, homo, orator; luxus e., tasteful, fine; oculi ee., penetrating eyes; manus e., practised, skilful; e. aures, refined; oratio e., constructed according to the rules of the art (opp. to popularis).

***ERŪGATIO**, ōnis, f. [erugo 1]. (Lat.) A clearing from wrinkles, an unwrinkling.

ERŪGO (I.) 1. v. tr. [e-rugae]. (Lat.) To clear from wrinkles, to make smooth, eutem.

ERŪGO (II.), —, ctum, 3. v. tr. [ἐρύγω]. (Lat.) = Eructo; hence, part. Eructus, as adj. = impure, bad.

E-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. tr. & intr. 1) Tr., to cause to break out or to burst forth, to cast out: ignis eruptus faucibus; e. se foras, to rush out, to tumble out. Hence, trop. = to pour out, to vent, gaudium, iram in aliquem. 2) Intr., to break out, to burst forth, to sally forth, to rush out with impetuosity: e. portis, ex castris, inter tela hostium, per hostes; risus, vox e. Hence, trop.: A) odium, iracundia e. in aliquem, breaks out suddenly against one; e. ad jurgia, to break out in abusive words: B) to pass suddenly over to any thing, to come to a certain end or result: res e. ad seditionem, in perniciem omnium, ends in; nescio quorsus haec ee., what end this with come to; omnia quae cogitata sunt in hoc tempus erumpunt, and in, come to, an outbreak.

ER-UIO, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To dig out or up, to east forth, to tear or pluck out: e. aurum terrā, mortuum, to dig up; e. segetem a radicibus, to tear out; e. alicui oculos, to pluck out; (lat.) e. sepulcra, to dig open; (poet.) e. aquam remis, to stir up. 2) Trop. — a) to draw or bring out, to elicit, to discover, arguments, veritatem — b) = to set free, to deliver from, aliquem difficultate numaria. 3) (Poet. & lat.) To destroy from the foundation, to extirpate, to overthrow, urbem; e. regnum.

ERUPTIO, ōnis, f. [erumpo]. A breaking forth or out, an eruption, sanguinis. In partic., in milit. lang., a sally, attack: facere e.; e. in provinciam, an eruption into the province.

ERVUM, i, n. [ἐρῦος]. A kind of pulse, the bitter vetch.

ERYCINUS, a, um, adj. [Eryx]. Of or belonging to Eryx; also (poet.) = Sicilian; subst., Erycina, ae, f. = Venus.

ERYMANTHIS, idis, f. } adj. [Erymanthus].

ERYMANTHIUS, a, um, } Erymanthian.

ERYMANTHUS, i, m. [= 'Ερμάνθος]. *A chain of mountains in Arcadia, where Hercules slew the Erymanthian boar. 2) A river on the border of Elis.*

ERYTHŒA, ae, f. [= 'Ερυθραία]. *A small island in the Bay of Cadiz, whence Hercules stole away the oxen of Geryon.*

ERYTHŒIS, Idia, adj. (Poet.) Erythæan.

ERYTHINUS, i, m. [= 'Ερυθρίνος]. *A kind of fish, the red sea-mullet.*

ERYTHRAE, ārum, f. pl. [= 'Ερυθραίαι]. 1) *A town in Boeotia, near Mount Cithaeron. 2) A town in Ætolia. 3) One of the twelve chief Ionian towns in Asia Minor.*

ERYTHRAEUS, a, um, adj. [= 'Ερυθραῖος]. *Of or pertaining to Erythrae, Erythraean, Sibylla; subst. — a) Erythraea, ae, f., the district of Erythrae in Ionia — b) Erythraei, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Erythrae.*

ERYTHRAEUM (sc. mare), i, ī, īpōpā θάλασσα (mare rubicum). *The Arabian Sea; sometimes, in a narrower sense = the Arabian Gulf or the Red Sea.*

ERYTHRAS, ae, m. [= 'Ερυθράς]. *A fabulous king of the south of Asia (Arabia or Persia), after whom the Arabian Sea (mare Erythraeum), or the Arabian and Persian gulfs, were named.*

ERYX, ŷcia, m. [= 'Ερυξ]. 1) *Son of Neptune, an Argonaut, and a celebrated boxer. 2) A mountain, and a town of the same name, on the western coast of Sicily, sacred to Venus; the mountain was also called Eryx mons — now S. Giuliano.*

ESCA, ae, f. [ēdo]. *Food (prepared — cf. ci-bus): dii nec escis nec potionibus vescuntur; freq. = a bait or lure (for catching animals).*

ESCARIUS, a, um, adj. [esca]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Of or for food or eating. 2) (Com.) Of or belonging to a bait.*

ESCI = Erit, from the verb sum, obsolete.

ESCENDO, di, sum, 3. v. intr. & tr. [e-scan-do]. 1) *Intr. : A) to disembark: e. navi = to land: B) to ascend, to mount up, ex imo ad summum, in rotam; freq., e. in rostra, in tribunal. 2) Tr., (lat.), e. tribunal, vehiculum, to mount, to ascend.*

ESCULENTUS, a, um, adj. [esca]. 1) *Eatable, frusta, animalia. 2) Filled with food, os.*

ESCULETUM, **ESCULEUS**, etc. — v. Aesculetum, etc.

ESITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [freq. of ēdo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To be wont to eat, escas, sues.*

ESQUILIAE (Exqu.), ārum, f. pl. [exsequiae]. *The largest of the seven hills of Rome, on which were many burial places of slaves and poor persons, whence its name; it was added to the city by Servius Tullius.*

ESQUILIARIUS (Exqu.), a, um, adj. [Esquiliae]. *Of or belonging to the Esquiliae, Esquilinae: E. collis.*

ESQUILINUS (Exqu.), a, um, adj. [Esquiliae]. *Esquiline: Es. alites, birds of prey (thatched on the bodies of criminals executed on the Esquiline hill); subst., Esquilina, ae, f. (sc. porta). the Esquiline gate.*

ESQUILIUS (Exqu.), a, um, adj. [Esquiliae] = Esquilinus: E. mons = Esquiliae.

ESSEDARIUS, ii, m. [essedum]. *A chariot-warrior (as well in war as in prize combats).*

ESSEDUM, i, n. (*pl. Essēdae, ārum, f.). *A Gallic two-wheeled war-chariot; later, used by the Romans as a state or travelling chariot, and also in the circus.*

ESSENTIA, ae, f. [sum]. (Lat.) *Being, essence (a translation of okele).*

ESSUI, ōrum, m. pl. *A people living in Gaul.*

ESTRIX, Icis, f. [ēdo]. (Pl.) *A (female) glutton or gormandiser.*

ESUBII, ōrum, m. pl. *A Gallic people living west of the river Sequana, or Seine.*

***ESURIÁLIS**, e, adj. [esuries]. (Pl.) *Of or pertaining to hunger: feriae ee., hunger holidays.*

ESÜRIES, ei, f. [edo]. (Bar.) *Hunger.*

ESÜRIO (I.), —, Itum, 4. v. intr. & tr. [ēdo]. 1) *Intr., to desire to eat, to be hungry; hence = to suffer hunger, to hunger: nostri e. consueverunt. 2) Trop., as transit. = to hunger for, to long for, aurum; nil ibi quod nobis esuriatur erit, for which I shall have much desire.*

ESÜRIO (II.), ōnis, m. [esurio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A hungry person.*

ESÜRITIO, ōnis, f. [esurio]. (Poet. & lat.) *A hungering, hunger.*

ESUS, ūs, m. [ēdo]. (Lat.) *An eating: esul esse, to be eatable.*

ET, conj. 1) *As a gen. connecting part. — and (where two independent and equally important clauses or sentences are joined together — cf. que). Here belongs the double et ... et — both ... and, as well ... as, as well ... as also, by which both sentences are made emphatic. Instead of et ... et, there are also found — a) que ... et, to connect single words (not sentences or clauses): legatique et tribuni — b) et ... que, in a less close conjunction of two clauses — c) the addition of a negative and a strengthening expression is indicated by neque ... et and et ... neque, in which cases the translation is most conveniently made by reading 'et non' for 'neque': et certa nec longa calamitas; nec miror et gaudeo, id factum esse; quis et consul aberrat nec facile erat nuncium mittere; — if the negation pertains to a single word, 'et non' is used. 2) In partic. : A) sometimes a stronger and more comprehensive expression is added by 'et,' so that it = and indeed, and moreover, and that too: laudat, et saepe, virtutem; parvae res et eas tenues; errabas et vehementer errabas: B) after words expressing similarity or dissimi-*

larity — such as *par, idem, similis, aequæ* — et often = *ac, atque, etc.*, in which cases it may be rendered — *as, than*: nisi aequæ amicos et nosmetipsos amemus; non alia causa aequitatis est in uno servo et in pluribus: C) et quidem is used in a disputation, where the correctness of an opponent's assertion is admitted, but at the same time implying that it has little weight or significance: D) (mostly poet. & lat.) sometimes 'et' serves to connect two events immediately following each other: dixit et extemplo abiit; vix prima inceperat aetas, et pater jubebat — *than, before*; nec longum tempus, et ingens abiit arbor: E) (poet. & lat.) after an imperative, 'et' often indicates what will occur as a consequence when the condition expressed by the imperative is fulfilled — and then: dic — et magnus mihi eris Apollo: F) to introduce an emphatic question: et quisquam praeterea nomen Junonis adoret? et sunt qui de Appia via querantur? 3) (Mostly poet. & lat.) = *Etiam, also, likewise, and also, and so too, and even*: et alii multi; probe et ille; et illud videndum, quanto magis homines mala fugiant. 4) Where a thought is first negatively, and then positively, expressed, 'et' may be rendered — *but*: nihil habent haec prout et supera semper petunt; tamen animo non deficiam, et id, quod suscepi, quoad potero, perferam.

ET-ENIM, *conj.* 1) To corroborate or explain a previous statement — *for, because, for instance, namely* = *enim, q. v.* 2) In strengthening an assertion, or in continuing an elucidation — *truly, certainly, further, and in fact.* N. B. — Properly, it is placed at the beginning of a sentence; after one or two words, only in the poets and later writers.

ETEOCLES, *i*, (*eos*), *m.* [= Ἐτεοκλῆς]. *Son of Œdipus and Jocasta, brother of Polynices, and cause of the Theban war, during which the brothers killed each other.*

ETESIAE, ūrum, *m. pl.* [= ἐτησίαι, 'yearly,' *sc. ἔτησε*]. *The annual winds which blew in the Ægean Sea for forty days, from the time of the rising of the Dog star; the trade-winds; (Lucr.) as adj., etesia flabra Aquilonum.*

ETHICE, *es, f.* [= ἠθική]. (Lat.) *Moral philosophy, ethics (pure Latin, disciplina morum).*

ETHICUS, *a, um, adj.* [= ἠθικός]. (Lat.) *Moral, ethic.*

ETHOLOGIA, *ae, f.* [= ἠθολογία]. (Lat.) *The art of depicting character, a characterizing, portraying of character.*

ETHOLOGUS, *i, m.* [= ἠθολόγος]. *One who sportively imitates the manners, actions, or gestures of another person, a mimic.*

ETIAM, *conj.* [et-jam]. Used, 1) to subjoin an additional idea — *also, furthermore, likewise, besides*: aliae e. dicendi virtutes; unum et e. vos rogo, ut, etc. 2) To annex a more important

idea — *yes also, and even, nay even*: haec omnes sapientes summa, quidam e. sola bona esse dixerunt; quin e., *nay even*. Hence, freq. in comparisons, for the sake of emphasis — *and yet, still*: majores e. difficultates orientur. 3) In strongly affirmative answers — *yes certainly, yes indeed, yes, by all means, just so*: Jupp. Numquid vis? Alc. E., ut mox venias. 4) In familiar language: A) with imperatives, to give emphasis — *but, but then*: circumspice e.: B) in questions, expressing either indignation (et e. clamas? *what, are you still bawling?*) or a command (et e. vigilas? *are you going to wake up?* e. aperis? = *do open the door!* e. taces? *will you be silent?*) 5) Of time: A) to indicate duration and continuance — *yet, still, even still*: quum iste e. cubaret, hic in cubiculum introductus est; non satis me pernostei e., *you do not yet rightly know me*; hunc ego nunquam videram e., *him I have never yet seen*: B) to indicate a repetition, in the comb. 'etiam atque etiam' — *repeatedly, constantly, again and again, over and over again*; hence = *urgently, pressingly*: discere, multa affirmare, aliquid reputare, hoc te e. atque e. rogo.

ETIAM-NUNC, or (rar.) Etiam-num, *adv.* 1) *Yet, even yet, till now, even now, still, at this moment* (hence, with respect to the present — cf. etiamtum): vos cunctamini e.; e. mulier intus est? nullus e., *nobody yet*. 2) = Etiamtum, q. v.: epistolam illam Balbo, quum e. in provincia es-set, misi. 3) (Lat.) = Etiam: *also, moreover, besides.*

ETIAM-SI, *concess. conj.* *Even if, even though, although, albeit*: ista veritas e. jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est; hunc librum, e. minus nostra commendatione, tuo tamen nomine divulgari necesse est (thus sometimes without a verb).

ETIAM-TUM, } *adv.* *Even yet at that time,*

ETIAM-TUNC, } *till then, even then, still* (with reference to a past period — cf. etiam-num): e. vita hominum sine cupiditate agebatur; omnes e. retinebant illum Perilli succum.

ETRŪRIA, *ae, f.* *The district of Etruria, in Central Italy, now Tuscany.*

ETRUSCUS, *a, um, adj.* [Etruria]. *Etruscan; subst., Etrusci, ōrum, m. pl., the Etruscans.*

ET-SI, *concess. conj.* 1) In a concessive conditional sentence (i. e., a sentence which conditionally grants something), followed by an affirmation — *although, even though, notwithstanding*: e. abest maturitas aetatis, jam tamen, etc.; e. scio ego, tamen, etc.; superbiae e. serae, non leves tamen, venient poenae. 2) Without a sentence following, to express a restriction or correction of a preceding statement — *however, but yet, but still* (= *quamquam, which is more frequent*): habet enim res deliberationem: e. ex magna parte tibi assentior. Do poenas temeritatis mene; e. quae fuit temeritas?

ETYMŌLŌGIA, ae, f. [= *ἐτυμολογία*]. *The theory of the derivation of words, etymology.*

ETYMŌLŌGICUS, a, um, adj. [= *ἐτυμολογικός*]. (Lat.) *Etymological.*

ETYMON, i, n. [= *ἔτυμον*]. *The true signification of a word according to its etymology.*

EU, interj. [= *εὐ*]. (Poet.) *An exclamation of joy and satisfaction—well! well done! bravo!* Also, strengthened—*Euge* [= *εὖγε*] (Com.), *superb! excellent!*

EUBŌEA, ae, f. [= *Εὐβοία*]. *The large island in the Aegean Sea, on the coast of Boeotia, now Negroponte.*

EUBŌICUS, a, um, adj. [Euboea]. 1) *Euboean*; also, of towns, &c., on the coast of Boeotia, opposite Euboea: Anthedon E.; litus E., of *Aulis*. 2) *Cumman*, because the town of Cumae, in Italy, was a colony of Euboea: *carmen E.*, a prediction of the *Cumaean sibyl*.

EUCLIDES, is, m. [= *Εὐκλείδης*]. 1) *A philosopher of Megara, the founder of the Megarian sect.* 2) *A celebrated mathematician, born 308 B. C.*

EUDAEEMON, ōnis, com. [= *Εὐδαιμων*, 'happy']. *The Greek name of Southern Arabia (A. Felix).*

EUDES, is, m. [= *Εὐρύδης*]. *A Trojan herald, father of Dolon.*

EUMĒNES, is, m. [= *Εὐμένης*]. *A general under Alexander the Great, afterwards governor of Cappadocia.*

EUMĒNIDES, dum, f. pl. [= *Εὐμενίδες*]. 'The Benevolent,' *a euphemistic name of the Furies.*

EUMOLPĪDAE, ārum, m. pl. [= *Εὐμολπίδαι*]. *A distinguished sacerdotal family in Athens, who derived their name from Eumolpus.*

EUMOLPUS, i, m. [= *Εὐμόλπος*]. 1) *According to fable, a Thracian poet, and priest of Ceres, founder of the Eleusinian mysteries.* 2) *A son of Musaeus.*

EUNŪCHUS, i, m. [= *εὐνῦχος*]. 1) *A eunuch.* 2) *The name of a comedy by Terence.*

EUPHORBUS, i, m. [= *Εὐφορβος*]. *A Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras asserted he had received through transmigration.*

EUPHŌRION, ōnis, n. [= *Εὐφορίων*]. *A Greek poet and grammarian of Chalcis in Euboea, born about 276 B. C.*

EUPHRANOR, ōris, m. [= *Εὐφράνωρ*]. *A celebrated painter and sculptor of Corinth—lived about 350 B. C.*

EUPHRATES, is, m. [= *Εὐφράτης*]. 1) *The river Euphrates, in Asia, which, uniting with the Tigris, falls into the Persian Gulf; (poet.) = the people living on its banks.* 2) *A Stoic philosopher, and friend of the younger Pliny.*

EUPŌLIS, Idis, m. [= *Εὐπόλις*]. *An Athenian comic poet—lived about 430 B. C.*

EURIPIDES, is, m. [= *Εὐριπίδης*]. *A celebrated Athenian tragic poet, born 480 B. C.*

EURIPIDEUS, a, um, adj. [Euripides]. *Of or pertaining to Euripides.*

EURĪPUS, i, m. [= *εὐρίπος*]. 1) *A strait, narrow channel; esp., as a proper name, the strait between the island Euboea and the main land.* 2) *An aqueduct, conduit, canal; esp., the trench which surrounded the race-course at Rome.*

EURŌPA, ae (or Eurōpe, es), f. [= *Εὐρώπη*]. 1) *The daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, carried off by Jupiter to Crete, and mother of Minos and Sarpedon.* 2) *Europe, the quarter of the world named after Europa.*

EURŌPAEUS, a, um, adj. [Europa]. 1) *Of or pertaining to Europa.* 2) *European.*

EURŌTAS, ae, m. [= *Εὐρώτας*]. *The principal river in Laconia, now Basilipotamo.*

EURŌUS, a, um, adj. [Eurus]. (Poet.) *Of or pertaining to the south-east wind = eastern, east.*

EURUS, i, m. [= *εὐρος*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *The south-east wind.* 2) (Poet.)—a) = *the East*—b) = *the east wind*—c) = *wind, in gen.*

EURYĀLUS, i, m. [= *Εὐρύαλος*]. *A Trojan, the friend of Nisus, together with whom he was slain by the Rutulians.*

EURYDICE, es, f. [= *Εὐρύδικη*]. 1) *The wife of Orpheus, brought back from the lower world by her husband, but in consequence of his violating his promise not to look back upon her while on the way to the earth, she was compelled to return again.* 2) *The wife of Acrisius.* 3) *The wife of Nestor.* 4) *The wife of Creon.*

EURYĻŌCHUS, i, m. [= *Εὐρύλοχος*]. *A companion of Ulysses, who successfully resisted the enchantments of Circe.*

EURYMIDES, ae, m. [= *Εὐρυμίδης*]. *The son of Eurymus = the soothsayer Telemus.*

EURYNŌME, es, f. [= *Εὐρυνόμη*]. *Daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, mother of Leucothea.*

EURYPYLIS, Idis, adj. f. [Eurypylus]. *Of Eurypylus; (poet.) = Coan.*

***EURYPYLUS**, i, m. [= *Εὐρύπυλος*]. 1) *A son of Hercules, king of the island of Cos.* 2) *A son of Euaemon of Thessaly, one of the heroes at Troy.*

EURYSTHEUS, ei, m. [= *Εὐρυσθέης*]. *A son of Sthenelus, grandson of Perseus, and king of Mycenae, who imposed the Twelve Labours upon Hercules.*

EURYTIS, Idis, f. [Eurytus]. *The daughter of Eurytus = Iole.*

EURYTUS, i (or Eurȳtion, ōnis), m. [= *Εὐρύτος*]. 1) *A centaur.* 2) *A king of Œchalia in Negroponte, father of Iole.*

EUSCHEME, adv. [= *εὐσχημως*]. (Pl.) *Gracefully, handsomely, prettily.*

EUTERPE, es, f. [= *Εὐτέρπη*]. *The muse of Music.*

EUTRĀPELUS, i, m. [= *Εὐτράπελος*]. 'The Merry,' *an epithet of P. Volumnus, a companion of Antony.*

EUTRŌPIUS, ii, m. Flavius, *a Roman historian, author of the Breviarium historiae Romanae—lived about 320 A. D.*

EUXINUS, a, um, adj. [= εὐξίνος, 'hospitable']. An epithet of the Black Sea; usually, E. pontus, also mare, aquae, litus, etc.

E-VÁCUO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To empty out, to evacuate.

EVADNE, es, f. [= Εὐάνη]. The wife of Capaneus, one of the seven heroes at Thebes; she threw herself on her husband's funeral pile, and perished in the flames.

E-VÁDO, si, sum; 3. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr.—

1) To go out, to go forth, to come out: e. extra vallum, ex balneis; e. in terram, to come to land, to disembark, to land; evasit ante ora parentum (poet.), came before the parental eyes; e. ex puteo. In partic. = to escape, to get clear, to get away (from a danger, &c.): e. ex manibus hostium, periculo, per tela hostium. 2) To ascend, to mount up, to climb up: e. ad fastigia; e. in muros, upon the walls; e. in ardua. 3) Trop.: A) of things, to end in any manner, to turn or fall out, to have an issue, to come to a certain result: nescio quorsum (or quo) haec evasura sint; pestilentia e. in longos morbos, ends in lingering diseases: B) of persons, to turn out or become something (esp. by means of the development of the mind, talents, or character): evasit juvenis indolis regiae; e. orator: C) to be fulfilled, to come to pass: evasit id quod somnia- vimus. II. Tr.—(Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) (According to I. 1.) To pass through or over a certain space, to leave behind: e. saltum, media castra, angustias. 2) (According to I. 2.) To ascend, to mount, to climb, altos gradus, ardua. 3) (According to I. 1.) To escape from, to flee from, to get away from: e. flammam, aliquem.

EVÁGINO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [vagina]. (Lat.) To draw forth from the scabbard, to unsheath, gladium.

E-VÁGOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. 1) Intr., to wander forth, to roam or spread about; esp. of troops, &c. = to make a lateral movement, an evolution: spatium ad evagandum; Nilus e., overflows its banks; trop., appetitus ee. longius, wander, rove; orator e., digresses from the subject; vis morbi e. per aliquos, spreads. 2) Tr. (poet.), to overstep any thing, to go beyond, ordinem.

E-VÁLESCO, lui, 3. v. inch. intr. (Poet. & lat.)

1) To become strong, to grow or increase in strength, to increase, to grow: e. rami; res e. in tumultum, grew into a tumult. Hence, trop., nomen e., comes into general use, becomes prevalent. 2) In the perf., to have power or ability, to be able, facere aliquid.

EVAN, m. [= Εἰς, a cry of the Bacchantes]. An epithet of Bacchus (cf. Evoe)

EVANDER (Evandrus), dri, m. [= Εὐάνδρος].

1) The son of Mercury and an Arcadian nymph (called Carmenta by the Romans), who, about sixty years before the Trojan war, migrated to Italy, and founded the city called Pallantium, on the

Palatine mountain. 2) A Greek artist who wrought in metals at Rome, in the time of M. Antony.

EVANDRIUS, a, um, adj. [Evander]. Of or pertaining to Evander, Evandrian.

E-VÁNESCO, nui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. (Poet. & lat.) To vanish away, to be lost, to pass away, to disappear: e. ex oculis in auram; aquae ee., evaporate; trop., sententia eorum e. = has no longer any adherents; Hortensius evanuit, has lost his standing (as an orator): spes e., dolor e., decreases; vinum e., loses its strength; bellum e., languishes, is carried on with little vigour; liber e., is lost; omnis eorum memoria evanuit, has sunk into oblivion.

EVÁNIDUS, a, um, adj. [evanesco]. (Poet. & lat.) Vanishing, passing away, frail, powerless, feeble.

EVANS, tis, part. [Evan]. (Poet.) Crying 'Evan,' shouting, rejoicing (of the Bacchantes); and, tr., orgia evantes, celebrating the festival of Bacchus with the cry, Evan!

EVÁPORATIO, ōnis, f. [evaporo]. (Lat.) An evaporating, evaporation, exhalation.

E-VÁPORO, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To evaporate, to exhale.

E-VASTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To devastate completely, to lay waste, omnia.

EVAX, interj. (Pl.) An exclamation of joyful surprise, huzza! hey-day!

EVECTUS, ūs, m. [eveho]. (Lat.) A carrying out from a place, exportation (of goods, &c.).

EVĒHO, xi, otum, 3. v. tr. 1) To carry out, to convey out, to take or move out: e. signa ex fanis; e. naves in altum. Hence, pass.: A) evehi equo, curru, to ride out (on horseback or in a carriage); e. navi, to sail out or forth; e. mari Aegeo, out of the Aegean Sea; e. ad regem, in hostes; e. insulam, towards the island; e. os amnis, from the mouth of the river: B) trop., fama evecta insulas, spread over the islands; evectus spe, carried away by; evehi longius, to digress from the subject; inconsultius evehi, to go too far. 2) To carry or convey up: e. aliquem ad aethera; trop., to raise, to exalt, to elevate: e. hominem ad deos; e. aliquos ad consulatum; opes evectae supra modum privatum, above the condition of a private person.

E-VELLO, velli (lat. vult). vulsum, 3. v. tr.

1) To tear out, to pull up, to pluck out, capillos, dentes, signa, linguam. 2) Trop., to tear up, to extirpate, to destroy, to take away, to remove: e. alicui opinionem, suspicionem, scrupulum ex animo; e. consules ex fastis, to erase the names of the consuls.

EVENINUS, a, um, adj. [Evenus]. Of or pertaining to the river Evenus: matres Calydonides.

E-VĒNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. v. intr. 1) (Very rar.) To come out, to come forth: res mersa e.; e. Capuam, to reach Capua. 2) Trop.: A) to come to pass, to occur, to happen; and, with a dat. =

to befall or befall one, to happen to, to come to, to fall to any one as his lot or share (esp. of the anticipated result of a past event, as well fortunate as unfortunate — of. accidere and contingere): timebam ne evenirent ea quae acciderunt; quod saepius e.; pax e., is brought about, is concluded; evenit ut iter mihi esset; nihil mihi improprio e.; illi haec provincia e., fell to him; (rar.) idem in literas meas e., has befallen my letter; omnia prospera inde evenient, out of this will come every kind of prosperity. 3) To result, to turn out, to follow, to issue, to end (of things only — cf. evadere): haec bene ac feliciter (or secunda) ei eveniunt, turn out well and fortunately for him; thus, also, pugna adversa ei e., went against him; hoc male, ex sententia e.; quo (quorsum) ista blanda evenient? what will these fine words end in?

É-VENTILO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To winnow, to fan = to separate or cleanse by winnowing, āera, frumentum.

EVENTUM, i, n. [evenio]. 1) An event, occurrence. 2) (Usually in the plur.) An issue, result.

EVENTUS, ūs, m. [evenio]. 1) Fortune, fate, lot = an occurrence, event: quemvis e. ferre; e. patriae, rerum. 2) An issue, result, consequence: e. pugnae, diei, orationis; ea qui sequuntur; semper ad e. festinat, to the end.

EVĒNUS, i, m. [= Ἐννός]. 1) King of Ætolia, and father of Marpesa, who, being loved by both Apollo and the mortal Idas, preferred the latter. 2) A river of Ætolia, near Calydon, now the Fidiari.

É-VERBĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To strike out violently = to drive out, to set in motion: e. spiritum cursu; trop., e. animum alicujus, to excite. 2) To beat or strike violently: e. oculos alicujus, clipeum alii, mare ramis.

*É-VERGO, 3. v. tr. To turn out = to pour out, to send forth: mons e. rivos.

EVERRICŪLUM, i, n. [everro]. That with which one sweeps out or cleanses. 1) A draw-net, seine or large net for taking fish. 2) Trop., iudicium de dolo malo, e. malitiarum omnium, by which every base fraud is swept away: e. in provincia fuit (of Verres) = a plunderer.

É-VĒRRO, verri, versum, 3. v. tr. 1) To sweep out, sterere ex aede. 2) To cleanse by sweeping, stabulum. Hence, trop. = to plunder, fanum.

ÉVERSIO, ōnis, f. [everto]. 1) An overthrowing, columnae. 2) Trop. — a) a destruction, demolition, templorum — b) a ruining, subversio, reipublicae, omnis vitae — c) an ejection, expulsion from one's estate.

ÉVERSOR, ōris, [everto]. Trop. — a) a destroyer, demolisher, Carthaginis — b) e. civitas, a subverter.

É-VERTO (Vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Poet., ante-cl. & lat.) To turn around, to twist round, cervicis; e. aequora ventis, to upturn. 2) To overturn, to throw down, to upset, navem, statuum, currum. 3) Hence, trop.: A) to destroy, to demolish, urbem: B) to overthrow, to subvert, to nullify or make void, amicitiam, leges, definitionem: C) e. aliquem, to unde, to ruin any one; superior annus e. aratores, has ruined the cultivators. 3) To expel or drive away from a possession, to chase off or away: e. aliquem bonis, fortunis omnibus.

É-VESTIGĀTUS, a, um, adj. [prop. part.]. (Poet. & lat.) Traced or found out.

ÉVIAS, ādis, f. [Ἐβιάς; Evan, Evius]. (Poet.) A Bacchant.

*É-VIBRO, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To swing forward = to set in motion, animos.

ÉVIDENS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [e-video]. Visible, obvious, evident, plain, clear, res, argumentum, prodigium; auctor e. (lat.), credible, trustworthy.

ÉVIDENTER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [evidens]. Visibly, obviously, evidently, clearly, plainly.

ÉVIDENTIA, ae, f. [evidens]. (Lat.) Visibleness, obviousness; esp. = perspicuity and clearness in discourse.

É-VIGĪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. — 1) To wake up, to awake. 2) To wake, to be awake. 3) Trop. — a) to make constant and diligent effort: curae meae ee. in re aliqua — b) evigilatum nobis est, we have taken full care of ourselves = we have no longer any care. II. Tr. — 1) To watch through, to pass without sleeping: e. noctem. 2) To elaborate arduously and with incessant industry, libros; e. consilium, to discover by careful consideration.

É-VILESCO, lui, —, 3. v. intr. (Lat.) To become vile, despicable, insignificant, worthless, pericula.

É-VINCIO, nxi, notum, 4. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To bind or wind around: e. caput diademate; (poet.) evincta suras cothurno.

É-VINCO, vici, victum, 3. v. tr. 1) To overcome completely, to conquer, to vanquish, Aeduos; e. somnum, to subdue; miles e. omnia, surmounts all obstacles, every difficulty; (poet.) rogus evictus, from which the soul has torn itself away; Platanus e. ulmos, supplants. Hence: A) to overtop, to tower above, to surmount: aequora, arbor e. nemus: B) trop. = to persuade, to move, to soften; esp. in the pass., to be moved, to be excited, &c.: evinci lacrimis; e. precibus ad miserationem: C) to be stronger than something, to get the better of something: e. dolorem; misratio e. superbiam insitam. 2) To succeed in accomplishing, to carry through, to effect any thing in despite of opposition: evicerant ut Camillus crearetur, they succeeded in having Camillus elected. 3) (Poet.) To show, to prove, to evince.

EVIR(^o), *Ēvi*, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*e-vir*]. To deprive of virility, to castrate.

EVISCERO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To deprive of entrails, to disembowel. 2) Hence, in gen. = to tear into pieces, to lacerate, columbam.

EVITABILIS, *e*, adj. [*evito* I.]. (Poet. & lat.) That may be avoided or escaped, avoidable.

EVITATIO, ōnis, *f*. [*evito* I.]. (Lat.) An avoiding, malorum.

EVITO (I.), *Ēvi*, ātum, 1. v. tr. To avoid, to shun, metam rotis, dolorem, suspicionem.

EVITO (II.), *Ēvi*, —, 1. v. tr. [*e-vita*]. (Obs.) To take away life, to kill: *e. vitam alicui, to put an end to the life of any one.*

EVIVUS, *ii*, *m*. [= *ēvivus*]. A surname of Bacchus.

EVOCATIO, ōnis, *f*. [*evoco*]. 1) A calling out, calling forth: *e. inferum, an evoking, conjuring.* 2) In partic.: A) a summoning of a debtor: B) a summoning into military service in times of danger (cf. *evoco*).

***EVOCATOR**, ōris, *m*. [*evoco*]. One who calls to arms, an instigator.

EVOCO, *Ēvi*, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To call out, to call forth: *e. aliquem foras, e curia.* In partic. — a) *e. nostros ad pugnam, to call out, to challenge* — b) *e. deos, to call forth the gods of a besieged city, to call upon them to forsake it.* 2) To call forth = to call into one's presence, to summon to appear: *e. principes cujusque civitatis ad se; e. reliquas legiones ex hibernis.* In partic. = to summon, to order into military service: *e. nobilissimum et fortissimum quemque ex omnibus civitatibus; e. multos spe praedae; hence, evocati = soldiers who, having served out their time, were called upon again, under very pressing circumstances, to serve as volunteers.* 3) Trop., to call forth, to elicit, to excite: *probitas praemiorum mercedibus evocata; misericordia nullius oratione evocata; e. alicui risum, lacrimas, to draw forth; e. iram alicujus, to provoke.*

EVOE (dissyllable), *interj.* [= *ēoi*]. A shout of joy at the festival of Bacchus.

EVULO, *Ēvi*, ātum, 1. v. intr. 1) To fly out or forth: *aquila e. ex quercu.* Hence = to rush out or forth, to hasten forth: *hostes ee. e silva; e. ex carcere, ex urbe: trop., e. ex alicujus severitate, to escape from the severity of any one; oratio sic e. ut, etc., rushed forth (of a very rapid speaker).* 2) Trop., of a statesman, to rise, to advance rapidly to honour and power: *is e. altius.*

***EVOLUTIO**, ōnis, *f*. [*evolve*]. An unrolling, opening of a book; hence, a reading, poetarum.

EVOLVO, *volvī*, vōlūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To roll out, to roll forth, to unroll, to unfold: *flumen terram prorutam in mare evolvit; e. silvas (poet.), to roll off, to heave off; evolvere se, or pass., evolvi, to roll out or forth; flumen e. se in mare; evolvuntur per humum, they roll themselves.* Hence: A) *e. vestem, to unfold, to throw*

open; serpens evolvitur, loosens its folds: B) *e. librum (poetas), to open for reading; hence = to read:* C) (poet.) *trop. (= to turn the spindle), to spin off or out (of the Fates): Parcae fusos meos ee.; hence = to fix, to determine, to decree: dii hoc ee.* 3) Trop.: A) to unfold, to develop, to make clear, notionem animi: B) to disclose, to set forth, to narrate, to recount: *e. causas belli, naturam rerum, seriem fati:* C) *e. aliquem ex praeda, sede, patria, to expel, to drive away; e. bonis, to rob; evolutus illis tegumentis, stripped, despoiled of:* D) *e. se ex his turbis, to extricate one's self, to get out.*

EVOMO, *ui*, Itum, 3. v. tr. To spew out, to vomit forth; to cast out by vomiting: *urbs e. pestem; trop., e. iram, virus ascerbitatis in aliquem, to pour out, to vent; e. pecuniam devoratum, to disgorge again; Aetna e. nocturnas flammās.*

E-VULGO, *Ēvi*, ātum, 1. v. tr. To bring out among the people, to make public, to divulge: *e. rem; e. pudorem, to expose.*

EVULSIO, ōnis, *f*. [*evello*]. A tearing or pulling out, extraction, dentium.

EX or **E**, *prep. w. abl. — v. E.*

EX-ACERBO, *Ēvi*, ātum, 1. v. tr. To make bitter; trop. = to make angry, to exasperate, to irritate, to provoke: *e. animos irā.*

EXACTIO, ōnis, *f*. [*exigo*]. *1) A driving out, expulsion, regum. 2) A collecting of debts, an exacting or enforcing of payment, pecuniarum. 3) A tax, tribute, impost, publica; ee. capitum, a poll-tax.

EXACTOR, ōris, *m*. [*exigo*]. 1) One who drives away, an expeller, regum. 2) An exactor or demannder (of taxes), a tax-gatherer; hence, *e. promissorum, one who admonishes to the fulfilment of promises.* 3) An overseer, superintendent, administrator of a thing, disciplinae; *e. supplicii, one who sees to the execution of a punishment, an executioner; e. sermonis, a critic; e. recte loquendi, one who strictly insists upon.*

EXACTUS (I.), *a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of exigo].* (Poet.) Accurate, precise, exact, fides, cura; (poet.) *exactior artis, in the art.*

EXACTUS (II.), ūs, *m*. [*exigo*]. (Quint.) A driving off, working off: *e. mercis = a disposal, sale.*

EX-ACUO, *ui*, Itum, 3. v. tr. To make very sharp, to whet, to make pointed (a strengthened Acuo, q. v.).

EX-ADVERSUM. } I. *Prep. w. acc. Opposite,*

EX-ADVERSUS. } over against, eum locum, classem e. Athenas constituere. II. *Adv. Opposite: e. est fabrica; ea sita fuit e.; also, with a dat., e. ei loco.*

EXAEDIFICATIO, ōnis, *f*. [*exaedifico*]. A building; trop., *e. historiae, a finishing, completing.*

EX-AEDIFICO, *Ēvi*, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To

build, to construct, to finish building, domos, oppidum. Hence, *trop.*, to complete, to finish, opus. *2) (Pl.) To turn out of doors, to eject: e. aliquem ex aedibus.

EXAEQUATIO, ōnis, f. [exaequo]. An equalizing or levelling, equalization.

EX-AEQUO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To make a thing alike or uniform in itself, to level, planificium; *trop.*, e. vitam ad unam regulam, to regulate with uniformity. 2) To make one thing correspond with another, to equalize, to level, tumulos tumulis. 3) *Trop.*, to make equal in rank, estimation, &c., to put upon an equality, to place on an equal footing, to regard as equal: e. aliquem (se) cum aliquo or alicui; e. libertatem, periculum, to make equal to all; e. facti dictis, to relate the events in suitable and worthy language. 4) To equal, to be equal to any person or thing, to come up to, aliquem.

EX-AESTUO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. 1) *Intr.*, to boil up, to foam up, to swell, to rage, mare, Ætna. 2) To glow, to be very hot: Aegyptus e. calore solis; homo e., becomes overheated; *trop.*, mens e. irā. 3) *Tr.* (ante-cl.), terra e. hos aestus, gives forth, exhales.

EXAGGERATIO, ōnis, f. [exaggero]. 1) A heaping or piling up; hence, *trop.*, e. animi, elevation of soul, exaltation. 2) (Lat.) A magnifying of a subject in discourse, amplification, exaggeration.

EX-AGGERO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Rar.) To heap up, magnas opes; *trop.*, e. mortem morti, to heap death upon death. 2) To raise by heaping together, to dam up, planificium; e. illud spatium maris, to fill up. 3) *Trop.*: A) to increase, to enlarge by heaping together; rem familiarem; e. aliquem honoribus (lat.), to overload: B) to heighten, to exalt, to magnify — where it is translated differently, according to the context — to glorify, to exaggerate: e. artem oratione; e. virtutem verbis; oratio alta et exaggerata; e. injuriam.

EXAGITATOR, ōris, m. [exagito]. A censurer, reprehender.

EX-AGITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Poet.) To chase out or forth, to drive out, to expel, leporem. 2) *Trop.*: A) to disturb, to disquiet, to harass, to torment, to persecute, aliquem injuriis; e. rempublicam, to put in commotion: B) to attack violently in discourse, to censure severely, to criticize, to rail or jeer at, aliquem, fraudes alicujus: C) to excite, to stir up, to irritate, vulgum: D) to excite a passion or emotion, to arouse, moerorem, furores.

EXAGŪGE, es, f. [= ἔκχυσις]. (Pl.) An exportation, transportation of merchandise.

EX-ALBESCO, bui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To become white; *trop.*, to turn pale from fright.

EX-ALBIDUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Whitish, white.

EX-AMEN, inis, n. [for exagimen, from exigo]. 1) A swarm, a multitude pouring forth apum, juvenum; hence (mostly poet. & lat.), a mass or crowd of people, a troop, host, multitudo, sheal, in gen.: e. puerorum, servorum, piscium. 2) (Acc. to Exigo 3; poet.) That which serves for weighing or testing: A) the tongue of a balance: B) an examining, considering.

EXAMINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. [examen]. 1) *Intr.* (ante-cl.), to swarm, apes. 2) *Tr.*: A) to weigh, aliquid ad certum pondus; e. rem non artificis staterā sed quadam populari trutinā; terra examinata paribus ponderibus, kept in equilibrium: B) *trop.*, to ponder, to examine, to weigh, to consider: judex e. aliquid.

EX-AMPLEXOR, 1. v. dep. tr. To embrace.

EX-AMUSSIM, adv. [amussim, 'according to rule']. Exactly, accurately.

EX-ANIMÁLIS, e, adj. [anima]. (Pl.) 1) Dead. 2) Deadly, cura.

EXANIMATIO, ōnis, f. [exanimo]. A depriving of life, suffocating; *trop.*, terror, fright.

EXANIMIS, e, adj. [anima]. Breathless = lifeless, dead, corpus; *trop.*, half dead with fright, terrified, apprehensive: exanimis metu uxor; exanimis vice alicujus, about the fate of any one.

EXANIMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [exanimis]. 1) To deprive of breath; only in the pass., to become breathless, to get out of breath, to be exhausted: milites ee. cursu; currit exanimatus. 2) To kill, aliquem; freq. in the pass. = to die. 3) *Trop.*: A) to set one beside himself or out of his senses, to deprive of life or spirit, to frighten, to terrify, to confound: e. aliquem metu: metus e. illam miseram; freq. in the pass.: B) in the pass., to lose strength: vinum exanimatur; verba exanimata, spoken without life or spirit.

EXANIMUS, a, um, adj. [anima]. (Mostly poet. & lat., and in the pl.) = Exanimis.

EXANTLO (acc. to others, Exanco, kindred with ancilla), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [antlia]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) 1) To exhaust, to draw out: e. vinum, to drink up. 2) *Trop.*, to tolerate, to endure, to bear, labores, multa aspera.

EX-ARDESCO, arsi, arsum, 3. v. intr. [inch, of ardeo]. 1) To begin to burn, to kindle, to take fire, materies; *trop.*, solus pro patria e. = to be sacrificed. 2) *Trop.*: A) to be kindled, to be inflamed, &c.: e. irā, amore, to be violently excited by; e. ad spem, in seditionem; infestus e., to grow more furious; animi ee.: B) to begin with violence = to break out, to arise: e. proelium, seditio, ira; benevolentia e.: C) tempus illud e., was hot, fierce: D) pretia ee. (lat.), rise.

EX-ARĒFIO, v. intr. (Lat.) To become entirely dry.

EX-ARESCO, rui, —, 3. inch. intr. 1) To become thoroughly dry, to dry up, vestimenta,

fontes, amnes lacrimae ee., *dry up gradually.* 2) *Trop.*, to disappear, to pass away, to decay: vetus urbanitas, opinio e.

EX-ARMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) 1) *To deprive of arms, to disarm, cohortes.* 2) *E. navem, to unrig, to dismantle.* 3) *Trop.*, to weaken, to enfeeble, to render harmless, aliquem, accusationem.

EX-ĀRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To plough out or up, to dig up, radices, sepulcra. Hence = to raise, to produce, to acquire by ploughing or tillage, tantum frumenti.* 2) *In general, to plough, to till, to cultivate, agrum.* 3) *To write on a wax tablet, to sketch in writing, to trace, to set or note down, to write, librum, binos codicillos.*

*EXASCIĀTUS, a, um, adj. [ascia]. (Pl.) *Prop.*, hewn out with an axe; *trop.*, well-arranged, opus.

EX-ASPĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To make rough, to roughen, to make uneven, outem; e. mare fluctibus.* 2) *Trop.*: A) *to make wild and savage, only in the pass.; gens exasperata, made savage, intractable:* B) *to make worse: e. morbum; e. rem verbis:* C) *to irritate, to exasperate, aliquem, animos.*

EX-AUCTŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. *To discharge from military service, to discharge, to dismiss; freq., of a dishonourable dismissal = to cashier.*

EX-AUDIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. tr. 1) *To hear from afar or at a distance: milites clamorem ee.; maxime voce, ut omnes e. possint, dicam; aliquantum progressus hinnitum e.; illud exauditur, reaches (our) ears.* 2) = *Audio, in the signifi.* 1, 2, 3 (v. Audio).

EX-AUGEO, 2. v. tr. (Com., rar.) *To increase greatly, opinionem.*

*EX-AUGŪRATIO, ōnis, f. *A desecrating, profaning = a depriving a place of sanctity.*

EX-AUGŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat., rar.) *To desecrate = to annul the consecration of a place, and give it up, as no longer sacred, to common uses, fanum.*

*EX-AUSPICO, āvi, —, 1. v. intr. (Pl.) *To derive an augury from any thing, ex vinoulis.*

*EXBALLISTO, 1. v. tr. [ballista, but on account of its being a pun on the name Ballio]. (Pl.) *To drive out = to conquer (as it were, with the ballista).*

EXBIBO — v. Ebibo.

EX-CAECO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To make blind, to blind, aliquem.* 2) (Poet.) *To fill or stop up a channel, conduit, &c.*

EX-CALCEO (Ex-calceo), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) *To unshoe, to relieve of shoes, pedem; ex-calceatus, without shoes; esp. of a tragedian = to put off the cothurnus; and excalceati (opp. to cothurnati) = the pantomimes or comic actors.*

EX-CALFĀCIO, —, actum, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) *To make warm, to heat.*

*EXCALFACTIO, ōnis, f. [excalfacio]. (Lat.) *A warming.*

EXCALFACTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. [excalfacio]. (Lat.) *Warming, heating.*

EXCANDESCENTIA, ae, f. [excanDESCO]. *Propensity to anger, irascibility, passionateness.*

EX-CANDESCO, dui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To take fire, to kindle, to glow, to grow red-hot, pilae vitreae, ignis.* 2) *Trop.*: A) *of a passion, &c., to be kindled, to burn, ira:* B) *of a person excited by anger, &c., to be incensed, inflamed: subito ille e. in fratrem.*

EX-CANTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) *To charm forth from a place, to bring out by enchantment: e. puellas clausas; e. fruges, to allure by enchantment from another's field into one's own.*

EX-CARNIFICO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To lacerate, to cut in pieces, to kill barbarously, aliquem.* 2) *Trop.*, to torment, to torture, to rack.

EX-CĀVATIO, ōnis, f. [excavo]. (Lat.) *A hollowing out, excavation.*

EX-CĀVO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. *To hollow out, trullam.*

EX-CEDO, cessi, cessum, 3. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. — 1) *To go out, to go away, to depart: e. ex isto loco, ex pugna, ex Italia; e. pugnā, loco, oppido, Galliā, Arimino; e. e tenebris in lucem; (lat.) e. ad deos, to be translated from among mortals to the gods = to be deified.* 2) *In partic.*: A) *e. e vita, e medio; also, e. vitā, and simply e. = to die:* B) *trop., to go beyond a certain limit or measure: e. ex ephebia, to pass beyond the period of youth; res e. ad patres, extends also to the patricians; res e. in magnum certamen, proceeded finally to, ended in; e. ad enarrandum, in fabellam, to digress from the proper theme; illa clades magnitudine excessit, surpassed (the former); cura, cupiditas e. e corde, leaves, disappears from; thus, likewise, res e. ex memoria = is forgotten; haec ee. in eum annum, extend into that year: C) e. possessione, to withdraw from.* II. Tr. — (Not in the ancient writers.) *To pass over or beyond: A) to forsake, to leave, to depart from, urbem, curiam: B) trop., to go beyond a certain boundary or limit, to surpass to exceed: statura ejus justum modum e.; e. summam trium millium; e. modum, fastigium equestre; e. aliquem eloquentiā, to excel; illa res fidem e., is incredible; libertas non ultra vocem e., went no further than the name; abs., Fabius e., went beyond (the first proposition).*

EXCELLENS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [pari. of excello]. 1) (Lat., rar.) *Prop.*, projecting, elevated, locus. 2) *Trop.*, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary, homo, nat'us, studium, pulchritudo, triumphus.

EXCELLENTER, *adv. w. comp.* [excellens]. **Excellently**.

EXCELLENTIA, *ae, f.* [excellens]. **Superiority, excellence**; also in the *pl.*: *e. animi*, pictures; but, with an *obj. gen.*, *e. reliquarum bestiarum*, superiority over.

EX-CELLO, *lui, celsum, 3. v. intr.* [from the unusual cello, 'to raise on high'; kindred with *cella*, 'to drive on']. *Prop.*, to project upward; only *trop.* 1) (Ante-cl.) To rise up, to elevate itself: *solet plerisque hominibus rebus secundis animus excellere atque superbia crescere.* 2) To raise one's self above others, to distinguish one's self, to surpass, to excel (usually in a good sense): *e. inter omnes*, also *super ceteros*; *e. alicui*, any one; *e. animi magnitudine*, by greatness of spirit; *e. ingenio*, dignitate, to excel in genius, &c.; *e. in illis jociis*, in hac arte, in this art; rarely *e. vitiis*, etc.

EXCELSE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [excelsus]. 1) (Lat.) On high, aloft, scandere. 2) *Florere e.*, in the highest degree. 3) Loftily, dicere.

EXCELSITAS, *âtis, f.* [excelsus]. 1) Loftiness, height, montium. 2) Elevation, exaltation, animi.

EXCELSUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) Projecting or extending high (above other things — cf. *celsum* and *altus*), mons, status; in *excelsio esse*, to be on a height, in a lofty position; in *excelsum emicare*, aloft, upward. 2) *Trop.*, lofty, elevated, exalted (in disposition), animus, homo; distinguished (in rank, dignity, &c.), locus, fastigium; in *excelsio* (vitam agere, etc.), in a high station, in a position of honour; orator *e.*, elevated in style.

EXCEPTIO, *ônis, f.* [exceptio]. 1) An exception, limitation, restriction: *sunt in lege duae ee.*; *sine ulla e.* 2) *Tech. t.*, in law, an exception, i. e., the protest of a defendant against the statements of the plaintiff: *dare alicui exceptionem*, to allow any one to make a protest.

***EXCEPTIUNCULA**, *ae, f.* [exceptio]. A slight limitation or restriction.

EXCEPTO, *âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr.* [intens. of *ex-cipio*]. (Rar.) To take out, to take or catch up, mullos ex piscina; a sociis sublevatus murum ascendit, et eos rursus exceptans in murum extulit; (poet.) *e. auras*.

EX-CERNO, *crêvi, crêtum, 3. v. tr.* To pick or sift out, to separate, to set apart: *e. Saguntinos ex numero captorum*; *e. turbam forensem*.

EXCERPO, *psi, ptum, 3. v. tr.* [ex-carpo]. *1) (Poet.) To take out, semina pomis. 2) *Trop.*, to pick out, to draw out, to select, to choose: *e. ex malis si quid inest boni*; *e. nomina* (from the rolls); in *partic.* = to make extracts from a writing, to extract: *e. verba ex libro*; nunquam legit quod non *e.*; *e. id quod inter omnes convenit*, to prefer. 3) To take away, to separate, to strike out, to leave out, to except: *e. aliquid*

de illo numero; *ego me illorum numero e.* (lat.) *e. se consuetudini hominum*, to withdraw one's self from.

EXCERPTIO, *ônis, f.* [excerpo]. That which is extracted from a writing, an extract, excerpt.

EXCESSUS, *ûs, m.* [excedo]. 1) A departure; but only *trop.* = a departure from life, death: *e. e vita*; *e. vitae*, and (lat.) simply *e.* 2) *Trop.* (lat.), a deviation: A) in discourse, from the proper subject, a digression: *B) in life, from rectitude: *e. a pudore*.

EXCËTRA, *ae, f.* A snake, serpent; *trop.*, an epithet for a wicked, malicious woman.

EXCIDIUM, *ii, n.*, and (ante-cl.) **Excidio**, *ônis, f.* [for *excidium*, from *excindere*]. (Mostly lat.) A demolition, destruction, esp. of public buildings, &c.: *e. urbis*, castelli, gentis.

EXCIDO (I.), *cidi, —, 3. v. intr.* [ex-cado]. 1) To fall out or down, to fall from: *animal e. ex utero*; *gladius e. de manibus illorum*; (poet.) *e. navi*; *e. equo*, from a horse; *dentee ee.*; *e. in flumen*, to fall (out of the ship) into the river; so, also, *sagitta e. in pedem*, falls (out of the quiver) at one's feet; *sors e.*, the lot comes out; so, also, *nomen e. sorte*. 2) *Trop.*: A) to drop out, to come out involuntarily, to slip out, to escape: *vox e. ore*; thus, likewise, *scelus, nefas e. ore*, (poet.), drops from one's lips; *liber e. mihi*, is published without my knowledge: B) to fall out in any manner, to end in something: *libertas e. in vitium*, sinks finally into vice; *versus e. in breves syllabus*, close, end in: C) to fall away from one, to disappear, to pass away, to be lost, to perish, to cease: *res, luctus e.*; *memoria rei alicujus e.*; in *partic.*, *e. de memoria*, *ex animo*, *ex animis hominum* = to be forgotten; *pacis mentio e. ex omnium animis*, no one thought any more of peace; thus, likewise, *illa res* (cogitatio illius rei) *mihi e.*, escaped my memory; *imper.*, non excidit mihi, me hoc scripsisse, I have not forgotten; on the other hand (lat.), *act.*, excidens = one who forgets: D) (poet. & lat.) — a) to be deprived of something, to lose or miss a thing: *e. regno, uxore*; *e. formulâ* (= cadere causa), to lose a suit — b) to fall in, magnis ausis.

EXCIDO (II.), *cidi, cisum, 3. v. tr.* [ex-caedo]. 1) To hew out, to cut out, to hew off: *e. lapides e. terra*, columnas rupibus; *e. arbores*, to fell; *e. alicui linguam*; *e. virilitatem* or *se*, to castrate. 2) (Lat.) To hew out = to make or prepare by hewing, *viam inter montes*, obeliscum. 3) *Trop.*: A) to extirpate, to banish: *e. tempus illud ex animo*; *e. aliquem numero civium*: B) to lay waste, to demolish, to destroy, domos, urbem, also agrum, exercitum.

EX-CIEO, —, *itum, 2. v. tr.* (Rar.) = **Excio**, *q. v.*

EXCIO, *ivi, itum, 4. v. tr.* 1) To call out or forth, to bring out or forth: *illa res consulem ex urbe e.*; *e. aliquem Româ*; *præco e.*

hominum; e suem latebris; e. animas sepulcris, to call forth from; e. aliquem foras, to call out of the house; e. hostem ad pugnandum, to draw out; so, esp. = to set in motion (soldiers, colonists, &c.), in order to engage them in war or emigration; e. sedibus exciri, to be roused from their habitations; e. Antiochum in Graeciam, to draw or bring A. into Greece; e. auxilia e Germania, to call in; e. alicui lacrimas, to elicit. 2) Trop.: A) to arouse any one from a peaceful state to passionate excitement, activity, &c., to rouse, to excite: juvenis largitionibus excita: ea caedes e. Bructeros; sonitus ignotus eum e.; in partic., e. aliquem somno or ex somno, to arouse out of sleep; Thyias commotus excita sacris, excited to frenzy; conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, harassed his distracted mind: B) to excite, to produce, to cause a particular condition, &c., tumultum, terrorem.

EXCIPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. tr. [ex-capio].

1) (Rar.) To take or draw out: e. telum ex vulnere, to draw out; e. pisces ex mari. 2) To take out as an exception, to except, to make an exception of: e. hos homines; e. neminem de antiquis; illis exceptis, those excepted. Hence = to make a condition, to establish as a condition: lex e. ut (ne) liceret. 3) To catch up, to take up: e. sanguinem paterā; e. hominem labentem; e. aliorum extremum spiritum; e. se in pedes, to leap to the ground; e. corpus clipeo, to support; so, also, corpus poplitibus exceptum, resting upon. Hence: A) to capture, to take captive, fugientes, servos in pabulatione; trop., e. laudem, voluntates hominum, to gain; to surprise, to attack (esp. by waylaying any one): Orestes e. incautum; thus, likewise, e. caprum insidiis: B) to receive (either a person, esp. as a guest, or a thing, whether good or bad — cf. accipio, nanciscor, etc.): e. aliquem, to harbor; e. aliquem epulis, to entertain; campus, patria eum e., receives him; e. telum, vulnera, to be struck with a spear, to be wounded; e. dolores, pericula, to endure, to submit to; e. iram hostium capite, to let the fury of the enemy expend itself upon his head; hence = to take a thing in a certain sense, to understand, to interpret: e. sententiam alicujus gravior atque ipse sensisset: C) — to resist, to sustain, to endure, to hold out against: quae (sublicae) omnem vim fluminis excoiperent; e. impetum hostium: D) (poet.) porticus e. Aetion, lies toward the North: E) = to catch up with the ear = to hear, to understand, to learn: e. illas voces; e. sermones eorum; e. legem parari, that the proposition for a law is preparing: F) = to succeed something (in time or order), to be closely connected with, to follow after: stomachus e. linguam; pestilens aestas e. tristem hiemem; abs., turbulentior inde annus e., follows: G) to continue, to keep up, to prolong: e. pugnam: H) to befall, to overtake: eventus (casus) aliquis me e.; bellum grave eum e.

EXCITĀTE, adv. w. comp. [excitatus]. Vehemently, vigorously, brightly.

EXCITĀTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of excito]. Animated, vehement, vigorous, loud, strong, clamor, sonus, odor.

EX-CITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [intens. of exciseo].

1) To drive out or forth, to bring out, to rouse, to wake up, to call up: e. aliquem de spectaculis, to turn out; e. feras, to scare up, to beat up; vox illa me foras e. (Pl.), has brought me out of the house; e. aliquem a coena, to call away; trop., e. memoriam caram alicui, to recall; e. aliquem e somno, dormientem, to awaken suddenly; e. reum, testes, etc., to call up, to summon to appear; e. aliquem ab inferis, to bring from the dead; abs., e. aliquem, to cause to stand up; sol e. vapores, causes the vapors to rise. 2) To cause to move upward. In partic.: A) = to erect, to build up, to construct, to order to be reared up: e. turrim, aras, tumulum alicui; sarmenta excitantur cultura, ars produced, made to grow: B) e. ignem, incendium, to stir up, to arouse, to kindle: C) to cause, to produce, to awaken, to excite, auspicionem, iram, risus, amores, sanctas laudes: D) trop., excitata fortuna, established, not fluctuating, prosperity (opp. to inclinata): E) to raise up in spirit = to invigorate, to encourage, to cheer, senatum, jacentem amici animum. 3) Trop., to arouse to any kind of activity, to impel, to urge on, to excite, to stimulate: e. aliquem ad virtutem; e. illos ad audiendum; e. hominum studia ad nostras utilitates.

EXCLĀMATIO, ōnis, f. [exclamo]. A loud calling out, an exclamation; also, as a figure of rhetoric.

EX-CLĀMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) Abs., to call aloud, to cry out: e. vehementius; conciones ee., break out in a shout of applause. 2) To call out something, to exclaim, to say or cry with a loud voice: hic e., eum sibi esse sodalem; e. ut bono animo sint; e. aliquid = to propose aloud; e. aliquem, to call out aloud the name of any one.

EXCLŪDO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. [ex-claudio]. 1) To shut out, to exclude, not to admit to: e. aliquem ab aliquo, ab acie; trop. e. ab hereditate. Hence, trop.: A) to shut out = to keep off or at a distance from something, to remove, to separate: e. aliquem a republica; Gaditani Poenos moenibus excluserunt: B) = to prevent, to hinder, to cut off, &c.: e. aliquem a re frumentaria; excludi anni tempore a navigatione; also, excludi tempore; e. cupiditatem, jurgia, to prevent; e. actiones, to exclude: C) (lat.) to separate: Euphrates e. Armeniam a Cappadocia. 2) A) (Com.) to knock out: e. oculum alicui: B) to hatch out, pullus.

EXCLŪSIO, ōnis, f. [excludo]. (Rar., antec. & lat.) A shutting out, exclusion.

EXCŌGITATIO, ōnis, f. [excoigito] As inventing, contriving, devising.

EXCŌGĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part. of excogito*]. (Lat.) Sought out, select, choice.

EX-CŌGĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To find out by thinking, to invent, to contrive, to devise: e. multa ad ornatum locorum.

EX-CŌLO, cōlui, cultum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Rar., poet. & lat.) To work at carefully, to cultivate, vineas: e. lanam, to spin fine. 2) Trop.: A) (lat.) to adorn, to embellish, urbem, funus armis: B) to improve, to perfect, to refine, to ennoble: e. animos doctrinā; e. vitam; excolti sumus ex agresti vita ad humanitatem: C) (poet.) to honour, to venerate, to worship, aliquem, deos: D) (lat.) to tend or foster carefully: E) (lat.) to furnish or fit out with something.

EX-CŌQUO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To boil out, to melt out, to bring out by means of fire: e. vitium ex metallis. 2) To melt, ferrum. 3) To dry up: sol e. terram; e. arenas in vitrum; trop., ancillam excoctam reddam, dried up = quite lean. 4) Trop.: A) (Com.) e. malum alicui, to devise: B) e. mentem alicujus, to torment, to vex.

EXCORS, dis, *adj.* [ex-cor]. Without understanding, simple, dull, silly, stupid.

EXCREMENTUM, i, n. [excrerno]. (Lat.) That which passes from the body; freq. = the excrements: e. oris, spittle; e. narium, the secretion from the nose.

EX-CRESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. *incho. intr.* 1) To grow out or forth, to grow up: arbor e.; caro excreverat in dextero ejus latere, a tumor had formed. Hence, trop., to grow or increase immoderately, to grow beyond bounds: e. luxus, proemii longitudo.

EX-CRĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* [excreseo]. (Rar., poet.) Grown-up, full-grown.

EXCRŪCIABILIS, e, *adj.* [excrucio]. (Pl.) Deserving of torture.

EX-CRŪCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To torture or torment severely, to rack, aliquem; trop. (Pl.) e. diem, to pass in anguish. 2) Trop. = to disquiet, to alarm, to harass, to plague, &c.: meae miseriae me ee.; tu illam excrucias animi, in spiri; id ego excrucior, I am vexed about this.

***EXCŪBĀTIO**, ōnis, f. [excubo]. (Lat.) A watching, keeping watch.

EXCŪBĪAE, ārum, f. pl. [excubo]. *1) (Pl.) A lying out of doors. 2) A watch = a watching, keeping watch (of soldiers, &c.): tristis ee.; agere ee. alicui, to keep watch for the protection of any one. 3) Persons on guard or watch, a watch, sentry, outpost: transire ee.; ee. vigiliū, custodum.

EXCŪBITOR, ōris, m. [excubo]. A person on guard, a watch, guard, sentinel: in the pl. = sentries, outposts.

***EXCŪBITUS**, ūs, m. [excubo]. (Lat.) A watching, keeping watch.

EX-CŪBO, bui, bitum, 1. v. *intr.* 1) (Rar.,

lat.) To lie or sleep out (of a house, city, &c.): armati ee. in agr. 2) To keep watch or guard, to be on guard, to watch: legiones ee. in armis (armed); e. per muros; naves ee. ad portum. 3) Hence, trop., to keep awake = to be watchful, to be on one's guard, to be vigilant: e. ad opus about one's work; pro aliquo e. et vigilare; sapiens e. animo, is upon his guard; cura e., is watchful and active.

EX-CŪDO, di, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) To strike or drive out: e. scintillam silice. 2) To hatch out, pullos. 3) (Poet.) To prepare by striking = to forge, to beat out, aera; hence, trop., to prepare or make any thing with art and skill, ceras; e. librum, etc., to compose, to write.

EXCULCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part. of exculco*]. (Lat.) Prop., trodden or beaten hard = common, vulgar, out of fashion, worn out, verba.

EXCULCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ex-calco]. (Rar.) 1) To tread or beat out; trop., furfures e. ex dominis meis. 2) To stamp firm or close, to ram down, terram.

EX-CŪRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part. of curo*]. (Pl.) Carefully attended to, taken good care of: victus e., very good, chosen with care.

EX-CURRO, cūcurri (rar. curri), cursum, 3. v. *intr. & tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) To run out or forth, to hasten forward, to drive or ride out: aliquis e. foras, in publicum; e. in Pompeianum, to make an excursion to P.; fons e. ex cacumine montis, springs out, issues forth; (Pl.) e. in malam crucem, to go to perdition. 2) In partic.: A) in milit. language, to make an excursion or irruption, to sally out, omnibus portis, ex Africa, in agros Romanos: B) trop. — a) to run out or forward = to jut out, to project, to extend, to spread: peninsula e. ab intimo sinu; promontorium e. in altum—b) oratio e. longius, diffuses itself, wanders off; campus in quo virtus e. posita, to exercise or display itself; oratio e. cum sententia, keeps pace with the thoughts. II. *Tr.* — A) to run through, spatium: B) (lat.) in discourse, to pass over, to omit something.

EXCURSĀTIO, ōnis, f. [excurso]. (Lat.) A sally, excursion, an onset, attack.

EXCURSIO, ōnis, f. [excurro]. 1) A running out or forth: e. oratoris rara esse debet, an orator ought not too often to step forward from his position; ee. longissimae, flights; trop., e. fit ex narratione, a digression, wandering from the proper subject. 2) In partic., in military lang., an expedition, excursion, invasion, inroad; a sally, onset (whether the reference be to the 'terminus a quo,' or 'terminus ad quem'): nostri crebras ee. ex oppido faciebant; una e. equitatus; trop., e. orationis, the commencement.

EXCURSOR, ōris, m. [excurro]. In military lang., a scout, spy, skirmisher.

EXCURSUS, ūs, m. [excurro]. (Mostly poet.) = Excursio.

EXCUSABILIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [excuso]. *That may be excused, excusable, error.*

EXCUSATE, *adv.* [excuso]. *Without blame.*

EXCUSATIO, ōnis, *f.* [excuso]. *An excusing, excuse: accipere e. alicujus, to accept; haec tibi dant justam e.; with an obj. gen., e. intermissionis literarum, an excuse for the intermission of an epistolary correspondence; so, also, e. cur aliquid factum sit, an apology for the commission of some deed; e. quominus adesset, an apology for not being present; but, e. inopiae, valetudinis, aetatis, where the gen. gives the cause of an excuse.*

EXCUSATUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [excuso]. *Excused.*

EXCUSO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ex-causa]. 1) *To excuse, to offer an excuse: e. alicquem; e. alicui or apud alicquem, to any one; e. se in (de) re aliqua alicui or apud alicquem, to excuse one's self to a person about any thing; volo me excusatum alicui; excusor morbi causa, I am excused on account of sickness; excusabo ei paucitatem literarum tuarum, I will make an excuse to him for the infrequency of your letters; Terentius e. Titium quod eum brachium fregisse diceret, made an excuse for Titius by saying, &c.; thus, likewise, Libo e. Bibulum quod is inimicitias cum C. habebat, that he had, &c. Hence (lat.), excusari rei alicui = to escape from a thing, to get off from it. 2) To give as an excuse, to plead in excuse, to excuse one's self with something: e. morbum, inopiam; (lat.) excusarunt, se ebrios id fecisse, that they had done it while they were drunk.*

***EXCUSOR**, ōris, *m.* [excudo]. (Lat.) A smith, coppersmith.

***EXCUSSE**, *adv.* [excussus]. (Lat.) Only *trop.* = strongly, violently.

EXCUSSUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of excutio]. *Stretched out, extended, lacertus.*

EXCUTIO, cusei, cussum, 3. v. tr. [ex-quatio].

1) *To shake out or off: e. multa illa in terram; e. ignem de crinibus, pulverem. Hence: A) to cast, to throw, to hurl out or off: e. ancoram e nave; e. jugum, to shake off; e. telum; e. poculum e navibus; e. gubernatorem e navi: B) (poet. & lat.) to knock or thrust out: e. alicui oculum; e. alicui lacrimas, risum, sudorem to extort, to force out, to draw out; e. feras cubilibus, to drive out; excuti somno (poet.), to be roused out of sleep; e. ignem, imbrem (of clouds, &c.), to pour out, to emit; e. hostem oppidis, to expel; excussus patriā, banished; e. se, to withdraw one's self, to depart: C) to shake out for the purpose of searching, pallium, alicquem (= vestem alicujus): D) e. lacertum, to stretch out; e. rudentem, to uncoil. 2) To throw down or off, to strike down: e. alicquem equo; excussus equo, thrown from a horse. 3) *Trop.*: A) to drive away, to tear away, to remove: e. omnes illas delicias; e. metum corde; e. alicui opinionem; e. alicui studia de manibus, to tear or wrest away; excus-*

sus propriis negotiis (poet.), excluded or expelled from; (poet.) e. alicquem sceptris, to strip of royal power; navis excussa magistro (of which the helmsman has fallen overboard), deprived of: B) to examine, to investigate, to search (cf. 1, C), rem, locum.

EXDORSUO, 1. v. tr. [ex-dorsum]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Prop.*, to deprive of the back = to bone, to take out the backbone: e. piscem.

EX-EDO, ēdi, ēsum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To eat up, to devour, to consume entirely: e. frumentum; hence, in gen., to consume, to corrode: argentum vivum (quicksilver) e. vasa; situs e. monumenta; arbor exesa, a rotten tree; (poet.) e. urbem, rempublicam, to destroy; (Com.) e. alicquem, to squander the property of any one. 2) *Trop.*, to consume = to corrode, to debilitate, to impair: e. aegritudo (cura) e. animum.*

EXEDRA, ae, *f.* [= ἔκδορα]. A hall, furnished with seats, in which philosophers and orators assembled for conversation; hence, in gen. = a hall for conversation, disputation, &c.

***EXEDRIUM**, ii, *n.* [= ἔκδοριον; dimin. of ex-edra]. A sitting-room, parlour.

EXEMPLAR (also, ante-cl., Exempläre), āris, *n.* [exemplum]. (*That which is of such a quality that it may be selected to show what something else is.*) 1) A pattern, model, exemplar, example: e. propositum ad imitandum; sine ullo certo e. formaque reipublicae dissero; e. vitae morumque respicere, to contemplate the example which their life and manners afford; ad e. primi libri, according to the pattern of the first book; referre aliquid ut e., as a pattern for imitation. 2) A transcript, copy: e. literarum tuarum; liber in exemplaria tractuctus, from which transcripts have been taken. Hence: A) a copy of a book or painting: B) an image, likeness: e. sui, of one's self; e. ingenii ejus, a work which bears the impress of his mind.

EXEMPLUM, i, *n.* [for exemptum, fr. eximo]. (*That which is taken as a sample from a number of things of a like kind.*) 1) An example, instance, sample: exempla sumere ex numero illorum; confirmas illud exemplo quod affers; e. crudelitatis, of cruelty; exemplo Titii, according to the example of T.; fecit illud pessimo exemplo, so that he set thereby a very bad example; exempli causa paucos nominavit, by way of example; quia, exempli causa, illud nomen in aliquot libris invenerant, etc., because, to give an instance, &c.; exempli causa eum nominavi, I have mentioned as an example; exempli gratia illud proposui. In partic: A) = an instructive or warning example, an example, warning: ee. haec pro documentis habenda sunt; clades eorum exemplo fuit; triste e. erimus; magna ee. casuum humanorum, taken from the course of human events; edere e., to furnish an example; omnia belli ee. eduntur (flunt) in eum, he experiences all

the horrors of war; supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum, a punishment which gave an example of the violation of the laws of humanity. Hence: B) sometimes (lat.) = a punishment: omne magnum e. habet aliquid ex iniquo; mereri novissima ee, the severest punishments: C) = procedure, custom, manner, practice: more et exemplo populi Romani; uno omnes e. vivunt; quaestionem habuit eodem e. quo, etc.: D) of a writing, &c., the contents, purport, tenor, formula: literae allatae sunt hoc e.; testamentum duplex sed eodem e. 2) = Exemplar, a pattern, model, exemplar, an example for imitation: e. innocentiae; proponere e. ad imitandum; capere (petere) ex aliquo exemplum probitatis, etc., to regard any one as a pattern. 3) An image, likeness, portrait; a transcript, copy: e. alicujus; pingere e.

EXENTERO, ἀνι, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ἐκτερεῖν]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) To disembowel, to draw or take out the entrails, leprorem. 2) Trop.: A) to empty, marsupium alicujus: B) to torture, to torment, aliquem.

EX-EO, ii (rar. Ivi), Itum, 4. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. — 1) To go out, to go away, to depart: e. ex urbe, e. patria, de cubiculo; e. ab aliquo, from the house of any one; e. de navi, to go ashore; e. in solitudinem, in provinciam, to depart (from Rome) into a solitude, into the province; e. in terram, to land; e. ad aliquem, to go from home to visit a person; mea sors e., comes out; Nilus e., flows out; folia ee. in angulos, terminate in; vox e. in illam litteram, comes out upon that letter. In partio.: A) of troops, to set out for the battlefield, to march out, to advance: e. ad pugnam; exeant paludati: B) e. de (ex) vita, to die: C) e. e. ludo alicujus, to go or issue forth: D) of plants, semina ee., come forth, spring up from the earth; folia ee. a radice, sprout forth: E) nihil tale e. ex ore ejus, issues out of his mouth: F) trop., e. ex aere alieno, to get free from debt: G) liber ita e., turns out thus, is after its completion a thing of this kind; so, also, urceus e., comes out: H) (poet. & lat.) e. ad auras, in coelum, to rise, to ascend. 2) Trop.: A) opinio e., spread, is diffused; oratio mea e. (e. in vulgus), is spread among the people: B) e. ex (de) potestate, not to possess self-command, to lose self-control: C) (lat.) res e. ex (a) memoria, escapes from the memory, is forgotten: D) of time, to pass away, to expire, to end: dies induciarum exit, has passed by; exeunte anno, at the close of the year: E) (lat.) to extend, to stretch out: vita vestra e. supra mille annos; e. in laudes Caesaris, to digress.

II. Tr. — (Poet. & lat.) 1) To exceed, to go or pass beyond, limen, valles illas; trop., e. modum. 2) To escape, to avoid, to ward off, odorem, tela.

EXERCEO, cui, citum, 2. v. tr. [ex-arceo? ἔχω?]. 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) To keep in constant motion, to employ incessantly, to keep

at work: e. tauros, servos; e. equos in campo, to exercise; apes exercentur, bustle about; corpora exerceita motu, driven, impelled; pugnos in te exercebo. Hence: A) = to work, to turn up, terram; e. vineas, to cultivate; e. undas, to stir up: B) trop. — a) to disturb, to disquiet, to plague, to vex, to torment, aliquem; ambitio e. animos hominum; exerceeri poenis = to be punished; exerceeri de re aliqua, to be alarmed about something; casus in quibus me fortuna exercuit — b) (poet.) e. aliquem odio, to persecute. 2)

To exercise or employ constantly in some action: e. aliquem (animi vim, ingenium, aetatem illam) re aliqua or in re aliqua; e. aliquem ad rem aliquam, for a certain purpose (in order to attain, to accomplish, or to endure something). Hence, e. se, or in the pass. exerceeri, and (but only in the part. pres. and in the gerund) abs. exercere, to exercise one's self; e. genere pugnae, saliendo, in venando; gymnasia adamamus exercendi consuetudine; ludicra exercendi, gymnastic exercises. 3) To practise, to exercise, to follow as a profession or occupation: e. artem, jus civile, iudicium; e. quaestionem, to make an investigation (as a judge); e. vectigalia, to farm and administer the revenues of the state; e. avaritiam in aliquem, crudelitatem in aliquo, to practice, to exercise; likewise, e. gratiam in illa re, to be influenced by; e. inimicitias cum aliquo, to be at enmity with any one; e. victoriam foede in captis, to make a disgraceful use of; (poet.) e. arma, to practise martial exercises; e. ferrum, to work at or in; e. cantus, to sing; e. balatum, to bleat; e. amores, to cherish love; e. choros, to lead; e. nomen patrium, to bear; e. vitam, to spend, to pass; e. pacem, to keep; e. hymenaeos, to celebrate.

EXERCITATIO, ōnis, f. [exercito]. 1) Exercise, practice, dicendi, in speaking; e. superiorum pugnarum, the experience gained in former battles. 2) A practising, exercising, virtutum.

EXERCITATE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [exercitatus]. (Lat.) With practice, in a practised manner.

EXERCITATOR, ōris, m. (Lat.) An exerciser, a teacher, trainer in any thing.

*EXERCITATRIX, icis, f. [exercito]. She that exercises the body = gymnastics.

EXERCITATUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of exercito]. 1) Well-trained, exercised, practised, versed: e. in re aliqua. 2) Disquieted, troubled, vexed.

EXERCITIO, ōnis, f. [exercito]. (Lat.) — Exercitatio.

EXERCITIUM, ii, n. [exerceo]. (Lat.) Exercise, practice.

EXERCITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [intens. of exerceo]. (Rar., except in the part. exercitatus.) To exercise, to train, diligently and frequently: e. aliquem cursu.

EXERCITOR, ōris, m. [exerceo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *An exerciser, trainer; a teacher, master.*

EXERCITUS (I.), ūs, m. [exerceo]. *1) (Pl.) *An exercising, exercise, practice.* 2) *An exercised or disciplined body of men, soldiers, troops, an army, in gen.* (cf. acies, agmen): *parare, conscribere, etc., e.; sometimes, in partic. = a land force, in opp. to a naval force or fleet; or = foot-soldiers, in opp. to cavalry (e. equitatusque).* Hence (poet.) = *a multitude, host, swarm, crowd, in gen.*

EXERCITUS (II.), a, um, adj. [part. of exerceo]. *Vexatious, troublesome, hard* (v. Exercito 1, B).

EXESOR, ōris, m. [exedo]. (Lucr.) *A consumer, waster: aestus e. murorum, the underminer.*

EXHĀLATIO, ōnis, f. [exhalo]. *An evaporating, exhalation, vapor, terrae.*

EX-HĀLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) *Tr., to breathe out, to exhale, to evaporate, nebulam.* Hence, e. crapulam, vinum, *to exhale the fumes of, to get sober;* (poet.) *Aetna e. flammam, vomits forth; e. animum (vitam), to give up the ghost.* 2) *Intr., to reek, vapors.*

EX-HAURIO, hausi, haustum, 4. v. tr. 1) *To draw out, to drain out, to empty out; hence, to drink up, aquam, sentinam, vinum.* 2) *Of things not liquid, to draw out or up, to throw up, to dig up: e. humum manibus, terram; and, in gen., to take out or away, to carry away, to remove: e. omnem pecuniam ex aerario; e. praedam ex fortunis publicanorum, to plunder; thus, likewise, e. opes urbium; e. sibi spiritum, vitam, to take away one's own life; e. alicui amorem, dolorem, to withdraw, to remove; aes alienum exhauritur, the debt is cleared off.* 3) *To empty by drawing or drinking, to drain, to make empty: e. sentinam navis (the hold of a ship); poculum.* Hence: A) *in gen., to drain, to empty, to exhaust, aerarium; e. agros, tecta, to pillage completely; trop., e. homines sumptu; e. plebem impensis; e. vires, facultates; e. amicorum benignitatem: B) to bring to an end, to complete; to endure, to undergo: e. labores, periculum, bella: poenarum satis est exhaustam (poet.), punishment enough has now been executed.* Hence, e. noctem, *to pass; e. mandata, to accomplish, to fulfil.*

EXHEREDATIO, ōnis, f. [exheredo]. (Lat.) *A disinheriting.*

EX-HEREDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. *To disinherit, aliquem.*

EX-HERES, ēdis, adj. *Disinherited: filius est e. bonorum paternorum; subst., a disinherited person; (Pl.) facere aliquem exheredem vitae suae, to deprive any one of life.*

EXHIBEEO, ui, itum, 2. v. tr. [ex-habeo]. (Prop., to hold out or forth.) 1) *To hold forth, to give or deliver up, to produce, to restore: e.*

aliquem, to make appear, e. g., in court; e. tabulas; e. omnia integra, quadringentos senatores ad ferrum; (poet.) e. sonos, to emit, to utter. 2) *Trop.: A) to exhibit, to show, to display, to make appear: quorum virtus e. solidum decus; e. linguam parentis, he used the same language as his father; e. faciem patris, the face was like the father's; e. humanitatem, liberalitatem, to exhibit, to exercise: B) (= the more freq. praebeo) with an adj., &c., in appos.: e. se supplicem, to present one's self as a supplicant for protection; e. se nudum; e. se adorandum omnibus. Hence, e. virum fortem, to show one's self a brave man; thus, likewise, e. ducem Graeciae, to appear as the leader of Greece; (poet.) e. Pallada, to reveal herself as Pallas: C) to cause, to occasion, to make: e. alicui curam, negotia; (poet.) e. vias tutas, to make the roads safe; rem salvam e.: D) (lat.) e. Scythas alimentis, to maintain, to support.*

EXHIBITIO, ōnis, f. [exhibeo]. (Gell.) *A delivering up, handing over.*

EXHILĀRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Rar.) *To cheer, to gladden, to make merry or joyous, aliquem, servitutem suam.*

EX-HORRESCO, rui, —, 3. intr. & tr. [inch. of exhorreo]. 1) *Intr., to start up with shuddering, to shudder or tremble greatly; hence, to be terrified, to be frightened: e. metu; e. in re aliqua, about any thing.* 2) (Poet.) *Tr., to shudder or tremble at something, to dread: e. vultus amicos.*

EXHORTATIO, ōnis, f. [exhortor]. *An encouragement, exhortation; (lat.) e. studiorum, to study.*

***EXHORTATIVUS**, a, um, adj. [exhortor]. (Lat.) *Encouraging, hortatory.*

EXHORTOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. *To exhort, to encourage, to animate, to excite: e. trepidos cives in hostem, against the enemy; e. aliquem in arma, to take up arms; e. aliquem in illam spem, ad ultionem; (lat.) e. te illud facias or ut illud facias; trop., e. virtutes, to excite = to exhort men to the practice of virtue.*

EXIGO, ēgi, actum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To drive out or forth, to drive away, to thrust out, to chase away: e. cervam e. montibus; e. aliquem domo, campo; e. reges, to expel the royal family; (lat.) e. aliquem vitam = to kill. Hence: A) (poet.) in gen., to drive, to plunge, to thrust, &c.: e. gladium in aliquem, to plunge a sword into the body of any one; e. tela in aliquem, to hurl: B) *Hebrus e. aquas, pours into the sea: C) e. uxorem, to repudiate, to divorce; also, e. virum a se.* 2) *Trop.: A) e. fabulam, etc., to hiss at, to reject: B) to demand, to claim, to call for (as being right and just — cf. posco, flagito), iurjurandum, mercedem, equitatum a civitatibus; e. viam, the laying out of a road. In partic. = to collect, to exact, to demand, to require: e. pecuniam;**

e. poemam ab (de, ex) aliquo, to *punish any one*; (ante-cl.) mille drachmae quas exigor, *about which I am reminded*: C) (to export and) *sell merchandise, fructus*: D) (poet. & lat.) e. aliquid ab aliquo, to *ask one about something*. 3) To prove, to try, to examine, to measure by something as a standard, to estimate: e. columnas ad perpendicularum; e. aliquid ad nostras leges; nonnisi aure exiguntur quae sunt per sonos; in partic., e. opus publicum (of censors, &c., who examined whether the public buildings had been suitably completed, or kept in good repair); e. sarta tecta. 4) (Poet. & lat.) To execute, to accomplish, to complete, to finish, to bring to an end: e. monumentum, versus; (poet.) dies exegit mediam horam, *it was past the hour of noon*; Phoebus spatiosius e. aestivos ignes, *lengthens out the hot summer days*. Hence: A) of time, to pass, to spend, to live through, aetatem, vitam; ex-acta aetate, in old age: B) to ascertain, to determine: nondum satis exactum est, *certain*: C) to endure, to bear, aerumnas: B) (lat.), to order, to arrange, to measure off: e. rem ad aliquid, according to something. 5) To negotiate, to treat, deliberate, to consult about something: e. rem and de re. Hence = to weigh, to ponder, to consider, aliquid. [Fr. ex-ago.]

EXIGUE, or (lat.) Exiguum, adv. [exiguus]. Scantly, scarcely, sparingly: e. sumptum praebere; exigue frumentum dierum decem habuit, *scarcely*; e. et exilliter ad calculos revocare, *minutely, closely*; e. dicere, scribere, *briefly, slightly*.

EXIGUITAS, ātis, f. [exiguus]. Scantiness, scarcity, littleness, smallness (in measure or number), paucity: e. castrorum, pelliū, copiarum; e. temporis, *shortness*; e. fasci, *want*.

EXIGUUS, a, um, adj. w. (poet.) sup. [exigo]. Scanty, scarce, small, little, slight, trifling, mean, poor, limited in number, size, &c.: e. spatium, mus; ee. castra, fines; e. tempus, pars anni, *short*; homo corporis exigui, *of small size*; e. toga, *narrow, scant*; exiguum campi, *a small part of the plain*.

EXILIS, e, adj. w. comp. [for exigilis, fr. exigo]. 1) Thin, dry, meagre, lank, slender: membra ee.; e. femur, corpus; solum e., *poor, unfruitful*; do-nus e., *wretched, cheerless*: (poet.) via e., *short*; trop., e. oratio, genus dicendi, dry, jejune; sidus e. (lat.), *giving a feeble light*. 2) (Pl.) E. omni-um aegritudinum, *void of = free from*.

EXILITAS, ātis, f. [exilis]. Thinness; hence, *scarceness, scantiness, poorness*.

EXILITER, adv. w. comp. [exilis]. Meagrely, feebly.

EXIMIE, adv. [eximius]. Excellently, extraordinarily, remarkably.

EXIMIUS, a, um, adj. [eximo]. 1) Excepted = that which is taken out, as an exception, from the rest of a mass: tu mihi unus e. es; neminem e. habeo. 2) Chosen, select, excellent, extra-

ordinary, uncommon, superior: bos e.; homo e. et praestans; singularis et e.; e. ingenium, gloria, pulchritudo; also (poet.), with infin., e. animam servare sub undis, *exceedingly skilful, expert*.

EXIMO, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. tr. [ex-emo]. 1) To take out, to take away: e. medullam e. caule; e. telum; e. diem ex mense; e. aliquem de (ex) reis, *out of the list of the accused*; (poet.) e. aliquem numero beatorum, *to exclude from the number of the blessed*; trop., e. rem miraculo, *to set the thing free from wonder*. 2) Trop.: A) to take away, to remove: e. alicui curas; e. id quod te angebat: B) to set free, to release: e. urbem (ex) obsidione; e. aliquem ex vinculis; e. agrum de vectigalibus; e. aliquem crimine, *to acquit*; (lat.) e. aliquem supplicio, *to set free from punishment*; e. aliquem morti, *to deliver from death*: C) e. tempus, to consume, to waste, to spend: e. diem dicendo, *to speak on until the time fixed for passing a resolution has elapsed*; ea res diem exemit, *occupied the whole day*.

EXIN — v. Exinde.

EX-İNÂNIO, İvi or İi, İtum, 4. v. tr. To empty out, to make empty: e. navem, castra; e. civitatem, agros, *to plunder, to pillage thoroughly*; thus, likewise, e. amatorem.

EX-INDE, and abbreviated Exin, adv. 1) (Rar., ante-cl. & lat.) Of place — from there, thence, from there thither. 2) Of a (local) succession — after that, next: auxiliares in fronte, post quos sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones, e. totidem aliae legiones. 3) In an enumeration or a series of events — then, thereupon, after that, next, furthermore: corruptionem militum, e. adulterium Poppaeae, postremum molitiam corporis objectavit. 4) Of time: A) hereupon, then: B) (lat.) after that time, since then: hunc morem e. gens universa tenet. 5) (Ante-cl.) To indicate the rule in accordance with which any thing is done — according to, accordingly as, in proportion as: ut fama est homini, exin solet pecuniam invenire; exinde ut pabuli facultas est, *in proportion to the provender one has*.

EXISTIMATIO, ōnis, f. [existimo]. 1) A judgment, opinion of any thing: ee. et judicia hominum; vir optimus omnium existimatione. 2) In partic., the good opinion which people have of one, good name, reputation, honour, character: violavi e. tuam; so, also, oppugnare, laedere, offendere existimationem alicujus; facere ali-quid contra e. alicujus. Hence = credit: e. debitorum.

EXISTIMATOR, ōris, m. [existimo]. A judge, connoisseur, one who gives his opinion or judgment.

EXISTIMO (Existumo), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ex-sestimo]. 1) (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) To value, to appraise: e. aliquid flocci, magni. 2) To think, to be of opinion, to consider, to suppose, to deem (after previously examining and

estimating a thing — cf. aestimo): ut Cicero e.; ut vulgo existimatur; existimo eum avarum; Titus honestus existimatur; e. hos oratores fuisse maximos; haec disciplina in Britannia repta esse existimatur; hoc in probro existimatur, *is considered a disgrace*. 3) = To decide, to judge: e. ex eventu de consilio alicujus; existimabitis qualis illa deditio facta sit; nunc vos existimate, utrum crudelior an avarior sit; also, de illis scriptoribus e. non possumus. Hence (lat.), existimari jubet a medicis, *he commands the physicians to give their opinion*.

EXITIABILIS, } e, adj. [exitium]. *Tending*
EXITIALIS, } *to destruction, destructive,*
ruinous, fatal, deadly, bellum, discordiae.

*EXITIO, ōnis, f. [exeo]. (Pl.) A going out.

EXITIOSUS, a, um, adj. [exitium] = Exitiabilis.

EXITIUM, ii, n. [exeo]. 1) A downfall, overthrow, destruction, ruin: e. urbis, orbis terrarum; ego tibi exitio fui; also, in the pl., omnia ee., *all modes of destruction*; extremi exitiorum exitus, *the last and final misfortunes*. 2) (Rar.) E. vitae, *the end of life, death* (= exitus).

EXITUS, ūs, m. [exeo]. 1) A going forth, departure: exitum sibi parare; asservare singulorum exitus, *to observe the departure of each one*. 2) An outlet, a passage out = *the place (or way) through which one goes out*; angustus portarum e., *the narrow passage through the gates*; e. paludis, *the way out of the marsh*. 3) Trop.: A) a close, conclusion, end, termination: e. orationis, anni, oppugnationis; ad e. perducere aliquid; e. vitae, *the end of life*; consulatus meus est in exitu, *is at its end, is just expiring*; in partic. = *the end of life, death*: e. humanus; boni bonos ee. habent: B) an issue, consequence, result, destiny: eventus et e. rerum; haec meliores habebunt ee.

EX-LEX, ægis, adj. Lawless, without law, not subject to law: tu unus es e.

*EX-OBSECRO, 1. v. intr. (Pl.) To entreat earnestly.

EXOCULO, ævi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ex-oculus]. (Ante-cl.) To deprive of the eyes, to knock out the eyes: e. caput alicui.

EXODIUM, ii, n. [ἐξόδος]. (Prop., a conclusion, close, end.) An afterpiece, of a comic and humorous character, performed after a tragedy.

EX-OLESCO, ævi, ātum, 3. v. inch. intr. 1) (Lat.) To grow out, i. e., to grow up, to grow to full size. 2) Trop., to cease growing; hence, to pass away, to disappear, to fall into disuse, to get out of fashion, to grow old or obsolete: vetustissima disciplina e.: favor patriæ, is dolor, rumor e.; amictus Graeci ee.

EXOLETUS, a, um, adj. [exolesco]. 1) (Grown up into licentiousness.) Lewd, unchaste: e. scortum; esp. = a male prostitute. 2) Obsolete, old,

gone out of use or fashion, disused, forgotten: e. mos, voces; odium exoletum vetustate.

EX-ONERO, ævi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To free from a load or burden, to disburden, to unload: e. navem, ventrem; trop., e. civitatem metu, to deliver from fear; e. conscientiam, to lighten, to ease; e. animum sollicitudine. 2) (Prop., to unload.) To remove any thing burdensome, to carry away, to get away, to send off: e. eum ex hoc agro; e. multitudinem in proximas terras, to get rid of by leading away; trop., e. aliquid in aures alicujus, to confide, to entrust; pars laborum exoneratur, *is removed*.

*EXOPTABILIS, e, adj. [exopto]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) Worth wishing for, desirable.

EXOPTATUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. [part. of exopto]. Wished for, desired, dear, beloved.

EX-OPTO, ævi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Ante-cl., rar.) To select, to choose: exopta id quod maxime vis tibi evenire. 2) To wish for or desire greatly, to long for: e. rem aliquam; e. pestem alicui; e. videre aliquem; e. se laudari; e. ut hoc tibi sit laud.

EXORABILIS, e, adj. [exoro]. Easily entreated, exorable, placable, homo, ira.

EXORABŪLA, ōrum, n. pl. [exoro]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Means or modes of entreating: quot (amans) exoretur exorabilis.

*EXORATOR, ōris, m. [exoro]. (Com.) A suppliant, one who obtains any thing by entreaty.

EX-ORDIOR, orsus, 4. v. dep. tr. 1) Of weavers, to begin a web, to lay the warp: pertexere quod exorsus sis. 2) Hence, to begin, to commence, esp. a speech: e. facinus, bellum, tragœdiam, causam; e. dicere; e. ab adversarii dicto; e. parricidia ab illo; ita e.

EXORDIUM, ii, n. [exordior]. 1) The beginning or warp of a web. 2) A commencement, beginning, in gen.: e. hujus mali; ducere (capere) e. rei alicujus a re aliqua, to commence a thing with; also (poet. & lat.), in the pl. In partic., the beginning of a speech or writing, an introduction: e. est principium orationis; exordio nugatorio uti.

EX-ORIOR, ortus, 3. & 4. v. dep. intr. 1) To come forth, to appear, to rise up: sol, stella e., rires; hence (poet.), exorients (sc. sol), sunrise. servus e. qui, etc., a slave came forward as the accuser. Hence, trop. — a) ex altera parte e. Antipatri ratio, proceeds on the other side; thus, likewise, lex Julia e. — b) ego nunc paulum e., I am recovering, I am acquiring renewed spirits. 2) To arise, to spring up, to appear, to begin, to originate, to become: tot bella ee.; nulla mora e.; aliqua offensio e.; honestum quod ex virtute e., which originates in virtue; a M. haec omnia sunt exorta, all this proceeds from M.; repente rex e., suddenly became a king; so, also, is ... nobis Sulla e., appears before us as a second S.

EXORNATIO, ōnis, *f.* [exorno]. An adorning, decorating, embellishing; esp., *trop.*, of the embellishment of a discourse; also, as a rhetorical figure.

***EXORNATOR**, ōris, *m.* [exorno]. An adorning, embellisher, rerum.

EX-ORNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To furnish or supply richly with everything necessary, to fit out, to equip completely: e. classem; e. vicinitatem armis. Hence = to set in order, to arrange, to prepare: e. nuptias (Pl.); abs., satis providenter pro rei natura e., to adopt measures. 2) To adorn, to decorate, to embellish, to dress, to attire: e. domum; e. aliquem veste regia; *trop.*, e. Graeciam praestantissimis artibus, illustrare et e. orationem. Hence, *trop.* = to praise, to glorify, philosophiam. 3) (Ante-cl.) To set up, to employ, to suborn (with a bad design): e. hominem qui illud faciat.

EX-ORO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To entreat, to supplicate any one = to move by entreaty, to prevail upon, to persuade: e. aliquem; neque eum e., ut pejeret; sine te exorari, suffer yourself to be prevailed upon; (poet.) carmina ee. deos, conciliate, appease; e. filiae patrem (Suet.), to reconcile; e. populum, to entreat the favour of the people; (lat.) e. aliquem a re aliqua, to prevent one by entreaty from doing something. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To entreat for any thing = to gain by entreaty, to obtain for one's self: e. aliquid; e. rem ab aliquo; e. eos aliquid.

***EXORSUS**, ūs, *m.* [exordior] = Exordium.

EXORTUS, ūs, *m.* [Exorior]. A rising, solis.

EX-OS, ossis, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Boneless.

EX-OSCULOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Lat.) To kiss very much or fondly; *trop.* = to esteem very much, to admire.

EXOSSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ex-os]. (Poet.) To deprive of bones, to bone, piscem; *trop.*, pectus exossatum, pliant, flexible.

EXOSTRA, ae, *f.* [ἔκστρος]. A machine in a theatre for turning the back part of the stage toward the spectators; *trop.* in e. = before the eyes of all, publicly.

EX-OSUS, a, um, *part.* [odi]. (Poet. & lat.)

1) Hating, detesting, Trojanos. 2) (Gellius) Hated, detested.

EXOTERICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἑξωτερικός]. (Lat.) Belonging to the exterior, external, exoteric: libri ee., which contained the popular or exoteric doctrines of a philosophical sect.

EXOTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἑξωτικός]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Foreign, vinum, unguenta; Graecia e., Graecia Magna; subet., Exoticum, i, n., a foreign dress.

EX-PALLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. incl. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To turn or grow pale; *trop.*, e. um, to be frightened at any thing.

***EXPALLIATUS**, a, um, *adj.* [ex-pallium]. (Pl.) Robbed of his cloak.

EX-PALLIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Bar. & lat.) Very pale.

EX-PALPO, āre, } 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) To
EX-PALPOR, dep. } obtain by flattery = to draw away or get by coaxing or caressing: e. aliquid ab aliquo.

EX-PANDO, pandi, passum or pansum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To spread out, to stretch out, to expand: e. vestes supra fontem; e. alas; e. fores, to open wide; Nilus expanditur, widens. Hence, *trop.* = to unfold, to describe, to explain: e. rerum naturam dietis.

***EXPAPILLATUS**, a, um, *adj.* [ex-papilla]. (Pl.) Bared to the breast, brachium.

***EX-PATRO**, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To lavish in sensual pleasures, to squander in voluptuousness.

EX-PĀVEFĀCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat., rar.) To terrify, to frighten, to make afraid, aliquem.

EX-PĀVESCO, pāvi, —, 3. *v. incl. intr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) To become greatly afraid, to be very much terrified, to be struck with affright: e. ad rem aliquam; also, e. ense, at the sword; e. insidias.

***EX-PĀVIDUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Gell.) Very much terrified.

EXPECTATIO, **EXPECTO**, v. Expectatio, etc.

EXPECTORO, 1. *v. tr.* [ex-pecto]. (Ante-cl.) To drive from the breast, to expel: pavor mihi omnem sapientiam e. ex animo.

***EXPĒCULIATUS**, a, um, *adj.* [ex-peculium]. (Pl.) Stripped of property or fortune.

EXPĒDIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. *v. tr.* [ex-pes].

(*Trop.*, to extricate or loosen the feet from a snare.) 1) To disentangle, to disengage, to unloose, to release, to unbind, to extricate: e. nodum; e. se ex laqueis. Hence = to deliver from a danger or difficulty, to rescue, to liberate, to aid in getting through, &c.: e. aliquem ab omni occupatione; e. se ex turba; e. se ex crimine; (poet.) e. aliquem per acuta belli; expeditor per hostes, I clear my way through. Hence, e. iter fugae, aditum, to prepare, to procure for one's self. 2) To bring forward, to set out, to make ready, to prepare, to provide: e. virgas, secures; e. tela equosque, naves; e. pecuniam, to procure, to provide; e. arma, to keep at hand, to keep in readiness; e. merces; e. se ad proellum, to get one's self ready; and (lat.) abs. e. = to prepare one's self for battle. Hence: A) (poet.) e. jaculum, to hurl, to throw: B) to set in order, to arrange, to set right, to bring about, to accomplish (either the removal of difficulties and embarrassments, or at least an alleviation of them): e. negotia; e. rem frumentariam, to arrange everything in respect to provisions; e. nomina sua, to pay one's debts; e. consilia sua, to carry out one's plans; e. salutem, to provide for one's safety. 3) (Poet. & lat.) Of discourse, to explain, to unfold, to relate, to narrate: e. pauca multis; e. originem illorum.

4) *Impers.*, expedit, it is profitable, advantageous, serviceable, useful, expedient: aliis aliud e.; mihi e. salvam esse rempublicam; e. cedere; (lat.) e. ut singulae civitates suas leges habeant; e. mihi ne hoc facias.

EXPÉDITE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [expeditus]. Without difficulty, easily, readily, promptly, quickly.

EXPÉDITIO, ōnis, *f.* [expedio]. 1) In rhetoric—a) a despatching, setting aside—b) a development, exposition. 2) A military expedition, campaign; in expeditionem ire, aliquos mittere, exercitum ducere.

EXPÉDITUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [*part. of expedio*]. Prop., *unloosed, set free*. 1) Of persons, unhindered, unimpeded, free, ready, at hand: ut ille e. in Galliam proficere-*retur* (unimpeded by business); occurrit ei Clodius e., *lightly clothed*, i. e., *ready for an attack*; homo e., *ready, prompt*, also = *unencumbered with baggage*; e. ad caedem, *ready, prepared for*; e. ad dicendum, *prompt*. In *partic.*, in milit. lang., milites (copiae, exercitus) ee.—a) = *light-armed troops*—b) = *without baggage, unencumbered*—c) = *ready for battle*. 2) Of things, free from obstacles or difficulties: locus e., *advantageous, convenient*; via, *reditus e., easy*; pecunia e., *near at hand, ready*; nomen e. = *secure, safe*; thus, likewise, fides e., *victoria*; coena e., *that is procured without much trouble*; oratio e., *flowing smoothly, fluent*; in expedito habere, *to have in readiness*.

EX-PELLO, pŭli, pulsam, 3. v. tr. To drive out or away, to drive off, to thrust out or away, to expel: e. naves ab litore in altum, *to push off from the shore into the deep water*; naves in ripam expulsa, *driven or cast upon*; e. pecus; e. aliquem ex urbe, patria, *to eject, to banish*; e. aliquem domo sua, regno, hostes finibus; e. aliquem in exsilium; and, in the same signification, e. aliquem; e. uxorem, *to reject, to repudiate*; (poet.) e. sagittam arcu, *to let fly, to shoot*; e. se in auras, *to come into the world = to be born*. Hence, *trop.*—a) e. aliquem potestate, possessione, *to deprive of power, property*; e. aliquem vitam, *to take away any one's life*; e. vitam (animam), *to commit suicide*—b) e. quietem, somnos, *to disturb*; e. curas, spem, *to banish*; e. omnem dubitationem, *to remove*.

EX-PENDO, ndi, nsum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Rar., poet.) To weigh, to weigh out, rem; *trop.*, gradus expensus, *measured off*. Hence: A) (Pl.) to weigh against each other; e. hominem auro: B) to weigh mentally, to consider, to ponder, to value, to estimate, to examine, to judge of: e. argumenta causarum; cives non numerandi sed expendendi, *must be valued, not according to their number, but their intrinsic worth*; e. haec arte aliquis, *meritis, according to services*; e. quid quemque decet; e. testem, *to examine*. 2) To

weigh out money in payment; hence, to pay out, to lay out, to expend: e. numos alicui; e. viginti talenta in illos sumptus. Hence: A) (poet & lat.) e. poenas, *to suffer a punishment*; and, e. scelus, *to expiate a crime*; B) in *partic.*, *part.* expensum = *expenditure: ratio accepti et expensi, an account of receipts and expenditures*. Hence, ferre alicui aliquid expensum, *to set down (in one's cash-book) as paid to any one, to charge to* (in opp. to acceptum ferre aliquid—v. Accipio); sometimes, in *gen.* = *to pay, to give, to lend*: hanc pecuniam tibi expensam tuli; and hence, of other things = *to transfer*: e. alicui legionem.

EX-PENSO, ōvi, —, 1. v. tr. [*intens. of expendo*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Expendo.

EXPERGE-FÁCIO, fēci, factum, 3. v. tr. 1) To awaken or rouse from sleep, aliquem; hence, in *gen.*, to arouse, to animate, to excite, to stir up (after previous rest and security): tumultus e. Italiam. 2) (Ante-cl.) As it were, *to call into life*—a) e. melos, *to play a tune*—b) e. scelus, *to commit*.

EXPERGÍFICO, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) = Expergeficio.

EXPERGISCOR, perrectus, 3. v. dep. intr. [*expergo*]. To awake out of sleep, to wake up: si dormis, expergiscere. Hence, *trop.* = *to rouse one's self into renewed activity, to bestir one's self*: nobilitas e.; cessatum adhuc est, nunc expergiscere.

EX-PERGO, gi, gĭtum, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To awaken: nec quisquam expergitus exstat, *awakened from the dead*; *trop.*, e. animos juvenum.

EXPERIENS, tis, *adj. w. sup.* [*part. of experior*]. Trying one's utmost; hence, enterprising, active, industrious: homo fortis et e.; homo promptus et e.; e. laborum, *patient of*.

EXPERIENTIA, ae, *f.* [experiens]. 1) An attempt, experiment, trial, proof: e. patrimonii amplificandi, *to increase his estate*. 2) (Lat.) Experience, practice, practical or experimental knowledge: vir longā e.

EXPERIMENTUM, i, n. [experior]. A trial, proof, experiment: experimentis cognitum erat; ut plebs e. daret, an, etc., *an opportunity to experience*; ipse primus e. veneni fuit, *the first upon whom the poison was tried*. Hence = *experimental proof*: hoc maximum est e., *vetustate telli hanc vim, the strongest proof that, &c.*

EX-PÉRIOR, pertus, 4. v. tr. 1) To try, to prove, to put to the test, to make trial of (partly in order to find out or become acquainted with a thing = *to make a trial of any thing, to put to the proof, test*; and, partly in order to try the success of a thing = *to make a trial, attempt, to undertake by way of experiment*—cf. tento, conor); e. vim veneni in aliquo; e. insidias feliciter; e. eandem belli fortunam: a. jussum,

to seek to establish one's right; e. se, to try one's strength; e. omnia (all means) de pace; nolunt e. id quod se assequi posse diffidunt; e. aliquem; e. quantum illi audeant; experiendo magis quam discendo cognovit; saepe experti id efficere nequiverunt, in spite of frequent attempts; e. libertatem = to make use of, to enjoy. 2) In the perf. tense, to have tried or tested, to know by experience, to have experienced, to have lived to see: jam antea expertus, parum fidei miseris esse; expertus sum aliquot graves valetudines; expertus sum id ita esse; expertus id scio, I know it from experience. 3) To make trial of one's strength with any one: amor mecum e. Hence, in the lang. of law, to go to law with one, to try at law: e. cum aliquo; e. de tantis injuriis.

EXPERTS, tis, adj. [ex-pars]. Having no share or part in, not sharing or participating in: e. imperii, periculorum; in gen. = having nothing of any thing, destitute of, free from: e. rationis, without understanding; e. laboris, free from labour; e. eruditionis, without culture, destitute of learning; e. literarum, ignorant of; e. veritatis; e. legum, lawless; vinum e. maris, unmixed with sea-water. In Sall., and ante-cl., also with dat.: e. domo, homeless; e. metu, fearless; e. fortunis, penniless.

EXPERTUS, a, um, adj. w. sup. [part. of experior]. 1) Act., having tried or experienced any thing, knowing from experience: miles e. belli; homines ee. servitutis. 2) Pass., tried, proved, tested, known by experience: homo e. per omnia; saevitia e.

EXPETESSO, or Expētisso, 3. v. tr. [expeto]. (Pl.) To desire earnestly, to long for: e. artem; e. pulchritudinem alicujus.

EX-PĒTO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 3. v. intr. & tr. 1) (Bar.) To seek or to endeavour to reach any place: mare e. medium terrae locum, tēdo towards the centre of the earth. Hence: A) to befall any one, to light upon, to happen to: omnes clades hujus belli in eum ee.; illius maledicta in hunc e.; in servitute multa iniqua ee., occur: B) (Pl.) Id aetatem expetit = the remembrance of it lasts a lifetime. 2) To long for, to seek after, to desire, to wish: e. pecuniam; e. vitam beatam; e. vitam alicujus, to attempt the life of any one; e. jus ab invitis, to demand; e. poenas ab aliquo (also in aliquem), to punish any one; e. jus ab aliquo, to demand one's rights; (poet.) scire expertis; expeto te conventum, I wish to meet you.

EXPLATIO, ōnis, f. [expio]. Expiation, atonement, scelerum.

EXPLATIO, ōnis, f. [expilo]. A pillaging, plundering.

EXPLATOR, ōris, m. [expilo]. A pillager, plunderer.

EXPĪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To pillage, to plunder, to rob (while in a state of peaceful security — cf. spolio, popular), socios, aerarium.

EX-PINGO, pinxi, pictum, 3. v. tr. To paint* e. genas (to paint, to put rouge upon); trop., of discourse — a) to beautify — b) to describe in a picturesque manner, to depict: e. regiones et oras.

EX-PIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To atone for a person or thing stained with blood or crime, to expiate; to purify, to absolve: e. scelus, aliquem: e. quae violata sunt; cruor nondum expiatus; e. scelus in aliquem = to avenge upon any one; e. forum, etc., to purify. 2) To atone for = to render satisfaction for, to make amends for, to make good again by some compensation: e. scelus supplicio; incommodum expiatur virtute eorum, is removed. Hence = to avert the evil consequences of any thing, to make it harmless: e. prodigium; e. vocem nocturnam. 3) (Bar.) To appease, to conciliate: e. mortuorum manes.

EX-PISCOR, ātus, 1. v. tr. To fish out; trop. = to search out, to find out, to inquire: e. omnia ab illo.

*EXPLĀNĀBĪLIS, e, adj. [explano]. (Lat.) Plain, clear, intelligible, vox.

EXPLĀNĀTE, adv. w. comp. [explanatus]. Plainly, distinctly.

EXPLĀNATIO, ōnis, f. [explano]. A making distinct = 1) An explanation, interpretation: e. aequitatis, sententiae. 2) (Lat.) A distinct pronouncement, literarum.

EXPLĀNATOR, ōris, m. [explano]. An explainer, expounder, interpreter, legis.

EXPLĀNATUS, a, um, adj. [part. of explano]. Plain, distinct, clear.

EX-PLĀNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. *1) (Lat.) To spread out, to make flat, corticem. 2) Trop., to unfold, to explain, to interpret, to make plain or distinct: e. rem; e. pauca de illa re; e. aliquid conjecturā.

EXPLEMENTUM, i, n. [expleo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) That which fills up. 1) = Aliment, victuals, food. 2) Of discourse, a supplement.

EX-PLEO, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. tr. 1) To fill up, to fill full, to fill: e. fossam aggere; e. rimas to cram full; milites ee. munitionem, locum, completely occupy; e. ceras, to write full. Hence: A) = to satisfy, to satiate: e. bovem frondibus: B) of the desires, &c., to satisfy, to appease, to content, to allay: e. cupiditatem, odium suum or alicujus; e. avaritiam pecuniā; e. sitim; e. animum, to indulge one's pleasure, inclination; e. aliquem, to gratify any one's desire: C) e. locum, to occupy, to fill a place. 2) To fill up, to make complete; hence = to make perfect, to complete, to finish, to accomplish: e. numerum, legiones, exercitum; e. summam, numerum, to make up the (required) number; e. justam altitudinem, to attain; e. quinque orbes (poet.), to run entirely through. Hence: A) tech. t., non e. tribus, centurias, not to obtain the necessary number of votes at an election: B) e. condemnationem, to take part as a judge in a trial, for the purpose of ensuring a

conviction of the defendant: C) e. sententia mollioribus numeris, to finish the sentences: D) e. munus, officium, to fulfil, to discharge, to perform: E) of time, to bring to a close, to complete, vitam, ducentos annos. 3) To fill up the place of any thing that is lost = to replace, to make good, to supply: e. id quod utrique defuit; e. damna.

*EXPLETIO, ōnis, f. [expleo]. A satisfying, satisfaction.

EXPLETUS, a, um, adj. [part. of expleo]. Full, complete, entire, perfect.

EXPLICABILIS, e, adj. [explico]. (Lat.) That may be explained, explicable.

EXPLICITE, adv. [explicatus]. Plainly, distinctly.

EXPLICATIO, ōnis, f. [explico]. *1) An unfolding, uncoiling, unwinding, rudentis. 2) An unfolding, an explication, exposition, explanation, fabularum.

EXPLICATOR, ōris, m. [explico]. An explainer, expounder, interpreter.

*EXPLICATRIX, icis, f. [explico]. She who expounds or explains: e. oratoria vis dicendi; e. orationis perpetuae, that teaches and explains the art of continuous discourse.

EXPLICATUS (I), ūs, m. [explico]. Prop., an unfolding; trop. = explicatio.

EXPLICATUS (II), a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of explico]. 1) Spread out: Capua planissimo in loco explicata. 2) Well-regulated, provincia. 3) Plain, clear.

*EXPLICITUS, a, um, adj. = Explicatus.

EX-PLICO, cāvi or cui, cātum or cītum, 1. v. tr. 1) To unfold, to uncoil, to unroll, to unfurl, to spread out: e. velum, vestem, pennas; sepens e. orbes; e. volumen (librum), to open; e. agmen confusum, to restore to order; so, also, e. capillum; e. frontem, to smooth. 2) Trop., to set in order any thing complicated or difficult, to arrange, to regulate, to settle, to adjust: e. negotia alienius; e. rem frumentariam; e. onus, to collect a tax; e. nomen, to pay, to discharge a debt; e. reliquum consilium, to decide on; e. rem, to accomplish; e. captiones, to extricate one's self from. Hence = to rescue, to set free: e. Siciliam multis cinctam periculis; e. se. 3) To spread out, to extend, to stretch out: e. aciem, cohortes, ordines, to arrange in a more extended line and upon a greater space; e. forum, to enlarge; e. rem lucro, to increase one's property. 4) Of discourse or a writing, to develop, to unfold, to explain, to set forth, to state, relate: e. vitam illius; e. aliquid apertissime; e. de omni animi perturbatione, to treat.

EX-PLŌDO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. [ex-plaudo].

1) To drive out or off by clapping of hands, to hoot off the stage (an actor, &c.) exsibilo et e. aliquem. 2): A) to turn off, to drive away, to expel: B) to reject with contempt, to disapprove: e. illam sententiam; e. hoc genus divinationis.

EXPLŌRĀTE, adv. [exploratus]. With certainty, securely, surely.

EXPLŌRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [exploro]. (Lat.) A searching out, examining; exploration, examination.

EXPLŌRĀTOR, ōris, m. [exploro]. 1) A searcher, explorer, investigator. 2) In partic., as a military tech. t., a scout (who is openly sent out to reconnoitre—cf. speculator): e. viae (lat.), a person who went before the emperor to clear the way for him.

EXPLŌRĀTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. [explorator]. (Lat.) Of or pertaining to searching out or exploring: corona e., a crown presented to one who has rendered service as a scout.

EXPLŌRĀTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of exploro]. Ascertained; hence, certain, sure, reliable, undoubted: e. spes, victoria; consulatus ei exploratus visus est; de hoc mihi exploratum est ita esse, I am certain; exploratum or pro explorato habere, to hold as certain, or = to know positively; literae exploratae a timore, affording security.

EX-PLŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To search out, to examine, to investigate, to seek to gain certain information about any thing: e. ambitum Africae; e. idoneum locum castris; e., qui homines inhabitant; e. animum regis; e. de voluntate alienius; e. portam (whether the door is strong): (poet.) fumus e. robora, essays to gain access to. 2) In partic., as a military tech. t., to spy out, to reconnoitre (v. Explorator): e. itinera, Africam, hostium consilia; e. qua comode transire possit.

*EXPLŌSIO, ōnis, f. [explodo]. A driving off by clapping of hands, a hissing or hooting off the stage (an actor, &c.).

EX-PŌLIO, ūvi or ii, ūtum, 4. v. tr. 1) To polish off, to smooth off: e. libellum pumice. 2) Trop., to form by culture, to improve, to finish, to embellish, to refine: Plato Dionem omnibus literis e.; homo omni vita excoluit et expolitus; e. orationem, to elaborate to perfection: nihil ab omni parte natura expolivit, made perfect.

EXPŌLITIO, ōnis, f. [expolio]. 1) A smoothing off, cleaning or cleansing off; a polishing, finishing: e. parietum; e. urbana, a cleansing of the house in the city. 2) Trop., of style, an embellishing, adorning.

EXPŌLITUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Polished, clean, smooth, dens. 2) Trop., adorned, embellished, refined; e. villa, elegant; e. homo, polished.

EX-PŌNO, pōui, pōstum, 3. v. tr. 1) To set out, to set or put forth, to expose: e. vasa; e. apparatus in porticibus, to expose to view. In partic.: A) of new-born infants, to expose, to leave to perish: e. infantem ad necem: B) to set on shore (from a ship), to land, to disembark, to unload: e. milites ex navibus, in terram, in

insulam, but also in Africa, in litore; e. frumentum: C) e. pecuniam alicui, to promise to pay a sum of money on demand, to place at the disposal of any one: D) = to leave exposed or unprotected, to abandon: e. exercitum hosti; e. provincias barbaris; locus expositus ad pericula classium externarum, exposed to the dangers arising from the presence of foreign fleets: E) (Pl.) e. aliquem = to turn out of the house. 2) Trop., to set up, to display: A) e. rem ante oculos, in oculis conspectuque omnium, to place before the eyes; e. vitam suam ad imitandum juventuti, to set forth as a pattern; e. praemia, to propose: B) in discourse, to set forth, to unfold, to expound; to describe, to exhibit, to treat of: e. rationem illius operis; e. rem pluribus verbis; e. narrationem; e. aliquid multitudini; abs., e. de re aliqua; e. quid senatus censuerit: C) = to prove, to show: expone, animos remanere post mortem: D) = to define: e. summum bonum vacuitatem doloris.

EX-PORRIGO, rexi, rectum, 3. v. tr. (Antecl. & lat.) To extend, to stretch out, to spread: e. equites in longitudinem; e. munitiones; e. frontem, to smooth, to clear up.

EXPORTATIO, ōnis, f. [exporto]. 1) Exportation, mercium. *2) (Lat.) Banishment.

EX-PORTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To carry or convey out, to bring out, to export: e. omnia sua; e. aurum ex Italia; (poet.) Jupiter e. Europam, abducted; e. corpora mortuorum. 2) = To banish, aliquem in ultimas terras.

EX-POSCO, pōposci, —, 3. v. tr. 1) To request pressingly and earnestly, to beg, to entreat, to implore: e. signum proelii; e. misericordiam; e. victoriam a diis, and e. aliquid deos, to beseech the gods earnestly for any thing. 2) In partic., e. aliquem, or e. aliquem dedi, to demand the delivering up of any one for punishment.

EXPŌSITE, adv. [expositus]. (Lat.) Plainly, clearly.

*EXPŌSITICIUS (Expōsititiis), a, um, adj. [expono]. (Pl.) Exposed, abandoned, puella.

EXPŌSITIO, ōnis, f. [expono]. 1) An exposing (of a child), infans. 2) Trop., a setting forth, unfolding, exhibiting, showing: e. summi boni, a definition.

EXPŌSITUS, a, um, adj. [part. of expono]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Accessible to all: homo a. = condescending, familiar. 2) Common, vulgar.

EXPŌSTULATIO, ōnis, f. [expostulo]. An expostulation, complaint: quum esset e. facta; ee. cum aliquo.

EX-POSTŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) (Mostly poet.) = Exposeco. 2) To complain of, to bring complaint, to expostulate with, to take any one to task: e. cum aliquo; e. injuriam cum aliquo, to complain to any one of an act of injustice; also, e. cum aliquo de re aliqua; e. quia or cur hoc feceris; e. aliquid esse factum, that, &c.

EXPRESSE, adv. [expressus]. 1) Expressively, strongly, dicere. 2) Distinctly, expressly, explicitly: efferre litteram e.

EXPRESSIO, ōnis, f. [exprimo]. Prop., a pressing out; trop. (doubtful read.), explanata vocum e., very distinct pronunciation.

EXPRESSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of exprimo]. 1) Pressed out, standing out, prominent, visible, manifest: species deorum nihil habet concreti, nihil expressi, nihil eminentis; litterae ee., written plainly; infans expressus omnibus membris, well-formed. 2) Trop.: A) of portraits, impressions, statues, &c., clearly expressed, expressive, distinct: e. imago; signa ee. (opp. to adumbrata); ee. indicia, vestigia: B) of pronunciation: verba sint ee., clear, distinct; but, also in a bad sense, litterae non erant ee., were not pronounced with affected distinctness.

EXPRIMO, pressi, pressum, 3. v. tr. [premo].

1) To squeeze out, to press out: A) with that which is squeezed out as the object: e. vinum palmis; e. sudorem de corpore. Hence, trop. — a) to emphasise strongly, to pronounce distinctly, verba, litteras; lingua e. sermonem — b) to extort, to wrest, to wring out something from one by physical or moral force: e. vocem; e. alicui confessionem, pecuniam; eum in jus duxi, expressi ut negaret, etc., compelled him to deny, &c.: B) with that out of which something is pressed as the object: e. spongiam, folia rosae. 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) To express, i. e., to make an impression of any thing, as in metal, wax, by colours, &c.: to imitate, to copy, to represent, to portray: e. effigiem, Herculem, venatorem; vestis e. artus, shows plainly. Hence, trop., filius ille e. vitam patris, shows forth in his life the life of his father; e. aliquid imitando or imitatione, to represent by imitating. 3) Trop., to express by words, to portray, to delineate, to set forth, to describe: e. rem; e. illam speciem versibus; e. bellum; e. non possum, quanto sim gaudio affectus. Hence = to translate: e. aliquid Latine; e. verbum verbo, to translate literally; e. aliquid ad verbum de Graecis, to render. 4) To raise upward, to carry up: e. aliquid tormentis in altum; quotidianus agger expresserat turres.

EXPROBRATIO, ōnis, f. [exprobro]. A reproaching, upbraiding; a reproach, imputation.

EXPROBRATOR, ōris, m. } [exprobro]. One

EXPROBRATRIX, icis, f. } (or she) who reproaches; a reproacher, upbraider.

EXPROBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ex-probrum]. To lay to one's charge, to charge any thing against one; also, to reproach, to upbraid, to charge a person with any thing (cf. objicio): e. aliquid, officia sua; e. virtutem suam, to remind of reproachfully; e. alicui vitia; also, e. alicui de muliere; consules ee., nihil plus sanitatis in curia quam in foro esse, reproachfully charge that, &c.

EX-PRŌMO, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. tr. 1) To draw out or forth, to fetch or bring out: e. omnem supplicii apparatus; e. voces (poet.), to utter. 2) Trop.: A) to show, to display, to disclose: e. varios sensus; e. crudelitatem suam in aliquo; e. vim eloquentiae in illa causa; e. se alicui hilarissimum convivam (Pl.), to exhibit one's self as: B) of discourse, to bring to light, to reveal, to set forth, to declare, to state: e. omnia sua occulta; e. sententiam; expromit, in agro suo repertum esse secum, etc., he discloses that, &c.: thus, likewise, e. quid sentias.

*EXPROMPTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of expromo]. (Com.) Ready, prepared, at hand.

EXPUGNABILIS, e, adj. [expugno]. (Rar.) That may be taken (by arms, by storm), conquerable.

*EXPUGNANTIOR, ius, adj. in comp. [part. of expugno]. (Poet.) Prop., more conquering = more efficient, more powerful, herba.

EXPUGNATIO, ōnis, f. [expugno]. A storming (of a fortified place), taking by storm, urbis, castrorum; ee. nocturnae aedium.

EXPUGNATOR, ōris, m. [expugno]. One who takes by storm, a conqueror, vanquisher, urbis; trop., a ravisher, violator, pudicitiae.

EX-PUGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To conquer, esp. = to take by storm, to carry by assault: e. urbem, castellum, aedes; yet, also, e. urbem obsidione; e. navem, to capture a ship. Hence — a) trop., to extort any thing, to obtain by force: e. sibi legationem, to obtain with great trouble, to force from one; e. ut dies tollantur, to force the days to be taken away (from their proper place in the year); e. ab hero pecuniam (Pl.), to extort money; e. fenus, to enforce a release from the payment of interest — b) Euphrates e. montem, breaks through. 2) To overcome, to subdue, to vanquish, to conquer, aliquos; e. inclusos moenibus, to force to yield; so, also, fames e. obsessos (thus, in gen., freq. of those who are to be dislodged from a place). Hence, trop.: A) e. pertinaciam alicujus, pudicitiam, animum sapientis; expugnatus precibus, persuaded, overcome: B) e. quaestiones = to frustrate.

EXPULSIO, ōnis, f. [expello]. A driving out, expulsion.

EX-PULSO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [intens. of expello]. (Lat.) To drive out, to expel, pilam.

EXPULSOR, ōris, m. [expello]. One who drives out; an expeller, ejector.

*EXPULTRIX, icis, f. [expello]. She that drives out or away; an expeller.

EX-PUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Prop., to strike out, i. e., from a tablet or list, by points set above and below, to expunge, to erase: e. nomen. Hence — a) e. manipulum, to discharge, to dismiss; so, also, e. decurias (judicum) to erase the names of those who have died or are incompetent — b) e. aliquem (poet.) = to

remove, to set aside — c) e. munus munere, to equalize, to adjust.

EXPURGATIO, ōnis, f. [expurgo]. (Pl.) A justification, vindication.

EX-PURGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To purify, to purge, to cleanse, lepras, sordida ulcera; e. sermonem; e. aliquem (poet.) = to cure. 2) Trop., to justify, to vindicate, to excuse, se alicui; e. consilium publicum.

EX-PUTESCO, 3. v. inch. intr. (Pl.) To rot, to putrefy.

EX-PUTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Lat.) To cut or lop off, to prune, vitem. 2) Trop.: A) (Pl.) to think over, to consider, to weigh, rem: *B) to comprehend, to imagine: quid eum a tanta gloria vocarit, exputare non possum.

EXQUILIAE — v. Esquiliae.

EXQUIRO (also, Pl., Exquaero), āvi, situm, 3. v. tr. [ex-quaero]. Prop., to search out diligently. 1) To seek information diligently about any thing, to inquire into, to ask, to search out: e. causas illius rei ex te; nihil certi a te exquiram; e. quid peccatum sit; e. sententias, iter. In partic. — a) = to rack, to torture: e. de aliquo — *b) (Pl.) e. aliquem, to inquire of any one. 2) To investigate, verum, facta alicujus. 3) To seek out, to devise, honores alicui, fallacias. 4) To demand, to expect, aliquid ab aliquo.

EXQUISITE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [exquisitus]. Carefully, excellently, nicely, exquisitely.

EXQUISITUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of exquirere]. Sought out, choice, select; hence, superior, extraordinary, exquisitus, excellent: e. ingenium, ars, magister, supplicium, verba; nimis e., entirely too nice.

EX-SACRIFICIO, 1. v. intr. (Poet.) To sacrifice. *EX-SAEVIO, 4. v. intr. To rage itself out, to cease raging.

EX-SANGUIS, e, adj. 1) Without blood, bloodless (from sickness, wounds, fright, &c.): umbrae ee. (of the dead); thus, likewise, mortui ee. Hence, trop. = powerless, weak, feeble, stunned by fright, &c.: oratio e., without energy and spirit. 2) (Poet.) Making pale and bloodless, cuminum.

EX-SARCIO (or Exsercio), —, sartum, 4. v. tr. (Rar.) To sew up, to patch up; trop., to make good, to make up, to repair: e. sumptum; e. aliquid aliis rebus.

EX-SATIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To satiate, to sate, to glut: e. aliquem cibo. 2) Trop., to satisfy fully, to content one: mors noxiorum aevitiam eorum non e.; domus exsatiata clade.

*EXSÄTÜRÄBILIS, e, adj. [exsaturo]. (Poet.) That may be satisfied, satiable.

EX-SÄTÜRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. = Exsatio. EXSCENSIO, ōnis, f. [ex-scando]. A going to land (from a ship); a debarkation, landing.

EX-SCINDO, idi, issum, 2. v. tr. (Pret. & lat.)

To tear out; hence, to extirpate, to destroy, to cut off: e. urbem, gentem; e. causas belli.

EXSCREABILIS, *a*, *adj.* [exscreo]. That may be coughed up.

EXSCREATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [exscreo]. A hawking or coughing up; a spitting out by coughing or hawking: e. cruenta, of blood.

EX-SCREO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To hawk or cough up, pituitam; also, *abs.*, to hawk, to clear the throat.

EX-SCRIBO, *psi*, *ptum*, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To write off, to write, to copy, tabulas; e. duos versus ex comœdia. 2) To draw or sketch off, to copy a painting: e. imaginem; hence, *trop.*, to represent (as in a copy) = to resemble, to be entirely like: e. aliquem similitudine. 3) To write down, to record, to note down, nomina.

EX-SCULPO, *psi*, *ptum*, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To chisel or carve out, to dig out: e. aliquid e quercu quod videatur simile simulacri; e. signum ex molari lapide. Hence: A) to dig up, terram, foramina: B) *trop.*, e. verum ex aliquo, to draw out with difficulty, to extort, to elicit. *2) To cut away = to scratch out, to erase, versum.

EX-SECO, *cui*, *ctum*, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To cut out or away, to cut off, linguam; e. fundum armarii; e. vitiosas partes. Hence, *trop.*, e. quinas mercedes capiti, to deduct from the principal five times the usual interest; exsecutus honoribus, deprived of. 2) To cut, to castrate, aliquem.

EXSECRABILIS (Execr.), *a*, *adj.* w. *comp.* [exsecror]. 1) Deserving to be accursed, execrable, detestable, abominable, res, solum. 2) Containing an imprecation, imprecating, accursing: e. carmen; e. odium. Hence, odium e., deadly hatred.

EXSECRATIO (Execr.), *ōnis*, *f.* [exsecror]. 1) An imprecation, execration, curse, malediction. 2) A solemn oath accompanied with imprecations (in case of its violation).

EXSECRATUS (Execr.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* w. *sup.* [part. of exsecror]. Execrated, accursed, detestable, execrable.

EXSECRO (Execr.), *ātus*, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.*

1) To wish evil to, to execrate, to curse, aliquem; e. consilia alicujus; also, e. in aliquem, to utter imprecations against any one. Hence = to invoke with curses. *2) (Poet.) To take a solemn oath with imprecations (v. Exsecratio 2).

EXSECTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [exseco]. A cutting out or off, linguae.

EXSECUTIO (Exec.), *ōnis*, *f.* [exsequor]. (Lat.) An accomplishing, performance, execution, completion, negotii. Hence — a) e. Syriae = the administration — b) = a full discussion, development of a subject.

EXSECUTOR (Exec.), *ōris*, *m.* [exsequor]. (Lat.) 1) An accomplisher, performer, executor. 2) An avenger, punisher, offensarum.

EXSEQUENS, *tis*, *adj.* w. *sup.* [part. of exse-

quor]. (Lat.) Striving after, zealous of, searching after: e. rei alicujus.

EXSEQUIAE, *ārum*, *f. pl.* [exsequor]. 1) The act of following a corpse to the place of burial; a funeral, funeral procession (cf. funus and pompa): ire exsequias (alicui), to go to the funeral of any one; prosequi exsequias funeris, to go along with the funeral procession; carere justis exsequiarum. 2) (Lat.) A corpse, the mortal remains of any one: sepelire ee. alicujus.

EXSEQUIALIS (Exequ.), *a*, *adj.* [exsequiae] (Poet.) Belonging to a funeral, funereal, carminia

EX-SEQUOR, *cūtus*, 3. *v. dep. tr.* 1) (Rar.) To follow to the end, to follow forth, aliquem; in partic. = to follow or accompany to the grave, aliquem, funus. 2) To follow after, to follow, to pursue: e. fatum; esp., to pursue, to persecute, as an enemy: e. aliquem ferro, igni; e. fugam alicujus, to share in the flight of any one; exsequantur suam quisque spem, pursued. 3) To follow out = to accomplish, to execute, to perform, to consummate, to fulfil, to bring to an end, iter, incepta, negotium, imperium, scelus; e. mortem = to commit suicide. Hence: A) to follow up in one's thoughts = to devise, to ascertain or find out by thinking: e. aliquid cogitando; si animus humanus omnia e. potest: B) to ascertain or find out by inquiring: e. aliquid quaerendo: C) to follow out in speaking = to tell, to relate, to set forth, to describe fully and circumstantially: e. aliquid verbis; e. haec copiosius; e. nomen, to declare, to state: D) e. jus suum, to maintain, to seek to establish one's right. 3) To prosecute at law, to avenge, to punish: e. injurias; e. jura violata: probably, also, e. aliquem. 4) (Pl.) To resign one's self to, to undergo, to endure, to suffer: e. egestatem, aerumnam.

EX-SERO, *rui*, *rtum*, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To put forth, to thrust out, to stretch forth: e. linguam; e. ensem, to draw; e. humeros, to make bare; e. caput ponto; e. brachia aquis; infans e. se, comes forth. 2) *Trop.* (lat.), to show, to reveal, to disclose, to bring to light: e. secreta mentis, to betray; e. principem, to show himself as.

EXSERTO, 1. *v. tr.* [intens. of exsero]. To stretch forth, to thrust out, ora.

EX-SIBILO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To hiss forth or out: e. dirum quiddam. 2) To hiss off, to drive away by hissing (an actor, &c.): e. aliquem.

EXSICCATUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [part. of exsiccō].

Dried up, dry, jejuna.

EX-SICCO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To dry up, to make quite dry, to dry, sulcos, arbores. 2) To drink dry, to drain, to empty: e. lagenas; (poet.) e. vina.

EXSICO (Pl.) = Exseco.

EX-SIGNO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* To write out, to note down, aliquid.

EXSILIO (Exil.), *ilui*, —, 4. *v. intr.* [ex-salio].

- 1) To spring out or forth: e. foras, domus, to hasten out of; lux, ignis e., comes suddenly forth. 2) To spring or leap up, to start up: e. de sella; e. gaudio, to leap for joy.

EXSILIUM, or EXILIUM, *il*, *n*. [ex-solum].

- 1) Banishment, exile; in gen., a voluntary or compulsory residence out of one's native land (cf. relegatio). 2) (Poet. & lat.) A place of exile, place of banishment: egredi exsilium. *3) (Tac.) In the pl. = exiles, banished persons.

EX-SISTO (Existo), *stūti*, *stītum*, 3. *v. intr.*

- 1) To stand forth, to step out or forth, to come forth (as it were, to come into existence; also, of a motion acquired by something previously at rest — conf. exsto): cornu e. a media fronte; equus submersus e., reappears; e. ex latebris; trop., vox e. ab aede, issues out of the temple. 2) Trop.: A) to arise, to spring up, to proceed: avaritia e. ex luxuria: B) to become visible, to show one's self, to appear, to exist, to be: talia eloquentia in nemine e.; e. crudelis in aliquem.

EX-SOLVO, *solvi*, *sōlūtum*, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) To unloose, to loosen, to unbind, to untie, to undo: e. restim, pugionem a latere; e. brachia (venas) ferro, to open one's own or another's veins, to bleed; e. se corpore — to die; alvus exsoluta, looseness of the bowels; ignis e. glaciem, thaws, melts; trop., e. famem, metum, to subdue, to dispel. 2) Trop.: A) to set loose, to release, to deliver, to set free: e. aliquem curis, poenā, aere alieno; e. populum religione: B) e. obsidionem, to raise: C) to discharge, to pay: e. pretium, aliquid alicui; e. nomina sua, one's indebtedness. Hence — a) e. gratiam, beneficia, to repay, to requite — b) e. poenas, to suffer: D) e. fidem, promissa, to fulfil one's promises, to keep one's word; e. votum, to fulfil, to pay: *E) (poet.) e. quare, etc., to explain, to solve.

EXSOMNIS, *e*, *adj.* [ex-somnus]. (Poet. & lat.) Sleepless, wakeful, watchful.

EX-SORBEO (Exorb.), *bul*, —, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To suck out, to suck up or in, to drain: e. sanguinem, ova. 2) Trop., e. difficultates, to swallow down = to endure to the end; e. praedas, to swallow up = to appropriate to one's self; e. tristitiam alicui (poet.), to remove; e. animam alicujus (Pl.), to take away the life of any one.

*EX-SORDESCO, 3. *v. incho. intr.* (Lat.) To become foul or polluted, i. e., to become despicable, contemptible.

EX-SORS (Exors), *tis*, *adj.* 1) Without lot or part in any thing, not sharing in, not partaking of, free from: e. rei alicujus; (poet.) e. secandi, not capable of cutting. 2) (Poet.) Not subject to lot, not disposed of by lot: ducunt Aeneae equum exsortem; honor e., extraordinary, peculiar.

EX-SPATIOR (Exp.), *ātus*, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To wander or deviate from the course: equi ee. Hence, flumen e., overflows;

arbor e., spreads its branches out; trop., to wander off, to digress, to expatiate.

EXSPECTABILIS (Exp.), *e*, *adj.* [exspecto]. (Lat.) That is to be expected.

EXSPECTATIO (Exp.), *ōnis*, *f.* [exspecto]. An awaiting, expecting, expectation: e. rei alicujus or de re; expectationem alicui movere (dare, afferre), to excite or awaken expectation in any one; decipere ee., to disappoint the expectations; facere expectationem sui, to excite expectation of one's self; exspectatio fit, it is expected; praeter e., contrary to expectation. In partic., habere expectationem or esse in expectatione: A) of things = to be the subject of expectation, to be expected: B) of persons — a) = to entertain an expectation, to expect, to await: in magna e. sum — b) (lat.) in e. esse = to be expected or awaited.

EXSPECTATUS (Exp.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [part. of exspecto]. Anxiously expected or awaited; freq. = longed for, desired: carus omnibusque e. venies; exspectati ad summam dignitatem, who were expected to attain the highest posts of honour.

EX-SPECTO (Exp.), *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., to look out for something. 1) Subjective: to expect, to look for, to hope for, to fear, to anticipate, to apprehend: e. adventum hostium; e. aliquid ab aliquo; e. mortem. 2) Objective: to await a coming event, to wait for any thing: e. eventum pugnae; e. dum (until) veniat mater; exspectabant ei nostri transirent, they waited to see if, &c.; e. quid velis; exspector ut veniam, my coming is awaited; (poet.) e. coenantes = to wait impatiently till they get done with eating. 3) (Poet.) A) = moror, to tarry, to stay, to linger: e. Carthagine: B) = maneo, to await one (as a fate): mors me e.: C) = to require, to demand, to have need of: oleas non ee. faloem.

EXSPERGO (Exp.), —, *sum*, 3. *v. tr.* [ex-spargo]. (Poet.) 1) To scatter abroad, to disperse, to spread abroad, aliquid. 2) To besprinkle, limina sanie.

EX-SPES, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Only in the *nomin. sing.* Without hope, hopeless, desperate.

*EXSPIRATIO (Exp.), *ōnis*, *f.* [exspiro]. A breathing out, exhalation, terrae.

EX-SPIRO (Exp.), *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) Tr., to blow out, to breathe out, to exhale: e. auras; e. flammam pectore. In partic., e. animam, to breathe out the spirit; hence, aba. = to die; trop., libertas e., expires. 2) Intr., to rush out, to burst forth: e. ventus, ignis.

EX-SPLENDESCO (Exp.), *ndui*, —, 3. *v. incho. intr.* (Lat.) To shine forth, to glitter; hence, trop. — a) to distinguish one's self — b) to show itself, to appear: animi dotes ee.

EX-SPOLIO (Exp.), *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To ransack, to plunder, to pillage, to rob, to strip: e. domos et fana; e. honorem Caesaris,

to strip *Caesar* of all honour. 2) To despoil, to deprive one of any thing: e. aliquem provinciâ.

EXSPRETUS, a, um, adj. [ex-sperno]. (Pl.) Disdained, despised.

EX-SPUO (Exp.), ui, ūtum, 3. v. intr. & tr. 1) *Intr.*, to spit out, to spit: e. in mare. 2) *Tr.*, to spew out or forth, linguam; trop., mare e. aliquem, casts him up; e. miseriam, to remove, to expel.

EX-STERNO (Ext.), ōvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Bar., poet.) To terrify, to frighten greatly, to shock, to stun, aliquem.

EX-STILLO (Ext.), ōvi, —, 1. v. intr. (Antecl. & lat.) 1) To drop or trickle out: amurca e. 2) To drip with moisture, oculi.

***EX-STIMULĀTOR** (Ext.), ōris, m. [exstimulo]. (Tac.) An instigator, inciter, rebellionis. **EX-STIMŪLO** (Ext.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To prick, to goad, aliquem. 2) *Trop.*, to instigate, to excite, to goad on: e. virum, animos; e. fata, to hasten.

EXSTINCTIO (Ext.), ōnis, f. [exstinguo]. Annihilation, extinction.

EXSTINCTOR (Ext.), ōris, m. [exstinguo]. 1) An extinguisher, suppresser, incendii. 2) An annihilator, extirpator, destroyer: e. domus regiae; e. conjurationis.

EX-STINGUO (Ext.), nxi, notum, 3. v. tr. 1) To extinguish, to put out entirely, to quench: e. ignem, sitim. 2) To destroy, to abolish, to suppress, to annihilate, to extirpate: e. salutem alicujus, nomen illius, bellum civile; e. iram, gratiam, potentiam alicujus; e. aliquem, to kill any one; and, exstingui morbo, vulnere, etc., to die. In partic., e. aquam, to make water (i. e., a lake) disappear, to dry up; thus, likewise, e. mammas, succum.

EX-STIRPO (Ext.), ōvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To pluck, to pull up by the trunk and root, to root out, arborem. 2) *Trop.*, to eradicate, to extirpate, to destroy entirely: e. vitia; e. humanitatem ex animis.

EX-STO (Ext.), stiti, stātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To stand out or forth, to project (denoting a permanent state — of. existo): e. capite ex aqua; ferrum e. de pectore. 2) To be at hand, to be present so as to be seen or observed, to be visible, to appear, to be extant, to exist: vestigia ee.; epistolae ee., letters are still extant; ejus in me meritum e., he has done me a service; officium oculorum e., takes place; memoria (ejus rei) e., the remembrance thereof still survives.

EXSTRUCTIO (Ext.), ōnis, f. [exstruo]. A building up, erecting; a building, structure.

EX-STRUO (Ext.), xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To pile up, to heap up: e. montes, rogam, acervum, aggerem. Hence — a) (poet.) e. mensas epulis (dapibus), to furnish with a bountiful supply of viands; so, also, e. focum lignis — b) *trop.*, e. animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutis, build

up in your mind = endeavour fully to conceive or estimate. 2) To erect, to rear, to build up: e. sepulchrum. Hence — a) e. mare, to build up, to construct buildings out into the sea — b) *trop.*, e. disciplinam, to construct, to frame a system.

EX-SUCCUS (Exsucus), a, um, adj. (Lat.) Sapless, juiceless, dry; *trop.* = weak, feeble, powerless.

EX-SŪDO (Exud.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. 1) *Intr.*, to come out by sweating, to exude. 2) *Tr.*: A) To sweat out, to exude, succum: B) to sweat in doing something = to perform, to endure or go through with sweat and toil: e. labores, carmen; e. causas, to conduct with care and toil.

EX-SŪGO (Exug.), xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. (Antecl. & lat.) To suck out, sanguinem alicui.

EXSUL, or **EXUL**, is, comm. [ex-solum]. A banished person, an exile (one who quits or is driven from his native land — v. Exsilium): vivere exulem; e. patriae, from one's country; e. domo, from one's home; (poet.) e. mentis, deprived of one's senses, deranged.

***EXSULATIO** (Exul.), ōnis, f. [exsulo]. (Lat.) Banishment, exile; a living in exile.

EXSŪLO (Exul.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. [exsul]. 1) *Intr.*, to be banished or exiled, to live in exile: abire (ire) exsulatum, to forsake one's country, and go into exile; *trop.*, pecunia abit e., disappears; e. domo, not to dare to return home. 2) *Tr.* (lat.), to banish, to exile any one.

EXSULTĀBUNDUS (Exult.), a, um, adj. [exulto]. (Lat.) Leaping for joy, rejoicing, exulting.

EXSULTANS (Exult.), tis, adj. w. sup. [part. of exulto]. (Lat.) 1) Skipping, hopping: verbum e., consisting altogether of short syllables. 2) Diffuse, prolix: (oratores illi) pro compositis sunt exsultantes.

EXSULTANTER (Exult.), adv. w. comp. [exsultans]. Leapingly; only *trop.* = diffusely.

EXSULTANTIA (Exult.), ae, f. [exsulto]. (Gell.) A springing up, an attack.

EXSULTATIO (Exult.), ōnis, f. [exsulto]. (Lat.) 1) A leaping up, hopping, skipping. 2) *Trop.*, exultation, excessive joy.

***EXSULTIM** (Exult.), adv. [exsilio]. (Poet.) With springing or leaping, friskingly, frolicksomenely.

EXSULTO (Exult.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. [intens. of exsilio]. 1) To spring up often and vigorously, to leap or jump up: tauri ee. in herba; equi, fluctus ee. 2) *Trop.*: A) of the action of the mind in speaking or writing, to move freely, to rove at liberty, to revel, to riot: oratio e.; Demosthenes e. audacius in illis; exsultans verborum audaciâ: B) of vehement and excessive emotion, passionate conduct, &c. — a) = to be haughty or overbearing: rex e. insolentia — b) to rejoice, to exult, to boast, to vaunt: e. laetitiâ, from gladness; e. victoriâ, on account of; e. in ruinis alicujus, over the downfall of.

EXSÜPEKÄBILIS, e, *adj.* [exsupero]. 1) (Post.) *That may be overcome, superable*: e. saxum Sisyphei. *2) (Lat.) *That overcomes, overpowering, irresistible.*

EXSÜPÉRANS (Exup.), tis, *adj.* [part. of exsupero]. *Surpassing, excellent.*

EXSÜPÉRANTIA (Exup.), ae, *f.* [exsupero]. *Superiority, pre-eminence, virtutis.*

EXSÜPÉRATIO (Exup.), ñis, *f.* [exsupero]. *As a rhetorical figure, exaggeration.*

EX-SÜPĒRO (Exup.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* & *tr.* 1) *To rise above, to project or tower above any thing*: jubaee undas, *float above the waves*; abs., flammae, *rises above the house, mounts up.* Hence = *to surmount, to go over any thing*: e. jugum, amnem, *to cross.* 2) *Trop., to surpass, to exceed, to excel in any quality*: e. aliquem impudentiā. Hence: A) *to overcome, to overpower, to subdue, to conquer, aliquem*; id e. Jovem, *surpasses even Jupiter's power*: B) (lat.) *to survive, to outlive, aliquem.*

EX-SURDO (Exu.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [exsurdus]. (Poet. & lat.) *To make deaf, to deafen*: e. aurem; *trop., e. palatum, to dull, to blunt.*

EX-SURGO (Exu.), surrexi, —, 3. v. *intr.* *To rise up, to rise, to get up, to stand up*: e. a genibus (Pl.); acies e. in collem, *ascends toward the summit.* Hence, *trop., Roma e. aedificiis, rises up greater than ever*; e. adversus aliquem, *to rise up to any one (as an act of courtesy or friendliness)*; in partic. = *to recover strength, to regain power and consideration*: res publica e.

EXSUSCITATIO (Exu.), ñis, *f.* [exsuscito]. *An awakening or arousing of attention.*

EX-SUSCITO (Exu.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) *To rouse from sleep, to awaken, aliquem.* 2) *Trop.*: A) e. flammam; ignis e. incendium, *to kindle, to stir up*: B) *of the mind, to rouse, to stir up, to excite, animum.*

EXTA, ñrum, *n. pl.* *The entrails of animals* (esp., *the heart, lungs, liver, &c.*, in opp. to viscera, *the lower intestines* — cf. viscera, intestina); in partic., *the entrails of sacrificial animals, which were consulted in divination.*

EX-TÄBESCO, bui, —, 3. v. *inch. intr.* *To pass wholly away, to waste away; trop., to disappear, to wane, to decline.*

EXTÄRIS, e, *adj.* [exta]. (Pl.) *Of or pertaining to entrails*: olla e., *a pot used for cooking entrails.*

EXTEMPLO, *adv.* [= ex tempulum, *dim. of tempus*]. *Immediately, on the spot, directly, forthwith, without delay*: e. occidit; postquam introii, e. morbum ejus cognovi; also (Pl.), *quam e. = as soon as.*

EXTEMPÖRÄLIS, e, *adj.* [ex tempore — v. Tempus]. *That is done without premeditation; hence, pertaining to extemporaneous speaking, extemporary, unpremeditated*: oratio e.; facultas

(dicendi) e., *the faculty of speaking extemporaneously*; e. audacia, successus, *in extemporizing.*

***EXTEMPÖRÄLITAS**, ätis, *f.* [extemporalis]. *The faculty of extemporaneous speaking.*

EXTEMPÖLO, *adv.* (Ante-cl.) = Extemplo.

EX-TENDO, ndi, ntum or ensum, 3. v. *tr.* 1) *To stretch or spread out, to extend, to spread*: e. brachium, digitos; e. cornua aciei; e. agros, *to enlarge*; ignis extenditur, *spreads*; prov., ille per extensum funem mihi posse videtur ire postea, *to be able to walk upon the tight-rope, i. e., to accomplish the most difficult undertaking.* 2) Hence, *trop.* — a) e. nomen, famam, *to spread, to extend*; e. spem in Africam quoque, *to extend, to suffer to reach*; cupiditas longius extenditur, *stretches farther* — b) (poet.) e. aliquem arenā, *to stretch out (lengthwise) upon the sand*; extenditur, *he is lying stretched at length* — c) e. pugnam ad noctem, *to continue*; e. consulatum, tempus epularum, *to prolong.*

EXTENSUS, or Extentus, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of extendo]. *Extended, extensive, wide, manus, castra.*

EXTENTO, 1. v. *tr.* [intens. of extendo]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To stretch out, to extend, nervos.* 2) (Ante-cl.) *To exert, to try, to prove, vires.*

EXTĒNUÄTIO, ñis, *f.* [extenuo]. 1) *A thinning.* 2) *In rhetoric, a lessening, diminution, extenuation (adversus, opp. to exaggeratio) by the application of a less forcible expression.*

EXTĒNUÄTUS, a, um, *adj. w. sup.* [part. of extenuo]. 1) *Thinned, weakened, reduced.* 2) *Small, trifling, weak.*

EX-TĒNUO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) *To make thin, to thin; hence, to reduce in size, to make smaller*: e. lignum, aciem; sortes extenuatae, *become smaller*; e. cibum, *to chew, to masticate.* 2) *Trop., to diminish, to lessen, to weaken, to reduce, to extenuate*: e. sumptus, spem, famam; e. censum, *to assess an estate too low*: e. crimina, *to extenuate*; e. molestias, *to mitigate.*

EXTER, or EXTĒRUS, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [ex]. (The nom. sing. m. does not occur). *On the outside, outward, without.*

I. *Posit.* *Foreign, strange* (nearly always in the pl., mostly of persons, and indicative of disposition, social relations, &c. — cf. externus): ee. gentes, nationes, civitates; *subst., Exteri, ñrum, m. pl., strangers, foreigners*; (poet.) a vis, *res, coming from abroad.* Hence,

II. *Comp., Extĕrior, u. Outer, outward, exterior, on the outer side*: e. collis, munitiones; hostis e., *in opp. to those within the walls.*

III. *Sup., A) Extrĕmus, a, um.* 1) *Of space, the outermost, utmost, extreme*: e. oppidum, finis; e. pars epistolae, *the last part*; in e. epistola; e. libro and in e. libro, *in the last part (at the conclusion) of the book*; thus, likewise, ee. fines; e. Cappadocia, *the farthest border of C.*; yet, also,

extremum mundi, the extremity of the world; ad extremum, to the end; extrema agminis, the rear of the army; (poet.) ee. Indi, living in the remotest parts of the earth = distant, remote. 2) Of time, the latest, last: *mensis e.; e. finis vitae; manus e. non accessit operi, the last touch has not yet been given to the work; e. hiems, the end of winter; also, extremum aetatis; reservatus ad extremum, until the end, until the last.* Hence, as *adv.* — a) *Extremum, the last time, for the last time* — b) *Ad extremum, also Extremo, at last, finally.* 3) Of quality and degree — a) the most extreme, utmost, greatest, highest, &c.: *e. fames; in ee. suis rebus, in the utmost necessity, in the greatest danger; descendere ad extrema, to adopt the most extreme measures; perventum erat ad extrema, to the last extremity; so, also, extrema pati; ad extremum, in the highest degree* — b) *Ad extremum, the worst, lowest, vilest, meanest, most despicable: e. latro, ingenium.* — B) *Extimus (rar.) = Extremus 1.*

EX-TĒREBRO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Rar.) 1) *To extract by boring, to bore out: e. aliquid ex re aliqua.* 2) *Trop., to extort, to obtain by force.*

EX-TERGEO, ei, sum, 2. v. tr. *To wipe off, to wipe dry or clean: e. aera, baxeas; trop., e. fanum, to strip clean, to plunder.*

EXTERIOR — v. *Exter II.*

EXTERIUS — v. *Exter II., and Extra.*

EX-TERMINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To drive beyond the boundaries, to drive out or away; in partic. = to expel, to banish, to exile: e. aliquem urbe.* 2) *Trop., to remove, to set aside, to annul: e. auctoritatem senatus e civitate; e. quaestiones illas, to keep at a distance.*

EXTERNUS, a, um, adj. [ex]. 1) *On the outside, coming from without, outward, external: visio e.; pulsus e.; commoda or bona ee.* 2) *With reference to one's family or country — that is without, foreign, alien, strange (denoting merely the local, external relation, as well of persons as of things — cf. exter): ee. auxilia, derived from abroad; externa libentius recorder, taken from the example of foreign nations; (poet.) amor e. = love for a stranger; odium in externos, towards strangers; (lat.) moliri externa = hostile feelings.*

EX-TĒRO, trīvi, trītum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To rub out, to bring out by rubbing; to rub off or away, to press out, to tread or crush out: e. grana ex spicis: e. rubiginem ferro, to remove by rubbing; (poet.) e. ignem, to kindle by rubbing.* 2) *To wear away by rubbing, to tread down, to bruise, to crush: e. congestas nives; e. messem, to crush out by treading; e. cibum, to digest.* Hence, *trop., homo extritus pondere, bruised, crushed; anima e. opus, wears away.*

EX-TERREO, ui, itum, 2. v. tr. *To arouse by fright, to strike with terror, to terrify, ali-*

quem; e. milites repentino impetu; (poet.) anguis exterritus aestu, stunned.

***EX-TEXO**, ui, itum, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) *Prop. to unweave; trop., to make bare = to cheat any one out of all his money, aliquem.*

EX-TIMESCO, mui, —, 3. v. inch. tr. & intr. *To become frightened about any thing, to be greatly afraid of, to dread, periculum; abs., equi ee., were frightened.*

EXTISPEX, Icīs, m. [exta-specio]. *An inspector of entrails, one who divines from the entrails of animals slain in sacrifice; a diviner, soothsayer.*

***EXTISPICIUM**, ii, n. [extispex]. *An inspection of entrails for the purpose of divining.*

EXTO — v. *Exsto.*

EX-TOLLO, 3. v. tr. 1) *To lift out or up, to raise up, to elevate, caput; e. aliquem in murum; hence = to build up, to rear, to erect, fundamentum.* 2) *Trop.: A) to elevate in speech, to praise, to extol: e. aliquem laudibus; e. aliquem in (ad) coelum; e. aliquid in majus, to exaggerate: B) e. animum, caput, to take courage again: C) to elevate to greater dignity and power, to exalt any one: fortuna e. aliquem: D) (antecl.) to defer, to put off, res series in alium diem.*

EX-TORQUEO, ei, tum, 2. v. tr. 1) *To twist or wrench out, to wrest away: e. arma (sicam) e (de) manibus alicujus or alicui.* 2) *To strain or dislocate a limb, to put out of joint, esp. by torture on the rack: lacerare et e. aliquem.* 3) *Trop., to tear away, to take or wrest away, to obtain by force, to extort any thing from one by persuasion, entreaty, obstinacy, &c.: e. pecuniam a Caesare; e. cognitionem ex animis; e. humanitatem alicujus, to force one to forget his humanity; e. ut fateatur, to compel one to confess; e. alicui errorem, to free one from an error.*

EXTORRIS, e, adj. [ex-terra?]. *Driven away from the country, banished, exiled: e. ab solo patrio; e. patriâ, domo, agris, from one's native land, &c.*

***EXTORTOR**, ōris, m. [extorqueo]. (Com.) *An extortioner, robber, bonorum.*

EXTRA, prep. & adv. [ex; prob. = exterâ, so. parte]. I. *Prep. w. acc.* 1) *Outside of, beyond, without: e. muros, portam, provinciam; e. causam, modum, ordinem; e. periculum esse; e. conjurationem; e. jocum, without jesting, joking apart; exire e. fines.* 2) *Excepting, except: e. ducem reliqui rapaces; e. illa vocem cave mittas.* II. *Adv.* 1) *Without, on the outside: quaedam bona et in corpore et e.; excedere e.* 2) *E. quam si, except if, except when, unless.* *3) (Lat.) *Besides this, besides, moreover: debeco ei aliquid e.*

EXTRAHO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To draw out or forth: e. telum e. vulnere.* Hence: A) *to bring out, to pull or drag out or forth: e. copias e. tabernaculis, in aciem; e. aliquem vi in publi-*

sum, trop., e. aliquid in lucem, to bring to light: B) to release, to set free, to extricate: e. aliquem ex periculo: C) to take away, to remove, to eradicate: e. errorem; e. religionem ex animis hominum. 2) To draw out, to protract, to prolong: e. rem dicendo; e. bellum in tertium annum, to lengthen out; e. diem, aetatem; e. somnum in diem, to sleep until broad day. Hence, e. aliquem = to delay any one, to put off or defer a thing for any one.

EXTRANEUS, a, um, *adj.* [extra]. (Mostly *lat.*) *That is without, external, extraneous, strange, res; e. ornamenta, coming from abroad; freq., extranei, as subst. = strangers.*

EXTRA-ORDINARIUS, a, um, *adj.* *That is contrary to common order or custom, extraordinary, uncommon, unusual: pecunias ee., not derived from the common sources of income; ee. cohortes, composed of picked soldiers; e. honor.*

EXTRARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [extra]. 1) *That is without, outward, external, extrinsic: e. res, lux. 2) Strange, foreign, unrelated, homo.*

EXTRĒMITAS, ātis, *f.* [extremus]. *The extremity or end of any thing; a boundary, limit, circumference: e. regionum; e. mundi, circuli, globi; in mathematics = an area.*

EXTRĒMUS — *v.* **Exter III.**

EXTRĪCO (*dep.* Extrīcor, Pl.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ex-trīcae]. 1) *To disentangle, to extricate, to set free: e. cervam plagis. 2) Trop.: A) to hunt up, to procure with difficulty: e. mercedem; nihil e. de aliquo, to obtain no information: B) to clear up, to unravel, solutionem.*

EXTRIN-SĒCUS, *adv.* [extra]. 1) *From without, from abroad: e. alicunde quaerere aliquid; metus belli e. imminentis. 2) Without, on the outside: e. vestire.*

EX-TRŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* *To thrust out or forth, to push out, to drive away, to press or crowd out, to remove by force; e. aliquem domo, foras; e. mare, to repress (by the construction of dams, mounds, &c.); e. aliquem (in viam), to drive away, to shake off; e. merces, to put off, to sell.*

EXTRUO — *v.* **Exstruo.**

EX-TŪBĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr., to swell out or up. 2) Tr., to cause to swell up, to raise, valles.*

***EX-TŪMEO**, 2. *v. intr.* (Pl.) *To swell up.*

***EX-TŪMESCO**, 3. *v. incho. intr.* (Lat.) *To swell up.*

EX-TUNDO, tŭdi, tŭsum, 3. *v. tr.* *To beat or strike out from something, to force out with difficulty: A) to form or fashion by blows with a hammer, &c.; hence, to finish, to complete, &c.: e. ancilia; e. librum, to compose laboriously: B) (poet.) quis nobis hanc artem extudit? struck out, found out, devised; e. alicui honorem, to procure: C) e. alicui aliquid, to gain, to extort any thing by entreaties: D) to drive away, fastidia.*

EX-TURBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To drive or thrust out with violence, to drive out, to chase or drive away: e. aliquem domo; e. hominem civitate; e. dentes et oculos alicui (Pl.), to knock out. 2) Trop., e. aliquem ex possessionibus; e. plebem ex agris, to drive off, to expel; e. aliquem ex numero bonorum, to exclude; (poet.) e. animas = to kill; e. mentem, to disturb the mind, to discontent; e. spem pacis, to remove; e. aegritudinem ex animo, to dispel.*

EXŪBĒRANS, tis, *adj. w. sup.* [part. of ex-ubero]. (Lat.) *Abundant, plentiful.*

EXŪBĒRANTIA, ae, *f.* [exuberans]. (Lat.) *A superabundance, exuberance.*

EX-ŪBĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* [uber]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Intr.: A) to come forth, to appear or grow in abundance: amnis e.; eloquentia e. ex multis artibus, streams forth: B) to have a superabundance of any thing, to abound in: annus e. pomis. 2) Tr., to produce in abundance, ceras.*

EXUL — *v.* **Exsul.**

EXULCĒRATIO, ōnis, *f.* [exulcero]. (Lat.) *A festering, ulceration; trop., an aggravation of pain.*

EX-ULCĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To make sore, to cause to ulcerate, cicatricem. 2) Trop. — a) to make worse, to irritate, to exasperate, to aggravate: e. ea quae sanare nequeas; e. dolorem; res exulceratae ab ipso rege, brought into a critical condition by the king himself — b) e. animum alicujus, to wound, to offend; e. gratiam, to disturb a good understanding.*

EX-ŪLŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet.) *To howl, to set up a howling. In partic., part. exululatus — a) act., having howled — b) pass., called upon or invoked with howling, dea.*

EXULO — *v.* **Exsulo.**

EXULTO — *v.* **Exsulto.**

EXUNDATIO, ōnis, *f.* [exundo]. (Lat.) *An overflowing of a stream.*

EX-UNDO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *To flow out or over, to overflow, fons; vi tempestatum in adversa litora e., to be washed over to the opposite bank; trop., eo detracto quod exundat, superabounds, is in excess. 2) To pour forth, to come forth abundantly: cruor e. trunco; trop., eloquentia e. ex pluribus artibus, flows forth.*

EX-UNGO, —, unctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) *To squander in purchasing ointments; also pass., in the same signification.*

EXUO, ui, ātum, 3. *v. tr.* [for exduo = *exduo*]. (Poet.) 1) *To draw out, to draw forth: e. ensem e. vagina; e. telum ex vulnere. Hence, trop., e. se ex monstria, to lay aside his strange form; e. se ex laqueis, to extricate one's self from a difficulty; e. se iugo, to shake off the yoke; e. hominem ex homine, to cast off one's manhood; (poet.) e. laertos, to lay bare. 2) To take off or away. vis,*

A) to take away any thing from one, to deprive of: a. alicui clipeum; *trop.*, e. alicui aliquid ex animo, to change the opinion, &c., of any one: B) to lay or cast off, to divest one's self of any thing, to put away, to lay aside: e. pharetram humero, vestem, alas; e. sibi vincula. Hence, *trop.*, e. antiquos mores; e. omnem humanitatem (cf. 1), cupidinem; e. jugum or servitutem, to shake off (cf. 1); (lat.) e. pacem, to disturb; e. amicitiam, to break up; e. promissa, fidem, to break; (poet.) e. animam, to yield up; (lat.) e. magistrum, to discard, to cast aside. 3) To strip, to divest, to despoil: e. aliquem veste; hence, in gen., to make bare, to deprive of, to rob: e. hostem castris; e. aliquem avitis bonis; e. aliquem agro paterno, to strip, to despoil of; abs., Lepidus exutus, stripped of everything; (poet.) exiit cornua, casts off, sheds.

*EX-URGIO, 2. v. tr. To squeeze out, penicillum.

EX-ÜRO, ussi, ustum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Poet.) To burn out, to remove by burning: scelus alicui exurit igne. 2) To burn up, to consume, to reduce to ashes, classem, villas. Hence, *trop.* (poet.) e. deos, to inflame with love; sitis me e., a burning thirst torments me; cura me e., tortures me. 3) (Poet. & lat.) To dry up, to parch, to drain: sol e. agros; e. paludem. 4) (Lat.) To consume, to destroy: venenum e. ferrum.

EXUSTIO, ñis, f. [exuro]. 1) A burning up, conflagration. *2) (Lat.) A drying up with heat, a parching, scorching, solis.

EXUVIAE, ãrum, f. pl. [exuo]. That which one has drawn or taken off from himself or another, i. e., clothing, armour, arms, &c. In partic.: A) = the skin stripped off of animals, esp. of snakes: B) ea. capitis (verticis) = the hair: C) ea. bubulae (Pl.), thongs or straps made of neat's-leather: D) clothing: E) equipments, arms; freq., the spoils taken from a conquered enemy: F) ea. navium, ship-beaks taken in a naval battle: G) (Pl.) prov., facere ee., to strip one's self of everything in order to bestow it upon others.

FABA, ae, f. A bean; prov., istaec in me eudetur f. (Pl.), I shall have to smart for it; *trop.*, of things in the shape of a bean.

FABACEUS, or Fãbãcius, a, um, adj. [faba]. Of or belonging to a bean, bean-.

FABALIS, e, and Fãbãrius, a, um, adj. = Fabaceus; subet., Fabalia, inzm, n. pl., bean-walks.

FABARIA, ae, f. [Faba]. 'Bean Island.' An island in the Northern Sea, opposite the mouth of the Ems, now Borkum.

FABARIS, is, m. A small tributary of the Tiber, in the country of the Sabines, now Farauro.

FABELLA, ae, f. [dim. of fabula]. 1) A short narrative, story, or fable. 2) A short play.

FABER (I.), bri, m. [kindred with facio]. A worker in hard materials (wood, metal, stone); hence = a carpenter, joiner, smith, stone-cutter, &c. f. lignarius, a carpenter; f. aerarius, a copper-smith; (poet.) f. eboris, aeris; prov., faber quisque fortunae suae, every man is the maker of his own fortune; in the pl., freq. in gen. = handicraftsmen, artisans.

FABER (II.), bra, brum, adj. [Faber I.]. (Poet. & lat.) Artificial, workmanlike, ingenious.

FABERIANUS, a, um, adj. [Faberius]. Of or relating to Faberius, a debtor of Cicero's, Faberian.

FABIANUS, a, um, adj. [Fabius]. Of or belonging to a Fabius, Fabian; subet., Fabiani, ñrum, m. pl., persons of the Fabian tribe.

FABIUS (I.), ii, m., and Fabia, ae, f. The name of an old and powerful gens in Rome; thus, esp.

1) Quintus F. Pictor, a Roman annalist, at the beginning of the second Punic war. 2) Quintus F. Maximus Cunctator, the well-known dictator in the second Punic war. 3) Q. F. Maximus Allobrogicus, the conqueror of the Allobrogi, and consul 121 B. C. 4) M. F. Quinctilianus, a celebrated rhetorician (v. Quinctilianus).

FABIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Fabius I.]. Of or belonging to a Fabius, Fabian: F. fornix, constructed by Q. F. Maximus Allobrogicus on the Via Sacra; tribus Fabia, one of the rural tribes.

FABRATERIA, ae, f. A small town in Latium, now Falvaterra.

FABRATERNI, ñrum, m. pl. [Fabrateria]. The inhabitants of Fabrateria.

FABRE, adv. [faber]. In a workmanlike manner, ingeniously, skillfully; hence, fabre factus, or (written as one word), Fabrefactus, a, um, adj., skillfully wrought or made.

FABRICA, ae, f. [faber]. 1) The workshop of a faber: exadversum est f. 2) The art or trade of an artificer or worker in hard materials: f. aeraria; pictura et f. ceteraeque artes. 3) A skilful working, skilful arranging or framing: f. aeris et ferri; f. membrorum nostrorum; f. consectionis materiae, the art of cutting and joining. Hence, *trop.* (Com.), a trick, stratagem.

FABRICATIO, ñis, f. [fabricor]. A framing or making with artistical skill, formation, construction: f. hominis, aedificiorum; *trop.*, artifices, in verbe.

FABRICATOR, ñris, m. [fabricor]. A framer, an artificer, maker, contriver, operis, mandî; dolor f. leti, a cause of death.

FABRICIANUS, a, um, adj. [Fabricius]. Of or belonging to a Fabricius, Fabrician: F. venenum, prepared by C. Fabricius, a friend of Opianicus.

FABRICIUS (I.), ii, m., and Fabricia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Caius F. Luscinus, consul 281 and 278 B. C., celebrated for his bravery and integrity in the wars against King Pyrrhus. 9

FABRICIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Fabricius I.]. *Of or pertaining to a Fabricius, Fabrician*: *F. pons, a bridge over the Tiber, built by L. Fabricius*, now *Ponte di quattro capi*.

FABRICOR, ātus, *dep.*, also (ante-cl. & lat.) *Fabrīco*, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [faber]. 1) *To make artificially of hard materials* (wood, stone, metal, &c.), *to frame, to build, to forge*: *f. signa, navēs, gladium*. 2) *In gen., to make, to form, to fashion, to frame*: *natura fabricata est sensus nostros mentemque et totam constructionem hominis*; *f. verba*. Hence, *trop.* = *to devise, esp. something bad, to contrive, to hatch out, dolum*.

FABRILIS, e, *adj.* [faber]. *Of or used by an artificer in hard materials, soaprum*: *erratum f.*; *subst.*, *Fabrilia*, ium, n. pl., *the tools of a workman*.

***FĀBŪLA** (I.), ae, f. [*dim.* of *faba*]. *A small bean*.

FĀBŪLA (II.), ae, f. [for]. 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) *A tale, narration, story*: *additur fabulae, etc., it is further added to the story that, &c.*; *non longa est f.* 2) *The talk of the people, rumour, common talk*: *habes fabulas urbis*; *fabulam fieri, in fabulis esse, to be much talked of, to be the subject of common talk*; *fabula est, it is said, it is rumoured*. Hence (Com.) = *an affair, matter*: *quae haec f. est? what is going on here?* 3) *In partic., a fictitious narrative, a fable, fiction, story*: *num me cogis etiam fabulis credere?* *fetae ff.*; *non fabula rumor ille fuit*; hence = *the Aesopian fable, allegory*: *f. de membris humanis*; (poet.) *as adj.*, *fabulae manes = fabulosi*; (Com.) *fabulae! stuff! nonsense!* 4) *A poem*; in partic.: *A) freq., a dramatic poem, a play, drama*: *docere f.*; *dare f.*; *f. stat or cadit*: *B) an epic poem, e. g. (Hor.), of the Iliad*.

***FĀBŪLĀRIS**, e, *adj.* [fabula]. (Lat.) *Fabulosus*: *historia f., legendary history, mythology*.

FĀBŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. [fabulor]. (Lat.) 1) *A narrator*. 2) *A writer of fables, a fabulist*.

FĀBŪLOB, ātus, 1. v. *dep intr.* [fabula]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) *To talk, to chat, to converse (of an unrestrained and easy conversation, by way of pastime — cf. loquor, dico, garror, etc.)*: *f. cum aliquo*; *fabulantur inter se*; *f. alicui aperte, to tell one plainly*; *f. alia, of other subjects*; *homines ff., filiam mihi inventam esse, it is the common talk that, &c.*

FĀBŪLOSE, adv. w. *comp.* & *sup.* [fabula]. *Fabulously*.

FĀBŪLOŒSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [fabula]. *Fabulous* — a) *of that about which there are many fables, that is frequently mentioned or treated of in fable, Atlas, Hydaspes; palumbes ff. — b) rich in fables, carmina Graecorum, antiquitas*.

FĀBŪLUS, i. m. [*dim.* of *faba*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A small bean*.

FĀCESSO, sivi, situm, 3. g. tr. [*intens.* of

facio]. 1) (Poet.) *To make, to perform, to execute, jocos, jussa*. 2) *Esp. of something disagreeable, to create, to cause, to occasion, alicui negotia, periculum*. 3) *To put away, to intermit, dictum*; hence, *intr.* = *to depart, to go away*; *freq.*, in an odious sense = *to be off, to pack off*: *f. ex urbe*; *faceisse hinc Tarquinius, betake yourself from hence to Tarquinii*.

FĀCĒTE, adv. w. *comp.* & *sup.* [facetus]. 1) *Cleverly, aptly*. 2) *Wittily, humorously, facetiously*.

FĀCĒTIAE, ārum, f. pl., also (ante-cl. & lat.) *Fācētia*, ae, f. [facetus]. 1) *Wit, pleasantry, facetiousness, drollery*; *witticisms, refined and happy conceits* (cf. *dicacitas, cavillatio, sales*). “*sales in dicendo multum valent, quorum duo sunt genera, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis. Utetur orator utroque: sed altero in nar- rando aliquid venuste, altero in jaciendo mit- tendoque ridiculo.*” (Cic.) — *Asperae ff.* 2) (Com.) — a) *gracefulness, beauty* — b) *a shrewd, clever action, a good joke*.

FĀCĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [prob. instead of *factus*, from *facio*]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Well-shaped, pretty, pes.* 2) (Poet.) *Of the exterior, or of behaviour, graceful, agreeable*; *fine, elegant, polite*: *f. mulier*; *vir f. et magnificus*; *f. tunicis subductis, who wishes to pass for a fashionable man, because, &c.* 3) *Of speech, elegant, fine*; *witty, humorous, jocosae*: *homo f. et urbanus*; *genus jocandi f.*

FĀCIES, ei, f. [prob. fr. *facio*]. 1) *External form, shape, figure, bodily structure, alioquin*. Hence: *A) external appearance, look, aspect, form*: *f. arboris, vehiculi*; *turba insignis sordibus et facie reorum*; *haec f. Trojae, quum caperetur, erat*; *facies urbis immutata erat*; *in montis faciem, so that it appeared like a mountain*; *legatus secum attulerat faciem senatus, the countenance, influence of the senate*: *B) (Tac.) appearance, a pretence, pretext* (in opp. to reality): *facie consilii publici*: *C) = a kind, sort*: *plures eloquentiae ff.*; *ad istam f. est morbus, thus the sickness looks, is of such a kind*. 2) *The human face, countenance* (in gen. — cf. *os and vultus*): *facies homini tantum, ceteris os aut rostra* (lat.), in *f. vultuque inerat vicia*; *f. egregia, liberalis*; *nosse aliquem de f., by sight, personally*; also (poet.) = *a beautiful face, beauty*: *f. neglecta peribit*.

FĀCILE, adv. w. *comp.* & *sup.* [prop. the n. of *facilis*]. 1) *Easily, without trouble or difficulty*: *f. aliquid ediscere*; *f. aliquem superare*. 2) *To strengthen superlatives and other expressions denoting a high degree of any quality — by far, indisputably, certainly, without contradiction*: *f. princeps*; *vir totius Graeciae f. doctissimus*; so, also, with verbs denoting superiority: *Thucydides dicendi artifício f. vicit omnes*. 3) *Not (hand) facile, not easily = hardly, scarcely* (a

softened form of negation): non f. in ullo majorem diligentiam cognovi. 4) Willingly, readily, without hesitation: f. hoc patior, that I readily grant. 5) (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) Agreeably, well, comfortably, pleasantly: f. vivere, agitare; nusquam facilis sum; animadvertit copias suas non f. diduci posse, not safely.

FÁCILIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*facio*]. Prop., that may be done, practicable. 1) Easy — that may be easily done (of. *levis*), is not connected with any trouble or difficulty: f. res, causa, ascensus, defensio; victus f., easy to obtain; favor f., easy to gain; (poet.) f. somnus, into which one easily falls; illud erat f. ad credendum, easy to believe; hoc erat f. dicta, easily said; freq., facile est hoc intelligere, it is easy to understand this; also (mostly poet. & lat.), with an *infin.*, facilis corrumpi, easily bribed; pons facilissimae custodiae, easy to guard; res est in (ex, de) facili, is easy. Hence: A) that may be easily used for any purpose, suitable, convenient: campus facilis operi, on which siege-engines may be easily erected; f. divisui, easily divided: B) of persons who are easily moved to any thing, ready, willing: f. bello = keen for war. 2) Of persons who perform any thing with facility and skill, ready, skilful: f. et expeditus ad dicendum; facilis sermone Graeco; faciles victi, who easily make a livelihood. 3) Of character, friendly, submissive, yielding, compliant; or, of princes, condescending, affable, indulgent, mild, merciful: benignus et f.; lenis et f.; f. in hominibus audiendis admittendisque; mores ff.; dii ff. in tua vota (poet.). 4) Of fortune, &c., propitious, favourable, fortunae, res.

FÁCILITAS, átis, f. [*facilis*]. 1) Facility — a) (lat.) of that which is easily managed or done: f. soli, lightness of soil, so that it is easily cultivated — b) as a personal quality, of one who readily and willingly does any thing = aptness, proneness, readiness: f. audendi. In partic., f. aetatis puerilis = docility, readiness to comprehend; also = fluency of expression or delivery: f. extemporalia. 2) Kindness, friendliness, complaisance, politeness; or, of persons of higher standing, condescension, affability: comitas et f.; f. et humanitas; f. sermonis. *3) (Lat.) Levity, flippancy.

FÁCINOROSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*facinus*]. Criminal, vicious, full of crime or vice, homo, vita.

FÁCINUS, ōris, n. [*facio*]. A deed, act (conspicuous and important — cf. *factum*, scelus, etc.): f. praeclarissimum, pulcherrimum: f. nefarium; f. inauditum et singulare. Hence, in partic.: A) a violent and criminal act, a misdeed, crime: scelus et f.; committere (patrare, facere) f.; hence (poet.), of a poisoned cup as the instrument of a misdeed: B) (Pl.) = a thing, circumstance.

FÁCIO, fēci, factum, 3. v. tr. & intr. I. Tr. — 1) To make, in the widest sense of the word:

A) = to build, to form, to create, to prepare, &c. f. materiam, aedem, vas; f. castra, to pitch a camp; f. exercitum, manum, classem, to procure to raise: B) — to perform, to execute, to accomplish, to commit, to make, to do: f. initium, gradum, iter (a journey); f. incursionem; f. inducias, pacem, to conclude; f. injuriam, to perpetrate; f. proelium, to give; f. bellum, to commence; f. promissum, to fulfil; f. stipendia, to perform military service; f. verbum, to say a word; f. verba, to speak; f. modum, to determine; f. periculum, to make trial of, to try: C) — to cause, to produce, to call forth, to excite, to inspire: f. admirationem rei alicujus; thus, likewise, f. desiderium, suspensionem, metum, spem, odium vitae; f. perniciem alicui: D) — to procure, to give, to cause: f. sibi magnas opes; f. alicui potestatem (copiam) dicendi, to give one opportunity, permission to speak; f. alicui negotia, to cause trouble; f. alicui transitum, to allow a passage; f. sibi viam, to make a way; f. alicui securitatem, to procure; f. alicui suaviū (Pl.), to give a kiss: E) f. jacturam, to make a sacrifice, to suffer a loss; thus, likewise, f. damnum, detrimentum; f. naufragium, to suffer: F) f. alicui gratiam rei alicujus, to release one from any thing, to pardon: G) (lat.) = to make in travelling, to travel: f. duo stadia: H) (lat.) to spend, to pass: f. paucos dies unā.

2) = To take care that, to cause, to bring about, followed by 'ut,' 'ne,' or merely a subj.: faciam ut mei semper meminerit; fac ne quid aliud dicas = do not say any thing else; (poet.) fecisti me cernere letum nati, you have made me see.

3) To bring a person or thing into any state or condition, to make, to constitute: f. judicem iratum; f. filiam heredem; f. illos consules; populos eos f. qui, etc., chooses those, &c.; thus; likewise, f. aliquid dicionis (potestatis) suae (sui imperii), to bring under one's dominion; f. aliquid sui muneris, to claim that any thing shall be considered as one's gift; f. terram suam, to subdue; f. aliquem suum, to make one a friend.

4) To esteem, to value: f. aliquem magni, highly; f. aliquem pluris, more; nihilo eum f.; parum id f., little; aliter nos faciunt quam aequum est, they judge of us.

5) To introduce in speech or writing, to represent, to make: Xenophon facit Socratem dicentem; Homerus Herculem ab Ulixē conveniri fecit.

6) To pretend, to feign: facio me alias res agere. Hence = to assume, to suppose: faciamus, deos non esse; in partic., the imper. fac, suppose: fac animos non remanere post mortem.

7) To follow or carry on a business, to occupy one's self with: f. mercaturam, haruspicinam.

8) Particular combinations: A) f. sacra or rem divinam pro civibus, to offer or institute a sacrifice; and, hence, abs. = to sacrifice: f. deo,

to a god; and (poet.), *f. bovem, to sacrifice a cow*: B) *quid faciam* (facias, etc.) *hoc homine or huic homini, and (rar.) de meis rebus? what shall I do with ...?*

II. *Intr.*, or abs. — 1) With *adv.*, or similar expressions — to do, to act, or to behave in any manner: *bene fecit S. qui abiit, did right in going away*; *f. imperite*; *facere non possum quin scribam, I cannot do otherwise than write*. 2) *F.* cum or ab aliquo, to side with one, to take part with one, to be of one's party (opp. to *f. contra aliquem*): *cum illo Lentulus f.*: *veritas f. cum illo*; *illud nihilo magis ab adversariis quam ab nobis facit, is no more to the advantage of our opponents than to ours*. 3) (Poet. & lat.) To be of use or service to, to benefit, to be suitable or fitting for: *nec coelum nec aquae faciunt*; *ad talem formam non f. iste locus, this place is not suited to such beauty*; *dura corona non f. capiti meo*; *hoc idem facit illi quod, etc.*

*FACTEON [facio, with the Greek verbal ending — *tor*]. A word jocosely formed by Cicero (instead of *faciendum*) = it is to be valued: *non flocci illos consulatus f.*

FACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [facio]. 1) (Rar.) A making, doing, acting: *quae haec f. est* (Pl.)? *what's going on here? what's the matter here?* testamenti *f.* = the right of making a will or testament. 2) A party, company, order, class: A) (ante-cl.) alliance in private life by affinity or acquaintance, relationship: *neque nos tanta factione quantā tu sumus, we are not of so great a family*: B) freq. of combinations in public life — a (political) party, side, faction: in singulis domibus *ff. sunt*; *sine factione, without party-spirit*. Freq. with the odious meaning of an oppressive ascendancy, e. g., that of the thirty tyrants at Athens: *haec inter bonos amicitia, inter malos f. est*; *per vim et f., by force and party-influence*: C) a division or troop of charioteers, in the Circensian games.

FACTIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [factio]. Heading a party, powerful, or seeking to form a party, factious: *homo potens et f.*; *tyrannis f., an oligarchy*; (Pl.) *factiosus lingua, mighty with the tongue*.

FACTITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [intens. of facio]. 1) To make or do frequently, to be wont to make or do: *f. aliquid, versus, simulacra*; *f. inducias, to conclude a truce*. 2) To make one any thing = to appoint, to constitute: *f. aliquem heredem*. 3) To practise, to exercise or carry on (a trade, profession, &c.): *f. medicinam*.

*FACTO, 1. v. tr. [intens. of facio]. (Pl.) = Factito, to make, to do.

FACTOR, ōris, m. [facio]. Prop., a maker, doer. 1) In partic., an oil-presser. 2) (Pl.) *F.* (pila), he who strikes the ball, the batsman.

FACTUM, i, n. [part. of facio]. Any thing done, a deed, an action (cf. *facinus*), both as a

part. joined with adverbs (*bene, male, egregie f., a good, bad, conspicuous deed*), and as a subst. joined with adjectives (*bonum, malum, egregium f.*): *illius, meum f.*; *illustria ff.* In partic. — a) *bonum factum*, a form placed at the commencement of official decrees and edicts = the modern, *In the name of God!* — b) (poet.) *ff. boum* = *ἔργα βούρ, ploughed fields*.

FACTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. [part. of facio].

1) Made, done: *factus nihilo facit* (Pl.), *he is no nearer bringing it about = it is of no advantage to him*. 2) Worked, wrought, argentum; *trop., oratio f., elaborate*.

FACŪLA, ae, *f.* [dim. of fax]. A little torch, a small piece of wood used as a torch.

FACULTAS, ātis, *f.* [facul, old form for facile]. 1) Possibility, practicability; hence, the opportunity, means, faculty of doing any thing: *dare alicui facultatem aliquid faciendi*; *reliquis fugae facultas datur*; *nonnunquam nobis datur f. ut, etc.*; *res habet f., is practicable*; and, also, *si facultas erit, if it be possible*; and, quoad facultas feret; *multae ff. mihi dabuntur, I shall have many opportunities*; *consideremus ceteras ff., the other circumstances (which made the thing possible or easy)*; *f. talium sumptuum, the means of meeting such expense*. Hence = ability, talent, skill, dexterity: *f. dicendi*; *poetica f., poetical talent*; sometimes simply *f.* = *f. dicendi, a talent for speaking, oratorical talent*; thus, *f. extemporalis* (q. v.). 2) A supply, store, a sufficient quantity: *f. numorum, navium*; hence, freq. in the pl. = means, property, wealth: *tuas me ff. sustinent*; *mutant ff. et commoda, they exchange, &c.*; *ff. Italiae, the resources*.

FACUNDE, adv. w. sup. [facundus]. In easy and pleasing language, fluently, eloquently.

FACUNDIA, ae, *f.* [facundus]. (Cicero and Caesar use neither this nor the kindred words.) The faculty of speaking easily and fluently, fluency or easiness of speech, natural eloquence (not so comprehensive as eloquentia, q. v.): *f. Graeca*. *FACUNDIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) = Facundus.

FACUNDITAS, ātis, *f.* (Pl.) = Facundia, q. v.

FACUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [for]. Speaking fluently, eloquent (cf. *disertus* and *eloquens*), homo; also, oratio, dictum *f., fluent*.

FAECŪLA, ae, *f.* [dim. of faex]. Salt of tartar, deposited as a crust by wine, and used as a condiment.

FAESŪLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* A town in Etruria, now Fiesole.

FAESŪLANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Faesulae]. Of or pertaining to Faesulae; subst., *Faesulani*, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Faesulae.

FAEX, cia, *f.* 1) The sediment of liquors, dregs, lees: *poti faece tenuis cadit*. Hence, improp.: A) = faecula, salt of tartar: B) the liquor or brine of pickles: C) the sediment, dregs,

remains of dry things, e. g., f. salis. 2) Trop. = the lowest and vilest portions of any thing: f. populi, the dregs of the community; tu quidem de f. hauris, you cite only the worst orators.

FAGINEUS, } a, um, adj. [fagus]. Of beech,
FAGINUS, } beechen, materia, poculum.

FAGUS, i, f. [= φῡς]. A beech-tree.

FALA, ae, f. [of Etruscan origin]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A scaffold: A) a kind of tower, used at sieges, from which missiles were thrown; hence, prov., subire sub f. (Pl.) = to venture into the greatest danger: B) one of the seven wooden pillars at the extremity of the 'spina,' in the Circus Maximus at Rome.

FALARICA (also Phalarica), ae, f. 1) A (long) spear thrown by the hand. 2) A long missile, bound about with tow, and smeared with pitch, which was hurled from a 'catapulta' upon the works or into the camp of an enemy.

FALCARIUS, ii, m. [falx]. A scythe-maker.

FALCATUS, a, um, adj. [falx]. 1) Furnished or set with scythes, currus. 2) Shaped like a scythe, ensis, cauda.

FALCIDIANUS, a, um, adj. [Falcidius]. Of or relating to a Falcidius, Falcidian.

FALCIDIUS, ii, m., and Falcidia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, Caius F., a tribune of the people in the time of Cicero.

FALCIFER, ēra, ērum, adj. [falx - fero]. (Poet.) Scythe-bearing, freq. of Saturn.

FALCULA, ae, f. [dim. of falx]. 1) A small sickle or pruning-knife. 2) A Roman surname.

FALERII, ōrum, m. pl. The capital of the Falisci (q. v.), now Civita Castellana.

FALERNUS, a, um, adj. Falernian, of or belonging to the Falernian territory: ager Falernus, a region of Campania, at the foot of Mount Massicus, celebrated for its excellent wine; hence, Falernum vinum (vitis, uva, etc.); subst., Falernum, i, n.: 1) Falernian wine: 2) a villa belonging to Pompey.

FALISCI, ōrum, m. pl. 1) A people of Etruria, called also Aequi Falisci. 2) The capital of the Falisci, later called by the Romans Falerii, q. v.

FALISCUS, a, um, adj. [Falisci]. Of or pertaining to the Falisci, Faliscan.

FALLACIA, ae, f. [fallax]. (Mostly in the st.; only poet. & lat. in the sing.) Deceit, intrigue; an artifice, trick: fraudus et ff.; per lolum et ff.

*FALLACI-LŌQUUS, a, um, adj. [loquor]. (Ante-cl.) Speaking deceitfully.

*FALLACIOSUS, a, um, adj. [fallacia]: (Lat.) Deceitful, fallacious.

FALLACITER, adv. w. sup. [fallax]. Deceitfully, fallaciously.

FALLAX, ōis, adj. [fallo]. Deceitful, fallacious, faithless, treacherous, homo; also, of things and abstract objects: f. spes; arva ff., disappointing one's hopes by barrenness; so, also,

herbae ff.; interrogationes ff.; (lat.) fallax amicitiae, faithless in friendship. (With comp. & sup.)

FALLO, fēlli, falsum, 3. v. tr. [kindred with σφάλω]. 1) To deceive, to cheat, to impose upon: f. aliquem omni fraude et perfidia; spes eum f., deceived him; but, is f. spem, opinionem, he dis appointed the expectation formed of him; nisi omnia me fallunt, nisi quid me fallit, and pass. nisi fallor, if I am not mistaken; thus, likewise, id (ea res) me fallit, I am mistaken in this; sententia me fefellerit, I was mistaken; fallor, I am mistaken; ea res me falsum non habuit, did not deceive me. In partic. = to act faithlessly with reference to a promise or obligation, to violate, to break: f. fidem, promissum, jusjurandum; f. deos testes, to act faithlessly although the gods were invoked as witnesses; 'si sciens fallo' (a formula in swearing), if I knowingly break my oath; (poet.) f. mandata, not to execute, to neglect. 2) To escape the notice of any one, to be unnoticed by, to be unknown to one: fefellerunt custodes, they were not observed by the guard; nec veniens fefellerit Tusculanum duces, he did not escape the notice of; hos me non f.; also, abs., per biennium fefellerat, had not been noticed during two years; (poet.) qui natus moriensque fefellerit, whose birth and death have remained unknown. Freq., impera., non me fallit, in lege nulla esse ejusmodi capita, I know very well; (unusual) neque Caesarem fefellerit quin, etc.; (ante-cl.) non me fallit animi. 3) (Poet. & lat.) To make pass unnoticed or imperceptibly (of time or something disagreeable), to beguile, to pass away: f. horas sermonibus, to beguile with conversation; thus, likewise, f. noctes; f. curam, dolores = to soothe, to alleviate; labor f. curas, studium f. laborem, makes one forget. 4) (Poet.) F. faciem alicujus = δολοῦν μορφῇ, to assume deceitfully; f. terga lupo, to hide one's self under the shape of a wolf.

FALSARIUS, ii, m. [falsus]. (Lat.) A forger of written documents.

FALSE, adv. [falsus]. Falsely.

*FALSĪ-DĪCUS, a, um, adj. [falsus - dico]. (Pl.) Speaking falsely.

*FALSĪ-FĪCUS, a, um, adj. [falsus - facio]. (Pl.) Acting falsely.

*FALSĪ-JŪRIUS, a, um, adj. [falsus - juro]. (Pl.) Swearing falsely.

*FALSĪ-LŌQUUS, a, um, adj. [falsus - loquor]. (Pl.) Speaking falsely, lying.

FALSĪMŌNIA, ae, f. [falsus]. (Pl.) A deceit, imposition.

*FALSĪ-PĀRENS, tis, adj. [falsus]. (Poet.) Having a pretended father.

FALSO (ante-cl. also False), adv. [falsus]. Falsely: — 1) Untruly, erroneously, in a manner contrary to truth or fact: f. memoriae proditum est; f. dicebatur vivere; also, abs., instead of a sentence — in talibus rebus aliud utile aliud

honestum videri solet: falso = *but this is false*.

2) Without cause, unjustly, vituperari, queri.

FALSUS, a, um, *adj. w. sup.* [*part. of fallo*].

False: — 1) = Untrue, wrong, *contrary to truth or fact, unreliable*: f. fama, nuncius, appellatio, argumentum. *Freq., subst., Falsum, i, n., a falsehood, untruth.* 2) = Uttering an untruth, both knowingly = lying, dissembling, hypocritical, and involuntarily = erring, mistaken: f. vates, homo; and, *subst., Falsus, i, m. = a liar, deceiver; f. es, you are mistaken.* 3) = Feigned, pretended, spurious, counterfeit: f. literae, lis; f. Simois (poet.), *called after the real Simois.* 4) = Unfounded, vain, unmerited: f. spes, terrores, opprobria, honor.

FALX, cis, f. 1) A sickle, scythe. 2) As a military implement: A) f. muralis, a wall-hook, a long pole, with an iron sickle-shaped end, used at sieges, to pull down walls, &c.: B) a kind of sharp knife, fastened to a long pole, used in naval engagements, to cut the ropes of hostile ships.

FĀMA, ae, f. [*φήμη*]. 1) A saying, report, rumour, common talk, tradition: a Brundusio nulla adhuc f. venerat; f. est (tenet, fert), *there is a rumour; f. nunciat, says; f. de re aliqua, sometimes rei alicujus, about any thing; fama percrebuit, illum a Caesare obsideri.* 2) = Public opinion, the voice of the people: f. popularis; f. et opinio hominum; f. forensis. In partic. = the reputation of a person; very rar. (poet.), of a bad reputation, ill-fame, infamy: usually = good reputation, good name, renown, fame: f. et existimatio alicujus; f. ejus agitur, *is at stake; f. dicendi, eloquentiae, the reputation of eloquence; quaerere f., to obtain; damnum famae; pertinet hoc ad f. populi Romani, glory.* 3) Personified, as a goddess, the daughter of Terra (v. Virg. A. 4. 174 sq.).

*FĀMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [fama]. (Doubtful read.) Ill-famed, of bad repute, causa.

FĀMĒLICUS, a, um, *adj.* [fames]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Famished, starved, hungry; as *subst., a hungry person.*

FĀMES, is, f. (*abl. sing. fame*). 1) Hunger (in gen. — cf. inedia, esuries): confectus (enectus) fame. Hence — a) of a people, or at least a great number = famine: f. est in Asia — b) = extreme poverty, want: rejicere aliquem ad f. 2) Trop.: A) (poet.) an insatiable longing for any thing, greediness, hunger, thirst, auri; f. majorem, *for greater things*: *B) of speech = poverty, meagreness: jejunitas ac f.

*FĀMĪGERĀTIO, ōnis, f. [fama-gero]. (Pl.) Tale-bearing, the spreading of a report.

*FĀMĪGERĀTOR, ōris, m. [fama-gero]. (Pl.) A tale-bearer.

FĀMĪGERĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [fama-gero]. (Lat.) Famed, celebrated.

FĀMĪLIA, ae (or *genit. as*, when united with pater, mater, etc.), f. [famulus]. 1) The whole

of the persons living under one roof, a household; in partic.: A) domestica, family slaves: emere f.; tot ff. elegantissimae; armare f., *his slaves*; hence, also = bondsmen, serfs, vassals: Martis f., *belonging to the temple of Mars*; thus, likewise, familia Orgetorigis, ad decem millia hominum: B) the house — a) (rar.) with reference to property and fortune — the family estate, domestic property, fortune: herisco familiam (v. Herisco) — b) with reference to persons — the family; hence the combinations paterfamilias or paterfamiliae, materfamilias or materfamiliae, rarely filius f. and filia f., *the father of the house, the master, the head of the family, the mother, the mistress of the house, &c.* (in these forms, the first word is declined regularly; the gen. familias remains unchanged). 2) The family as a division of a Roman gens: vetus et illustris f.; Sulla gentis patriciae nobilis fuit, familiā prope jam extinctā (i. e., Cneius Cornelius Sulla = Cneius of the gens Cornelia and the family of Sullae). Some Roman writers use f. incorrectly instead of gens: f. Junia, Claudia. 3) Trop. — a) a troop of fencers or actors: f. gladiatorum — b) a sect of philosophers: f. tota Peripateticorum. Hence (both of persons and things), ducere f. = to be at the head, to be the first.

FĀMĪLIĀRIS, e, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [familia]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Of or pertaining to servants; only as *subst. = a servant.* 2) Of or pertaining to a household, domestic, household: focus f., *the domestic hearth*; negotia ff. In particular, res f. household affairs; usually, with reference to possession = fortune, property: thus, likewise, copiae ff. 3) Of or pertaining to a family, family: funus, moeror f. 4) Trop.: A) of persons, well-acquainted with a family or household, familiar, friendly, intimate; freq., as *subst., Familiaris, is, m., a familiar acquaintance, intimate friend*: amicus f.; homo mihi familiarissimus; f. meus, ejus: B) of things, confidential, private, epistola, sermones; jura ff., *the rights of friendship*. Hence = well-known, common: haec ars f. est Italiae; vox illa auribus meis f. est; thus, likewise, of an author, Demosthenes mihi est familiarior, *I am more familiar with D.* 5) In the lang. of the haruspices, f. denotes that part of a victim which relates to the native country, in opp. to what is foreign and hostile.

FĀMĪLIĀRITAS, ātis, f. [familiaris]. 1) Intimate acquaintance or intercourse, familiarity, intimacy: cum illo mihi est (intercedit) summa f. et consuetudo, *I am on very intimate terms with him*; delector familiaritate Virginii; in the pl., of friendship with several persons. *2) (Lat.) In the pl. = confidants, intimate friends: omnes amicitias et ff. affixit.

FĀMĪLIARITER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [familiaris]. Familiarly, intimately, on intimate

terms, arridere; f. ferre mortem alicuius, to take a deep interest in; odio es nimis f., by your too intimate conduct.

FĀMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* [fama]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) That is much talked of; hence, famous, glorious, urbs, victoria. 2) Infamous, notorious, homo, mulier. 3) (Poet. & lat.) Defamatory, calumnious, carmen; f. libelli, libels.

FĀMŪLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [famulus]. (Rar.) Of or pertaining to servants or slaves: f. vestis; (poet.) famularia jura dare, to enact slave-laws, i. e., to reduce a people into slavery.

FĀMŪLĀTUS, ūs, m. [famulus]. (Rar.) Servitude, bondage (but not in an odious sense): ease in f.

FĀMŪLOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. intr.* [famulus]. To serve, to be a servant, alicui.

FĀMŪLUS, i, m., and **FĀMŪLA**, ae, f. [from the Oscan word famel, 'a slave']. A slave (as a member of the household; hence, denoting a patriarchal relation—conf. servus, mancipium); a servant, attendant: f. alicuius; *trop.*, si virtus famula fortunae est: (poet.) f. Minervae, of the Calydonian boar as the instrument of Minerva's wrath. Hence (poet.), as *adj.* = serving, subject: tradiderat famulas jam tibi Rhēnus aquas.

FĀNĀTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [fanum]. 1) Inspired by a deity, enthusiastic: ff. Galli, the priests of Cybele; furor f. 2) In gen., frantic, raving, mad: philosophi isti superstitiosi et paene ff.; f. cursus, error.

FANDUM, i, n. [gerund of for]. (Poet.) That may be uttered = right.

FANNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Fannius]. Of or belonging to a Fannius, Fannian: epitome Bruti Fanniana, an abridgement of the annals of C. Fannius (l.), made by Brutus.

FANNIUS (I.) ii, m., and Fannia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) C. F. Strabo, a historian of the time of Scipio Africanus Minor, son-in-law of Laelius. 2) C. F. Strabo, a son of the preceding, and consul 122 B.C. 3) An orator of the time of the younger Pliny.

FANNIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Fannius I.]. Of or belonging to a Fannius, Fannian: lex F., introduced by the consul C. Fannius.

***FĀNOR**, 1. v. *dep. intr.* [fanum]. (Lat.) (Doubtful read.) To revel about.

FĀNUM (I.), i, n. [for]. A place consecrated by reciting a dedicatory formula, a sanctuary; in part. = a temple, with its adjacent consecrated ground (Greek *temenos*—cf. templum, aedes, etc.): ff. atque delubra; templa ao ff.; f. Dianae.

FĀNUM (II.), i, n. (F. Fortunae, in Tac.) A town in Umbria, now Fano.

FAR, farria, n. Spelt, a kind of grain (the earliest food of the Romans); sometimes = grain or meal, in gen.

FARCIO, rai, rtum, 4. v. *tr.* 1) To stuff full, e. gram, to fill up: f. pulvum rosā; edaces et

se ultra quam capiunt farcientes. Hence: A) = to fatten, gallinas: B) *trop.*, to fill, to overload: fartus re aliqua. 2) (Lat.) To stuff or cram into something: f. pannos in os alicuius. Hence, part., as *subst.*, Fartum, i, n., that which is stuffed into something, stuffing; jocosely (Pl.), non vestem mulieris amant sed f. vestis = the body.

FARFĀRUS (I.), or Farfērus, i, m. Celt's-foot, a plant.

FARFĀRUS (II.), i, m. Another name of the river Fabaris, q. v.

FĀRĪNA, ae, f. [far]. 1) Flour, meal; improperly (poet. & lat.) of things looking like meal: f. marmoris, marble-dust. 2) *Trop.*, the material of which any thing is made; hence, kind, quality, materna; (poet.) nostrae farinae, of our stamp.

FĀRĪNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [farina]. Of or belonging to meal.

FARRĀGO, inis, f. [far]. 1) Mash, a mixture of far and other grains or herbs, given to cattle. 2) *Trop.*: *A) a medley, jumble, libri: *B) a trifle, bagatelle.

FARRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [far]. 1) Containing grain. 2) Made of grain or corn: omnia ff., farinaceus food.

FARTOR, ōris, m. [farcio]. 1) (Lat.) A fattener of fowls. 2) A sausage-maker.

FARTUM — v. Farcio.

FARTŪRA, ae, f. [farcio]. 1) A fattening. 2) *Concr.*, the rubbish of a building.

FAS, n. [for]. (Only in *nom.* and *acc. sing.*) 1) That which is in accordance with divine law (as contained both in explicit religious precepts and in the moral sense of every man); hence = divine law, duty (considered as the will of the gods), divine ordinance (in opp. to jus): jus ac f. omne delere, to tread under foot human and divine laws; contra f., auspicio, religiones; nihil quod aut per naturam f. sit aut per leges liceat. Hence: A) in gen., right, equitable, lawful, permitted: huic legi abrogari non f. est; si hoc est f. dictu; leporem gustare f. non putant; ultra f. (poet.), more than is just: B) (lat.) incorrectly = jus, human law: f. gentium, patriae, armorum. 2) Fate, the will of the gods: non est f., Germanos superare; si cadere f. (poet.), that I shall fall.

FASCIA, ae, f. [kindred with fascis]. 1) A broad strip of cloth for binding; a bandage, band, fillet — used: A) to bind — a) diseased parts of the body — b) the legs and feet, as a protection against the cold and the chafing of the feet by the boots (only by effeminate persons): B) as a bandage under the breasts of females = a stomacher: C) as a bandage around the head = a diadem, turban: D) as rollers, swaddling-clothes for infants: E) f. lecti, a bed-girth. *2) *Trop.* (poet.), a cloudy streak in the heavens.

*FASCIATUM, *adv.* [fascia]. In bundles (censured by Quinctil.).

FASCICULUS, *i, m.* [dim. of fascia]. A small bundle, packet (esp. of letters); also, a bunch of flowers, a bouquet, nosegay.

FASCINATIO, *ōnis, f.* [fascino]. (Lat.) An enchanting, bewitching.

FASCINO, *1. v. tr.* [Baccharis]. (Poet. & lat.) To enchant, to bewitch, aliquid.

FASCINUM, *i, n.* [Baccharis]. 1) An enchantment. 2) = Penis, *q. v.*

FASCIOLA, *ae, f.* [dim. of fascia]. A small bandage; *pl.* = bandages for the legs and arms, worn by women and effeminate men.

FASCIS, *is, m.* [kindred with *φάσκιος*]. 1) *Sing.* (poet. & lat.), a bundle, fagot, packet, lignorum; also = the equipage of soldiers, the burden of bees. 2) *Pl.*, esp. the fasces, a bundle of rods with an axe in the middle, borne by lictors before the chief magistrates, partly for executing their judgments, partly as a symbol of their authority: demere securas de ff., to deprive magistrates of the power of passing and executing sentence of death; demittere (submittere) fasces alicui, to lower as a mark of respect; trop. = to give precedence to any one; ff. laureati (after a victory); ff. versi, inverted (at a funeral); hence, trop. = posts of honour, esp. the consulship: dare (arripere) alicui ff.

FASTI — *v.* Fastus.

FASTIDIO, *Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. tr. & intr.* [fastidium]. 1) To loathe, to feel disgust at, aliquid. 2) Trop., of the mind, &c., to disdain, to dislike, to scorn, to reject scornfully: f. rem aliquam; f. preces alicujus, omnes duces; f. aliquid facere; illi ff., se inspicere, they consider it an affront to be inspected; thus, likewise, plebs fastidire coepit, munus vulgatum a civibus esse in socios, to see with dislike, to be ashamed, &c.; f. in recte factis, to conceive a dislike for, to judge unfavourably; (ante-cl.) is mei f., he despises me; abs. (ante-cl.), to bear one's self haughtily, to be haughty, disdainful: ut fastidit!

FASTIDIOSE, *adv. w. comp.* [fastidiosus].

1) Fastidiously, reluctantly: f. recipere in coelum, after a rigorous examination; f. judicare. 2) Disdainfully, haughtily. 3) With disgust and vexation, fretfully.

FASTIDIOSUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [fastidium]. 1) (Ante-cl.) Feeling disgust or loathing, homo, vacca. 2) Trop., easily disgusted = nice, fastidious, squeamish; hence, disdainful, haughty: f. in causis recipiendis; f. in paribus, toward one's equals; aestimator f., who rates too highly. Hence, with an *obj. gen.* = disdaining: f. literarum Latinarum. 3) (Poet.) Causing disgust, copia.

FASTIDIUM, *ii, n.* [kindred w. fastus, ūs].

1) A loathing, esp. a loathing of food, distaste, aversion for any kind of enjoyment (arising from

satiety — cf. taedium): cibi satietas et f. 2) Trop.: A) disgust, dislike, aversion, fastidiousness: hoc est delicatissimi fastidii, betrays a too delicate taste; f. rerum domesticarum, disdain of what is national; esse in fastidio, to be despised; also, in the *pl.*, ferre ff. alicujus: B) affectus superioris, disdain, contempt, scorn: f. et arrogantia; f. et contumacia.

FASTIGIUM, *ii, n.* [perhaps from fastus and ago]. 1) The top of a gable, gable-end of a house: utilitatem templi fastigii dignitas consequuta est. 2) In gen., the highest point of a thing, the top, summit: colles pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum egebant, with tops of equal height; opus nondum aquae fastigium aequabat, did not yet reach the surface of the water. Hence * (poet.) = depth, scrobis. 3) A slope, descent, declivity, inclination: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat; thus, likewise, leni, molli f., with a slight, gradual slope. 4) Trop.: A) the highest point or degree, top, summit: stare in summo f. eloquentiae; poesis ab Homero tantum f. accipit; summa rerum ff. (poet.), the chief points of the events: B) dignity, rank, position, standing: dictaturae f. semper altius fuit; f. consulare; curatio altior suo fastigio, a (business) commission above his rank; f. humanum, the condition of man, human affairs; cives ejusdem fastigii, of the same rank; privatum f., the condition of a private man.

FASTIGO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [cf. fastigium]. 1) As a *finis, verb.* (rar. & lat.), to make pointed, to point, folia. 2) Part., Fastigatus, *a, um,* sleeping, alanting, descending, collis, testudo; as *impers. abl. abs.*, ita fastigato, the roof being so sloped that, &c.

FASTUS (*L.*), *a, um, adj.* [for]. Only in comb. dies fasti, or abs. fasti, prop. days on which it was allowed to speak, i. e., days on which the praetor could pronounce sentence, court-days; hence, *subst.*, Fasti, ōrum, *m. pl.*: A) the list of the dies fasti — it was for a long time known only to the patricians, until Cn. Flavius (*q. v.*) made it public, 305 B.C.; it was gradually enlarged, so as finally to comprise a complete calendar (giving the festivals, magistrates, &c., for the year): corrigere ff.; referre aliquid in ff.; tollere diem de ff. suis; hence, Fasti, 'The Festival Calendar,' the title of a celebrated poem by Ovid: B) fasti Capitolini or consulares, lists of the chief magistrates for every year from 508 B.C. to A.D. 364 (engraved on marble tablets in the Capitol): C) fasti triumphales, lists of those who were honoured with a triumph at Rome.

FASTUS (*II.*), *ūs, m.* [kindred w. fastidium, etc.]. Haughtiness, scorn, contempt, disdain; in poets, also in the *pl.*

FATALIS, *e, adj.* [fatum]. Of or pertaining to fate. 1) Ordained or appointed by fate, destined, fated: f. necessitas, casus; ff. anni; mors f.; consulatus meus f. est ad salutem

reipublicae; deae ff., the Fates; libri ff., announcing the decrees of the Fates; hora, dies f. = the hour or day of death. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Fatal, destructive, deadly, calamitous, telum, signum.

FĀTĀLITER, adv. [fatalis]. According to fate, fatally; omnia ex omni aeternitate f. definita sunt; f. mori, to die a natural death.

FĀTEOR, fassus, 2. v. dep. tr. [kindred with fāte, whence fātes; and fari]. 1) To confess, to own, to acknowledge, to admit: f. verum, paupertatem; sometimes, f. de re aliqua, to make an avowal of any thing; f. se peccavisse. Hence (poet.) = to show, to betray, iram vultu; f. se suasque flammās. 2) In gen., to maintain, to declare, to mention, to manifest; f. fidem alioj; f. patrem fuisse innocentem; hence (Quinct.), fatendi modus = the indicative.

*FĀTĪCĀNUS, } a, um, adj. [fatum-cano].
*FĀTĪCĪNUS, } (Poet.) Announcing fate, prophetic.

FĀTĪDICUS, a, um, adj. [fatum-dico]. (Poet.) Propheying, prophetic, vates, anus, os; subst., Fatidicus, i, m., a prophet.

FĀTĪFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [fatum-fero]. (Poet.) Causing death, deadly, fatal.

FĀTIGĀTIO, ōnis, f. [fatigo]. Weariness, fatigue, equorum.

FĀTIGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [from fatis (whence affatim) and ago, 'to drive sufficiently']. 1) To employ unto weariness, to weary, to tire, to fatigue: f. aliquem, equos, cervos jaculo; f. membra, dentem in dente; milites fatigati aestu ac labore. 2) Trop., to exhaust, to vex, to harass, to trouble, to torment: f. aliquem precibus (votis); or, simply f. aliquem (deos) de re aliqua, to importune with prayers; f. aliquem verbis, to reprimand; f. animum, to rack; secundae res animos fatigant, agitant, excite; (poet.) f. mare coelumque, to disturb, to keep in perpetual commotion; f. silvas, to chase through; f. dextram osculis, to load with kisses; f. diem noctemque remigio, to wear out = to row day and night; f. socios, to rouse up; f. noctem de aliquo, to trouble one's self the whole night about; f. aliquem dolis, to harass with stratagems.

*FĀTĪLEGUS, a, um, adj. [fatum-lego]. (Luo.) Gathering death.

FĀTĪLOQUUS, a, um, adj. [fatum-loquor]. (Rar.) Announcing fate, prophetic.

FĀTISCO (ante-cl. FĀTISCOR, dep.), 3. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To come apart, to fall into pieces, to open in chinks or clefts: f. navis, janua. 2) Trop., to grow weak, to become exhausted, to droop, to faint: f. exercitus; seditio f., abates.

*FĀTŪE, adv. [fatuus]. (Lat.—doubtful read.) Foolishly, absurdly.

FĀTŪITAS, ātis, f. [fatuus]. Silliness, foolishness.

FĀTUM, i, n. [for]. Prop., that which has been spoken or announced. 1) Pl., an announcing of the decrees of fate, a prophecy, prediction,

oracle: ff. Sibyllina; ex fatis quae Voientae scripta habebant. 2) Fate = the immutable law of nature: necessitas fati; fatum est ordo seriesque rerum, quum causa causae nexa rem ea se gignat (Cic.); implere ff., to cause the decrees of fate to be fulfilled. Hence, improp. (poet.): A) fate as dependent on the gods, the will of a god f. Jovis; ff. deūm: B) = that which determines one's fate: sagittae Herculis fuere fatum Trojae C) pl., personified = the Fates. 3) The fate of a person or thing, esp. as predetermined and necessary, destiny: suo quisque fato natus est; fate meo fit ut, etc.; also (poet.) in the pl., ff. mea; acerba. In partic. = ill fate, evil destiny, misfortune, destruction, death: f. aliquid iis impendit; fato cedere, concedere, obire, fungi = to die; proferre ff., to prolong life; f. extremum reipublicae venit; trop., duo reipublicae ff., two persons pernicious to the state = plagues, pests.

*FĀTUOR (I.), 1. v. dep. intr. [fatuus I.] (Lat.) To talk foolishly.

*FĀTUOR (II.), 1. v. dep. intr. [Fatuus II.] To be inspired.

FĀTUUS (I.), a, um, adj. Silly, foolish, simple (stronger than stultus): f. et amens; monitor non f.; (poet.) of food = tasteless; subst., Fatuus, i, m., and Fatua, ae, f., a fool, a person kept by the Romans for amusement.

FĀTUUS (II.), i, m. Another name of the prophetic god Faunus; also, Fatua, ae, f. = Fauna.

FAUCES, ium, f. pl. (poet. also abl. sing. Fauce) [φάρυγξ]. 1) The upper part of the gullet; hence, melon. = the gullet, throat: summum gulae vocantur ff.; sitis tenet (urget) ff.; (poet.) fauce improba incitatus = voracity. Hence, trop., eripere aliquem ex ff. alicujus, from the jaws, (e. g., of a murderer, enemy, &c.), urbem ex ff. belli = extreme peril of war. 2) (Poet.) The neck, the (outer) throat: prehendere ff. alicui, to seize any one by the throat; secare ff.; prov., faucibus teneor (premor), I am caught by the throat, I feel the knife at my throat. 3) Trop.: A) a narrow pass, entrance or outlet, a defile: ff. portae, saltus, specus; ff. portus; ff. montis, the crater of a volcano; Corinthus sita in ff. Graeciae; (poet.), the barrier or starting-place in a circus: ex ff. currus emittere: B) (poet.) a chasm, abyss: terrae ff.

FAUNA, ae, f. The wife or sister of Faunus; called also Fatua.

FAUNUS, i, m. [faveo]. A mythical king of Latium, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, and father of Latinus, worshipped after his death as a god of the Woods, the tutelary deity of Agriculture, and a giver of oracles; later, he was identified with Pan. He was regarded as the father of several fauni (wood-gods).

*FAUSTE, adv. [faustus]. Fortunately, favourably.

*FAUSTITAS, ātis, f. [faustus]. Good fortune; Happiness (personified).

FAUSTULUS, *i*, *m*. *The shepherd who according to the myth rescued and brought up Romulus and Remus* (v. Acca).

FAUSTUS (*I.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*faveo*]. *Prop.*, *favouring, favourable* = *fortunate, auspicious, lucky, blessed, joyful* (cf. *felix*; it has reference to the favour of the gods — cf. *prosper*): *f. omen; illa ff. huic urbi; quod bonum, faustum, fortunatum sit!* dies *f.*

FAUSTUS (*II.*), *i*, *m*. [*faveo*]. *A surname given to the dictator Sulla; hence, Sulla F., a son of Sulla, an adherent of Pompey; and Fausta, ae, f., a daughter of Sulla and wife of Milo.*

FAUTOR (also *Fāvitor*, obsolete), *ōris*, *m*. [*faveo*]. *A favourer, patron, promoter, protector: f. dignitatis alicujus; studiosi et ff. victoriae illius, who wished him the victory; f. nobilitatis, an adherent of, one who sides with; (rar.) fautorum esse accusationi, to be a favourer of.*

FAUTRIX, *icis, f.* [*faveo*]. *She that favours, a patroness, protectress.*

FĀVENTIA, *ae, f.* *A town in Gallia Cisalpina, now Faenza.*

FĀVEO, *fāvi*, *fautum*, *2. v. intr.* 1) *To be favourable, well disposed, or inclined toward; hence, to favour, to befriend, to be a patron of, to promote: f. alicui, dignitati ejus; favetur ei, he is favoured, patronized; non plus patriae quam gloriae alicujus f., to strive to promote; f. sententiae alicujus, to be inclined to; f. rebus alicujus, to side with one; f. suis verbis, to delight in.* 2) *Abs., to be propitious: iudices ut favent rogamus; Phoebe, fave! be propitious to us! Hence: A) = to utter one's approbation (as at public games), to applaud: clamor qualis ex insperato faventium esse solet: B) tech. t., of sacrifices and other religious acts: f. linguā, to take care of one's words for the sake of a good omen; hence, either = to speak only words of good omen (= dicere bona verba), or = to keep still, to be mute or silent; usually, favete linguis! as an injunction to all persons present; favete linguis animisque, abstain from unbecoming words and thoughts.*

FĀVILLA, *ae, f.* [*prob. from fāu, 'to shine'*]. (*Poet. & lat.*) *Ashes (still hot and glowing — cf. cinis), embers; trop. = a spark, beginning, mali.*

FAVISSAE, *ārum, f. pl.* (*Lat.*) *Subterranean reservoirs or receptacles near the temples, for water, and for keeping such sacred vessels, &c., as were not in use.*

FĀVONIUS (*I.*), *ii, m*. *The west-wind, called also Zephyrus, blowing in Italy, esp. in February, and thus indicating the beginning of spring.*

FĀVONIUS (*II.*), *ii, m*. *A Roman proper name; thus, esp. M. Favonius, a friend of Cicero and an imitator of Cato; hence, he was called Simius Catonis; — praetor 49 B. C., and, on account of his invectives against Octavianus, put to death, 42 B. C.*

FĀVOR, *ōris, m.* [*faveo*]. *Favour, good-will, inclination: f. populi, of the people; but (lat.), f. partium, towards one's party; f. nominis, the popularity of.* *Freq. = the utterance of favour, applause at plays, &c.: f. audientium petitur.*

FĀVORABILIS, *e, adj.* *w. comp.* [*favor*]. (*Lat.*) 1) *Favoured, beloved, popular; agreeable, welcome: f. oratio, homo: reditum ejus oratio fecerat favorabilem.* 2) = *Procuring favour.*

FĀVORABILITER, *adv.* [*favorabilis*]. (*Lat.*) *With applause, with favour.*

FĀVUS, *i, m*. *A honey-comb.*

FAX, *ācis, f.* [*kindred with fāu, 'to shine'*].

1) *A torch, in gen., a splinter of pine or other resinous wood: comparare f. ad inflammandam urbem; extinguere f. Hence: A) as torches were used at nuptials by those accompanying the bride (ff. nuptiales; in the poets, ff. maritae) to the house of the bridegroom, and also (at least in ancient times) at funerals, f. sometimes denotes a wedding, marriage, nuptials, or a funeral: inter utramque f. viximus insignes: B) prima f., early torch-light, immediately after dark, torches being used to see by in the streets at night.* 2) *Trop.: A) the light of celestial bodies or meteors: Phoebi f.; f. noctiluca, of the moon; ff. per coelum lapsae, shooting stars; coelestes, nocturnae ff.: B) any thing that inflames or incites, a flame, incitement, stimulus, torch, fire: ff. dicendi, the fire of eloquence; verborum quasdam faces admovere alicui = to use threatening words against any one; facies addere (subdere) alicui or animo alicujus = to incite one; faces incendiorum, belli = the incitators of; but, facem praeferre bello (poet.) = to light the torch of war; f. mutua (poet.) = a mutual flame of love; dolorum ff., the fires of affliction; corporum facibus inflammamur ad cupiditates.*

FEBRICITO, *āvi, —, 1. v. intr.* [*febris*].

(*Lat.*) *To have a fever.*

FEBRICULA, *ae, f.* [*dim. of febris*]. *A slight fever.*

FEBRICŪLOSUS, *a, um, adj.* [*febris*]. (*Poet. & lat.*) 1) *Feverish, having a fever.* 2) *Feverous, producing fever.*

FEBRIS, *is, f.* [*prob. kindred with ferveo*].

1) *A fever; also, personified, as a goddess, who had three temples at Rome; also, in the pl., ff. tertianae.* 2) *Trop., torment, torture.*

FEBRUĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [*februum*]. *Sc. mensis, or abs., Februarius, ii, m., the month of expiation, February; hence, of or pertaining to February, Kalendae, Nonae, Idus.*

FEBRUUM, *i, n.* [*a Sabine word*]. *A purgative; pl., Februa, ōrum, the Roman festival of purification and expiation, celebrated on the fifteenth of the month (hence called) February.*

FECIĀLIS — *v. Fetiālis.*

FECUNDE, *adv.* [*fecundas*] (*Lat.*) *Fruitfully, abundantly.*

FECUNDITAS, *âtis, f.* [fecundus]. 1) Fruitfulness, fecundity, mulieris, agrorum. Hence: A) of style = *luxuriance*: B) personified, as a goddess. 2) (Lat.) Supply, abundance, plenty.

FECUNDO, 1. *v. tr.* [fecundus]. (Poet. & lat.) To fertilise, to make fruitful, Aegyptum.

FECUNDUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [from the unusual *feo*, whence also *fetus*, *femina*]. 1) Fruitful, fertile, productive (mostly of living beings — cf. *fertilis*): f. uxor, sus, terra; segetes ff. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Fertilising, making fertile, Nilus; dextrae fecundae verbera, the blows with thongs given by the luperi to women, in order to promote their fruitfulness. 3) Trop.: A) rich or abounding in, full of: terra f. alimentorum; amor f. melle et felle; secula ff. culpae; (poet.) viscera fecunda poenis, fertile in punishment (because ever reproduced and devoured); hence, abs. = full, calices, fons: B) abundant, copious, herba; f. questus, much: C) of mind and speech, &c., fertilo, profluo: Pericles uber et f. fuit; ingenium f.

FEL, *fellis, n.* [kindred with *billis* and *χολή*]. The gall of animals (cf. *billis*). Hence—a) (poet.) = poison: f. vipereum — b) trop. = hatred, enmity, bitterness.

FĒLES (rar. *Fēlis*), *is, f.* A cat; sometimes, *improp.* = a marten, polecat; trop. (Pl.), f. virginaria = an abductor of women.

FELICITAS, *âtis, f.* [felix]. 1) (Lat.) Fertility, productiveness, Babyloniae. 2) Happiness, felicity, happy condition (obtained by one's own exertions): summa, incredibilis f.; f. rerum gestarum, the success; also, in the *pl.*, incredibiles ff. 3) Personified, as a goddess, with a temple at Rome.

FELICITER, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* *1) Fruitfully, abundantly. 2) Luckily, happily; in particular, as a wish, good luck! f. velim! f. quod agis! f. patro! good luck to thee, uncle!

FELIX, *lois, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [from the unusual stem *feo* — of. *fecundus*, *fetus*]. 1) (Rar.) Fruitful, productive, arbor, regio. 2) (Mostly poet.) That brings good luck, auspicious, favourable, prosperous: quod bonum, f., faustum sit! omen f.; O dea, sis f. (poet.), be propitious! 3) Happy, fortunate: Sulla omnium felicissimus; ab (in regard to) omni laude felicior; f. in te retinendo; secula ff.; (poet. & lat.) felix ocrebri = rich in intellect; (poet.) felicior ferrum armare veneno, more successful in.

***FĒMELLA**, *ae, f.* [dim. of *femina*]. (Poet.) A young female.

FĒMEN — v. *Femur*.

FĒMĪNA, *ae, f.* [from the unusual stem *feo* — of. *fecundus*, *fetus*; prop. = 'the fruitful one']. 1) Of human beings, a female, woman (in respect of physical organization — of. *mulier*): clari viri et ff.; et mares deos et feminas esse dicitis; (poet.) as *adj.* = female: turba f. 2) Of ani-

mals, the female: bestiarum aliae mares, aliae ff. sunt; sus f.; porcus f. = porca. 3) (Lat., Also, of plants and minerals.

FĒMĪNĀLIA, *ium, n. pl.* [femen]. (Lat.) Thigh-bandages, worn by effeminate persons as a protection against cold.

***FĒMĪNĀTUS**, a, um, *adj.* [femina]. Participial, emasculated = effeminate.

FĒMĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [femina]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Of or belonging to a woman, feminine, labor, vox; Marte femineo cadere, by the hand of a woman; amor f., love for a woman; poena f., executed upon a woman. 2) Womanish, effeminate, pectus.

FĒMĪNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [femina]. (Lat.) In grammar, feminine, of the feminine gender.

FĒMUR, *ôris*, and (from an unusual *femen*) *inis, n.* The thigh.

FĒNEBRIS, *e, adj.* [fenus]. Of or belonging to interest or usury, lex; pecunia f., loaned on interest; res f., debt-affairs.

FĒNĒRĀTIO, *ônis, f.* [fenerator]. (Pl.) A lending on interest, usury.

FĒNĒRĀTO, *adv.* [fenerator]. (Pl.) With interest; jocosely, illum feneratoro abstulisti, to your detriment.

FĒNĒRĀTOR, *ôris, m.* [fenerator]. One who lends money on interest, a money-lender; or, in a bad sense, a usurer.

FĒNĒRĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [fenerator]. (Lat.) Usurious.

FĒNĒRĀTRIX, *lois, f.* [fenerator]. (Lat.) = Fenerator.

FĒNĒROR, *âtus, dep.*, and (ante-cl. & lat.) **FĒNĒRO**, *âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr.* [fenus]. 1) To lend on interest, pecunias; binis centesimis f., to lend at two per cent. a month. 2) Trop.: A) f. beneficium, etc., to practise usury in kind actions = to bestow in expectation of a rich reward; beneficium feneratorum (Com.), repaid with interest; and, in gen., f. alicui aliquid = to repay, to return with interest: B) to lend, to impart, to give: sol lumen suum ceteris sideribus f.; ff. sibi mortes = they killed each other: C) = to drain or exhaust by usury, provincias.

FĒNESTĒLLA (I.), *ae, f.* [dim. of *fenestra*]. (Lat.) A small aperture in a wall, a little window.

FĒNESTĒLLA (II.), *ae, f. & m.* A Roman proper name: A) f., a gate at Rome: B) m., a historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

FĒNESTRA, *ae, f.* [kindred w. *φαῖνω, φαερός*]. 1) An aperture in a wall, a window to admit light and air into the house (originally secured with wooden shutters, or closed with curtains; under the emperors, windows were closed with lapis specularis, q. v., and after the fourth century with glass): ff. bifores; ff. patulae, opened; ff. junctae, closed; dare f., to make an opening; ff. ad tormenta mittenda, loop-holes. 2) Trop. (ante-

el & lat.) = an opportunity: patefacere f. ad as quietiam, to open a way.

FENEUS (Foen.), a, um, adj. [fenum]. Of hay.

*FENICŪLĀRIUS (Foen.), a, um, adj. [feniculum]. Of or pertaining to fennel: Campus F., *Fennel-Field*, as a designation of Spain; contemptuously used (in opp. to Campus Martius) of the war of Cæsar in Spain.

FENICŪLUM (Foen.), i, n. [fenum]. Fennel.

FENILIA (Foen.), ium, n. pl. [fenum]. A hay-loft.

FENISĒCA (Foen.), ae, m. [Fenum-seco].

(Lat. & poet.) A mower; in gen. = a rustic, countryman.

FENUM (Foen.), i, n. [from the unusual feo, kindred with fetus]. Hay; prov., fenum esse, = to be a blockhead; and, habet fenum in cornu, he is a dangerous fellow (it being the practice to bind hay about the horns of goring oxen).

FENUS (Foen.), ōris, n. [kindred with fetus; from the unusual feo]. Prop., what is produced or gained, proceeds. 1) Interest of money, sometimes = usury (considered as the gain of the lender, while 'usura' denotes interest as a tax upon the borrower): f. grande, iniquum; pecuniam iis dedit fenori, lent them money on interest; thus, likewise, pecuniam fenore accipere; trop. — profit, gain, advantage, in gen.: terra reddit quod accepit plerumque majore cum f. Sometimes = a burden of debt becoming greater by its interest. 2) (Rar.) Capital lent on interest.

*FENUSCŪLUM (Foen.), i, n. [dim. of fenus]. (Pl.) A low interest on money.

FERA, ae, f. — v. Ferus.

*FERĀCIUS, adv. in the comp. [ferax]. More fruitfully.

FERĀLIS, e, adj. [perhaps from fero — cf. feretrum]. 1) Of or pertaining to the dead or to corpses, carmen, munera, cupressus; dies f., tempus f., the day (the 19th of February) on which the Romans celebrated the (Feralia, ium, n. pl.,) yearly festival of the dead. 2) Trop. (poet. & lat.), deadly, fatal, bellum, dona.

FERAX, ācis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [fero]. Fruitful, capable of yielding a copious produce (cf. fertilis): f. ager, Sardinia, (poet.) planta. Freq. (poet. & lat.) with a gen. or abl., terra f. arborum, Cereris, abounding in trees, corn; f. oleo, locus f. in philosophia, fruitful; ingenium f.

FERCŪLUM, i, n. [fero]. 1) That on which any thing is carried, a hand-barrow, litter, bier; used, esp. at solemn processions, for carrying the images of gods and men: ff. pomparum. 2) (Poet. & lat.) At table, a frame on which dishes were served, a course of dishes; hence, also = a dish, mess of food: multa ff. supererant.

FERE, adv. [fero]. 1) Almost, nearly, about (used in inaccurate and indefinite statements, esp. of numbers and the like, denoting either something more or something less — cf. paene):

f. abhinc annos quindecim; meus f. aequalis; tota f. castra; semper f.; haec f., about this. 2) Preceded by a negation, just, exactly, easily (or combined in translation with the negative = not exactly, not quite, hardly, scarcely): nihil aut non f., not very much, scarcely any; in illis non f. labitur, not easily; so, also, non f. ququam, hardly any one; quod non f. contigit nisi, etc. 3) Mostly, commonly, usually, generally (opp. to raro, interdum): fit f. ut, etc.; ut sunt f. domicilia Gallorum; qui timet his adversa, f. miratur eodem pacto, etc.; sometimes strengthened by plerumque.

FERENTĀRIUS, ii, m. [fero]. 1) A light-armed soldier, who fought with stones or javelins (qui depugnabant lapidibus et pugnīs, his armīs quae ferrentur, Varr.). The ff. were stationed on the wings of the army, and usually commenced the battle. 2) Trop. (Pl.), amicus f., assisting quickly.

FERENTĀNAS, ātis, adj. [Ferentinum]. Of or pertaining to Ferentinum, Ferentine; subst., Ferentinates, um, m. pl., the inhabitants of F.

FERENTĪNUM, i, n., 1) A small town of the Hernici in Latium, now Ferentino. 2) A small town in Etruria, the birthplace of the Emp. Otho.

FERENTĪNUS, a, um, adj. [Ferentinum]. Of or pertaining to Ferentinum, Ferentine: aqua F., a fountain near Ferentinum (1); subst., A) Ferentina, ae, f., a goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum (1): B) Ferentini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Ferentinum.

FERETRIUS, ii, m. [fero or ferio]. An epithet of Jupiter as the vanquisher of enemies, to whom the 'spolia' were therefore offered and devoted.

FERETRUM, i, n. [fero; = *επιτερον*]. (Poet.) A hand-barrow; in partic. = a bier (pure Latin, Ferculum).

FERIAE, ārum, f. pl. [perhaps from ferio]. Holidays, days of rest, festive days (v. Festus), on which the courts suspended their proceedings, and no business was done. They were either publicae (public), or privatae (private), celebrated by single families only (familiares). The first, usually connected with divine worship, were either stativae (fixed) or conceptivae (movable), or imperativae (temporary, appointed on extraordinary occasions); also, ff. nundinae, ff. Latinae (q. v.); (poet.) longae ff. = peace; trop., ff. esuriales (Pl.), hunger holidays.

FĒRIĀTUS, a, um, part. of the unusual verb ferior [feriae]. Keeping holiday; hence = at leisure, unoccupied: Troes male ff., celebrating a festival at an unreasonable time; ab illis studiis feriatas non erit; trop., dies f., a holiday.

FERINUS, a, um, adj. [ferus]. Of or pertaining to wild beasts, forma, vox; caedes f., the killing of game; caro f.; or, as subst., Ferina, ae, f., the flesh of wild animals, game.

FĒRIO, 4. v. tr. 1) To strike, to smite, to knock, to thrust (in gen. — cf. caedo, ico, verbero, etc.): f. murum ariete; f. frontem, to smite one's forehead; thus, likewise, f. femur, pectora; (lat.) serpens f., stings; f. mare (poet.), to lash the sea = to row; arcus non semper f. quod minatur, hits; sol radiis f. montes, touches: (poet.) clamor f. aethera, reaches, touches; thus, likewise, f. sidera vertice; aliquid f. oculos, strikes the eye; also, f. aurem, animum = to affect, to make an impression upon; f. uvas pede, to tread. 2) In partic.: A) to strike mortally, &c., to kill, hostem; f. aliquem securi, to behead: B) = to slay, porcum, agnum: hence, C) to conclude, to make a treaty, &c., since on such occasions a victim was slain: f. foedus: D) (lat.) f. asses, etc., to coin, to stamp: E) (poet.) to utter a sound, &c.: f. vocem; f. verba palato, to produce, to bring out. 3) (Com. & poet.) To overreach, to cheat: f. aliquem munere, to coax a present out of one.

FĒRITAS, ātis, f. [ferus]. Savageness, wildness, roughness, fierceness of nature (cf. saevitia): f. et inhumanitas; homines dissipatos ex f. ad iustitiam et mansuetudinem transducere; f. tauri, leonis.

FERME, adō. (Freq. in comic writers and Liv.) = Fere.

FERMENTESCO, 3. v. intr. [inch. of fermento]. (Lat.) To begin to ferment; hence = to swell.

FERMENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [fermentum]. (Lat.) 1) To cause to ferment or rise; usually, in the pass. = to ferment, to rise, panis. 2) Trop., to make loose, terram.

FERMENTUM, i, n. [for fervimentum, from ferveo]. 1) (Lat.) That which causes fermentation, leaven, ferment. 2) (Lat.) That which loosens the soil, a means of making loose. 3) (Poet.) A beverage made of fermented barley, beer. 4) Trop. (poet.), of the mind, ferment, anger, passion, vexation: uxor mea nunc in f. est; istud f. = a cause of anger.

FĒRO, tūli, lātum, v. tr. [= φέρω; cf. ράω]. I. — 1) To bear (a burden, &c. — cf. gero), onus, cadaver; ferri lectica. In partic.: A) of a female, to be with child: f. puerum conceptum; f. ventrem, to be pregnant: B) f. nomen, cognomen aliquod or alicujus, to bear or have; f. alienam personam, to play another's part, an unaccustomed rôle. 2) Trop. = to bear (something disagreeable and troublesome — cf. patior), to endure, to suffer: f. injurias, laborem; f. aliquem; f. aliquid toleranter, animo aequo, to submit to, to bear with equanimity; f. aliquid libenter, to put up with cheerfully, to have no objection to; f. aliquid aegre or inique (iniquo animo) = χαλεπῶς or βαρύν, to take amiss, to be discontented with, to be grieved about. Hence, f. impetum motum, etc. = to sustain.

II. — To carry, to take, or to bring any thing to any place: 1) in gen., f. faces in Capitolium. ira Romanos per mediam hostium aciem tulit; (poet.) f. pedem (gradus vagos) aliquo = to go; f. alicui luctum, to cause, to occasion; f. pestem a suis aversam in hostem, to bring over; f. signa (of soldiers), to march to a place, to set out for; f. alicui osculum, complexum, to wish to kiss or embrace; f. alicui tributum, to bring, to present; f. sacra manibus = to offer oblations. In partic.: A) f. se aliquo, to betake one's self to a place; f. se obviam or obvium alicui, to go to meet, to meet, extra portam: B) pass., to be carried to a place by any higher agency (as, by a law of nature, &c.) = to hasten, to rush, to go, to sink, &c.: moribundus fertur in hostem, rushes; f. navi, to sail; omnia feruntur in terram, incline toward (in consequence of the law of gravity); flumen fertur, flows; trop., oratio fertur, flows forth; hence, trop. = to be carried away by something: ferri cupiditate, crudelitate, scelere: C) aba, ventus fert in illam partem, blows in that direction; vestigia illo f., the tracks lead thither; (poet. & lat.) animus fert (illo, illud facere), my mind impels me, I have a mind to do it: D) trop. = to raise in words, to extol: f. aliquid laudibus; f. aliquem in coelum = to praise highly; f. aliquid in majus, to exaggerate.

2) Of production, to bear, to yield, to produce: terra f. fruges; trop., haec aetas prima oratorem tulit.

3) To bring forward, to bring before the public: A) to show, to exhibit: f. dolorem; f. laetitiam aperte; neque id obscure tulit; in partic., prae se f. = to show, to manifest, to declare openly, aliquid, se illud fecisse: B) f. legem, rogationem, to bring in a bill, to propose a law; tulit ad populum ut, etc., proposed to the people, &c.; nihil de iudicio tulit: C) f. suffragium, to give one's vote, to vote at the comitia; f. sententiam, to vote (also of a judge, but very rare of a senator and of the whole people), and hence = to decide, to declare one's will: D) f. (alicui) iudicem (of a plaintiff), prop., to propose a judge (to the defendant) = to sue: iudicio illi tulit, ni vindicias ... dedisset, summoned him to court, and pledged himself before a judge to prove that, &c.

4) To bring forward in speech or writing, to report, to relate, to mention, to assert: f. aliquid sermonibus; se quisque belli ducem potiorum f., pretends to be. Hence: A) = to name, to call, to represent: Mercurium omnium artium inventorem ferunt; ejus scripta quaedam feruntur, are mentioned; libri feruntur sub meo nomine, are in circulation: B) ferunt (homines), people say, they say, it is said, it is reported: ff. Xenocratem respondisse, etc.; homo omnium, ut ferebant, acerrimus; thus, likewise, pass., in Sicilia locus esse fertur, there is said to be a place; illi urbem cepisse feruntur, they are said

to have taken the city. 5) To enter (*a sum in an account-book*), to set down, to book (= *refero* — v. *Accipio* and *Expendo*): f. *alicui aliquid expensum, acceptum, to set down as paid to, or received by, any one.* 6) Of abstract substantives, to require, to demand: *ita ejus periculi rationes ff.; natura f. ut, etc.; tempora reipublicae ita ff.*

III. — To carry, to take, or to bring from any place. 1) In gen.: A) *signa f., to march away from the camp*: B) *aliquid ab altero tacitum f. = to do a thing without contradiction by another person; ne id quidem tacitum a Turno tulisse ferunt, it is reported that he did not even say this without a reply from Turnus; ut tacitum illud feras = that you may do this without any protest on my part.* 2) *Freq., in partic.: A) to carry off by force and as booty, esp. in the combination f. et ago, to take as spoils, to make booty of (f. applying to the inanimate objects, ago to men and animals): f. et ago res plebis, to plunder; and, in the same sense, f. plebem; aetas omnia f., carries away: B) to take away as a reward, profit, acquisition, hence = to obtain, to get, to receive: f. fructum ex aliqua re; f. palmas, victoriam; f. suffragia; thus, likewise, f. centuriam, tribum, etc., to obtain the votes of a century, a tribe, &c.; f. responsum ab aliquo, to receive; f. repulsam = to be rejected in suing for an office; *f. calumniam = to be declared a false accuser.*

FEROCIA, ae, f. [*ferox*]. A wild and untamed courage, high spirit: f. *juvenum*; *Romana virtus* et f.: usually, in a bad sense = savageness, fierceness, ferocity.

FEROCIO, Ivi or ii, —, 4. v. intr. [*ferox*]. (Lat.) To be unruly or fierce, to rage, to storm: f. *animi militum.*

FEROCITAS, ātis, f. [*ferox*] = *Ferocia*.

FEROCITER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [*ferox*].

1) Courageously, spiritedly. 2) Fiercely, ferociously, savagely, insolently.

FEROCULUS, a, um, adj. [*dim. of ferox*]. (Very rar.) Somewhat fierce.

FERONIA, ae, f. [*a Sabine word*]. A very old Italian deity, worshipped, originally by the Sabines, later by the Romans, as the patroness of plants, and also of freedmen, with a sanctuary near Terracina.

FEROX, ōis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [*ferus*]. Like a wild beast, wild. 1) Usually, in a bad sense, untameable, ferocious, unruly, fierce, headstrong, insolent: *victoria eos feroces et impotiores reddidit; animus, ingenium f.; Medea f.; (poet.) leo f.; ferox viribus, formā, proudly relying on, haughty on account of; (lat.) ferox linguae, haughty, insolent in language; f. scelus, eager for crime, prone to.* 2) (Bar.) In a good sense, courageous, bold, spirited, warlike, Roma, miles; f. *adversus pericula.*

FERRAMENTA, ōrum, n. pl. (very rare in the sing., *Ferramentum*, i, n.) [*ferrum*]. Imple-

ments of iron, or implements shod with iron: f. *agrestia.*

FERRARIA, ae, f. [*ferrarius*]. An iron mine. **FERRARIUS**, a, um, adj. [*ferrum*]. Of or relating to iron, iron: *faber f., a blacksmith; f. metalla, an iron mine; f. officina, a smith's shop, smithy; f. aqua, for cooling hot iron.*

***FERRATILIS**, e, adj. [*ferrum*]. (Pl.) Furnished with iron (comically, of slaves in irons).

FERRATUS, a, um, adj. [*ferrum*]. Furnished, shod, or covered with iron, *hasta, postis; agmina ff., armed; servi ff., fettered; (lat.) subest, Ferrati, ōrum, m. pl. (sc. milites), soldiers in iron armour.*

FERREUS, a, um, adj. [*ferrum*]. 1) Iron, of iron, *furca, clavus; (poet.) imber f., an iron shower (of a great number of javelins); seges f. telorum, an iron crop (which had grown up from spears planted in the ground).* 2) (Lat.) Like iron, color. 3) *Trop.: A) = hard-hearted, unfeeling, cruel: durus et f.; homo f.: B) firm, robust, vigorous, unyielding, vox, corpus: C) (poet.) somnus f. = death: D) os f. = impudent, shameless.*

***FERRICRĒPINUS**, a, um, adj. [*ferrum-crope*]. (Pl.) Clanking with iron: *insulae ff. = a penitentiary for slaves (v. Ergastulum).*

***FERRITERIUM**, ii, n. [*ferrum-tero*]. The place of those who are galled with irons or fetters = *ergastulum.*

***FERRITERUS**, i, m. [*ferrum-tero*]. (Pl.) He who is galled with iron (comically, of a fettered slave).

FERRITRIBAX, ācis, f. [*ferrum-tribax*]. (Pl.) = *Ferriterus*.

FERRUGINEUS, and *Ferrūginus*, a, um, adj. [*ferrugo*]. (Poet.) 1) Iron-coloured; hence, in gen., dark-coloured, dusky, pallium; f. *cymba, the boat of Charon.* 2) (Lat.) Of taste, like iron, *sapor fontis.*

FERRUGO, Inis, f. [*ferrum*]. 1) Iron-rust. 2) *Trop., meton., the colour of iron-rust, a dark colour; thus, of everything pertaining to the lower world: manus ferrugine tincta (of the goddess of Envy).*

FERRUM, i, n. 1) Iron; hence (poet.), A) *hardness, firmness: B) = the Iron Age.* 2) An iron instrument, e. g., a hatchet, ploughshare, writing-pencil; esp., a weapon (*sword, spear, dagger*): f. et ignis (*fire and sword*) denotes, freq., hostile violence, devastation, &c.

FERRUMEN, Inis, n. [*ferrum*]. 1) Cement. *2) = *Ferrugo* 1.

FERRUMINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*ferrumen*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To cement, to solder, to join closely: f. *fracturas; f. muros bitumine; (Pl.) illi ff. labra labellis (of a kiss).*

FERTILIS, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. [*fero*]. 1) Fertile, fruitful, productive, having the power of producing much (cf. *ferax* and *fructuosus*; of

nature, the earth, &c. — of. fecundus) : f. ager, Africa, annua, herba; ager fertilis aliorum fructuum, tellus f. peccoris, *fruitful, rich in*; (lat.) ager f. arboribus, *rich in trees*. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Rendering fertile, fertilizing*, Nilus; f. dea (Ceres).

FERTILITAS, *âtis, f. [fertilis]*. Fertility, fruitfulness, productiveness (v. Fertilis), agerum, clearum: (poet.) also, of living beings, fecundity: f. Rheae.

FERTILITER, *adv. w. comp. [fertilis]*. (Lat.) Fruitfully, fertile, abundantly.

FERTUM (or Feretum), i, n. [from fertus or factum]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) A sacrificial cake.

*FERTUS, a, um, *adj. [fero]*. (Ante-cl.) (Doubt. read.) Fertile.

FERÛLA, ae, f. [perhaps kindred with fero].

1) The giant fennel, a plant. 2) = A thin branch of any tree; hence, a rod used for punishing slaves or school-boys.

FERUS, a, um, *adj. [fero]*. 1) Wild (opp. to circur, mansuetus, 'tamed'), untamed: bestiae aut ciures aut ff.; ff. arborea, fructus; loca ff. = uncultivated. hence, *subst.*: A) Fera, ae, f. — a) a wild animal: also, an animal, in gen. — b) (lat.) the flesh of wild animals, game = ferina: B) Ferus, i, m. (poet.) = fera (a). 2) Trop., of manner and character: A) wild, savage, hard, cruel, hostile, homo; immanis et f.; barbarus ac f.; (poet.) f. hiems, diluvies, terrible: B) rude, unpolished, uncultivated, dull: vita agrestis et f.; victus f., a brutish mode of life.

FERVE-FACIO, feci, factum, 3. v. tr. To make hot, to boil, to soothe, picem, jaculum.

FERVENS, *tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of ferreo]*. 1) Boiling, glowing: aqua f.; (poet.) vulnus f., still quite warm, fresh; fluvius f., raging. 2) Trop., ardent, heated, impetuous, violent, animus; latrones ff., furious.

FERVENTER, *adv. w. comp. & sup. [fervens]*. Hotly, warmly, vehemently.

FERVEO, ferui pr ferui, —, 2., and (poet.) Fervo, 3. v. intr. [kindred w. ferreo]. 1) To boil, to glow, to be red-hot: aqua f.; rota f. 2) (Poet.) To be in an unquiet state, to boil up, to foam, to rage, to roar: mare f.; omnia ff. vento; examina (apum) ff., swarm forth; classis f., is driven up and down; opus f., is eagerly carried on by the multitude; Leucas f. Marte, the battle rages around L.; trop., fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, the deep-mouthed P. rages and rushes on (the style of the poet being compared to the swollen current of a river). 3) Trop., of passionate emotion, to glow, to burn, to rage, to rave, to be inflamed: pectus f. avaritiâ; animus f. ab ira.

FERVEO, 3. v. intr. [inch. of ferreo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To become boiling hot or red-hot, to begin to boil or glow, to grow hot.

FERVIDUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup. [ferreo]*. 1) Boiling-hot, burning, glowing, foam-

ing, aestus, ignis, vina, pars mundi. 2) Trop., glowing = hot, fiery, passionate, violent, juvenis, ingenium, genus dicendi; fervidus ira, spe.

FERVOR, ôris, m. [ferreo]. 1) Boiling heat, heat, glow, fervour: f. solis; (poet.) f. mediae, the heat of mid-day; hence, a raging, foaming, roaring, oceanis; f. accedit capiti, intoxication; but, also, caput incensum fervore = the heat of a fever. 2) Trop. = heat, passion, burning anger, hatred, love, &c.: f. concitatioque animi, aetatis f. maris, the disturbed state, unsafety of (on account of pirates).

FESCENNIA, ae, f. A town in Etruria, situated on the Tiber, celebrated for a peculiar kind of satirical songs, which were sung, in alternate verses, by the youth on festive occasions — now Galeae.

FESCENNINUS, a, um, *adj. [Fescennia]*. Of or belonging to Fescennia, Fescennine: licentia F.; versus F.

FESSUS, a, um, *adj. [fatiscor]*. Worn, tired, fatigued, exhausted, languid, feeble: Romani ff. itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio; fessus inedia, plorando; (poet.) f. annis, aetate; fessus bello, weary of war; fessi rerum, exhausted by hardships; corpus fessum vulnere; f. aetas, the weakness of age; artus ff., weak, diseased; navis f., old and useless.

*FESTATUS, a, um, *adj. [festus]*. (Ante-cl.) Attired in festal robes.

FESTINABUNDUS, a, um, *adj. [festino]*. (Lat.) Hastening, making haste.

FESTINANTER, *adv. w. comp. [festino]*. Hastily, speedily, quickly.

FESTINATIO, ônis, f. [festino]. Haste, speed: celeritas et f.; epistola plena festinationis, written in haste; also, in the pl.

FESTINO, âvi, âtum, 1. v. intr. & tr. [perhaps from fero]. 1) Intr., to hasten, to make haste, to go somewhere in haste: quo festinas? trop., oratio f. ad factum ejus singulare. 2) Tr., to make haste with, to hasten, to accelerate, to quicken, to do a thing speedily (stronger than proprio; hence, freq. in a bad sense): festino migrare, componere lites; f. aliquid; (poet.) f. fugam, to quicken one's flight; f. poenam, to hasten the punishment; f. mortem in se, to bring on speedily; virgines non festinantur (Tac.) = are not married early.

FESTINUS, a, um, *adj. [festino]*. (Poet.) Speedy, hasty, quick.

FESTIVE, *adv. w. comp. & sup. [festivus]*. 1) Facetiously, humourously. 2) Pleasantly, joyously, gayly.

FESTIVITAS, âtis, f. [festivus]. 1) (Com.) Pleasantness, gayety, festivity; hence, as a term of endearment, mea f. i. my sweet! patris mei f. = kindness, complaisance. 2) Of speech, humour, pleasantry: f. et facetiae; f. et lepor; also, in the pl.

FESTIVITER, *adv.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Festive.

FESTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [festus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Gay, joyful, festive, cheerful, ludi, locus, convivium. 2) Of speech, humorous, witty, jovial. 3) Of persons — a) pretty, fine, handsome, agreeable, femina, filius; copia f., a considerable number — b) good-natured, dear, pater, puer.

FESTŪCA, ae, f. 1) A stalk, stem. 2) A rod or little staff with which the praetor touched such slaves as were to be made free.

***FESTŪCARIUS**, a, um, *adj.* [festuca]. (Lat.) Trop. = performed merely as a ceremony (according to others, relating to the manumission of a slave).

FESTUS, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with feriae; acc. to others, with fastus]. Festive, festival, solemn, pertaining to a religious festival: dies f., a festival, holiday (with reference to what is joyful in a festival — cf. solemnitas and feriae); (poet.) f. lux, tempus; f. clamor, dapes, licentia, of or on a holiday. Hence, *subst.*, Festum, i, n. (poet.), a festival, holiday, feast.

FETIĀLIS, e, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Fetiales: jus f.; legatus f. Usually, as *subst.*, Fetiales, ium, m. pl., an old Roman college of priests, who sanctioned and ratified, in the name of the state and with religious ceremonies, treaties of peace, truces, alliances, declarations of war, &c.; and, in gen., maintained the law of nations.

FETŪRA, ae, f. [fetus]. 1) A procreation, generation, propagation: f. humana. 2) A young brood, young offspring; trop., of young vines; also, of the production of a literary work.

FĒTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [from the unusual feo, kindred with secundus]. 1) Of animals (cf. gravidus and praegnans), big with young, pregnant, pecus. 2) Trop., fertile, productive, fruitful or rich in any thing: terra f. frugibus; regio f. pomis; (poet.) loca feta furentibus austris, frequently visited by; praecordia ff. irā, filled with anger. 3) (Poet.) That has borne or brought forth: lupa f. (the she-wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus).

FĒTUS (II.), ūs, m. [from the unusual feo, kindred with secundus]. 1) A bringing forth, bearing of young; a hatching, casting, littering: f. et educatio; trop., also, of plants, a producing: f. terrae. 2) The young of animals, young brood; of mankind, children, offspring; of trees, the produce, fruit: bestiae procreant multiplices ff.; ff. quos Germania parturit (poet.). Hence, trop., oratorum f. uberrimus fuit, a rich growth; ex quo triplex animi f. existet, production (of the three chief parts of philosophy).

FI, *interj.* (Pl.) Fah! foh! (at a bad smell.)

FIBER, bri, m. A beaver.

FIBRA, ae, f. [perhaps kindred with filum]. 1) A fibre, filament of a plant, of the body of an

animal, esp. of the liver: jecur in quatuor ff. dividitur; hence, freq. used when the question is of the omens derived from the inspection of entrails. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Entrails, in gen., caesorum boum ff. crematae; neque mihi cornea f. est, I am not so dull, insensible.

FIBRĒNUS, i, m. A river in Latium, near Arpinum, now Fibreno.

FIBŪLA, ae, f. [instead of figibula, from figo]. That by which two things are joined or held together, a clasp, buckle, pin, brace, cramp: f. coercoet vestem; trabes binis utrimque ff. distinebantur.

FICĀNA, ae, f. A town in Latium, now Tenuta di Dragoncello.

FICĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ficus]. Of or pertaining to figs, fig-.

FICEDŪLA, ae, f. [ficus]. The fig-pecker, a small bird.

***FICEDŪLENSES**, ium, m. pl. [ficedula]. (Pl.) A fictitious name of a kind of soldiers.

FICTE, *adv.* [fictus]. Feignedly, fictitiously.

FICTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [fingo]. Made of clay, earthen, vas, figura; *subst.*, Fictile, is, n., an earthen vessel.

FICTIO, ōnis, f. [fingo]. (Lat.) 1) A making, framing, forming, formation, hominis, vocum; f. nominis (in grammar), a transforming, changing (by adding, omitting, or changing a letter; as, Tollius, instead of Tullius). 2) A feigning, fiction. 3) Tech. t. in rhetoric, an assumed case, a supposition.

FICTOR, ōris, m. [fingo]. 1) A maker or fashioner of any thing from clay, wood, &c.: pictores fictoresque, painters and image-makers (such as carvers, sculptors, &c.); trop., f. legum, the author; vitae f., a regulator. *2) (Poet.) A feigner, counterfeiter: f. fandi = crafty in speech.

***FICTRIX**, icis, f. [fingo]. She that forms, a maker, fashioner.

FICTŪRA, ae, f. [fingo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A forming, formation.

FICTUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of fingo]. 1) Feigned, pretended, affected, res, amor; f. et simulatus. 2) (Lat.) Of persons, false, hypocritical: homo f. et astutus; *subst.*, Fictum, i, n., a deception, deceit.

FICŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of ficus]. (Pl.) A small fig. **FICŪLEA**, ae, f. A town of the Sabines in Latium, near Fidenae.

FICŪLENSIS, e, *adj.* [Ficulea]. Of or pertaining to Ficulea, Ficulean; *subst.*, 1) Ficulenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Ficulea; 2) Ficulense, is, n., an estate near Ficulea.

FICULNEUS, } a, um, *adj.* [ficus]. Of a fig-
FICULNUS, } tree, lignum.

FICUS, i, and ūs, f. 1) A fig-tree. 2) A fig: prima f., the first ripe fig, used to denote the beginning of autumn, as the warmest season at Rome. 3) Meton., the piles; (poet.) = a person who has the piles.

FIDE, *adv. w. sup.* [fidus]. (Lat.) Faithfully.
FIDEI-COMMISSUM, i, n. (Lat.) A legacy, bequest, left in trust to a person for the benefit of a third party, whom the testator was forbidden by law to constitute his heir, a fideicommissum.

FIDELIA, ae, f. An earthen vessel, a pot; in partic., a plasterer's white-wash pot; hence, prov., duo parietes de eadem f. dealbare (Pl.) = to kill two birds with one stone.

FIDELIS, e, *adj.* [fides]. 1) Trusty, faithful, sincere, honest (considered as a moral trait — cf. fidus): f. socius, conjux, amicitia, consilium, cura; ff. lacrimae, unfeigned; fidelis alicui or in aliquem, to one; thus, likewise, *f. in amicis, with respect to one's friends; *subst.*, Fidelis, is, m., a trusty person, a confidant. 2) Of things, safe, sure, reliable, firm, durable: f. navis, portus, doctrina.

FIDELITAS, atis, f. [fidelis]. Faithfulness, fidelity, probity, trustiness (of persons — conf. fides): f. amicorum.

FIDELITER, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [fidelis]. 1) Faithfully, honestly, trustily. 2) Surely, firmly, duly, properly.

FIDENAE, arum, f. pl. (rarely *sing.*, Fidēna, ae, f.) An old Sabine town in Latium, now Castro Giubileo.

FIDENAS, atis, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Fidenae; *subst.*, Fidenates, tium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Fidenae.

FIDENS, ntis, *adj.* [part. of fido]. Confident, courageous, bold.

FIDENTER, *adv. w. comp.* [fidens]. Confidently, boldly, fearlessly.

FIDENTIA (I.), ae, f. [fidens]. (Rar.) Self-confidence, confidence, assurance, courage: f. est firma animi confisio.

FIDENTIA (II.), ae, f. A town in Gallia Cispadana, now Borgo S. Domino.

FIDENTINI, ōrum, m. pl. [Fidentia]. The inhabitants of Fidentia.

FIDES (I.), ei, f. [fido]. 1) Confidence in any one, trust, faith, reliance, credit: fidem habere (tribuere, adjungere) alicui, to give credit to, to have confidence in, to trust in; thus, likewise, f. defensionem alicujus; f. verbis tuis; oratio fidem facit, inspires confidence, induces belief; auribus vestris fidem non facit oratio mea, you give no credit to my statements, if you hear them; tibi fidem faciemus (also nobis fides erit apud te), nos ea suadere quae, etc., we will convince you, make you believe, &c.; abrogare alicui fidem rei alicujus, to refuse credit to the statements of one about something. Hence: A) in money affairs = credit: fides conoidit, fluctuates, sinks; fides angustior, limited, low: B) pecuniam mutuam sumere fide amicorum, to borrow money on the credit of one's friends. 2) The quality that produces confidence: A) of persons, faithfulness, fidelity, honesty, probity, conscientiousness, sincerity —

of things, trustworthiness, credibility, truth, certainty, &c. — a) justitia in rebus creditis nominatur fides; cum fide, with honesty, honestly; f. erga aliquem; praestare alicui fidem — b) f. tabularum (of documents, deeds), oraculorum; fides penes auctores erit, the authorities will warrant the truth (of the statement): B) in partic. — a) ad (in) fidem rei alicujus, as proof of, in support of; sum fides vocis (poet.), I am the proof of; tum manifesta fides (erat) = then the truth (of the thing) was evident, palpable — b) f. induciarum, etc., sacredness, inviolability — c) = fulfilment, accomplishment, result: dictis addere fidem (poet.), to make good one's word or promise; verba sequitur fides; verba sine fide rerum, not confirmed by facts — d) tech. t., fide bona or ex f. bona, in good faith, sincerely, honestly; bona f. emere. 3) An assurance that produces confidence, a promise, engagement, pledge, word: dare alicui fidem de re aliqua; dant fidem inter se; fidem reliquis interponere; liberare, exsolvere (exonerare) f. suam, to keep one's promise, to redeem one's word, opp. to fallere (mutare, violare) fidem; fidem obstringere, to plight one's faith; manere in fide, to keep one's word; fidem et jurandum inter se dant (= κεραι καὶ ὅρκια ποιεῖσθαι), they pledge themselves by a mutual oath. Hence, in partic., 4) a promise of protection, a guarantee of safety, a safe-conduct: fidem publicam jussu senatus ei dedit; fide publicā jussus est dicere, personal safety having been guaranteed to him in the name of the state; thus, likewise, interposita fide publica; fide accepta a legatis, vim abfutura, the promise of personal safety. Hence, 5) protection, assistance, help, aid, mercy: tradere (permittere) se or venire in fidem alicujus = to surrender at discretion; haec urbs est in f. meā, is under my protection; sequi fidem alicujus, to place one's self under the protection of somebody; obsecro f. vestram, I invoke your aid; so, also, implorare fidem deū hominumque; Di, vestram fidem! for heaven's sake! pro deū atque hominum fidem! in the name of gods and men! 6) Personified, as a goddess.

FIDES (II.), ium, f. pl. (poet. also in *sing.*, Fides, is, f.). 1) A stringed instrument, esp. a lyre, lute, cithern; also, the music of a stringed instrument: ff. et tibiae; canere fidibus, to play on the cithern; moderari fidem (poet.) = canere fidibus. 2) A constellation = Lyra.

FIDICEN, inis, m. [fides-cano]. 1) A cithern-player, harper, minstrel. 2) (Poet.) = A lyre poet.

FIDICINA, ae, f. [fides-cano]. A (female) cithern-player.

***FIDICINUS**, a, um, *adj.* [fides-cano]. Of or pertaining to a lyre, ludus.

FIDICULA, ae, f. [dim. of fides]. 1) A small stringed instrument. 2) Pl. (lat.), an instrument of torture, made of several strings or cords.

FIDUS, ii, m. [*fides*]. A surname of Jupiter as the god of Fidelity = the Greek Ζεύς Πίστεως, and the Sabine Sancus; always in the combination deus (probably instead of *Dius* = Jupiter, *divus*) f. or *me-dius-fidius*, a formula of asseveration, by my faith! by God! (= *mehercules*, since, according to the old Italian fable, Sancus corresponds also to Hercules; — ‘me’ is a particle of asseveration = *me*).

FIDO, *fisus* sum, —, 3. v. tr. [kindred with *πίσω*]. (Mostly poet.) To put confidence in, to trust or confide in (some power, faculty, help, &c. — cf. *credo*): f. sibi, nocti; f. duce, cursu, prudentiā; (poet.) *fidis* te manare, you trust that, &c.

FIDUCIA, ae, f. [*fido*]. 1) Trust, confidence, reliance, assurance (cf. *fidētia*, *confidentia*): habere f. rerum suarum, confidence in one's own affairs; hoc certam salutis f. praebet; *fiduciā* alicujus, confiding in one; thus, likewise, *fiduciā* formae, in one's beauty; (Com.) mea f., confidence in me; manus minimae *fiduciae*, that part of the army which can be least relied upon; (poet.) humanis quae sit *fiducia* rebus, how much human things may be relied upon. 2) Self-confidence, courage: omnes f. pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur.

*3) (Pl.) Honesty. 4) Tech. t. in the lang. of law: A) a giving or making over of something in trust, a trust: per *fiduciā* rationem, in the matter of a trust; *judicium fiduciae*, an action or lawsuit about a trust: B) property entrusted to another (on mortgage or by a feigned sale), a deposit: accipere f. ab aliquo; committere *fiduciam* alicui.

FIDUCIARIUS, a, um, adj. [*fiducia*]. Entrusted, given in trust (v. *Fiducia* 4); hence, in gen., given for temporary use and possession: opera f., an office entrusted to one for a time (e.g., the chief command to a subordinate general).

FIDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [*fido*]. 1) Faithful (mostly as a natural quality), reliable, trustworthy, sincere, amicus, uxor, interpres; familiaritates ff.; custodia f.; *fidus* alicui. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Of things, trustworthy, sure, safe, spes, pons; statio male *fida* carinis.

FIGLINUS, or uncontracted **FIGULINUS**, a, um, adj. [*figulus*]. Of or belonging to a potter, potter's. Hence, subst.: A) *Figlina*, ae, f. — a) the trade of a potter — b) a potter's shop, pottery: B) *Figlinum*, i, n., an earthen vessel.

FIGMENTUM, i, n. [*figo*]. (Lat.) 1) Abstr., a forming, formation. 2) Concr., an image.

FIGO, xi, xum, 3. v. tr. 1) To fix, to fasten, to make fast: f. palum in parietem; f. mucronem in cive, to plunge into; f. crucem, to set up; f. clavum, to drive in; (poet.) f. spicula pectore alicujus, in one's breast; f. vestigia = to move on; f. arma parietibus, postibus (also ad postes), to fasten, to hang upon; f. aliquem cruci or in cruce, to crucify: (poet.) oscula f., to kiss; f. vultus (oculos) in aliquo, in terram, to fix the

eyes upon. Hence, f. tabulas, legem, to post up for public information; f. senatus consultum aere publico (Tac.), to engrave. 2) Hence: A) to transfix, to pierce, to run through: f. aliquem telo; trop., f. aliquem maledictis, to taunt, to rail at: B) to hold fast somewhere, to establish, to fix: f. cogitationes suas in re aliqua, to direct steadily to; malum se f., takes root; f. dicta animis, to impress; f. sedem, domos, to fix one's abode: C) f. modum rei alicui, to set bounds to.

FIGULĀRIS, e, adj. [*figulus*]. Of or pertaining to a potter, potter's.

***FIGULĀTUS**, a, um, adj. [*Figulus* II.] (Lat.) Turned into a *Figulus*.

FIGULUS (I.), i, m. [*figo*]. A potter.

FIGULUS (II.), i, m. A Roman surname in the gentes *Martia* and *Nigidia*.

FIGŪRA, ae, f. [*figo*]. 1) The figure, shape, form of a body as determined by its outlines (cf. *forma*, *species*): animantium forma et f.; f. humana, muliebris; f. navium, lapidis. In partio: A) (poet.) the shade of a deceased person: B) in the Epicurean philosophy, an atom. 2) Trop., quality, kind, nature, form, mode: f. orationis, dicendi, ingenii; (poet.) mille ff. pereundi, ways of dying. 3) Tech. t. in grammar, the form of a word: alia nomina quinque ff. habent = five cases. 4) In rhetoric: A) = a figure of speech: B) a hint, allusion.

FIGURATIO, ōnis, f. [*figuro*]. (Lat.) 1) A forming, fashioning; shape, form. 2) The form of a word. 3) Imagination.

FIGŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*figura*]. 1) To shape, to form, to fashion, mundum, caseos; hence, trop. = to teach, os pueri. 2) Trop.: A) to imagine, to fancy: f. sibi iram talem: B) in rhetoric, to adorn with figures of speech: f. orationem translatis verbis; hence, *figuratus* (of speech) = figurative: C) in grammar, to give a certain form to a word, to inflect.

***FILĀTIM**, adv. [*filum*]. (Luor.) Thread by thread.

FILIA, ae, f. A daughter: (poet.) pinus f. silvae.

FILICĀTUS, a, um, adj. [*filix*]. Furnished with fern; only trop.: patera f., adorned with figures of fern-leaves.

FILIOLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of *filia*]. A little daughter.

FILIOLUS, i, m. [*dim.* of *filius*]. A little son.

FILIUS, ii, m. A son; pl., children, in gen.; prov. — a) terrae f. = a man of unknown origin, an obscure person — b) f. fortunae or albae galinae, a child of fortune, a lucky person.

FILIX, icis, f. Fern.

FILUM, i, n. [kindred with *fibra* or *fibria*].

1) A thread of any thing woven or spun (linen, wool, &c.); also, a fibre of a plant, a string of a musical instrument: ff. cerea = a wick; *velamina filo pleno* = coarse garments. Hence: A) in particular = a priest's fillet (a woollen fillet wound

around the top of a priest's cap): *caput velatum filo*: B) prov., *pendere filo* (tenui) = *to hang by a thread, to be in great danger*: C) (poet.) *the thread of life spun by the Fates*: *extrema fila legere, to spin the last thread*. 2) *Trop.*: A) (poet. & lat.) *shape, form, contour, outline* (the allusion being to the figures woven into a fabric): *scitum f. mulieris*; *f. formaque solis*: B) in speech, *the manner of treating or representing a thing, form, quality, texture, style*: *tenuis argumentandi f.*; *oratores illi erant paulo uberiores filo*; *aliud quoddam f. orationis tuae*.

FIMBRIA, ae, m. [fimbriae]. A surname in the gens Flavia, q. v.

FIMBRIAE, ærum, f. pl. [kindred with fibra and filum]. Fringe, fibres, threads: ff. *cincinnorum, the extreme ends of curls*.

FIMBRIANUS, a, um, adj. [Fimbria]. Fimbrian, seditio.

FIMBRIATUS (I.), a, um, adj. [fimbriae]. Fringed, fibrous: *capillus f., curled*.

*FIMBRIATUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Fimbria]. (Lat.) Turned into a Fimbria.

FIMUS, i, m. [prob. kindred with φῆμα]. The excrement of animals, dung (of stercous, etc.); also (poet.) = dirt, mire.

FINDO, fidi, fissum, 3. v. tr. To cleave, to split, to divide (following the natural structure, e. g., the grain of wood — cf. *scindere*): *f. lignum*; *ungulae fissae*; (poet.) *f. terram = to plough*; esp. of a motion through space = *to cleave*; *carina f. mare*; (poet.) *dies hic f. menses, divides*; *via finditur cuneis, is opened by*. Sometimes *pass.*, in a middle sense = *to split*: *lingua finditur in duas partes*; (poet.) *cor meum finditur, bursts*.

FINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To form, to fashion, to shape, to make by forming or fashioning, to prepare: *volucres ff. nidos*; *vis aliqua est quae fingit hominem*; (poet.) *f. carmina, versus, to compose, to write*. Hence, in partic.: A) to fashion, to mould, to give a certain shape or quality to any thing: *nulla res magis f. animum*; *orator f. animos, guides, commands*; *f. se ad rem aliquam or ex re aliqua, to accommodate one's self to any thing*; hence, *f. vultum = to disguise, to assume a feigned look*: B) of the products of art, to form, to fashion, to represent in a work of art, to model: *f. aliquid ex (in) cera*; *f. aliquem* (freq. in opp. to *pingo*), of a sculptor; *ars fingendi, sculpture*: C) (poet.) *to put in order, to arrange*; to adorn, to dress: *f. comas*; *f. se alicui, to dress one's self up for some one's sake*; *f. vitam putando, to trim*: D) (rar.) *to bring one into any state or condition, to make one any thing*: *natura f. finxit hominem magnum*; *fortuna Sinonem non mendacem finget* (poet.): E) *to form by instruction, to teach*: *f. oratorem*; (poet.) *f. equum eâ ire*. 2) *Trop.*: A) *to represent a thing to one's self, to imagine, to think, to suppose*:

f. sibi aliquid cogitatione (animo); thus, Likewise, *f. aliquid opinionis errore, erroneously*; *f. aliquem ita voluptatibus deditum*; *finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, imagine, suppose*: B) *to contrive, to devise*: *f. fallacias*; *f. aliquid ex eventis, to divine, to conclude*: C) = *to invent, aliquid*; *f. crimina in aliquem*.

FINIENS, tis, m. [part. of finio]. Sc. orbis, a circumscribing circle, i. e., the horizon.

FINIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. tr. [finis]. 1) To bound, to limit, to inclose as a boundary: *Rhenus f. imperium populi Romani*; *lingua finita est dentibus*; *an potest cupiditas finiri? can any bounds be set to a passion?* Hence, in gen. = *to restrain, to check, to keep within certain boundaries*: *f. cupiditates, censuram*. 2) = *Definio*: A) *to determine, to fix, to appoint*: *f. modum rei alicui*; *f. locum in quo dimicandum sit*; *f. tempus alicui*; *de pecunia finitur ne, etc., it is determined that, &c.*: B) *to define, to explain*: *rhetorice varie finitur*. 3) *To end, to conclude, to finish, to put an end to*: *f. bellum, laborem, vitam*; *sententiae finiuntur his verbis, terminate in*; and, esp. *part. finitus, in rhetoric = terminating properly*. Hence, in partic. (poet. & lat.): A) = *to end, to finish or cease speaking*: *ut semel finiam*: B) = *to die*: *finiit anno aetatis vicesimo*; *pass., finior morbo, in the same sense*.

FINIS, is, m. (rar. f.) 1) A boundary (natural—cf. *terminus*): *ad extremum Galliae finem*; *ambigere de ff.*; *fines regere, terminare, to fix*; ff. *proferre, propagare, to advance, to extend*; ff. *facere, to mark out*; *quem ad f., as far as, or, interrogatively, how far?* Hence: A) of abstract objects = *a limit, bound*: *transire modum et f., to go beyond all bounds*; *f. ingenii*: B) of time = *a limit, point*: *ad eum f., until that*; *quem ad f.? how long?* C) in the pl. = *a territory, land, district marked out by certain boundaries*: *iter facere in fines Santonum*; *populari alienos ff.*; also, of private persons = *landed property*: *pellere dominos finibus*; (poet.) *a station for ships*: D) (rar.) the *abl. fine or fini* is used as a *prep.*, with the *genit.* = *up to, as far as*: *pectoris f.* 2) An end, conclusion: *f. atque exitus infamiae*; *finem facere scribendi, also maledictis, injuriis (dat.), to put an end or a stop to*; *finem afferre vitae = to kill one's self*. Hence, in partic.: A) (poet. & lat.) = *the end of life, death*: *septem sunt menses a f. Neronis*: B) *the end or chief design of any thing, purpose, aim*: *omnes artes habent f. aliquem propositum*; *ad eum f., for this purpose*: C) *the end of an ascending series, the highest, chief*: "*licebit finem dicere pro ultimo, extremo*" (Cic.); *f. bonorum, the highest good*; *f. honorum est consulatus*. 3) (Lat.) = *Finite and definitio, a definition, explanation*.

FINITE, adv. [finio]. *1) With limitation, moderately, to a certain extent: *f. avarus erit*. 2) (Lat.) In particular, definitely.

FINITIMUS (older form *Finitimus*), a, um,

adj [fnis]. 1) Bordering upon, neighbouring (of regions and countries — cf. vicinus): Galli sunt finitimi Belgis; provincia f.; bellum f., war with neighbouring nations; *subst.*, Finitimi, ōrum, m. pl., neighbours, borderers. 2) Trop., bordering upon, connected with, related or very similar to: metus est f. aegritudini; poeta est f. oratori; also, *abs.*, ea quae propinqua et ff. videtur.

FINITIO, ōnis, f. [fnis]. 1) A limiting. 2) (Lat.) A rule. 3) A definition, explanation. 4) A division, part.

FINITIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [fnio]. (Lat.) Defining.

FINITOR, ōris, m. [fnio]. 1) One who determines boundaries = a surveyor. 2) F. circulus = the horizon.

FIO, factus sum, fieri, 3. v. *intr.* [kindr. with *ῥῥω*]. 1) To become: quid illo (de illo) fiet? what will become of him? si quid eo factum esset, if any thing human should befall him; Pompeio melius factum est, Pompey feels better. 2) To happen: fit, it happens; fieri potest, it is possible; fieri non potest ut, it is impossible that; ita fit ut, thus it happens that; ut fit, as is usually the case; fiat! (Com.) so be it! very good! 3) Pass. of facio, to be made, to be done, to be esteemed, &c. (v. Facio): consul fio, I am made consul; nomen fit loco, is given to; plurimi fieri, to be highly esteemed; pro populo fit, sacrifice is offered.

*FIRMAMEN, inis, n. [firmo]. (Poet.) = Firmamentum.

FIRMAMENTUM, i, n. [firmo]. 1) Any thing used for strengthening or supporting, a means of strengthening, a prop, support: tigna quae firmamento esse possint; most freq. trop.: ordo ille (civium) est f. ceterorum; f. dignitatis; legionem illam firmamentum adduxit, as a reinforcement; duo egregia ff. reipublicae, auspicia et senatus. 2) In partic. = the chief support of an assertion, a chief proof, main point.

FIRMANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Firmum]. Of or belonging to Firmum; *subst.*, Firmani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Firmum.

FIRMATOR, ōris, m. [Firmo]. (Lat.) A co-firmer.

FIRME or FIRMITER, *adv.* w. comp. & sup. [firmus]. 1) Firmly, with firmness, assistere. 2) Trop., firmly, steadily, positively, pointedly: f. aliquid comprehendere; f. asseverare.

FIRMITAS, ātis, } f. [firmus]. Firmness, FIRMITUDO, inis, } strength, durability (v. Firmus): f. materiae, corporis, navium; f. vocis; freq. trop., firmness, strength, perseverance, steadfastness: f. animi; f. et constantia; ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis.

FIRMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [firmus]. 1) To make firm or strong, to strengthen, to fortify: f. corpora cibo, dentes; f. urbis moenia, locum munitionibus, to secure. Freq. trop.: A) = to

confirm, to strengthen, to secure, to make durable, permanent: f. imperium, pacem, amicitiam; f. memoriam: B) to confirm one in allegiance: f. illos obsidibus: C) to encourage, to animate: f. nostros. 2) Trop. — a) to confirm, to corroborate an assertion, declaration, &c.; to make certain, to assure: f. aliquid iurejurando; f. fidem, a promise; (ante-cl. & lat.) f., se imperata facturum esse, to declare that, &c. — b) to prove, to show.

FIRMUM, i, n. A town of Picenum, now Fermo.

FIRMUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. 1) Firm, strong (esp. in resisting and enduring — cf. validus; both of living beings and inanimate objects — cf. fortis), robust: f. vinculum, sera, corpus. Hence = well provided with, strong in: firmus ab equitatu; populus, civitas f.; cohortes ff. = strong, complete; ager non f. pascere, not sufficient. 2) Trop., of mind, firm in one's opinion, purpose, &c., steadfast, constant, immovable, strong, certain, reliable: amici, socii ff.; argumentum, praeceptum, spes f.; ff. literae, a letter containing reliable news; f. candidatus, who is certain to succeed; amicus firmus, trustworthy, faithful.

FISCALIS, e, *adj.* [fiscus]. (Lat.) Of or pertaining to the fiscus (q. v.), fiscal: calumniae ff., denunciations made for the purpose of enriching the treasury (by the fines to be paid by the accused).

FISCELLA, ae, f. [dim. of fiscina]. A small basket (made of osiers, rushes, &c.).

FISCINA, ae, f. [fiscus]. A basket (woven of osiers, rushes, &c.; used for fruit and the like).

FISCUS, i, m. 1) (Rar.) = Fiscina. 2) A money-basket, money-bag; in partic.: A) the public treasury, public revenues = aerarium: B) (lat.) in the time of the emperors, the emperor's privy purse (in opp. to aerarium).

FISSILIS, e, *adj.* [findo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) That may be split, fissile: robur f. cuneis. 2) Split, caput.

*FISSIO, ōnis, f. [findo]. A splitting, dividing.

FISSUM, i, n. [part. of findo]. Only in the language of the haruspices: f. jecoris, a cleft, fissure in the liver.

FISSURA, ae, f. [findo]. (Lat.) A cleft, fissure.

FISTUCA, ae, f. [perhaps kindred w. fustis]. An instrument for ramming down, a rammer, beetle.

FISTUCO, —, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [fistuca]. To ram in or down, to drive down, fundamenta.

FISTULA, ae, f. 1) A pipe, e. g., a water-pipe; also, the wind-pipe and gullet of the human body; hence, also = the hollow stalk of a reed. 2) A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe, composed of several (usually seven) reeds (σφύρις). 3) A writing-reed = a pen. 4) A kind of ulcer, a fistula. 5) F. aatoria, a shoemaker's punch, an awl. 6) F. farraria, a kind of hand-mill.

FISTULĀTOR, ōris, m. [fistula]. *One who plays on a shepherd's pipe, a piper.*

FISTULĀTUS, a, um, adj. [fistula]. *Furnished with pipes.*

FISTULŌSUS, a, um, adj. [fistula]. (Lat.) *Hollowed like pipes, porvus, terra, caseus, lapis.*

FIXUS, a, um, adj. [part. of figo]. *Fastened, fast, lasting; trop., fixed, determined, unchangeable: decretum f.; fixum est, it is firmly resolved upon.*

FLABELLĪ-FĒRA, ae, f. [fero]. (Pl.) *A fan-bearer (a female slave).*

FLABELLŪLUM, i, n. [dim. of flabellum]. (Poet.) *A little fan.*

FLABELLUM, i, n. [prop. dim. of flabrum]. *A fan.*

***FLĀBĪLIS**, e, adj. [flo]. *Airy: nihil f. aut igneum.*

FLĀBRA, ōrum, n. pl. [flo]. (Poet.) *A blowing, blast, ventorum, austri; concr., winds, breezes.*

FLACCĒO, 2. v. intr. [fiacous]. *To be flabby; trop., to be faint, weak, languid, to flag: Messala f., acts without energy.*

FLACCESCO, 8. v. intr. [inch. of flaccio]. 1) *To become withered, to wither, to dry up.* 2) *Trop., to languish, to droop, oratio.*

FLACCĪDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [flaccio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) *Withered, flabby, flaccid, velum.* 2) *Trop., languid, weak, turbo.*

FLACCUS (I.), a, um, adj. *Withered, flaccid, flabby, aures; homo f., flap-eared.*

FLACCUS (II.), i, m. *A surname in several Roman gentes; esp. in the gentes Fulvia, Horatia, and Valeria.*

FLĀGELLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [flagellum]. *To scourge, to whip, to flog, to lash, aliquem; leo f. arborem caudā.*

FLĀGELLUM, i, n. [dim. of flagrum]. 1) *A scourge, whip: caedi flagellis, to be whipped; also = a whip for driving horses, a horse-whip; trop., the sting of conscience.* 2) *A shoot or branch of a tree, esp. a vine.* 3) (Poet.) *The thong of a javelin.* 4) *The arm of a polypus.*

FLĀGĪTATIO, ōnis, f. [flagito]. *An urgent demand, request; also, pl., crebrae ff. populi.*

FLĀGĪTĀTOR, ōris, m. [flagito]. *One who demands urgently, a demander, esp. of money, a dun: f. triumphī.*

FLĀGĪTIŌSE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [flagiti-
ous]. *Shamefully, disgracefully, flagitiously.*

FLĀGĪTIŌSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [flagitium]. *Shameful, disgraceful, infamous, wicked, flagitious, homo, facinus, libido, vita; f. fama (lat.).*

FLĀGĪTUM, īi, n. [flagito]. *Prop., heat of passion. Hence, 1) an act of base sensuality, an infamous action, a flagitious deed (of scelus, etc.): stupra et ff.; effeminatus flagitiis; facere, committere, dicere, f.; f. est illud facere; f.*

rei militaris, disgraceful conduct in war. Hence (Com.), as a term of reproach, f. hominis! scoundrel! 2) That which results from a flagitious deed, disgrace, infamy: neque gloriā movemini neque flagitio; demere imperio flagitium, to take away from the state.

FLĀGĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [kindred with flagro]. 1) *To ask or demand urgently or importunately (of. posco, exigo, peto): f. aliquem frumentum or frumentum ab aliquo; f. aliquid; f. aliquem, to dun or press one for any thing, to demand something from one in a pressing manner; stipendium flagitatur, pay is demanded; promissa tua a te flagito, what you have promised; semper flagitavi ut convocaremur. Hence, 2) in partic.: A) to require, to render necessary: quae tempus f.; quid studia a te flagitent: B) to demand to know or to hear: f. crimen, nomen: C) (lat.) to summon before a court or judge, to accuse, aliquem.*

FLAGRANS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of flagro]. 1) *Flaming, burning, aestus; hence, hot, genae.* 2) (Poet.) *Of colour, glittering, shining.* 3) *Trop., hot, burning, passionate, ardent: ff. oscula; f. cupiditas; homo f.; multitudo, comitia ff., disturbed; tumultus f., wild.*

FLAGRANTER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [flagrans]. *Ardently, eagerly, vehemently.*

FLAGRANTIA, ae, f. [flagrans]. *A burning, burning heat, montis; trop. = ardent love; (Pl.) f. flagitii, as a term of reproach = you flagitious fellow!*

FLAGRITRĪBA, ae, f. [flagrum-rpīβa]. (Pl.) *A scourge-spoiler, i. e., a slave who wears out the whip by being continually flogged.*

FLAGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. 1) *To burn vehemently, to flame, to blaze, to flare (stronger than ardeo): navis f.; (poet.) arae ff.; totum flagrans, lightning.* 2) *Trop.: A) of a passion, &c., to be inflamed, to glow, to burn: f. desiderio urbis; f. amore literarum, libidine; Italia f. bello, the flames of war rage in Italy: B) libertas f. (lat.), the spirit of liberty was yet alive: (poet.) amor flagrans aliquam, an ardent love for any one; ut ejusque studium flagrabat; vitia libidinis ff. in illo: C) to be affected by any evil, to suffer from it: f. rumore malo; consules ff. invidiā, are the objects of a burning hatred; f. infamiā; convivia ff. stupris et flagitiis, are filled with.*

FLAGRUM, i, n. *A whip, scourge: gymnasium flagri (Pl.), of a slave on whose back the whip is frequently tried.*

FLĀMEN (I.), Inis, n. [flo]. (Poet.) 1) *A blowing of the wind, a blast, Boreas; ferunt sua ff. classem, favourable winds.* 2) *F. tibinae, a blowing, playing on.*

FLĀMEN (II.), Inis, m. [for flamen, from filum, 'a fillet'—worn around his head]. *The priest of some particular deity at Rome; the most important was the f. Dialis, the priest of Jupiter.*

FLAMINIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Flaminius II.]. *Of or belonging to a Flaminius, Flaminian.*

FLAMINICA, ae, *f.* [flamen]. *The wife of the Flamen Dialis, who assisted him at sacrifices, and was held in high esteem.*

FLAMININUS, a, um, *adj.* *A Roman surname in the gens Quinctia.*

FLAMINIUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [flamen]. *Of or pertaining to a flamen.* Hence, *subst.*: A) Flaminium, ii, n., *the office or dignity of a flamen*: B) Flaminia, ae, *f.*, *the house of a flamen.*

FLAMINIUS (II.), ii, m., and Flaminia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens*; thus, esp. 1) Caius Fl., *who was slain in the battle at Lake Trasimenus* (217 B. C.). 2) Caius Fl., *a son of the preceding, quaestor of the elder Scipio in Spain* (210 B. C.), and consul (187 B. C.).

FLAMINIUS (III.), a, um, *adj.* [Flaminius II.]. *Of or belonging to a Flaminius, Flaminian*: F. circus, via, *built by Flaminius* (1).

FLAMMA, ae, *f.* [kindred with flos, flagro]. 1) A flame, a blazing fire, a blaze: concipere f., *to take fire*; f. effunditur, *spreads*; solis f. (poet.); inter ff., *among the shining (and; as the ancients thought, fiery) celestial bodies*; e flamma cibum petere (of a very dangerous undertaking); flammam tenere = *a torch*. 2) Trop.: A) (poet.) = *the fire of the eyes*: B) *the flame of passion and emotion*, esp. of love: flamma amoris turpissimi; (poet.) f. melior, *love of a more worthy object*; vis et quasi f. oratoris; invidiae f.: C) f. belli civilis; (poet.) f. gulae, *raging hunger*; eripuit se flammā = *from a threatening danger*; also, of the heat of fever.

*FLAMMEĀRIUS, ii, m. [flammeum]. (Pl.) A maker of bridal veils.

*FLAMMEŌLUM, i, n. [*dim.* of flammeum]. (Poet.) A little bridal veil.

*FLAMMESCO, 3. v. *incho.* intr. [flamma]. (Poet.) To become inflamed, to take fire.

FLAMMEUM, i, n. [flammeus]. A (flame-coloured) bridal veil, worn at a marriage; hence, ea conerit ff. = *she marries several times.*

FLAMMEUS, a, um, *adj.* [flamma]. 1) Flaming, fiery, stellae; (poet.) lumina ff. (eyes). 2) Flame-coloured, fiery red.

FLAMMIFER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [flamma-fero]. Flame-bearing = burning, flaming, Olympus, erinis.

FLAMMIGER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [flamma-gero]. (Poet.) Flame-bearing, fiery.

FLAMMIGO, 1. v. *intr.* [flamma-ago]. (Lat.) To emit flames.

FLAMMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* & *intr.* [flamma]. 1) *Intr.* (poet.), to flame, to blaze (only in *part. pres.*), accervus, lumina. 2) *Tr.* (poet. & lat.): A) to set on fire, aliquid: B) to burn: Phaëthon flammatus: C) trop., to inflame, to excite: arrogantia f. omnes; f. exereitum, to exasperate; cor flammatum, enraged.

FLAMMŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of flamma]. A little flame.

FLĀTUS, ūs, m. [flos]. 1) A blowing of the wind, a breeze; trop., prosper f. fortunae. 2) A breathing; also, the smorting of a horse. 3) A blowing, playing on the flute. 4) Trop. (poet.) = inflation, haughtiness.

FLĀVEO, 2. v. *intr.* [flavus]. (Poet.) To be yellow like gold, to be golden or light-coloured.

FLĀVESCO, 3. v. *intr.* [*incho.* of flaveo]. (Poet.) To become yellow like gold, to change to a light, golden colour.

FLĀVINA, ae, *f.* A town in Etruria.

FLĀVIĀLES, ium, m. *pl.* [Flavius]. A college of priests for the Flavian family, instituted by Domitian.

FLĀVIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Flavius]. *Of or belonging to a Flavius, Flavian*: FF. partes, *the adherents of Vespasian.*

FLĀVINUS, a, um, *adj.* [Flavina]. *Of or pertaining to Flavina, Flavianian.*

FLĀVIUS, ii, m., and Flavia, ae, *f.* *The name of a plebeian Roman gens*; thus, esp. 1) Cneius Fl., an amanuensis of Appian Claudius Caecus, who published (about 304 B. C.) the Fasti (q. v.), until then known only to the patricians; and also the Legis Actiones (the formulæ used in lawsuits). 2) Caius Fl. Fimbria, an orator, and colleague of Marius in the consulship. 3) C. Fl. Fimbria, son of the preceding, an audacious follower of Marius and Cinna, who, being shut up by Sulla in Pergamus, killed himself. 4) The Emperor Fl. Vespasianus, and his sons Titus and Domitianus; hence, F. ultimus = Domitian.

FLĀVUS, a, um, *adj.* Yellow like gold, golden; of men, light-coloured, flaxen-coloured (cf. fulvus): f. mel, aurum, crines; Ceres f., having light-coloured hair; Tiberis f.

FLEBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [fleo]. 1) Pass., to be wept over, deplorable, lamentable, sad, species, vigilia; f. mihi, for me. 2) Act.: A) (poet., rar.) causing tears, that makes one weep, ultor: B) weeping, doleful, tearful, sponsa, vox, gemitus; moeror est aegritudo f.

FLEBĪLĪTER, adv. [flebilis]. Mournfully, dolefully, sadly, sorrowfully.

FLECTO, xi, xum, 3. v. *tr.* & *intr.* [kindred with plecto and πλέω]. 1. *Tr.* — 1) To bow, to bend, to turn round, to curve, to wind: f. ramum, membra: f. vultus ad aliquid; (poet.) f. arcum, to bend; crines flexi, curled; mare flexum = a bay; f. se, or pass. flecti, to turn to any side; (of a wood), to stretch, silva f. se sinistrossus; also (poet.), flecti in gyrum, to move in a circle, to wheel around and around; flecti in anguem = to be changed into a winding snake. Hence: A) = to direct, to turn: f. currum, equum, cursus; f. viam, iter, to direct one's course to (ad urbem, in Capitolium, Demetriadem): B) to give another direction to; trop. = to

change, to alter: f. iter; f. cantus, vocem, naturam suam; f. fata: C) to turn off from, to divert: spes eum a proposito f.; f. mentem suam ab alio ad alium: D) in partic., of disposition, inclination, &c. = to move, to touch, to affect, to prevail upon, to persuade: f. animos hominum (by representations, entreaties, &c., in opp. to frango animos); f. deos: E) versus flectitur in Tiberium, is applied to. 2) Tech. t., of a ship, to sail around, to double: f. promontorium; hence = to escape: f. viam. 3) (Lat.) In grammar: A) to form, to derive: f. verba de Graeco: B) f. syllabam, to mark with a circumflex; and hence, to lengthen: C) to inflect, to decline or conjugate. II Intr. (mostly lat.). — To turn, to go, to march, or to move towards any place: ex Gabino in colles Tusculanos f.; trop., f. ad providentiam sapientiamque, to turn to; f. in ambitionem.

FLEMĪNA, num, n. pl. [cf. φλεγμῆς, fr. φλέγω]. (Pl. & lat.) A swelling about the ankles, caused by the accumulation of blood.

FLEO, ἔvi, ἔtum, 2. v. intr. & tr. [from φλέω, kindred with fluo]. 1) Intr., to weep, to shed tears (from pain and sorrow — cf. lacrimo, ploro): f. de re aliqua; fletur, they weep; (poet.) f. alicui, in the presence of one. Hence, trop.: A) (poet.) of objects which emit moisture, to drop, to trickle: ebur f. in templis: B) (lat.) of horses, to neigh mournfully. 2) Tr. (poet. & lat.) = defleo, to weep over, to bewail, to deplore with tears: f. aliquem, necem filii; f. castellam sibi raptam, to complain that, &c.; fletus, wept over, bewailed.

FLETUS (I), a, um, adj. [fleo]. (Poet. & lat.) Weeping; hence, trickling, dripping, sanguine.

FLETUS (II), ūs, m. [fleo]. A weeping, lamenting: ff. mulierum; f. gemitusque; ducere ff., to throw out moans.

FLEVO, ὄnis, m. A lake in Northern Holland, now the Zuyder Zee.

FLEVUM CASTELLUM. A fortress of the Frisii, in North-western Germany, near the mouth of the Ems.

FLEXĀNIMUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) 1) Touching, affecting, moving the heart. 2) Touched or affected in one's heart.

FLEXIBILIS, e, adj. [flecto]. 1) Flexible, pliant, that may be easily bent, arous, materia; f. genus vocis (in opp. to durus). 2) Trop.: A) easily managed, tractable, manageable, pliant, oratio: *B) = inconstant.

FLEXILIS, e, adj. [flecto]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Flexible, pliant, cornu. 2) Bent, curved, sinus; comae ff., curly.

***FLEXI-LŌQUUS**, a, um, adj. [flexus-loquor]. Equivocal, oraculum.

FLEXIO, ōnis, f. [flecto]. 1) A bending, curving, laterum. 2): A) a curve or bend of a road; trop. = evasions, subterfuges: B) of the voice, modulation, change: f. vocis; f. in cantu.

***FLEXI-PES**, ōdis, adj. (Poet.) Curve-footed. **FLEXUOSE**, adv. [flexuosus]. Crookedly, tortuously, with turnings or windings.

FLEXUOSUS, a, um, adj. w. sup. [flexus]. Full of windings, tortuous, iter.

FLEXURA, ae, f. [flecto]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) A bending, winding, turning, laterum, vicorum. 2) In grammar, an inflection of a word, declension.

FLEXUS, ūs, m. [flecto]. 1) A bending, winding, turning, viae; (poet.) ff. brumales, the winter solstice. 2) In particular, a turning around the goal (meta) in a race-course. Hence: A) = a turning, transition into another state: ff. rerum publicarum; hic quasi aetatis f., a turning-point; si infinitus forensium rerum labor aetatis flexu constitisset, with the transition into old age; autumnus flexu, toward the end of autumn: B) (lat.) of style, an artificial turning, change, variation: mille ff. et artes: C) of the voice, modulation, inflection, variation: aliquid dicere flexu; ille f. decet misericordiam: D) in grammar, derivation, inflection.

FLICTUS, ūs, m. [from the unusual figo — v. Affigo, Configo]. (Poet.) A striking together, collision.

FLO, ἔvi, ἔtum, 1. v. intr. & tr. 1) Intr., to blow: ventus f.; of a person, to exhale the air from the lungs (simul flare sorbereque haud facile est). 2) Tibia f. (poet.), sounds. 3) Tr. (poet. & lat.): A) to blow out or forth, pulverem; f. animam, to breathe out: B) tibia flatur, is blown: *C) trop., f. magna = to speak boastingly, to use inflated language: D) of metals, to melt, to cast, to coin, aes; pecunia flata.

FLOCCUS, i, m. 1) A flock or lock of wool, &c. 2) Trop., a trifle, bagatelle — almost solely in the combination non flocci facio (existimo, pendo) illum (eam rem, etc.), to esteem lightly, to care not a rush or straw for (ante-cl. also without the negation: famam flocci fecit, he did not care a straw for his reputation).

FLOCES, cum, f. pl. (Ante-cl. & lat.) The dregs or lees of wine.

FLŌRA, ae, f. [flos]. The goddess of Flowers and of Spring.

FLŌRĀLIS, e, adj. [Flora]. Of or belonging to Flora; subst., Floralia, ium, n. pl., the feast of the goddess Flora, celebrated on the twenty-eighth of April.

FLŌRENS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of fiores]. Blooming, flourishing; trop., of power, riches, reputation, &c.; hence = powerful, in great repute, excellent, fine, &c.: f. adolescens, a youth of influence; f. pars, the ruling party; hence, florentes, those who are possessed of power and fortune.

FLŌRENTIA, ae, f. A town in Etruria, now Florence.

FLORENTINUS, a, um, adj. [Florentia]. Of

or belonging to *Florentia*, *Florentine*; subst., *Florentini*, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of *Florentia*.

FLŌREO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. [flos]. 1) To bloom, to blossom, to flower, segetes, vinea, arbor. Hence: A) (poet. & lat.) of wine, to froth: B) (ante-cl.) to be filled with, to abound in: mare f. navibus; urbs f. puerorum. 2) Trop., to flourish = to be in a prosperous condition (as to fortune, power, reputation, honour) = to be in great repute, to be powerful, wealthy, distinguished: f. ille in patria, in curia; f. auctoritate, laudibus, honore, to possess, to enjoy; f. virtute, f. praeter ceteros, to distinguish, signalize one's self; f. in re militari, to be eminent; also, of things: Graecia f. opibus, gloria; eorum auctoritas maxime f.; meus adventus f. incredibili hominum multitudine, was signalized.

FLŌRESCO, 3. v. intr. [inch. of floreō]. 1) To begin to blossom or bloom, arbusta. 2) Trop. = to begin to flourish (v. *Floreo*): homo ille eloquentiā f., begins to shine by.

FLŌREUS, a, um, adj. [flos]. (Poet.) 1) Made of flowers, of flowers, corona,serta. 2) Flowery, pratum.

***FLORIDŪLUS**, a, um, adj. [dim. of floridus]. (Poet.) A little blooming.

FLORIDUS, a, um, adj. [flos]. 1) (Poet.) Made of flowers, of flowers,serta. 2) (Poet.) Flowery, full of flowers, pratum. 3) (Lat.) Of colour, lively, shining. 4) Trop., flourishing — a) fresh, blooming, youthful, puella — b) of speech, florid, oratio; orator f.

FLŌRIFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [flos-fero]. (Poet.) Flower-bearing.

***FLŌRILĒGUS**, a, um, adj. [flos-lego]. (Poet.) Gathering flowers.

***FLŌRIUS**, a, um, adj. [Flora]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to *Flora*.

FLŌRUS (I.), a, um, adj. [flos]. (Lat. and very rar.) Shining, bright.

FLŌRUS (II.), i, m. A Roman surname; thus, esp. 1) Julius Florus, an orator of Gaul. 2) L. Annaeus F., a Latin historian, under Trajan or Hadrian.

FLOS, ōris, m. [kindred with φλῶς, fr. φλέω]. 1) A flower, blossom. Hence: A) (poet.) = the juice of a flower, honey-juce: apis ingerit flores alveo: B) f. genae; f. juvenilis, or simply f., the first hairs of the beard. 2) Trop.: A) the uppermost part, the point of any thing: f. flammae: B) the best, most excellent part of any thing: f. vini, olei. In partic. — a) of persons or things that are the best of their kind, the flower, crown, ornament: f. civium, nobilitatis, populi, juventutis, the choicest, best; provincia illa f. Italiae est; f. dignitatis; vitae f., glory, splendour; f. aetatis (juventutis), the flower of life, youth; f. virium, the most vigorous age; in primo f. extingui, in the prime of life — b) of speech, a flower, orna-

ment (= flosculus): oratio sit conspersa verborum sententiarumque floribus.

FLOSCŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of flos]. 1) A small flower, a floweret. 2) Trop., the best part of any thing, the flower, ornament: A) of persons, f. Juventiorum: B) of speech, a flower, rhetorical ornament: omni ex genere orationis flosculos carpam. 3) (Lat.) A sentence taken from a work for its beauty.

FLUCTIFRĀGUS, a, um, adj. [fluctus-frango]. (Lucr.) Wave-breaking.

FLUCTI-SŌNUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Roaring with waves, wave-resounding.

***FLUCTO**, 1. v. intr. (Lucr.) = Fluctuo.

FLUCTUATIO, ōnis, f. [fluctuo]. 1) A restless motion, corporis. 2) Trop., of the mind, a wavering, irresolution, vacillation.

FLUCTUO, āvi, ātum, } 1. v. intr. [fluctus].

FLUCTUOR, ātus, dep. } 1) To move like waves, to wave, to undulate; hence, to move to and fro, to be tossed about on the waves: mare f.; navis f. in salo; Delos diu fluctuata, floating on the sea; fluctuantes = the floating (corpses); figuratively, acies f., wavers (in consequence of an attack). 2) Trop.: A) to waver in one's purpose, to hesitate, to be irresolute, doubtful, or uncertain: animus f.; ille f. animo; f. magnis curis; f. in aliqua re; f. inter spem metumque: B) = to be excited.

FLUCTUŌSUS, a, um, adj. [fluctus]. (Rar., ante-cl. & lat.) Full of waves, undulating, mare.

FLUCTUS, ūs, m. [fluō]. 1) Abstr. (Lucr.), a waving or streaming motion, a streaming: f. aquae; jactari in dubio f. 2) Concr., an undulating mass of water, a wave, billow (connected and moving with others — cf. unda): f. frangitur saxo; operiri fluctu; declamare ad fluctus, along the shore of the billowy sea; freq. in the pl., maximi ff. excitantur. Hence (poet.) = water, or the sea, in gen.; prov., excitare fluctus in simpulo, to raise a tempest in a teapot, i. e., to make much ado about nothing. 3) Trop., an unquiet and uncertain state, a commotion, disturbance: f. et tempestas populi; rerum f.; thus, freq. to denote trouble, danger: ff. civiles, civil commotions; jactari populi fluctibus, by the fluctuations of the people; also, of passions, ff. irarum, waves, tides. 4) (Lucr.) A streaming forth, odorum.

FLUENTER, adv. [fluō]. (Poet. and very rar.) In a flowing manner, flowingly.

***FLUENTISŌNUS**, a, um, adj. [fluō-sonus]. (Poet.) Wave-resounding.

FLUENTUM, i, n. [fluō]. (Poet. & lat. — almost always in the pl.) Running water, a stream, flood: ff. Xanthi, Tiberis.

FLUIDUS, a, um, adj. [fluō]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) Flowing, fluid, liquor, cruor. 2) Trop.: A) flowing down, loose, vestis: B) slack, weak, languid, loose, corpora, frondes: *C) (poet.) dissolving, loosening.

FLUITO, āvi, ōtum, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens. of fluo*].
 1) *To flow about on the water, to float*: navis *f.* in alto. 2) *To move like waves, to wave, to undulate*: vela *ff.* theatro; lora fluitantia, *slack*; vestis fluitans, *flowing down*; miles fluitans, *staggering*. 3) *Trop., to waver, to hesitate, to be irresolute or uncertain*: *f. animo, spe dubiae horae.*

FLUMEN, inis, *n.* [*fluo*]. 1) (Mostly poet.) *A flowing or streaming of water; concr., any running mass of water, a stream, flood*: Cocytus arrens flumine languido; also, in the *pl.* = *water*, in *gen.*: *f. fontis*; *ff. limosa* (of a marsh). 2) *A river* (the motion of the water being especially thought of — cf. *fluvius* and *amnis*): *f. fluit per urbem*; *f. Rhodanus*; secundo *f.*, *down-stream*; adverso *f.*, *up or against the stream*. Hence: A) *improp., of other streaming or flowing objects, as rain, tears, blood* = *a stream, flood, torrent*: B) *trop., of speech, a flow, copiousness, fluency*: *f. orationis, verborum.*

FLUMENTANA PORTA [*flumen*]. *A gate of Rome, near the Tiber, leading from the city to the Campus Martius, now Porto del Popolo.*

FLUMINEUS, a, um, *adj.* [*flumen*]. *Of or pertaining to a river, river-, aqua, volucres.*

FLUO, xi, xum, 3. *v. intr.* [*kindred with φλῦω and φέω*]. 1) *To flow* (so that a thing thereby moves forward — cf. *mano*): *flumen f. per urbem*; sanguis, sudor *f.*; unda *f. capillis, from the hair*; hence, of solid bodies, *to melt, to become liquid*: aurum *f.* Hence: A) (poet.) of a motion resembling that of fluids, *to stream, to flow, to pour forth, to wave*: odores *ff. a certis rebus, stream forth*; aestus *f. e lapide*; comae fluentes, *flowing down*; vestis fluens, *flowing, loose*; rami fluentes, *spreading out*; turba fluit castris, *pours forth*: B) *trop., of abstract objects, to flow, to proceed*; also = *to arise, to spring, to originate*: oratio ejus libere *f.*; haec ex eodem fonte *ff.*; nomen *f. ex Graeco, is derived from the Greek*; doctrina ejus longe lateque fluxit, *spread*; tempora tarde *ff.*, *pass*; res *ff. ad voluntatem proceed according to our wish*; res *f. ad interregnum, comes gradually to*: C) = *to float about, to proceed in an unsteady and planless manner*: ne oratio fluat et vegetur. 2) *To overflow with any thing, to drop, to drip*: membra fluunt sudore; *f. cruore*; buccae fluentes, *dripping with unguents or paint* (in another sense, *v. sub No. 3*); also (poet.) = *to sweat*: flueris solio ferventis aquae. 3) *To flow apart or asunder, to fall away or out; to pass away*: arma *ff. de manibus*; membra dissolvuntur et *ff.*; buccae fluentes, *lank*. Hence, *trop.*, *to dissolve, to vanish, to disappear*: liquescere et *f. molliū*; cetera nascuntur, occidunt, fluunt; voluptas corporis *f.*; res publica duens, *sinking*.

FLUTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*contracted from fluito*]. (Antecl.) *To float.*

FLUVIALIS, } *e, adj.* [*fluvius*]. *Of or per-*
FLUVIATILIS, } *taining to a river, river-;*
f. testudo; arundo *f., growing by or in a river.*
***FLUVIUS**, a, um, *adj.* [*fluo*]. (Lucr.) *Flowing, fluid.*

FLUVIUS, ii, *m.* [*fluo*]. (Not used by Caesar.)
 1) *A river.* 2) *Running water, a stream, flood.*

FLUXIO, ōnis, *f.* [*fluo*]. *A flowing, flow*: aquarum *ff., inundations.*

FLUXUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [*fluo*]. (Lat.) *A flowing, flow, aquarum*; fluxus aëris, resinae. *2) (Doubtful read.) *A fleeting or passing away of time*: *ff. auctumni.*

FLUXUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [*fluo*]. 1) (Lat.) *Flowing*: (poet.) *vas fluxus, leaking*. 2) (Lat.) *Flowing down, waving, loose, crinis, amictus, arma*; hence, *slack, hanging slack, habenae*. 3) *Trop., flowing away*: A) *passing away, decaying, pars muri, corpora*: B) *weak, slack, remissa, dissolute*: animus, dux, mens senis fluxa, *decayed with age*: C) *frail, perishable, uncertain*; *ff. res humanae*; *f. auctoritas, fides, gloria*; studia *ff., of short-lived influence.*

FŌCALE, is, *n.* [*instead of faucale, fr. fauces*]. (Poet.) *A neckcloth, cravat* (used by sick or effeminate persons).

FŌCILLO, 1. *v. tr.* [*foculus*]. (Lat.) *To refresh, to revive by means of warmth, to warm, aliquem*; *trop., f. societatem, to revive.*

FŌCŪLUS, i, *m.* [*dim. of focus*]. 1) *A little hearth*; hence, *melon*. = *fire*. 2) *A little chafing-dish, fire-pan.*

FŌCUS, i, *m.* [*kindred with foveo*]. 1) *The fire-place of a house, a hearth*; hence, *freq.* = *a house, family, domestic property, &c.*: exturbat eum patris focus; ager habitatus quinque focus, *by five families*; arae et foci, pro aris et focus (*v. Ara*). Hence: A) = *a funeral pile*: B) = *an altar*. 2) *A chafing-dish, fire-pan.*

FŌDICO, 1. *v. tr.* [*fodio*]. Prop., *to dig*; hence, 1) *to jog*: *f. latus alicui*. 2) *Trop. = to torment, to grieve, animum.*

FŌDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. tr.* [*kindred with βῆσπον*]. 1) *To dig*: *f. in campo*; *f. fundum, arva*; (poet.) *f. murum = to undermine*; hence, *to make by digging*: *f. puteum, fossam*. 2) *To dig out or up, argentum, gypsum e terra*. 3) *To dig through, to pierce, to stab*: *f. guttura alicujus cultro*; *f. hostem pugione*; *f. aliquem stimulis, to prick*; (Com.) = *to jog or punch one in the side*; *f. oculos, to put out*; *trop., dolor f., stings.*

FOECUNDUS, etc. = *v. fecundus*.

FOEDE, adv. with *comp. & sup.* [*foedus*].
 Foully, horribly; *trop., disgracefully.*

FOEDERATUS, a, um, *adj.* [*foedus*].
 Confederate, allied.

FOEDIFRAGUS, a, um, *adj.* [*foedus-frango*].
 League-breaking, faithless.

FOEDITAS, ātis, *f.* [*foedus*]. 1) *Foulness,*

horridness, & deformity, *hideousness*, odoris, vestitus, cicatricum. 2) *Trop.*, of the mind, horribleness, detestableness: depravatio et f. animi.

FOEDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [foedus]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) To make foul, horrible, or hideous, to defile, to pollute, to disfigure: Harpyiae omnia foedant contactu suo; f. vultum alicujus cinere, to defile; (poet.) f. aliquem ferro, hostium copias, to disfigure by wounds, to wound; agri foedantur, are laid waste. 2) *Trop.*, to disgrace, to dishonour, to stain, gloriam, merita sua; adventus tuus f. Romam; annus foedatus cladibus, marked with.

FOEDUS (I.), a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [kindred with foeteo]. Foul, filthy, horrible, detestable, abominable (repugnant to natural feeling — cf. deformis and turpis): f. homo, vulnus, locus; tempestas f., terrible; pestilentia foeda pecori, destructive, pernicious; thus, also, of abstract objects, esp. in a moral sense: illo tyranno nihil foedius; homo f., despicable; facinus, bellum f.; mors f.; condiciones ff., disgraceful.

FOEDUS (II.), ōris, n. 1) A league, treaty, compact, alliance (a formal act, entered into as a security to both parties, and for the regulation of their common affairs — cf. societas): A) with reference to public life, of states and tribes — pax et f.; amicitia et f.; societas et f.; nulla societas optimis civibus cum importunissimo hoste foedere ullo confirmari potest; contra f.: B) in private life — a covenant, agreement: facere f. cum aliquo; f. amoris, amicitiae, hospitii; (poet.) f. thalami, a marriage contract. 2) (Poet.) An irrevocable order, a decree, law: f. naturae; f. certum, aeternum; f. Parcarum.

FOEMINA — v. Femina.

FOETEO, 2. v. intr. [kindred with foedus I.]. To stink; *trop.* (Pl.), oratio tua mihi f., I loathe.

FOETIDUS, a, um, adj. [foeteo]. Stinking, anima, corpus.

FOETOR, ōris, m. [foeto]. A stench, smell; *trop.* = offensiveness, verborum.

FŌLIA, ae, f. The name of a sorceress of Ariminum.

FŌLIATUS, a, um, adj. [folium]. (Lat.) Leafy; hence, *subst.*, Foliatum, i, n. (sc. unguentum), an oil or unguent made of the leaves of nard (v. Nardus), nard oil.

FŌLIUM, ii, n. [kindred with φύλλον]. A leaf; also, as an emblem of fickleness: f. Sybillae (poet.) = an oracle of the Sibyl (written on leaves).

FOLLICŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of follis]. 1) A small sack or bag of leather. 2) A wind-ball, a ball of leather inflated with wind. 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) The husk, pod, shell, skin of leguminous plants, &c.: f. grani, spicae; also (poet.), the shell of an egg; also, the human body, as the husk of the soul.

FOLLIS, is, m. 1) A pair of bellows. 2) = Folliculus (2), a wind-ball. 3) (Lat.) A money-bag (of leather). *4) *Trop.*, puffed or distended cheeks: hinc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles.

*FOLLITIM, adv. [follis 3]. By money-bags by bags full: f. aliquem ducitare. (Pl.)

FŌMENTA, ōrum, n. pl. (perhaps never in the sing.) [instead of fovimenta, from foveo]. 1) A means of warming, a warm application, fomentation, cataplasm, poultice: nulla ff. vulneribus = bandages; curarum ff. frigida (poet.), the cold fomentations of care (that chill the heart). 2) *Trop.*, a lenitive, mitigation, alleviation, an anodyne: solatio et ff. malorum; adhibere ff. animis militibus.

FŌMES, Itis, m. [foveo]. (Poet. & lat.) A means of kindling fire, touch-wood, tinder; in gen., an incentive; *trop.*, f. ingenii (lat.).

FONS, tis, m. [fundo]. 1) A spring, fountain; hence (poet.) = spring-water, and water, in gen.: ferre ignem et f. 2) *Trop.* = a source, origin, cause: f. maledicti; hic est f. movendi; Socrates f. philosophorum; Cilicia f. belli; is f. hujus mali fuit. 3) Personified, as a deity.

FONTANUS, a, um, adj. [fons]. (Poet. & lat.) Of or pertaining to a spring or fountain, spring-, aqua.

FontEIANUS, a, um, adj. [Fonteius]. Of or belonging to a Fonteius, Fontēian.

FontEIVS, i, m., and Fonteia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Marcus F., propraetor in Gallia Narbonensis, who was accused of extortion, but defended by Cicero, and acquitted. 2) A. Fonteius, a seditious military tribune, dismissed by Cæsar.

FontICŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of fons]. A little spring or fountain. (Poet. & lat.)

FontINALIS, e, adj. [fons]. Of or pertaining to a spring or fountain, spring-: porta f., perhaps = porta Capena (q. v.); hence, *subst.*, Fontinālis, is, m., the god of Fountains.

FOR (unusual in the first person), fatus, 1: v. dep. tr. & intr. [kindred with φάω, φημι]. (Poet. & obsol. — v. Fas, Fatum.) 1) (Rar.) To speak, to utter articulate sounds, words (cf. loquor, dico): quum puer jam per aetatem fari posset. 2) (Poet.) To speak, in gen., to say (mostly poet. and in elevated style): f. aliquid; fare, say. Hence: A) = to sing, to celebrate in song: Tarpeium nemus: B) = to foretell, to prophesy.

*FŌRABILIS, e, adj. [foro]. (Poet.) That may be pierced, penetrable.

FŌRĀMEN, inis, n. [foro]. An opening made by boring, a hole: f. parietum; ff. illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, the (supposed) ways (openings, channels) by which the impressions of the senses are conveyed to the soul.

FŌRAS, adv. [kindred with foris]. Towards the outside, forth, out (cf. foris): exire f.; ejicere

aliquem aedibus f.; thus, freq. = out of doors; sometimes = out of town; trop., peccatum tuum elatum est f., has been divulged, made public; dare f., to divulge.

FORCEPS, cīpis, m. & f. A pair of tongs, pincers, nippers; also = fire tongs; trop., of things of like shape, e. g., a kind of battle array.

FORDUS, a, um, adj. [fero]. With young, pregnant, bos (only of cows; used solely by the vulgar, and in the language of religion).

FÖRE, infin., and **FÖREM**, es, etc., imperf. subj., secondary forms of the verb esse; the former = futurum esse; the latter = essem, etc.: such combinations as 'facturos fore,' 'si quid posset fore,' occur only in later writers.

FÖRENSIS, e, adj. [forum]. Of or pertaining to the market or to public life (cf. forum), public, forensic: oratio (dictio, genus dicendi) f., used before the people, or, in partic., in legal proceedings; opera f.; res, negotia ff., legal affairs, public transactions, or money affairs (v. Forum 2); vestitus f., an out-of-door dress, state dress; factio, turba f., the rabble of the market-place, idle people, roving about in the market-place, who were easily bribed; Marte forensi florere, i. e., eloquence; hence, subst.: A) Forensis, is, m. (lat.), one who does business in the market: B) Forensia, ium, n. pl. (lat.), a state dress.

FÖRENTĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. [Forentum]. The inhabitants of Forentum.

FÖRENTUM, i, n. A town in Appulia, now Forenza.

FORFEX, ficis, f. (Lat.) A pair of shears or scissars; trop., a kind of battle array.

***FÖRICA**, ae, f. [forum]. (Poet.) A warehouse.

FÖRIS (I.), adv. [kindr. w. forum, an obsol. abl. form, to which the acc. foras corresponds]. 1) On the outside, out of doors, abroad, without (cf. foras): esse f. In partic.: A) freq. = out of the house, not at home (in opp. to domi): coenare f.; haec studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris, in public life; foris plauditur, among the people; f. esse, to be in the people's hands, in debt: B) = out of the city: intra vallum et f.: C) freq. = in war, in the camp, in the field (in opp. to domi): parvi sunt f. arma nisi est consilium domi: D) beyond the bounds of one's native country, abroad: ita et domi dignitas et fauctoritas retinebitur. 2) From abroad: quae f. ad eum deferuntur.

FÖRIS (II.), is, f. [perhaps from 36pa]. (More freq. in the pl., Fores, ium.) A door, gate (both of a single room and of a house) = a wooden door shutting up an opening (cf. ostium, janua): (poet.) ff. equi aënei; trop., ff. amicitiae; in partic., a folding-door (in ordinary buildings—valvae, in magnificent buildings).

FORMA, ae, f. [μῆρην]. 1) Form (gen. regarded from an æsthetic point of view, with respect to beauty, consideration, repute—conf. figura), figure, shape: f. animantium omnium, humana;

f. agri, urbis; quae species formae sit, how his form looks; ff. igneae, fiery bodies; formae decorum, the forms of gods = gods. Hence: A) in particular = a beautiful form, beauty: virgines forma excellentes; f. muliebris: B) = an image: ff. virorum clarissimorum; describere formas in arenis, figures: C) trop., of the mind, the image, form of any thing (as fashioned by the mind into a conception), a sketch, draught: f. et notio viri boni; f. communium temporum; ff. reipublicae, form, system; f. rei, quality. 2) (Poet. & lat.) The form after which any thing is modelled, a model, form, pattern, stamp: denarius publicae formae; f. sutoris, a last. 3) A kind, sort: generis illius sunt duae ff.; ff. scelerum (poet.). 4) (Lat.) = A formula, formulary rescript. 5) In grammar, the form of a word.

FORMĀLIS, e, adj. [forma]. (Lat.) After a certain form, formal, epistola.

FORMĀMENTUM, i, n. [formo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A forming, shaping; a shape, form.

FORMĀTIO, ōnis, f. [formo]. (Lat.) A forming, fashioning; trop., f. morum.

FORMĀTOR, ōris, m. [formo]. A former, fashioner, universi; trop., f. morum, ingeniorum.

FORMĀTŪRA, ae, f. [formo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A fashioning, shaping, laborum.

FORMIAE, ārum, f. pl. An ancient town in Latium, the mythical seat of Antiphates, king of the Laestrigones, celebrated for its excellent wine—now Mola di Gaeta.

FORMIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Formiae]. Of or belonging to Formiae, Formian: decoctor Formianus (of a Roman knight, Mamurra, whose family originally came from Formiae). Hence, subst.: A) Formiani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Formiae: B) Formianum, i, n., a villa near Formiae.

FORMICA, ae, f. [βέρπηξ, Æol. for μέρπηξ]. An ant, emmet, pismire.

***FORMICINUS**, a, um, adj. [formica]. (Pl.) Like ants, gradus.

FORMIDĀBĪLIS, e, adj. [formido]. (Poet. & lat.) Formidable, dreadful.

FORMĪDO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. To be afraid, to dread, to fear, to shudder at (cf. timeo, metuo): f. aliquem; f. iracundiam aliqujus; formidatus, dreaded; hence, aquae formidatae, hydrophobia; formidandus, dreadful; (poet.) f. illi credere, not to venture; f. ne hic illud credat, to be afraid.

FORMĪDO (II.), īnis, f. [formido I.]. 1) Dread, terror (cf. terror, metus, timor): f. mortis; existunt inde saepe ff.; hence (poet.), religious awe: f. sacri Martis. 2) (Poet. & lat.) That which produces dread, a terror, horror (e. g., of the awful darkness of a forest); in partic., a scarecrow (made of a bunch of feathers), a bugbear.

***FORMĪDŌLOSE**, adv. [formidolosus]. In a frightful manner, frightfully, dreadfully.

FORMIDŌLOSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [formido II.]. 1) *Producing fear, dreadful, terrible, frightful, terrific, locus, fera, tempora.* 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Feeling terror, timorous, afraid, homo, equus; (lat.) f. hostium, of the enemy.*

FORMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [forma]. 1) *To form, to fashion, to arrange: f. materiam, capillos, ceram; formari in aeguem, to be lengthened into; of abstract objects = to cultivate, to train, to shape, to form by instruction: f. orationem multo stilo, eloquentiam; f. studia alicujus, to guide and regulate; f. consuetudinem; f. animos, to dispose. Hence, f. se in mores alicujus, to conform one's self to; formatus in admirationem, feigning admiration; f. militem ad disciplinam, to train.* 2) *To form = to make to exist, to make, to produce: f. classem, to build: f. librum, to write; f. novam personam, to represent on the stage.*

FORMŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [formosus]. (Lat.) Beautifully.

FORMŌSITAS, ātis, *f.* [formosus]. (Rar.) Beauty of form.

FORMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [forma]. Well-shaped, beautiful (it denotes a symmetrical and beautiful form; hence, esp. of manly beauty — cf. pulcher, venustus, etc.): f. homo; f. virgo; (poet.) f. bos, arma, anni tempus, pecus.

FORMŪLA, ae, *f.* [prop. dim. of forma]. *1) (Pl.) *A handsome form, beauty.* 2) *An established or prescribed form or principle, a rule, order, regulation: f. quaedam constituenda est; f. dicendi, consuetudinis nostrae; f. provinciae. In partic.: A) a rule, direction, order (contained in an agreement or compact); hence = an agreement, compact: milites paratos habere ex f., according to the treaty; restituere aliquos in antiquam f. juris ac dicionis eorum; referre aliquos in sociorum formulam, to receive among the allies; f. censendi, the rule to be observed in taking the census; dicere formulas, to establish rules: B) a rule for regulating legal proceedings, a form, formula: f. stipulationum ac iudiciorum, testamentorum, sponsionis: C) = a lawsuit, action at law: cadere or excidere formulā, to lose one's suit.*

***FORMŪLARIUS**, ii, m. [formula]. *One who concerns himself only with legal formulae, a formulist.*

FORNĀCALIS, e, *adj.* [fornax]. (Poet.) *Of or pertaining to an oven: dea f., the goddess Fornax; hence, subst., Fornacalia, ium, n. pl., the festival of the goddess Fornax.*

FORNĀCŪLA, ae, *f.* [dim. of fornax]. *A little stove or oven.*

FORNAX, ācis, *f.* [kindred with furnus, and perhaps with foveo]. *An oven, furnace, kiln: fornax calcaria, a limekiln; f. aeraria, a smelting-furnace; (poet.) f. Aetnae, the crater; also, personified, the goddess Fornax, who presided over the baking of bread.*

FORNICATIO, ōnis, *f.* [fornicatus]. (Lat.) *A vaulting, arching; also, concr., an arch.*

FORNICĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of the unusual fornico, from fornix]. *Vaulted, arched: via F., Arch street, a street in Rome leading to the Campus Martius.*

FORNIX, icis, *f.* 1) *A vault, arch: f. Fabii (or Fabius), a triumphal arch built by Fabius Max. Allobrogicus; hence = a covered way, the sally-port of a fortress.* 2) *A vault under ground, used as a low, vulgar tavern, a brethel, stew; also, of a lewd person.*

FŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To bore, to pierce, arborem, aures; trop., animus foratus, that has holes, i. e., retains nothing.*

FŌRŌJŪLIENSIS, e, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Forum Julii: colonia F. = Forum Julii; subst., Forojulienses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Forum Julii.*

FORS, tis, *f.* [fero]. (Used only in the nom. and abl. sing.) I. *Subst.* — *Chance, hap (that which brings on events in an inexplicable manner — cf. fortuna): fors tulit, brought it; fors se dare visa est imperii recuperandi, by chance there seemed to be an opportunity; forte quadam divinitus; fors fuit, it happened; (Lucretius) fors (est) illud reperiri posse, it is possible that; (Com.) fors fuit pol! so be it! Sometimes, personified, Fors = the goddess of Chance.* II. *Adv.*

— 1) (Poet.) *Nom.* Fors = Fortasse, perhaps, perchance. 2) *Abl.* Forte: A) *by chance, by accident (in opp. to that which takes place designedly, of purpose and systematically; mostly unemphatic — cf. casu, fortuito): f. temere; seu f. seu tentandi causa; quum casu his diebus decedens e provincia Puteolos f. venissem; erat f. brumae tempus, it happened to be; per eos dies f., about this time; freq., as a strengthening particle, f. fortunā = fortunately: B) mostly connected with the conjunctions si, nisi, ne — to denote uncertainty — perhaps, perchance, peradventure (enclitically — cf. fortasse and forsitan): si quis vestrum f. miratur; Erucii criminatio tota dissoluta est, nisi f. exspectatis.*

FORSAN, *adv.* [contracted from forsitan]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) *Perhaps, possibly.*

***FORSIT**, *adv.* [shortened from forsitan]. (Poet.) *Perhaps.*

FORSITAN, *adv.* [fors-sit-an]. *Perhaps, possibly (more undetermined and doubtful than fortasse; hence, usually with a conjunction — cf. also forte).*

***FORTAN**, *adv.* (Doubtful read.) = Forsitan.

FORTASSE (rar. Fortassis), *adv.* [forte-an-sit?]. 1) *Perhaps (and not improbable — cf. forsitan and forte; hence, usually with the indicative): f. dies. In partic.: A) (colloquial) used abs., as an answer: Sy. Hui, tardus es? Ch. Fortasse: B) (Com.) with an infinitive sentence, it may be: f. te illum mirare coequum, it is possible*

that, &c.: C) ironically, of a proposition which is not admitted by one: *sed ego fortasse vaticinor et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus.*

3) Of numbers = about: *elegit tringita f. versus.*
 *FORTESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [fortis]. (Antecl.) To become brave.

FORTICŪLUS, *a, um, adj.* [*dim.* of fortis]. Somewhat brave.

FORTIS, *e, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [fero]. 1) Physically, strong, vigorous, stout, enduring, homo, equus; aliquem fortem invenire, in good health; rar. of inanimate objects = durable, &c., lignum, vinctula; stomachus *f.*; sol fortis, hot. Hence = powerful, influential: familia *f.* 2) Mentally, bold, brave, dauntless, courageous, energetic: *f. et constans vir*; *ff. et animosi*; vir ad pericula fortis, who boldly encounters dangers; *f. ad sanguinem civilem*, to the point of shedding the blood of fellow-citizens; *f. contra audaciam*; *f. in aliquo*, in relation to one; prov., fortes fortuna adjuvat, or only fortes fortuna, fortune favours the brave; also, of things in which courage, &c., is revealed: *f. animus*, cupiditas, factum; oculi *ff.*, sparkling with courage; sententiae *ff.*; *f. genus dicendi*.

FORTITER, *adv.* with *comp. & sup.* [fortis]. 1) Physically, strongly, vigorously, stoutly: *f. astringere, lora attrahere.* 2) Mentally, bravely, manfully, valiantly, courageously, energetically; hence, fortiter curari, by powerful remedies.

FORTITUDO, *inis, f.* [fortis]. 1) (Very rar.) Physically, strength, vigour. 2) Mentally, bravery, fortitude, firmness, courage, intrepidity.

FORTUITO, *adv.* [fortuitus]. By chance or accident, casually, fortuitously (with emphasis — cf. forte).

FORTUITUS, *a, um, adj.* [fors]. Casual, accidental, fortuitous: *subita et f. oratio*, delivered without preparation, extemporaneous; *f. caespes* (poet.), the first that is met with by chance.

FORTUNA, *ae, f.* [fors]. 1) Chance, fate, fortune (interfering in human affairs, not without plan, but according to favour or disfavour — cf. fors, fatum): *f. est domina rerum externarum et ad corpus pertinentium*; eadem vobis est *f. belli* patienda; also, in the *pl.*, omnes laudant *ff. mea*, my luck; *f. erat potentiora*, was on the side of the more powerful. In partic., *f. secunda* = good luck, good fortune; *f. adversa* = misfortune, adversity — freq. these adjectives are not added, but must be supplied from the context: illis magnis viris non solum propter virtutem sed etiam propter fortunam saepius imperia mandata sunt; per fortunas, for heaven's sake. Also, personified = the goddess of Luck or Fortune, Fortuna, who had sanctuaries, esp. at Antium and Praeneste, in Italy; hence, Fortunae filius, a child of Fortune, Fortune's favourite. 2) = situation, position, condition, circumstances, lot: est infima *f. servorum*; *f. corporis*, bodily

condition; homines omnis fortunae ac loci, of every rank and class; superior fuit ordine, inferior fortunâ, in fortune; Darius oneratus fortunae suae apparatus, of his high dignity. In partic., mostly in the *pl.* = fortune, property, goods, possessions: adimere alicui fortunas bonaeque; omnibus sociorum fortunis consumptia.

FORTŪNATE, *adv. w. comp.* [fortunatus]. Prosperously, luckily.

FORTŪNATUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [fortuna, or part. of fortunus]. 1) Prosperous, lucky, fortunate, blessed with the external gifts of fortune (cf. felix, etc.), homo, res publica, urbs; *f. laborum*, happy in his sufferings. 2) Wealthy, rich, homo. 3) Fortunatae or Fortunatorum insulae (= αι ραν Μανάρου νησι), according to mythology, certain islands in the Atlantic ocean, near the African coast, the supposed abodes of the souls of the blessed, perhaps = the Canary islands.

FORTŪNO, *avi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [fortunus]. To make prosperous or fortunate, to bless, to prosper: *f. aliquid alicui*; dii tibi *ff. horam*, may bestow upon you a happy hour.

FÖRÜLI (I.), *örum, m. pl.* [forus]. (Lat.) Book-cases, book-shelves.

FÖRÜLI (II.), *örum, m. pl.* A small town in the Sabine territory, now Civita Tomassa.

FÖRUM, *i, n.* [kindred *v. forus, foras, foris*, perhaps from *fero*]. *1) (Obsol.) The open space or vestibule before a tomb. 2) A market-place = a public place in a town, esp. at Rome: A) *f. Romanum*, a long, quadrangular place, between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by public buildings, colonnades, stalls and tables of money-changers. Hence — a) as a market or trading-place: scisti uti foro tuo (Com.) = you know how to make your market, i. e., to avail yourself of an opportunity — b) as the place where the business of the money-changers, and, in gen., all important money business, was transacted: haec ratio pecuniarum quae Romae est in foro versatur; sublata erat de *f. fides*; Postumium jam pridem in foro non habemus = Postumius is bankrupt; in the same sense, cessit de foro, and (Pl.) foro mersus est; in foro versari, to transact money business — c) as the place where legal proceedings and lawsuits were carried on, public affairs discussed, and esp. speeches delivered to the people from the rostra: forum attingere, to engage in public affairs; agere *f.*, to hold a court; indicere *f.*, to appoint a court-day; studia fori et civilium artium; res vestitur in meo foro, the matter is pending in my own court, i. e., affects me nearly: B) other public or market-places in Rome, e. g., forum boarium, the cattle-market; *f. olitorium*, the vegetable-market; forum Augusti. 3) Out of Rome: A) a trading-place, market-place, market-town: oppidum nomine Varga, forum rerum venalium maxime celebratum: B) a court or assize-town of a province,

where the governor held court at certain periods; hence = *a judicial district*: ne quis extra suum f. vadimonium promittere cogeretur; civitates quae in id forum conveniunt. 4) *The name of several towns and places*, viz.: A) F. Allieni, in *Gallia Transpadana*, now Ferrara: B) F. Appii, in *Latium*, on the *via Appia*, now S. Donato: C) F. Aurelium, near *Rome*, on the *via Aurelia*, now Monte Alto: D) F. Corneliū, in *Gallia Cispadana*, on the *via Aemilia*, now Imola: E) F. Gallorum, in *Gallia Cispadana*, now Castel Franco: F) F. Julii, in *Gallia Narbonensis*, now Frejus: G) F. Voconii, in the *Pyrenae* (*Gallia Narbonensis*).

FÖRUS, i, m. [kindred with forum, foras, foris; perhaps from fero]. (Usually in the pl.; and only ante-cl. in the sing.) 1) *A gangway in a ship, a small passage between the banks of oars*: alii malos scandunt, alii per foros cursant. 2) *A row of seats, in a theatre or circus, separated by passages*: loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent, fori appellati. 3) (Lat.) *A garden-bed*. 4) (Poet.) *A cell in a beehive*. 5) (Lat.) *A gaming-board*.

FÖSI, ōrum, m. pl. *A tribe in North-western Germany, a branch of the Cheruscoans, near the modern Celle*.

FOSSA, ae, f. [fodio]. *A ditch*.

FOSSICIUS, a, um, } adj. [fodio]. (Lat.) *Dug out or up from the earth*.

FOSSILIS, e, }
FOSSIO, ōnis, f. [fodio]. *A digging*,
FOSSOR, ōris, m. [fodio]. *A digger; trop.*

= *a rude person, a clown*.

FOSSŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of fossa]. *A little ditch*.

FOSSŪRA, ae, f. [fodio]. (Lat.) *A digging*.

FÖVEA, ae, f. [fodio]. *A pit; in partic., a pitfall for catching wild beasts*.

FÖVEO, fōvi, fōtum, 2. v. tr. 1) *To warm, to keep warm (with a comfortable and refreshing warmth — cf. calefacio), to refresh*: sol f.; aves f. pullos pennis suis. Hence, 2) *to care for, in gen., to foster, to cherish*: f. hominum sensus. In partic.: A) *of diseased parts of the body, to foment, to bathe with lukewarm water for the purpose of strengthening them*: f. genua calido aceto; f. vulnus lymphâ: B) = *to embrace tenderly and caressingly, to caress*: Dido f. puerum gremio, holds him caressingly in her lap; f. alicquem amplexu molli, to embrace tenderly: C) *trop., to keep close to any thing*: f. castra, to remain in the camp (= to cling to); thus, likewise, f. larem, to the house; f. humum, to remain lying on the ground: D) f. hiemem luxu, to pass away: E) = *to favour, to support, to be well disposed toward*: f. alicquem; f. alicquem plausu, to encourage by applause; f. voluntatem alicujus, studia hominum, to flatter; f. partem (res) alicujus, to side with one: E) = *to keep up*: bellum f. et alo.

FRACTUS, a, um, adj. with comparative [part. of frango]. Broken; hence, powerless, weak,

faint, pronunciatio, genus dicendi; f. animae, disheartened.

FRĀGA, ōrum, n. pl. *Strawberries*.

FRĀGILIS, e, adj. with comp. [frango]. 1) *Easily broken, brittle, fragile*, cadus, ramus; (poet.) aquae ff. = ice. 2) *Trop., frail, perishable, weak, corpus; res humanae sunt ff. et caducae*; (poet.) ff. anni, the years of weakness; also = *effeminate, delicate*: f. Pediatia. 3) (Poet.) *Of the sound produced by breaking any thing stiff, crackling (frago): f. sonitus chartarum; lauri fragiles, that crackle in the fire; manus ff. in corpore pollicibus (by snapping with the fingers)*.

FRĀGILITAS, ātis, f. [fragilis]. 1) *Brittleness, fragility*. 2) *Trop., frailty, inconstancy, weakness, generis humani*.

FRAGMEN, inis, n. [frango]. (Poet. & lat.) = *Fragmentum*.

FRAGMENTUM, i, n. [frango]. (Very rar. in the sing.) *A piece broken off, a fragment, remnant*: ff. remorum, navigii; taedae et ff. = *splinters, chips*.

FRĀGOR, ōris, m. [frango]. 1) (Lucr.) *A breaking into pieces*. 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) *A crashing noise, a crash*: f. tectorum quae diruebantur; f. plaudentium; subito f. intonuit = *a clap of thunder*.

FRĀGŌSUS, a, um, adj. [frago]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) (Lucr.) *Broken into fragments, crumbled to pieces*. 2) *Rough, uneven*: ff. silvae; hence, *trop., of speech, uneven, unequal*: oratio f. et interrupta. 3) *Crashing, roaring, torrens*.

FRAGRO, āvi, —, 1. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) *To smell of any thing; almost always of a pleasant smell — to emit fragrance*: f. unguento, to smell of ointment; nil fragrat, emits no odour.

FRĀMEA, ae, f. [a Germanic word]. (Lat.) *A spear or javelin with a short, small head, used by the ancient Germans*.

FRANGO, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. tr. [kindred with *πρηνειν*]. 1) *To break, to break into pieces (i. e., something hard and stiff — cf. rumpo)*: f. hastam, anulum aureum; f. crus, to break a leg; f. navem, to suffer shipwreck; navis frangitur, is dashed to pieces; f. januam, fores, to shatter; f. patinam, to dash to pieces; (poet.) f. glebas, granum dentibus, fruges, to bruise, to grind, to pound, to crush; f. gulam alicujus laqueo, to throttle one; f. cervicem alicui, to break one's neck; (poet.) saxum f. fluctus = *the waves break against the rock*; impro-, f. carcerem = *to break out of a prison*; f. comam in gradus, to twist, to braid; (poet.) f. alicquem = *to tear to pieces*. 2) *Trop., to break one's courage, power, resolution, or the vehemence of a passion*: A) = *to dishearten, to discourage*: f. animum alicujus or alicquem; frangi metu: B) = *to weaken, to enfeeble, to impair*: hostes fracti bello; calor se f., disappears; f. sententiam alicujus, to invalidate, to oppose successfully; f. soriteno, to refuse: C) = *to check, to curb, to*

overcome, to subdue, to restrain: *f. dolorem*; *haec res f. concitationem animorum*; *f. furorem et petulantiam alicujus*; *f. se, to command one's self*: D) to destroy, to frustrate: *consilium alicujus*: E) to violate: *f. fidem, a word or pledge given*: *f. foedus, mandata, not to perform duly*: F) = to move, to touch, to shake: *frangi dolore, misericordia*; *te ut ulla res frangat*!

FRĀTER, tris, *m.* [kindred with φάτερ]. 1) A brother: *f. geminus, a twin-brother*; *f. germanus*; *pl., fratres, brothers and sisters*. 2) Improperly: A) = a near relative, in gen., especially *f. patruelis, a cousin*: B) *trop.* — an intimate or familiar friend, esp. a lover; hence — a) as a familiar term in accosting a stranger ('my brother') — b) in the *pl.*, of nations, a title of honour, given by the Roman senate to the allies of the Roman people: *Aedui a senatu fratres appellati* — c) (poet.) of things that are alike, e. g., of books.

FRĀTERCŪLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of *frater*]. 1) A little brother: *f. gigantis, i. e., of unknown parentage*. 2) A familiar appellation given to a friend.

FRĀTERNE, *adv.* [fraternus]. 1) In a brotherly manner, fraternally. 2) *Trop.*, heartily, affectionately.

FRĀTERNITAS, ātis, *f.* [fraternus]. (Lat., rar.) Brotherhood, fraternity.

FRĀTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [frater]. 1) Of or pertaining to a brother, brotherly, fraternal: *amor f.*; *hereditas f., from a brother*; *invidia f., against a brother*; *fraternus nex, fratricide*; *lyra f., given to Apollo by his brother Mercury*; *ff. undae, his brother's waves* (of Neptune, as brother of Jupiter). 2) Improp.: A) (poet.) of or pertaining to a relative: *fraterna peto, i. e., the armour of his cousin*: B) *trop.*, becoming brothers, brotherly, friendly.

FRATRĪCIDA, ae, *m.* [frater-caedo]. A fratricide.

FRAUDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [fraudo]. A defrauding, deceiving; a fraud: *fraudatio heri, a cheating of one's master*.

FRAUDĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [fraudo]. A cheat, deceiver, defrauder.

FRAUDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To cheat, to deceive, to defraud (by faithlessness and trickery; always implying strong censure — cf. *deipio, fallo, impono*, etc.): *f. aliquem*; *f. aliquem aliqua re, to cheat one out of any thing*; *f. milites praedā, aliquem triumpho, se victu*. 2) To withdraw or take away by fraud, to embezzle, to purloin: *f. stipendium militum*; *restituere fraudata*; *f. nuptias, not to grant*.

FRAUDŪLENTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [fraudulentus]. (Lat.) Fraudulently, deceitfully.

FRAUDŪLENTIA, ae, *f.* [fraudulentus]. (Pl.) A disposition to deceive, deceitfulness, fraudulence.

FRAUDŪLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* *v. sup.* [fraus]. Deceitful, fraudulent, homo, venditio, gestus.

FRAUS, dis, *f.* 1) Fraud, guile, deceit, dishonesty, imposition: *f. ac dolus*; *perspicere f. alicujus*; *bestiae cibum ad fraudem suam positum plerumque aspernantur, in order to ensnare them*; *fraudem facere legi, senatus consulto, to evade by fraud*; *fraude concordiae, by a feigned and deceitful accordance*; *sese dedere sine fraude, without fraud, honesty*; hence, *trop.* = a deceitful, fraudulent person, a cheat, deceiver: *fur, fugitive, fraus populi*. 2) *Pass.* = a being deceived, a delusion, error, mistake: *illicere, deducere aliquem in fraudem*; thus, likewise, *incidere, delabi in fraudem*; *f. loci et noctis, an error caused by (ignorance of) the place and by the night*. 3) An evil deed, in gen.; a trespass, offence, crime: *admittere f. capitale*; *ff. inexcipiabiles*. 4) That which is caused by fraud or delusion, damage, injury, detriment: *id mihi fraudem tulit*; *freq. fraudi non erit illi secessio, non venisse, it shall not be to his detriment* (or, acc. to 3 = it shall not be imputed to him as a crime); *sine mea fraude populiue Romani, without detriment to me or to the people*; *ut, qui civis Campanus ante certam diem transisset, sine fraude esset, should remain unimpeached*. 5) Personified, as a goddess.

*FRAUSUS, a, um, *part.* [fraudo]. (Pl.) Metuo ne quam fraudem frausus siet, that he has been practising cheater.

FRAXINEUS, or *FRAXINUS, a, um, *adj.* [fraxinus]. Of ash-wood, ashen, hasta.

FRAXINUS, i, *f.* An ash-tree, ash; (poet.) = any thing made of ash, esp. a javelin.

FRĒGELLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* A town of the Volsci in Latium, now Ceprano.

FRĒGELLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Fregellae]. Of or pertaining to Fregellae, Fregellan; subst., Fregellani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of F.

FRĒGENAE, ārum, *f. pl.* A small town in Etruria.

FRĒMĒBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [fremo]. (Poet.) Rushing, roaring, muttering: *navis f.*; *grex elephantorum f.*; *Achilles f., raging*.

FRĒMITUS, ūs, *m.* [fremo]. A rushing, roaring, murmuring, muttering, humming, esp. of the mixed tones of a number of men conversing together, an uproar: *f. maris*; *f. armorum, the clash of arms*; *f. clamorque hominum*; *f. eastrorum*; *f. senatus ortus, a muttering arose in the senate*; thus, likewise, *dein f. increbuit, postea clamor*, etc.; *f. equorum, the snorting*; *f. tigris, the growling*; (poet.) of thunder.

FRĒMO, ui, itum, 8. v. intr. & tr. [βρῆμω].

1) Intr., to make a dull, murmuring noise, to rush, to roar, to hum, to resound; in particular, of a number of men, to mutter, to murmur: *ventus, mare f.*; *leo, lupus f., bellows, howls*; *equus f., snorts*; *omnes magno clamore ff., lament*; *cuncti Dardanidae simul ore ff., murmur assent*; *fremant omnes liceat, let them all grumble*; *f. lae-*

titia, ludisque plausuque, to resound, to ring with; thus, likewise, f. ululatus; f. animis, to storm with rage; f. acerba, dira, to rave. 2) Tr., to say murmuringly or mutteringly, to murmur at, to growl at (esp. of several conversing): (poet.) f. arma, to call for madly; omnes eadem ff., mutter the same thing; Arrius consilium sibi ereptum f., complains loudly of.

FREMOR, ōris, m. [fremo]. (Poet. & lat.) = **Fremitus**.

FRENATOR, ōris, m. [freno]. (Lat.) A curber, tamer.

FRENATUS, a, um, adj. [frenum]. Furnished with a bridle, bridled (opp. to infrenus), equus; hence, eques f., with a bridled horse.

FRENDEO, 2. v. intr. = **Frendo**.

FRENDO, —, frēsū or frēsūm, 3. v. intr. To gnash the teeth, homo, leo; also, f. dentibus.

FRENO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [frenum]. 1) (Poet.) To furnish with a bridle, to bridle, equos; f. ora cervi capistris; f. colla draconum. 2) Trop., to bridle, to check, to curb, to restrain: hiems f. cursus aquarum; f. voluptates, furores alicujus, impetum scriberēdi; f. gentes domitas, to govern.

FRENTANI, ōrum, m. pl. A tribe on the eastern shore of Italy, in the modern Abruzzo ceteriora.

FRENTANUS, a, um, adj. [Frentani]. Of or pertaining to the Frentani.

FRENUM, i, n. (Freq. in the pl., and then sometimes Freni.) 1) A bridle, bit (cf. habena): recipere f., to be bridled; dare f., to give the reins; inhibere (ducere) ff., to draw or hold in the reins, to rein in; mordere f., trop. = to show the teeth, to offer resistance; (poet.) = a horse. 2) Trop., a bridle, curb, check, restraint: Mutinam illi exultanti tanquam frenos furoris iniecit, put M., as it were, a bridle upon, &c.; capere ff. imperii, the reins of government; adhibere alteri calcaria, alteri frenos, to spur on the one, to check the other.

FREQUENS, tia, adj. w. comp. & sup. (Usually in a good sense, denoting 'a full number,' while crebre = 'too much,' freq. implies blame.) 1) Of persons, that is often at a place, or that often does a thing: erat ille Romae frequens; Kaeso f. ad signa fuit; f. auditor Platonis, assiduus; frequens to audiri, frequently. 2) Of things, frequently occurring, frequent, repeated; hence, usual, common: ff. pocula, literae, edicta; verbum apud alios f.; f. fama. 3) Assembled in great numbers, numerous, full: ff. oives atque socii; senatus f. convenit, a full senate; res delata est ad frequentiores, to a better attended assembly; ff. fuimus, many. 4) Of places that are well filled with any thing, crowded, filled, much-frequented or visited — a) abs., f. theatrum, crowded; terra, urbs f., populous; via f., much-frequented; f. convivium, a numerous company — b) filled with any thing: urbs f. tec-

tis, crowded with; loca frequentia aedificiis, covered with buildings; Nilus f. feris, terra f. colubris, rich in, productive of; *(Tac.) mons frequens silvae talis, thickly set with such trees.

FREQUENTAMENTUM, i, n. [frequento]. (Lat.) A frequent repetition.

FREQUENTATIO, ōnis, f. [frequento]. Frequency, a frequent use, a crowding together, verborum, argumentorum; hence, in discourse = recapitulation.

FREQUENTATIVUS, a, um, adj. [frequento]. (Lat.) Denoting a frequent repetition, frequentative.

FREQUENTER, adv. with comp. & sup. [frequens]. 1) Numerously, in great numbers. 2) Often, frequently.

FREQUENTIA, ae, f. [frequens]. 1) A being present frequently (of persons), an occurring frequently, frequency (of things): quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et f.; de epistolarum f. nihil te accuso. 2) A numerous attendance; coner., a great number, concourse, multitudo: f. hominum, vulgi; magna f. et consessus vester; magna f. rerum (of an author) = copiousness of contents; f. coeli, density of the air; frequentiam praestare, to come in great numbers.

FREQUENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [frequens]. 1) To visit frequently, to go or come to frequently: f. aliquem, domum alicujus. 2) To visit in great numbers, to frequent, esp. a festival; hence = to celebrate: f. ludos, ferias, dies, triumphum. 3) To do, to undertake, or to make use of frequently: f. verbi translationem; exempla frequentata apud Graecos, frequently given; nec ideo conjugia frequentabantur, became frequent; f. aliquid in animo, frequently to think over; f. memoriam alicujus, to remember frequently; hence (poet.) = to repeat (an exclamation). 4) To bring together or assemble numerously: hic dies scribas ad aerarium frequentavit; f. multa, to crowd together. 5) To fill with a multitude, to crowd, to people, to stock with: urbs frequentatur; f. solitudinem Italiae; f. Italiam colonis.

FRESILIA, ae, f. A town in the territory of the Marsi.

FRETENSIS, e, adj. [fretum]. Of or pertaining to a strait (v. Fretum): Mare F. = the Straits of Sicily.

FRETUM, i, n., and **FRETUS**, ūs, m. 1) A strait, sound, channel: fretum maris nostri et Oceani, the Straits of Gibraltar; esp. freq. = the Straits of Sicily (also, f. Siciliae or Siciliense, or Mare Fretense). 2) (Poet.) The sea, in general. 3) (Lucr.) Spring, as the period of transition from cold to heat. 4) Heat, glow, juvenutis.

FRETUS, a, um, adj. *1) (Lucr.) Leaning on, supported by: res stant ff. pondere. 2) Trop., trusting to, relying or depending on: f. diis, auxilio vestro; f. viribus suis, ingenio **FRICO**, cui, etum and cōtur, 1. a. tr. To

rub: f. corpus oleo, senem; f. costas arbore, against a tree; prov. (Pl.), f. genua = to embrace the knees (as a suppliant).

*FRICTUS, ūs, m. [frico]. A rubbing.

*FRIGĒ-FACTO, 1. v. tr. (Pl.) To make cold, to cool, cs.

FRIGEO, xi, —, 2. v. intr. [frigus]. 1) To be cold, to be stiff with cold (in opp. to caleo, object. — cf. algeo): manus f.; part. frigens, one who is stiff and cold, i. e., dead. 2) Trop.: A) to be frigid, inactive; to come to a stop or stand-still: omnia consilia ff. = prove ineffectual; judicia ff., are carried on drowsily; oratio f., halts, stops; homo ille valde f.: B) to be coldly received or treated, to be out of favour with any one, to remain unnoticed: tibicen ille f. ad populum; plane jam frigeo; friget patronus Antonius; prima concio Pompeli frigebat, was coldly received.

FRIGĒRO, 1. v. tr. [frigus]. (Poet.) To cool, to refresh with coolness, specum.

FRIGESCO, 3. v. intr. [inch. of frigeo]. 1) To become cold. 2) Trop., to become languid or inactive, to lose ardour or energy, to begin to disappear: affectus f.; also = *to become cold towards one (v. Frigeo).

FRIGIDĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [frigidus]. (Lat.) That serves for cooling: cella f., or subst. Frigidarium, n., the cooling-chamber in a bath.

*FRIGĪDĒ-FACTO, 1. (Pl.) = Frigefacto.

FRIGĪDE, adv. with comp. & sup. [frigidus]. Coldly; only trop., frigidly: A) = without animation, feebly: f. agere: B) = trivially, flatly: f. verbis uti.

*FRIGĪDIUSCŪLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of frigidus]. (Lat.) Somewhat frigid, rather flat.

FRIGĪDŪLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of frigidus]. 1) Somewhat cold, puella. 2) Somewhat faint or languid: f. singultus.

FRIGIDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [frigeo]. 1) Cold, cool (not so strong as algidus), fons, locus, coelum; hence, subst. Frigida, ae, f. (sc. aqua), cold water; prov., aquam frigidam subdole suffundere = to slander; (poet.) of the coldness produced by death or fear: f. cymba Stygia; f. mors; membra ff., of a corpse; f. horror, a cold shudder. 2) Trop., cold, frigid: A) = without ardour or energy, dull, feeble, inactive, indolent, indifferent, accusator; lentus in dicendo et paene f.; literae ff. et inconstantes, of trifling contents; frigidus Aetnam insiluit (poet.), in cold blood; tecta ff., cold, i. e., empty: B) without force or point, flat, insipid, trivial, calumniae, sententiae, jocus, homo, solatium.

FRIGO, xi, etum (or xum), 3. v. tr. [kindred with φρυγν]. To roast, to fry, to parch, fabas, eicer.

*FRIGŌRIFICUS, a, um, adj. [frigus-facio]. (Lat.) Cooling.

FRIGUS, ōris, n. [= φρυγ; with the digamma].

1) Cold, coldness (object. — conf. algor; not so strong as gelu): f. opacum, coolness of the shade; propter ff., on account of the cold climate; f. inhabitabile (poet.), a cold region; frigore dormire, in the cold night. In partic. (poet.): A) the cold of winter = winter: non aestate, non frigore: B) the coldness of death: membra solvuntur frigore; f. letale: C) a cold shudder produced by fear: membra Aeneae solvuntur frigore. 2) Trop., coldness: A) coldness in action = inactivity, sluggishness: B) (poet. & lat.) coldness which one meets with from others = a cold reception, disfavour, coolness: notus is est Tiberii et amicitia et frigore; imperitia interdum affert f.

FRIGŪTIO, or Fringutio, 4. v. intr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Properly, to twitter, to chirp (of birds) — hence, to speak indistinctly, to stammer, to stutter.

FRIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To bruise or break into pieces, glebas.

FRISII, ōrum, m. pl. The Frisians, a tribe in North-western Germany.

FRĪTILLA, ae, f. A kind of pap used at sacrifices.

FRĪTILLUS, i, m. A dice-box.

FRIVŌLUS, a, um, adj. [frivo]. (Lat.) 1) Fragile, i. e., worthless, poor; only as subst., Frivola, ōrum, n. pl., poor and fragile furniture, trifling and worthless things. 2) Trop., poor, worthless, trivial, insipid, frivolous: f. jocus, sermo; f. auspicium, causa, origo.

FRONDĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [frons]. (Lat.) Of or pertaining to leaves, fascinae.

FRONDĀTOR, ōris, m. [frons I.]. One who lops off leaves, a pruner or dresser of trees.

FRONDEO, 2. v. intr. [frons I.]. To be in leaf, to become green: ramus f.; nemus f. nigra ilice.

FRONDESCO, 3. v. intr. [inch. of frondeo]. To put forth leaves, to become leafy.

FRONDEUS, a, um, adj. [frons I.]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Of leaves, made of leaves, corona; tecta ff., formed of the leaves of a tree. 2) Leafy, nemus; f. casa, covered with leaves.

FRONDĪFER, ēra, ērum, adj. [frons-fero]. (Poet.) Leaf-bearing, nemus.

FRONDŌSUS, a, um, adj. [frons I.]. (Mostly poet.) Full of leaves, leafy, mons, ramus.

FRONS (I) dis, f. Leaves, foliage: f. populea; collis laetus frondibus, overgrown with leafy trees; (poet.) a garland made of leafy branches.

FRONS (II), tis, f. 1) The forehead (esp. of men, but also of animals): contrahere, adducere frontem, to knit one's brows, to frown; remittere, explicare f., to smooth or clear the brow; ferire frontem, to smite one's forehead. 2) The face or brow, in general, as expressing the affections of the mind: fers f. et vultus; fronte occultare sententiam; f. laeta, sollicita. In partic., denoting: A) shame, modesty: B) impu-

dence, effrontery: f. proterva; f. urbana: C) the exterior, outside, appearance, external quality of any thing: sed utrum fronte an mente ei studeat, dubitatur; f. prima decipit multos. 3) The forepart of any thing, the front, façade of a building: f. aedium, parietum, navium; a fronte, in the forepart of a house; collis frontem leviter fastigatus, gently sloping in front; unâ f. contra hostem castra muniunt, on the front; in partic., the front of an army, the van; aequa f. ad pugnam procedere, in a straight line of battle; dextrâ f., on the right side of the front, i. e., on the right wing; freq. a fronte, in front, before (opp. to 'a tergo' and 'a latere'). Hence: A) the edges of a book-roll: B) the breadth of a piece of land: mille pedes in fronte.

FRONTALIA, ium, n. pl. [frons]. An ornament for the forehead, esp. of a horse, a frontlet.

FRONTO (I.), ōnis, adj. [frons]. (Rar.) That has a broad forehead, equus.

FRONTO (II.), ōnis, m. A Roman proper name: thus, esp. M. Cornelius Fronto, a Roman orator, of Ciria in Numidia.

FRUCTUARIUS, a, um, adj. [fructus]. Fruit-bearing: ager f., for the use of which a yearly grain-rent is to be paid, produce-bearing.

FRUCTUOSUS, a, um, adj. [fructus]. 1) Fruit-bearing, fruitful, productive, yielding a profit in produce or money (cf. ferax, fertilis): ager quamvis fertilis (by nature) sine cultura fructuosus esse (be productive, profitable) non potest; orationes ff. 2) Trop., useful, profitable, advantageous: haec virtus multis fructuosa est.

FRUCTUS, ūs, m. [fruo]. 1) (Rar.) Abstr., an enjoying, enjoyment of any thing, use, usufruct: meus f. est prior, I have the right of using it first; f. animi, mental enjoyment; f. voluptatum: capere f. oculis ex usu alicujus, to feast the eyes on. 2) Concr., the products of the earth, fruit, produce (in gen. of corn and fruits — cf. fruges and frumentum): frugum reliquorumque fructuum perceptio; demetere et percipere f.; illi fructibus suis solvant, with their products; vectigal agri Campani fructibus varium esse non solet, yields usually the same proceeds. Hence: A) the profit, gain, income, returns of property, capital, &c.: f. illorum praediorum; ff. pecuniae, interest; f. unius anni; oves edunt f., yield a profit: B) fruit = advantage, profit: fructum et utilitatem capere (ferre) ex re aliqua or rei alicujus, to derive advantage or profit from; f. vitae superioris, the result of one's former life; in fructu habere, to consider as useful.

FRUGALIOR, ius, and Frūgālissimus, a, um, comp. & sup. for the adjectively used Frugi (v. Frux).

FRUGALITAS, ātis, f. [from the unusual frugalis—v. Frugalior]. Thriftiness, frugality, economy, love of order; hence, in gen., honesty, probity: bonam valetudinem maxime praestat frugalitas; f. id est modestia et temperantia.

FRUGALITER, adv. [frugalis]. Moderately, frugally.

FRUGIFER, ěra, ěrum, adj. [fruges-fero]. Fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile, ager, cedrus; messes f. (poet.); trop., philosophia f.

FRUGIFERENS, tis, adj. (A.-cl.) = Frugifer. *FRUGILEGUS, a, um, adj. [fruges-lego]. (Poet.) Fruit-gathering (of the ant), formica.

FRUGIPARUS, a, um, adj. [fruges-pario]. (Ante-cl.) = Frugifer.

FRUMENTARIUS, a, um, adj. [frumentum]. Of or pertaining to corn, corna: res f., corn, provisions (for an army); loca, provinciae ff., abounding in corn; lex f., concerning the distribution of corn; largitio f., a liberal distribution of corn; navis f., a provision ship; hence, subst., Frumentarius, ii, m.: A) a corn-dealer: B) a purveyor of corn for an army, a commissary.

FRUMENTATIO, ōnis, f. [frumentor]. 1) A providing of corn; as milit. tech. t., foraging. 2) (Lat.) A distributing of corn.

FRUMENTATOR, ōris, m. [frumentor]. A provider of corn; as milit. tech. t., a forager, a soldier dispatched to procure corn.

FRUMENTOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [frumentum]. A milit. tech. t., to collect corn, to forage: pabulor et f.

FRUMENTUM, i, n. [for frugimentum, from frugeo]. Corn, grain (contained in ears, as distinguished from pods — cf. fruges, fructus, legumen, seges): f. ex agris comportatur; ff. in agris matura non erant.

FRUNISCOR, nitus, 3. v. dep. tr. [lengthened form of fruor]. (Ante-cl.) = Fruor.

FRUOR, itus or otus (both rare), 3. v. dep. intr. 1) To enjoy, to take pleasure, delight, or satisfaction in any thing (cf. utor): Hannibal, quum victoria uti posset, frui maluit; tu voluptate frue- ris, ego utor, tu illam summum bonum putas, ego nec bonum; f. vitâ, omnibus commodis; f. aliquo, to enjoy one's society; (ante-cl.) f. rem, ingenium — but classic in gerundive: sapientia non solum paranda sed etiam fruenda nobis est; res fruenda oculis, a sight to be enjoyed. 2) As tech. t. in the lang. of law, to enjoy the use, to have the usufruct of any thing: filius certis fundis frui solitus erat; locare agrum fruendum, to let out a field.

FRUSINAS, ātis, adj. [Frusino]. Of or belonging to Frusino; subst., Frusinates, um, m. pl., the inhabitants of Frusino.

FRUSINO, ōnis, m. A town of the Hernici in Latium, now Frosinone.

FRUSTATIM, adv. [frustum]. (Lat.) By pieces, in pieces.

FRUSTILLATIM, adv. [frustillum, dim. of frustum]. (Pl.) By or in small pieces.

FRUSTRA, adv. [kindred with fraus]. 1) In a deceived manner, erroneously, mistakenly: f. esse, to be mistaken; ut illi f. sint, that they may be disappointed; f. ductare, habere aliquem, to

delude, to cheat. 2) In vain, to no purpose, without effect (*subject.*, with reference to the person whose expectation is deceived — cf. nequidquam) : f. laboratum est; non ipse dictator f. ero; nullum telum f. missum est. 3) Without reason or cause : f. iudices addere solent, etc. : nec f., nam, etc., and not without reason, or, &c. ; f. credere.

*FRUSTRAMEN, inis, n. [frustror]. (Lucr.; doubtf. read.) A deception.

FRUSTRATIO, ōnis, f. [frustror]. A disappointing, deceiving; a deception, disappointment of a belief, expectation, &c. : injicere frustrationem, to cause error, mistake; deferri frustrationibus, to be put off with illusions; f. iis dolore attulit, the disappointment of their hopes; grana ciceris in acum continuo et sine f. inse-rere, without failing.

*FRUSTRATUS, ūs, m. [frustror]. (Pl.) A deceiving, deception, &c. = frustratio: frustra-tui habere aliquem, to deceive one.

FRUSTROB, ātus, dep., and (ante-cl. & lat.) Frustror, 1. v. tr. [frustra]. 1) (Lat.) To render ineffective or useless, to frustrate : f. laborem; rami arborum frustrantur ictus; inceptus clamor f. hiantes, dies away in the opened mouth. 2) To deceive, to disappoint, to trick : f. alios, spem mercantium; spes eum f.

*FRUSTULENTUS, a, um, adj. [frustulum, dim. of frustum]. (Pl.) Full of small pieces.

FRUSTUM, i, n. [fruur]. A bit, piece : f. panis; also, a little piece, in gen. : f. orationis; (Pl.) f. pueri! you bit of a boy!

FRUTEX, icis, m. 1) A shrub, bush : f. lupini; ff. olerum. 2) (Lat.) The lower part of the trunk of a tree. 3) Trop., as a term of reproach, blockhead! loggerhead!

FRUTICESCO, 3. v. incho. intr. [frutex]. (Lat.) To put forth shoots, to become bushy.

FRUTICETUM, i, n. [frutex]. (Poet. & lat.) A place full of shrubs or bushes, a copse, thicket.

FRUTICO, āvi, ātum, } 1. v. incho. To put forth shoots, to become bushy, to shoot or sprout forth : arbor f.; (poet.) pilus f.

FRUTICOR, ātus, dep. } forth shoots, to become bushy, to shoot or sprout forth : arbor f.; (poet.) pilus f.

FRUTICOSUS, a, um, adj. [frutex]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Full of shrubs or bushes, bushy. 2) Full of shoots or sprigs, arbor.

FRUX, ūgis, f. [fruur]. (Usually in the pl., fruges, um; the nom. sing. seems to be unusual.) 1) The fruit of the earth, produce of the field (both grain and pulse; also, poet., of the fruit of trees — cf. frumentum, fructus) : non omnem f., not every sort of grain; hence, any thing made of grain, e. g., meal : ff. salsae. 2) Trop., fruit or fruits, i. e., use, value, result : pervenire ad aliquam f., to some maturity; (poet.) expertia frugis, what is worthless; ff. industriae. Hence : A) the dat. frugi, so. aptus, of use, useful, used as an adj. (cf. frugalior) = economical, thrifty; hence, freq. = good, honest, worthy, virtuous;

proper, fit : homo f. et temperans; vita f. et severa; sometimes accompanied with 'bonae' (homo permolestus et bonae f.) : B) ad frugem or ad bonam frugem, to a good and moral behavior; ad b. f. se recipere (redire) = to correct one's self, to reform; so, also, ad b. f. compellere aliquem.

FUCATUS, a, um, adj. w. (lat.) comp. [part. of fuco]. Prop., dyed, rouged; hence, trop., falsely-coloured, dressed-up, counterfeit, false : f. et simulatus; f. nitor, candor.

*FUCINUS (I.), a, um, adj. [fucus]. (Lat.) Dyed with fucus.

FUCINUS (II.), i, m. Called more usually F. Lacus, a lake of Latium, in the territory of the Marsi — now Lago di Celano.

FÜCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [fucus]. To dye : f. tabulas colore; in partic., to dye for the purpose of beautifying = to paint, to rouge.

FÜCÖSUS, a, um, adj. [fucus]. Prop., painted, rouged; trop., counterfeit, spurious : amicitia, vicinitas f., untrustworthy; f. merx, dressed-up.

FÜCUS (I.), i, m. [φύκος]. 1) Orehll, a red tincture, produced from a lichen growing on the rocks near the sea. 2) Red colour, in gen.; in partic. = rouge. Hence, 3) = a false ornament or gloss, an outside show, dissimulation, pretence, falsehood : color venustatis non fūco illitus sed sanguine diffusus (figuratively, of discourse) : sine f. ac fallacis; fūcum facere aliqui, to deceive one. *4) Bee-glue, a reddish juice with which bees stop up the entrance to their hives.

FÜCUS (II.), i, m. A drone-bee.

FUE, interj. (Pl.) Fye! (an interjection expressing disgust.)

FÜFIDIANUS, a, um, adj. [Fufidius]. Of or pertaining to a Fufidius, Fufidian.

FÜFIDIUS, ii, m. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) L. Fuf., an orator. 2) Q. Fuf., a knight of Arpinum.

FÜFIUS (I.), ii, m., and Fūfa, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Quintus F. Catenus, a tribune of the people (61 B. C.), consul (47 B. C.); the chief author of the acquittal of P. Clodius; later, an adherent of Cæsar and of Antony.

FÜFIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Fufius I.]. Of or belonging to a Fufius, Fufian : lex F.

FÜGA, ae, f. [φύγη]. 1) A flight, fleeing : ex fuga, in one's flight; dare, conferre, conjicere se in fugam, to betake one's self to flight; capere, petere f., to take to flight; facere f. = to cause (one's) flight — but also = to flee; conjicere, impellere hostes in fugam, to put to flight; fuga ab urbe turpis; claudere alicui fugam, to cut off one's flight; (poet.) in the pl., ff. celeres. In partic. = flight from one's native country, exile, banishment : exsilium et f. 2) Trop. : A) a desire of avoiding any thing, a shunning, avoiding, aversion : f. laborem et dolorum : B) a means (way) of avoiding or escaping : si alia fuga ho-

noris non esset; quære fugam morbi: C) (poet.) a flying — a swift course or passage: expectet facilem f. ventosque ferentes; f. temporum; hence, dare fugam — a) = to give one a swift passage — b) = to flee speedily, to hasten away.

*FUGACITER, adv. w. comp. [fugax]. By fleeing, with flight, bellum gerere.

FUGAX, Æois, adj. with comp. & sup. [fugio].

1) Apt to flee, inclined to flight: vir, hostis = cowardly; applied, as a term of reproach, to a slave = runaway; (poet. & lat.) with a genit., f. gloriæ, fleeing from glory; (poet.) Pholoe f. = fleeing from her wooers, coy. 2) (Poet.) Flying swiftly, swift, fleet: ventus, lympa, anni; hence, trop., fleeting, transitory: hæc sunt brevīa, fugacia, caduca.

FUGIO, fugi, fugitum, 3. v. tr. & intr. [fūgiōw]. I. Intr. — 1) To flee, to flee away, to try to escape: f. Trojā, from Troy; f. Uticam, to Utica; servus f., runs away; fugit memoriā, slips or escapes one's memory; omne animal fugit a quibusdam, shuns certain things; prqv., ita fugias ne præter casam = do not run into the lion's mouth; hence, in partic. = to go into exile: f. ex (a) patria. 2) To escape, to come or get off: qui ex ipsa caede fugerunt. 3) To hasten away, to pass rapidly, to flee away: nubes ff.; pinus fugiens, sailing away; penna fugiens, a soaring wing; f. rivus, swiftly running. Hence, trop., to disappear, to vanish: color, vires, tempus f.; poma ff., wilt; rosa fugiens, withering; vinum fugiens, degenerating, spoiling; oculi fugientes (of a dying person).

II. Tr. — 1) To flee from any thing, to avoid, to shun, to try to escape from: f. aliquem, campum; (poet.) f. patriam, to flee from or leave one's country; f. laborem, culpam, vituperationem alicujus, nuptias, mortem; f. ignominiam; semper fugienda est injuria. Hence: A) (poet.) with a clause as object = to avoid or forbear doing any thing, to beware, to omit (cf. omittere, cavere): f. illud suspicari, credere; fuge quaerere, do not ask: B) to dislike, to decline: f. judicem illum; f. judicium senatus; Proserpina nullum caput fugit, declines, refuses to take. 2) To escape, to evade: Quirinus f. Acheronta (poet.). Freq. trop., nulla res f. scientiam ejus = he knows everything; res f. aciem = is not seen by; in partic., res (id., and the like) me fugit = it escapes my notice, is not observed by me, is unknown to me: hæc ratio f. senatum; me non fugit (I know right well) quam difficile sit illud; ei rei fugerat me rescribere, I had forgotten.

FUGITIVARIUS, ii, m. [fugitivus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) One employed to search for fugitive slaves, a slave-catcher.

FUGITIVUS, a, um, adj. [fugio]. Fleeing away, fugitive, servus, canis; f. a domino, from his master; (lat.) f. finium suorum regniq., from his territory and kingdom; trop. (Com.), argentum

hoc f., so difficult to obtain. Hence, in particular, subst. Fugitivus, i, m. — a) a runaway slave, a fugitive; sometimes used as a term of reproach — b) a soldier that has run away, a deserter.

FUGITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. [intens. of fugio]. 1) Intr., to flee in haste. 2) Tr., to avoid, to shun, to try to escape, aliquem; is te et oculos tuos fugitat; illi quæstionem fugitant. Hence (poet.), to omit or forbear doing any thing: f. facere aliquid.

*FUGITOR, ōris, m. [fugio]. (Pl.) A runaway.

FUGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [fuga]. To cause to flee, to put to flight, to rout, to discomfit: f. hostes, equitatum, ducem alterum; hence, in gen., to chase away, nubes, stellas, noctem; Musa mea me f. (Ovid.), has caused my exile; (poet.) hoc f. audacem poetam, deters: (lat.) f. multos a proposito studendi.

*FULCIMEN, inis, n. [fulcio]. (Poet.) A prop, stay, pillar.

FULCIO, lsi, itum, 4. v. tr. 1) To keep erect by props or stays, to prop, to stay, to support: f. porticum; vitis nisi fulta est, fertur ad terram; fultus molli pede, standing on; fultus tellure, pulvino, resting on. 2) Trop.: A) (poet. & lat.) to make strong or firm, to strengthen: f. stomachum cibo; postes fulti obice, guarded, secured; f. aliquid pedibus, to tread hard: B) to support, to assist, to uphold: f. amicam labantem; Lycurgus fultus et munitus hoc consilii; his fultus societatibus; (poet.) *f. aerumnis cor, to trouble, to oppress.

FULCRUM, lsi, itum, 4. v. tr. [fulcio]. 1) A prop of a bed or couch, a bedpost, the foot of a couch. 2) (Poet.) Melon., a bed, couch.

*FULFULAE, ārum, f. pl. A town of the Samnites.

FULGEO, lsi, —, 2. (poet. also Fulgo, 3.) v. intr. 1) To flash, to lighten, to throw or cast lightning: si fulserit, si tonuerit; Jove fulgente, when it lightens; trop., of a passionate and brilliant style of oratory. 2) To be bright, to glitter, to glisten, to shine, to beam (of a strong, flashing colour — conf. splendeo, niteo, etc.): castra ff. siguis; tecta fulgentia ebore et auro; micantes fulsere gladii. Hence, trop., to shine forth, to distinguish one's self: indoles virtutis f. in adolescentem.

FULGENTRUM, i, n. [fulgeo]. (Lat.) Lightning (without rain), heat-lightning.

FULGIDUS, a, um, adj. [fulgeo]. (Poet.) Shining, glittering, glimmering.

FULGINAS, ātis, adj. [fulginia]. Of or belonging to Fulginia, Fulginian; subst., Fulginates, um, m. pl., the inhabitants of Fulginia.

FULGINIA, ae, f. A town in Umbria, now Foligno.

FULGOR, ōris, m. [fulgeo]. 1) (Poet.) =

Fulgur, lightning, a flash of lightning: cernimus fulgorem ante quam tonitrum accipimus.

2) **Brightness**, splendour, glitter, gleam: f. armorum, ferri, solis; (poet.) in the *pl.*, of glittering utensils, plate; ille f., qui dicitur, Jovis the shining star. 3) *Trop.* (poet. & lat.), splendour = glory, distinction, renown.

FULGUR, ūris, n. [fulgeo]. 1) A flash of lightning, lightning (which does not strike — cf. fulmen): coeli ff.; consultus de f. 2) (Poet.) = Fulmen, a flash of lightning that strikes, a thunderbolt: ff. summos feriunt montes; condere f., to bury an object struck by lightning (cf. bidental). 3) (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) = Fulgor, brightness, splendour: f. solis, flammæ.

***FULGURĀLIS**, e, adj. [fulgur]. Of or relating to lightning: libri ff., that interpret the omens contained in lightnings.

FULGURATIO, ōnis, f. [fulguro]. (Lat.) A flash of lightning: f. est late ignis explicuit.

FULGURATOR, ōris, m. [fulguro]. An interpreter of lightning, a priest who interpreted the omens contained in lightnings.

FULGURIO, Ivi, Itum, 4. v. tr. [fulgur]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To strike with lightning: arbores fulguritæ.

FULGÜRO, 1. v. intr. [fulgur]. (Rar.) To lighten: Jove tonante, fulgurante; *trop.* (lat.), vis eloquentiæ f.

FULICA, æ, f. A coot (a kind of water-fowl).

FULIGO, Inis, f. 1) Soot. 2) (Lat.) Blackpaint.

FULLO, ōnis, m. A fuller.

FULLONICA, æ, f. [fullonicus]. 1) So. ars, fulling, the craft or trade of a fuller. 2) So. officina, a fuller's shop.

FULLONICUS, a, um, adj. [fullo]. Of or belonging to a fuller.

FULLONIUS, a, um, adj. [fullo]. = Fullonicus: (Pl.) fructus f. mihi potandus est = must let myself be stamped upon. (Others explain it differently.)

FULMEN, Inis, n. [fulgeo]. 1) Lightning (that strikes), a thunderbolt (cf. fulgur): deflagrare ictu fulminis; emittere f. 2) *Trop.*, any destructive or irresistible power, a shock, violent stroke; hence, an overwhelming calamity, misfortune: contemnere ff. fortunæ, the strokes of fate; ff. verborum meorum; metus tanti fulminis, of so great a calamity; duo ff. belli, those thunderbolts of war (of the two Scipios); apri f. habent in dentibus, thunder (i. e., a destroying power); f. dictatorum.

FULMENTA, æ, f. [fulcio]. 1) A prop, support of a building. 2) The heel of a shoe.

FULMINATIO, ōnis, f. [fulmino]. (Lat.) A darting of lightning: fulguratio ostendit ignem, fulminatio emittit.

FULMINEUS, a, um, adj. [fulmen]. (Poet.) 1) Of or belonging to lightning: ignis, lotus f., of lightning. 2) *Trop.*, crushing or destructive

like lightning, murderous: f. Mnætheus, dextra dentes apri.

FULMINO, 1. v. intr. & tr. [fulmen]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Intr.*, to lighten, to hurl lightnings. fulminat, it lightens; Jupiter f.; *trop.*, Cæsar f. bello, strikes like lightning. 2) *Tr.*, (rar.) to strike or blast with lightning: fulminatus, struck with lightning.

FULTURA, æ, f. [fulcio]. (Lat.) 1) A prop, stay, support. 2) *Trop.*, a means of strengthening, a restorative: f. stomacho ruenti.

***FULVIASER** (others read Fulviniaster) tri, m. An imitator of a Fulvius.

FULVIUS, ii, m., and Fulvia, æ, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Marcus F. Flaccus, consul (125 B.C.), a friend of C. Gracchus, together with whom he was killed. 2) P. Postumus, an assistant of the quaestor Lentulus. 3) Marcus Fulvius Nobilior, consul (189 B.C.), a friend of Ennius, by whom he was accompanied to his province, Ætolia. 4) A. Fulvius and M. Fulvius Nobilior, fellow-conspirators with Catiline. 5) Fulvia, the daughter of M. Fulvius Bombalio, married first to P. Clodius, then to C. Curio (v. Scribonius 2), and finally to the Triumvir M. Antonius, by whom she had two sons. She was an implacable enemy of Cicero.

FULVUS, a, um, adj. (Mostly poet.) Reddish yellow, deep yellow, tawny (a darker colour than flavus), leo, aurum, color vini; f. nuncia Jovis = a rainbow.

FŪMEUS, a, um, adj. [fumus]. (Poet.) Full of smoke, smoky.

FŪMIDUS, a, um, adj. [fumus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Smoking, emitting smoke or vapour, fax, altaria, amnis. 2) Filled with smoke, smoky, tectum. 3) Impropr.: A) = smoke-coloured: B) smelling of smoke.

FŪMIFER, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [fumus-fero]. Emitting smoke or vapour, smoking, steaming.

***FŪMIFICO**, 1. v. tr. [fumus-facio]. (Pl.) To burn incense, to make smoke.

FŪMIFICUS, a, um, adj. [fumus-facio]. (Poet.) Causing or emitting smoke, smoking.

FŪMIGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [fumus]. (Lat.) I. *Tr.*, to smoke, to fumigate, to perfume with smoke, rem. II. *Intr.*, to smoke, to emit smoke.

FŪMO, 1. v. intr. [fumus]. To emit smoke or vapour, to smoke, to reek, to fume: loca ff. sulphure; altaria ff. donis; equi f. sudore; campi ff. pulvere, are covered with clouds of dust.

FŪMOSUS, a, um, adj. [fumus]. Full of smoke, smoked, paries; imagines ff., blackened with smoke (the custom being to keep the ancestral images by the hearth); vinum f., smoked (i. e., kept for some time in a smoke-chamber for the purpose of ripening it); perna f., smoke-dried; fax f., smoking.

FŪMUS, i, m. Smoke, vapour, fume: signi-

ficationem facere fumo; ff. incendiorum conspiciabantur; prov., *flamma fumo est proxima, the flame follows close upon the smoke, i. e., the approach to evil leads quickly to vice.* Hence, *trop.*, as an image of destruction: *vertere aliquid in funem et cinerem.*

FUNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [funis]. Of or pertaining to a cord or rope: *equus f., a trace-horse (i. e., not yoked, but drawing by a trace, alongside of other horses); cereus f., a wax taper.* Hence, *subst.*, *Funale*, is n.: *1) the thong of a sling. 2) A wax taper or torch: ff. *vincunt noctem.* 3) (Poet.) A chandelier, candelabrum.

FUNĀMBŪLUS, i, m. [funis-ambulo]. A rope-dancer. (Ante-cl. & lat.)

FUNCTIO, ōnis, f. [fungor]. A performing, discharging, executing; a performance, exercise: labor est, f. *quaedam vel animi vel corporis; f. muneris.*

FUNDA, ae, f. [*a-pend-deriv.*]. 1) A sling. 2) (Poet.) A drag net. 3) (Lat.) The hollowed or sunken part of a ring, in which the stone was set (as in a sling).

FUNDĀMEN, inis, n. [fundo I.]. (Poet.) = Fundamentum.

FUNDAMENTUM, i, n. [fundo I.]. The foundation, basis, ground-work of a house, &c. (made by human labour and skill — cf. *solum*, fundus): A) prop. mostly in the pl., *fundamenta urbi* (also *urbis*, *domūs*) *agere, jacere, locare, to lay a foundation*: B) *trop.*, *fides est f. iustitiae; f. philosophiae; ff. jacere pacis, salutis.*

FUNDĀNIUS, ii, m., and *Fundānia*, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) C. F., a friend of Cicero, defended by him. 2) A friend of Horace.

FUNDĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Fundi]. Of or belonging to Fundi, ager; hence, *subst.*, *Fundani*, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Fundi.

FUNDĀTOR, ōris, m. [fundo I.]. (Poet.) A founder, urbis.

FUNDI, ōrum, m. pl. A town on the coast of Latium, between Formiae and Terracina — now Fondi.

FUNDĪTO, i. v. tr. [intens. of fundo II.]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To hurl or sling at, globos; *trop.*, f. *verba, to pour forth.*

FUNDĪTOR, ōris, m. [fundo II.; funda — cf. *epandevrins*]. A slinger; pl., a sort of light-armed troops.

FUNDĪTUS, adv. [fundus]. 1) From the foundation or bottom; hence, *trop.* = completely, utterly, entirely: *templum f. destructum; Carthaginem f. tollere; haec amicitias f. evertunt.* 2) (Lucr.) At the bottom, below: *limus subscidit f.*

FUNDO (I.), āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. 1) To furnish with a bottom, to lay a bottom or foundation: *facilis est navem facere, ubi fundata est, when the keel is laid; robora fundatura naves,*

intended for the bottom of the ship. 2) (Poet.) To fasten, to secure, to make firm: *ancora f. naves.* 3) *Trop.*, to found: A) (poet.) = to build, to erect, *sedem, arcem*: B) = to establish, to strengthen, to give permanence and security to: *haec ff. imperium; f. rempublicam, libertatem, opes suas; pecunia fundata villis, safely invested in.*

FUNDO (II.), fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. tr. 1) Prop., of fluids, to pour, to pour out, to let flow out: *f. vinum e patera, in aras, inter cornua; f. lacrimas, to shed; imber fusus procellis, poured out by the storm; f. tempora mero, to sprinkle; in a middle sense = to flow: oritur funditur.* Hence: A) (poet. & lat.) to make liquid, to melt, to cast: *f. ferrum*: B) (poet.) to wet, to moisten, to pour a liquid upon: *f. aliquid lacte.* 2) Of things not fluid: A) to pour out in abundance, to throw out, to hurl, to strew, to scatter, to extend, to spread: *vitis in omnes partes funditur, spreads; f. segetem desecant in Tiberim; f. picem aliasque res, to throw down, to hurl (of besieged persons); maculae quas incuria fudit, to drop, to let fall.* Hence, *trop.*, of abstract things: *f. famam, to spread abroad; oratio funditur, branches out; so, also, orator se latius fundit, enlarges, expatiates; id quod latissime funditur, which is most comprehensive, extends farthest*: B) to bring forth, to produce abundantly: *terra f. fruges et alia; ova ff. fetum; f. aliquem ex utero, or merely (poet.) f. aliquem = to bear; hence, trop., in partic. of speech, &c., to pour out or forth, to utter: f. sonos inanes, versus, preces, querelas*: C) = to overthrow, to disperse, to rout, to discomfit, to vanquish, in gen.; thus, freq. in Liv., *fundit fugatque*: *hostes caedere, fundere atque fugare; eae omnes copiae uno proelio fusae fugataeque sunt; f. hostes de collibus*: D) to throw to the ground, to prostrate: *f. aliquem humi; fusus humi, lying prostrate.*

FUNDUS, i, m. [perh. from fodio]. 1) The bottom (of a vessel and the like — cf. *fundamentum*): *f. armarii, Aetnae, maris; (poet.) vertere res Phrygiae fundo = funditus, from the bottom, from its foundation; f. coenae, the principal dish; prov., largitio fundum non habet, i. e., measure, bounds; hence, tech. term in the lang. of law: fundum esse (feri) rei alicujus, to become the foundation of any thing by approving it, to approve or ratify.* 2) Real property, real estate (the land, with the buildings on it, but esp. the former — cf. *ager, praedium, villa*): *mulieres exornatae fundis (Pl.), decked out with (the price of) a farm.*

FUNEBRIS, e, *adj.* [funus]. 1) Of or relating to a funeral, funeral, funereal, pompa, oratio, fates; *funebrie vestimentum, a mourning-suit.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) Fatal, deadly, calamitous, belial; *sacra ff. = a human sacrifice.*

FUNEREUS, a, um, *adj.* [funus]. (Poet.) = Funebria.

FUNERO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [funus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To bury, to inter (with a solemn procession — cf. sepelio, humo), aliquem. 2) *Meion.*, funeratus, killed: prope f. arboris iotu.

FUNESTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [funestus]. (Rar.) To stain or pollute by murder, or, in gen., by shedding blood (in a religious sense): f. aras humanis hostiis, concionem contagione carnificis.

FUNESTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [funus]. 1) In a religious sense, stained or polluted by the shedding of blood or by the presence of a corpse, mournful, sad, filled with grief: f. manus; reddere agros ff.; familia f., in mourning; annales velut funesti, as if in mourning. 2) Causing death, ruin, or misfortune, calamitous, deadly, fatal, destructive, ominous, ignis, scelus, dies; nox f. nobis.

***FUNGINUS**, a, um, adj. [fungus]. (Pl.) Of a mushroom: genus f.

FUNGOR, etus, 3. v. dep. intr. 1) To be occupied or engaged in any thing, to occupy one's self with, to perform, to do, to execute, to discharge: f. militiā, to perform military services; f. sacris, to sacrifice; f. officio rhetoris, virtutis munere, to discharge; f. consulatu, etc., to occupy, to fill, to hold; thus, likewise, f. magnificentissima aedilitate, most magnificently; (poet. & lat.) f. periculis, to undergo; f. more, to observe; f. caede alicujus = to kill; f. dapibus = to take food; f. morte (fato) = to die; f. voto, to fulfil; f. vice cotis, to perform the part of a whetstone; f. virtute, to act bravely; ter functus aevo senex, who has lived through; (Lucret.) f. malum, to suffer (also abs. = to suffer, to receive an impression); muneris fungendi causa, in order to fulfil one's duty; also (ante-cl.) in other forms than the gerundive, followed by the acc.: f. officium, munus; f. diem = to die. 2) In partic., to discharge any thing due from one, to pay, to contribute: quid eum muneris nomine fungi ac sustinere vultis? f. duplici numero militum; f. eo sumptu.

FUNGOSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [fungus]. Spongy, fungous.

FUNGUS, i, m. [from *ὄψυγος* or *ἐνέχυρος*]. 1) A mushroom, fungus; trop. = a blockhead, dolt. 2) (Poet.) The snuff of a candle.

FUNICULUS, i, m. [dim. of funis]. A little rope or cord.

FUNIS, is, m. [perh. from *φύνει* or *φύνει*]. A cord, rope, line (usually longer and thicker than restis — cf. also rudens, etc.): ingrediens per funem = a rope-dancer; prov. and trop., ducere funem = to rule, to command — opp. to sequi f. = to follow another, to obey; (lat. poet.) funem reducere, to draw back the rope = to retract one's word.

FUNUS, ūris, n. [perh. from funis, 'what is drawn out,' 'a procession']. 1) A funeral (in-

cluding both the procession and burial — cf. exsequiae, pompa); merces funeris ac sepulturae f. ducitur, the funeral procession moves: facere funus filio, to provide a funeral procession for, to perform funeral obsequies for; (Com.) f. facere prandio, to bury, i. e., to devour; celebrare f.; operam dare funeri, venire in funus, to join a funeral procession; offerri funere, to be buried; ducere funus, to walk at the head of a funeral procession; edictum de ff., tria ff. si concurrant; paterno funeri justa solve, to render the last honours to one's father; (poet.) sub ipsum f. = at the point of death. 2) (Poet.) A corpse: arena teget funus meum. 3) Death, esp. violent death, murder; hence = ruin, destruction: crudele f.; Turnus edit ff., kills, slaughters; parare funus imperio; concr., ff. reipublicae, destroyers, murderers.

FUR, fūris, comm. [kindr. w. fero — cf. *φύρ*]. A thief; as a term of vituperation = rogue, knave, rascal.

***FURACITER**, adv. with sup. [furax]. Thievishly.

FURAX, ācis, adj. with comp. & sup. [fur]. Thievish.

FURCA, ae, f. 1) A two-pronged fork. 2) Of things in the shape of a two-pronged fork: A) a fork-shaped prop (of a bench, vine, &c.), a crotch: B) an instrument of punishment, in the shape of a fork (†), which was placed on the neck of a culprit (usually a slave), while his hands were fastened to the two ends — a yoke; hence, ire sub furcam, to get into a most disgraceful slavery: C) (poet.) a gallows: D) (lat.) furcae Caudinae — v. Furculae.

FURCIFER, ūri, m. [furca-fero]. One who carries a furca (v. Furca, 2, B); hence, as a term of reproach = slave, rascal, rogue.

FURCILLA, ae, f. [dim. of furcula]. A little fork.

***FURCILLO**, 1. v. tr. [furcilla]. To support (as with a furca — v. Furca, 2, A).

FURCULA, ae, f. [dim. of furca]. 1) A fork-shaped prop of a wall. 2) Pl., a narrow pass: ff. Caudinae, two narrow, fork-shaped passes near Caudium, where the Roman army was shut in by the Samnites (A. U. C. 434), now Val d'Arpaja.

***FÜRENTER**, adv. [furo]. Furiously.

FURFUR, ūris, m. 1) Bran. 2) Trop., scales on the skin.

FURFÜREUS, a, um, adj. [furfur]. (Lat.) Made of bran, of bran.

FÜRIAE, ārum, f. [furo]. (Very rar. in sing.) 1) As nom. pr., Furiae, the goddesses of Vengeance, the Furies (*Alecto*, *Megæra*, and *Tisiphone*), who punished unnatural crimes, esp. such as were beyond the reach of the arm of human justice: Furiae agitant terrentque eos qui, etc.; Furiae hominis, sceleris, who persecuted a man, punished a crime; but, Furiae pa-

tum, fraternae, who avenged a crime committed against parents, against a brother. 2) Of destructive and pernicious beings in gen., esp. in fable, yet also of men — tormenting spirits, furies, tormentors; thus, of the Harpyiae; also, of seditious and dangerous persons: illa f. ac pestis patriae; illa. F. religionum = *furiosus disturber* (of Clodius). 3) (Poet. & lat.) Appellatively = rage, fury, madness, *furiosus passion*: concipere ff.; ob ff. Ajacis, the frenzied misdeed; ff. muliebres, the frenzy of a woman.

FŪRIĀLIS, e, adj. [furiosus]. (Mostly poet.) 1) Of or belonging to the Furies: f. incessus, like that of the Furies. 2) = Furious, raging, dreadful, horrible, vox, caedes, mensa Atrai; arma ff., (of the Bacchantes). 3) (Poet.) Making mad, infuriating, vestis.

***FŪRIĀLITER**, adv. [furialis]. Furiously, madly.

FŪRIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Furius I.] Of or belonging to a Furius, Furian; subet., Furiani, ōrum, m. pl., the soldiers of M. Furius Camillus.

FŪRIBUNDUS, a, um, adj. [furo]. 1) Raging, mad, furious. 2) Inspired, praedictiones.

FŪRINA, ae, f. A goddess worshipped in ancient Rome.

***FŪRINUS**, a, um, adj. [fur]. (Pl.) Of or belonging to thieves.

FŪRIO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [furias]. (Poet.) To make or drive mad, to madden, to enrage: f. equas; ignis furietus, raging, violent.

FŪRIOSE, adv. [furiosus]. Furiously, madly.

FŪRIOSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. [furias]. Prop., possessed by the Furies (cf. furialis) = mad, raging, furious, homo; mulier furiosa scelere; f. cupiditas, amor, inceptum; (poet.) tibia f. = inspiring, maddening.

FŪRIUS (I.), ii, m., and Furia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Marcus F. Camillus, the conqueror of the Gauls (390 B.C.). 2) L. (P.) F. Philus, consul (186 B.C.), and, on account of his eloquence, introduced as a speaker in Cicero's work De Republica. 3) Aulus F. Antias, a poet, and friend of Q. Catulus — lived about 100 B.C. 4) Marcus F. Bibaculus, an insignificant poet, of the time of Horace. 5) F. Crassipes, the second husband of Tullia, Cicero's daughter.

FŪRIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Furius I.] Of or belonging to a Furius, Furian; lex F., given by C. Furius, a tribune of the people.

FURNĀRIA, ae, f. [furnus]. Baking, the business of a baker.

FURNIUS, ii, m., and Furnia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. C. Furnius, a friend of Cicero.

FURNUS, i, m. [kindred to fornax]. An oven.

FŪRO, ui, —, 3. v. intr. [furias]. To rage, to rave, to be mad (from sickness, or esp. from

violent passion — vide Furor): qui valetudinis morbo furunt et melancholici dicuntur; G. iratus f. luctu filii; f. dolore; f. adversus aliquem; (poet.) f. aliquā, to burn with love for; Clodius f., se ab illo vexatum esse, is enraged, that, &c.; (poet.) furit reperire, seeks with furious eagerness; f. hunc furorem, to give vent to this fury; recepto dulce mihi furere est amico, to rave; trop., of inanimate and abstract objects: aether f. mugitibus; impetus Aetnae, flamma, ardor edendi furit.

FŪROR (I.), ōris, m. [furo]. 1) Rage, fury, madness, furious passion, a violent emotion (such as anger, vehement desire — cf. amentia, insania, etc.): f. et insania; f. et amentia; (poet.) ut tibi sim furor = a cause of war; f. coeli ac maris, raging storms. 2) The inspired frenzy of a poet, soothsayer, &c.: praesagatio, quae inest in animis, si scrius exarsit, furor appellatur; sine f. magnus poeta esse non potest; fatidici ff.

FŪROR (II.), ātus, i. v. dep. tr. [fur]. To steal, to pilfer, to obtain by fraud or stealth: f. pecuniam ex templo; venire ad furandum. Hence (poet.), f. oculos labori, to withdraw; f. speciem Iacchi, to assume the form of; f. vultus veste, to hide; f. civitatem, to obtain fraudulently; abs. (lat.), melior furandi quam bello, more skilled in artifice than in open war; quos patri furata creavit, created secretly.

FURTIFICUS, a, um, adj. [furtum-facio]. (Pl.) Thievish.

FURTIM, adv. [fur]. In a thievish manner; only trop. = by stealth, secretly, clandestinely: f. proficisci; senatusconsultum f. factum est; f. magis quam bello, more by stealth than by open war.

FURTIVE, adv. [furtivus]. (Lat.) By stealth, secretly.

FURTIVUS, a, um, adj. [furtum]. 1) Stolen, pilfered, lana, virgo. 2) Secret, clandestine, hidden, furtive, iter, expeditio, usus; f. mens, concealed sentiments; f. libertas, given secretly; victoria f., obtained by stealth; ff. viri = paramours; f. scriptum, cipher; f. nox, favourable to secrecy.

FURTUM, i, n. [fur]. 1) Theft: f. apertum; furtum facere rei alicujus, to steal something. 2) A stolen article; pl., stolen goods: ff. illa Syracensis erant exportata. 3) Trop., a secret, deceitful action, artifice, trick, stratagem: abscondere fugam furto; f. cessationis quaerere, a pretzel; furto jocosum condere, by a sportive trick. In particular, freq.: A) a stratagem (in war): vincere furto non proelio: B) = secret love, a secret meeting of lovers, an intrigue: ff. Jovis.

FŪRUNCŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of fur]. A petty thief, a pilferer.

FURVUS, a, um, adj. [kindred with furo]. Dark-coloured, dark, dumpy, gloomy, postes; f.

antra (in the lower world); thus, likewise, *f. Proserpina*; *trop.*, dies *f.*, terrible.

*FUSCATOR, ōris, *m.* [fusco]. (Lucr.) *One that darkens, a darkener.*

FUSCINA, ae, *f.* [kindred with furca]. *A three-pronged fork; in partic., the trident of Neptune.*

FUSCINUS, a, um, *adj.* [Fuscus]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to a Fuscus*: *F.* explicationes.

FUSCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [fusco]. (Poet.) *To make dark or dusky, to blacken, to darken, rem; inertia f. dentes, makes black.*

FUSCUS (I.), a, um, *adj. w.* (lat.) *comp.* [kindred w. furvus]. 1) *Dark-coloured, dark, blackish, dusky, purpura, cornix; nox fuscis alia.* 2) *Of the voice, husky, rough, hoarse, vox.*

FUSCUS (II.), i, *m.* *A Roman family name; e.g., Aristius F., an intimate friend of Horace.*

FUSSE, *adv. w. comp.* [fusus]. *Widely; trop., diffusely, copiously, at length.*

FUSILIS, e, *adj.* [fundo]. *Molten, fluid, liquid, aurum, argilla.*

FUSIO, ōnis, *f.* [fundo]. *A pouring out: mundus est f. animi dei, an effusion.*

FUSIUS — an old form *f. Furius*, *q. v.*

FUSTIS, is, *m.* *A cudgel, club, stick, staff (cf. baculum, ferula): fusti aliquem percutere, to cudgel (v. Fustuarium).*

*FUSTITUDINUS, a, um, *adj.* [fustis-tundo]. (Pl. — a jocosely formed word.) *Cudgelling; ff. insulae, cudgel-houses.*

FUSTUARIUM, ii, *n.* [fustis]. *A cudgelling to death (a capital punishment, esp. of soldiers): legiones, quae consules reliquerunt, fustuarium meruerunt.*

FUSUS (I.), i, *m.* *A spindle.*

FUSUS (II.), a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [part. of fundo]. 1) *Poured forth (v. Fundo); hence, spread out, extended, campus; f. terra, large; toga f., wide; corpora ff., broad, fleshy; f. crines, dishevelled.* 2) *Trop., of discourse or writing, ample, copious, comprehensive: narratio, genus sermonis; ff. sumus in disputationibus; materia, locus f., copious, yielding much material.*

*FUTATIM, *adv.* [fundo]. (Pl.) *Prop., by pouring out = frequently.*

FUTILE, *adv.* [futilis]. (Pl.) *In vain, uselessly.*

FUTILIS, e, *adj.* [fundo]. 1) *That easily pours out or loses its contents, vas; canes ff., easily voiding their excrements; (poet.) glacies f., brittle, that easily lets one through.* 2) *Trop., unreliable, vain, worthless, futile, poor: f. servus, auctor, sententia, alacritas, laetitia, lingua.*

*FUTILITAS, ōtis, *f.* [futilis]. *Worthlessness = empty and useless talk.*

FUTURUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of sum]. *Future, about to be; subst., Futurum, i, n., or Futura, ōrum, n., pl., the future, futurity.*

GABALL, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe in South eastern Gaul, now Gevaudan.*

GABIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Gabi]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to the Gabii, Gabine: G. ager.*

GABII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A town of Latium, between Rome and Praeneste, near the modern Lago di Castiglione. It was conquered by the Romans, under Tarquinius Superbus.*

GABINIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gabinus I.]. *Of or belonging to a Gabinus, Gabinian: G. milites.*

GABINIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Gabinia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Aulus G., tribune of the people (67 B.C.), and author of a law (lex Gabinia) by which the chief command against the pirates was given to Pompey; consul with L. Piso (58 B.C.); proconsul of Syria; an adherent of Cicero in the civil war. He died 48 B.C. 2) Publius G. Capito, praetor (89 B.C.), then proprætor of Achaia. 3) Publius G. Capito, perhaps a son of the preceding, one of the most active of the conspirators with Catiline.*

GABINIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Gabinus I.]. *Of or belonging to a Gabinus, Gabinian: lex G.*

GABINUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gabi]. *Of or belonging to the Gabii, Gabine: G. via, leading from Rome to Gabii; G. saxum, quarried at G.; subst., Gabini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Gabii.*

GABIUS (ii, m.) BASSUS. *A Roman grammarian, of the time of Trajan.*

GADES, ium, *f. pl.* *A colony of the Phœnicians in the south-west of Spain, now Cadiz.*

GADITĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gades]. *Of or belonging to Gades; subst., Gaditani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Gades.*

GAESUM, i, *n.* [a Gallic word]. *A long, heavy javelin, used by the Gauls.*

GAETŪLIA, ae, *f.* *A province of North-western Africa, in the modern Morocco.*

GAETŪLICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gaetulia]. (Lat.) *Gætulian; subst., Gaetulicus, i, m., a surname of Cn. Cornelius Cossus Lentulus, as conqueror of the Gætuli.*

GAETŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gaetulia]. (Poet.) *Gætulian; hence, African, in gen.; subst., Gaetuli, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Gaetulia.*

GĀLAESUS, i, *m.* *A river in Lower Italy, now the Galeso.*

GĀLANTHIS, Idia, *f.* [in Greek mythology, Γαλανθία]. *A daughter of the Theban king Proteus, and an attendant of Alemene; changed by Lucina into a weasel (γαλήνη).*

GĀLĀTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Γαλάται]. *A Celtic people, who settled in a part of Phrygia during the third century before Christ.*

GĀLĀTEA, ae, *f.* [= Γαλάτεια]. *A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Thetis, and loved by Polyphemus.*

GĀLĀTIA, ae, *f.* [Galatae]. *A country in Asia Minor, settled by the Galatae, called also Gallograecia.*

GÁLĀTĪCŪS, a, um, adj. [Galatia]. *Of or belonging to the Galatians, Galatian.*

GALBA, ae, f. [a Gallic word]. 1) A little worm. 2) (= Praeepinguis) *A very fat man, a pot-belly.* 3) *A proper name:* A) of a Gallic chief: B) *a surname in the gens Sulpicia*; thus—
a) Servius Sulpicius Galba, consul (144 A. C.)—
b) Servius Galba, a Roman emperor (61 A. D.).

GALBĀNEUS, a, um, adj. [galbanum]. (Poet.) *Of galbanum.*

GALBĀNUM, i, n. [χολδάν]. *Galbanum, the resinous juice of an umbelliferous plant in Syria.*

GALBĀNUS, a, um, adj. [galbanum; acc. to others, from the unusual galbus = 'yellow']. *Yellowish; subst., Galbana, ōrum, n., pl., ec. vestimenta, or Galbana, ae, f. sing., ec. vestis, a woman's garment of a yellowish colour; hence, trop. (lat. poet.) = effeminate.*

GALBEUM, i, n. A bracelet or fillet (worn as an ornament or in time of sickness).

GĀLEA, ae, f. A helmet (usually of leather—cf. cassis).

GĀLEĀTUS, a, um, adj. [galeo]. *Furnished or covered with a helmet; subst., Galeatus, i, m., a soldier wearing a helmet.*

GĀLEO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [galea]. *To furnish or cover with a helmet: milites in campo jubet galeari.*

GĀLEŌTAE, ārum, m. pl. [= γαλεῶται]. *Interpreters of omens, in Sicily.*

GĀLERĪCŪLUM, i, n. [dim. of galerum]. A peruke, periwig.

GĀLERĪTUS, a, um, adj. [galerum]. (Poet. & lat.) *Covered with a cap or hood: avis g., the crested lark.*

GĀLERĪUS (I.), ii, m., and Gālĕria, ae, f. A Roman family name; thus, esp. 1) G. Maximianus, joint emperor with Constantius Chlorus (A. D. 305—311). 2) G. Trachalus, an orator, in the reign of Otho. 3) Galeria, ae, f., the wife of the Emperor Vitellius.

GĀLERĪUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Galerius I.]. *Of or relating to a Galerius; tribus G., one of the rural tribes.*

GĀLERUM, i, n. or Gālĕrus, i, m. [kindred with galea]. 1) A cap or bonnet in the shape of a helmet, made of raw skin, and used by priests, warriors, country people, &c. 2) A kind of peruke.

GĀLĪLAEA, ae, f. Galilee, a district in Northern Palestine.

GĀLĪLAEUS, a, um, adj. [Galilaea]. *Galilean: subst., Galilaei, ōrum, m. pl., Galileans, the inhabitants of Galilee.*

GALLA (I.), ae, f. A gall-nut.

GALLA (II.), ae, f. A woman of Gaul—v. Galli I., and Gallus II.

GALLAECI, ōrum, m. pl. [= Καλλαῖοι]. A tribe in Hispania Tarraconensis.

GALLAECUS, a, um, adj. [Gallaeci]. *Of or*

belonging to the Gallaeci, Gallesian; in partic., a surname of A. Brutus, given to him for his victory over the Gallaeci.

GALLI (I.), ōrum, m. pl. The Gauls, a powerful and widely extended Celtic tribe, dwelling originally in France, and spreading from there to Upper Italy (and to Asia Minor—v. Galatae).

GALLI (II.), ōrum, m. pl. The priests of Cybele. **GALLIA**, ae, f. [Galli I.]. The country of the Gauls; in partic., G. Cisalpina or citerior, Upper Italy; G. Transalpina or ulterior, the modern France; G. Belgica, the modern Belgium and Holland, as far as the Rhine.

GALLĪCĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Galli]. *Of or belonging to the Roman province Gallia (in Upper Italy—ager Gallicus), Gallican: legiones GG.; subst., Gallicani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of the province Gallia.*

GALLICE, adv. [Gallicus]. (Lat.) *After the manner of the Gauls.*

GALLĪCUS, a, um, adj. 1) [Galli I.] *Of or belonging to the Gauls, Gallic: ager G. or provincia G., a part of Umbria; canis G., a kind of greyhound; subst., Gallica, ae, f., a Gallic shoe.* 2) [Gallus III.] *Of or belonging to the river Gallus = Phrygian, Trojan, in gen.* 3) [Galli II.] *Of or belonging to the priests of Cybele.*

GALLI-IAMBUS (or Galliambus), i, m. [Gallus IV.]. A song of the priests of Cybele.

GALLĪNA, ae, f. [gallus I.]. 1) A hen; as a term of endearment, my chicken; prov., gallinae albae filius, a child of fortune. 2) Ad Gallinas, the name of a villa near Rome. 3) M., the name of a Roman gladiator.

GALLĪNĀCEUS, a, um, adj. [gallina]. *Of or belonging to poultry: gallus g., a poultry-cock.*

GALLĪNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [gallina]. 1) *Of or belonging to poultry, vas; hence, subst., Gallinariarius, ii, m., one who keeps poultry, a pouter.* 2) Silva g., a forest in Campania.

GALLIUS, ii, m., and Gallia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Quintus G., accused of ambitus, and defended by Cicero.

GALLO-GRAECI, ōrum, m. pl. = Galatae.

GALLO-GRAECIA, ae, f. = Galatia.

GALLŌNIUS, ii, m. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Publius G., a noted epicure. 2) Caius G., an adherent of Pompey in the civil war.

GALLUS (I.), i, m. A cock; prov., gallus in sterquilinio suo plurimum potest, every man is master in his own house.

GALLUS (II.), i, m. A Gaul.

GALLUS (III.), i, m. [= Γάλλος]. A river in Phrygia, whose water, acc. to fable, made those who drank of it mad—now the Gatipo.

GALLUS (IV.), i, m. A priest of Cybele, usually in the pl., Galli, so called (after the river Gallus) from their raving, during the paroxysms of which they emasculated themselves; hence, sarcastically called Gallae, ūrum, f. pl.

GALLUS (V.), i, m. *A surname in several Roman gentes* (Aelia, Cornelia, Sulpicia, q. v.).

GAMĒLIO, ōnis, m. [= Γαμηλιών]. *A Latin form of the name of the seventh Attic month, corresponding with the latter part of our January and the first half of February.*

GĀNEA, ae, f. (ante-cl. also Gānēum, i, n.) [kindred with γάνηαι or γάνος]. *A cook-shop, eating-house, pot-house, as a place of gluttony and licentiousness* (of. caupona, popina, deversorium).

GĀNEARIUS, a, um, adj. [ganea]. *Of or belonging to a pot-house.*

GĀNEO, ōnis, m. [ganea]. *A glutton, debauchee.*

GANGĀBA, ae, m. [a Persian word]. *A carrier of bundles, a porter* (= bajulus).

GANGĀRIDAE, ārum, m. pl. [= Γαγγαρίδαι]. *An Indian tribe, living on the Ganges, in what is now Bengal.*

GANGES, is, m. [= Γάγγης]. *The Ganges, a river in India.*

GANGĒTICUS, a, um, adj. [= Γαγγητικός]. *Of or belonging to the Ganges, Gangetic.*

GANGĒTIS, idia, adj. [= Γαγγήτις.] = Gangeticus.

GANNIO, 4. v. intr. *To yelp, to yell, to bark* (of dogs — cf. latro); *trop.* (of men) = to quarrel, to snarl, to growl, to grumble: quid ille gannit? quid vult?.

GANNITUS, ūs, m. [gannio]. (Poet.) *A yelping, barking* (of dogs); *trop.* (of men), *quarrelling, snarling, growling.*

GĀNYMEDES, is, m. [= Γανυμήδης]. 1) *A son of the Trojan king Troy, who was carried by Jupiter's eagle to heaven, and made his cup-bearer instead of Hebe.* 2) *A eunuch at the court of Alexandria, and enemy of Caesar.*

GĀRĀMANTES, tum, m. pl. [= Γαράμαρες]. *A tribe in the interior of Northern Africa, in the modern Fezzan.*

GĀRĀMANTICUS, a, um, } adj. [Garaman-
GĀRĀMANTIS, idis, f. } tes]. *Of or belonging to the Garamantes, Garamantian; (poet.) = African, in gen.*

GARGĀNUS (I.), i, m. *A woody promontory of Apulia, now Monte Gargano, or Monte di S. Angelo.*

GARGĀNUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Garganus I.]. *Of or belonging to Garganus, Gargan.*

GARGĀPHIE, ae, f. [= Γαργαφία]. *A valley, with a fountain, near Platææ, in Boeotia.*

GARGĀRA, ōrum, n. pl. [= ῥά Γάργαρα]. *The upper part of Mount Ida, in Mysia, with a town of the same name at its base.*

GARGĀRIZO, 1. v. tr. & intr. [= γαργαρίζω]. (Lat.) *To gargle, aliqua re.*

GARGETTIUS, ii, m. [= Γαργητίως]. *The gargettian, i. e., the philosopher Epicurus, who was born at Gargettus (Γαργητός), a place in Attica.*

GARGĪLIUS, ii, m. *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Gargilius, a famous hunter.*

GARITES, tum, m. pl. *A people of Gallia Aquitania.*

GARRIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. tr. [γάρρῳ] *Prop.* of the natural sounds of frogs, birds, &c. hence, also, of men = to chat, to chatter, to prate, to talk (of. harilor, etc.): g. quidlibet, fabellas; improp., g. libros, plura = to write; garris, you talk foolishly.

GARRŪLITAS, ātis, f. [garrulus]. *Loquacity, talkativeness, garrulity.*

GARRŪLUS, a, um, adj. [garrio]. 1) *Talkative, prattling, prating, loquacious, garrulous: percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est; lingua g.; hora g., that is chatted away.* 2) *Of animals or things whose voice or noise is continually heard, chattering, babbling, purring, murmuring, &c.: g. cornix, cantus lusciniæ, flatus, rivus, lyra.*

GĀRUM, i, n. [= γάρρῳ]. *A fish-sauce, made of small salted sea-fish, and highly esteemed by the Romans.*

GĀRUMNA, ae, f. *A river of Gaul, now the Garonne.*

GĀRUMNI, ōrum, m. pl. *A Gallic tribe, living on the banks of the Garonne, in the modern Depart. de la haut Garonne.*

GAUDEO, gavisus sum, 2. v. intr. [root GA, ΓΑ; whence, also, γαίω, γνῖω; from γαίω, or, with digamma, γαίω, comes gavisus]. *To rejoice, to be glad or joyful; to delight in, to take pleasure or rejoice in any thing* (of inward pleasure — cf. laetor): g. illa re (correctione, acquitate, sorte mea); (poet.) g. in funere, in puero; also, gaudeo gaudia tua, I share your joys, and g. aliquid, to be delighted with any thing; g. eum natum esse; also, followed by quod, or (poet.) by an infin. (g. videre), by si, quum, or quia (gaudeo quum te video, quia vos tranquillos audio); with a particip. (= χαίρειν), gaudēt scribentes, they take pleasure in writing; abs., gaudeo mihi, as for myself, for my part. In partic.: A) (poet. & lat.) = to like, to rejoice in: stilus g. secreto; myrrha g. rastris: B) g. in sinu (tacito) or in se, to rejoice within one's self or in quiet, in secret; sometimes, with the accessory idea of a mischievous pleasure = to laugh in one's sleeve: *C) (poet. — instead of salvere = χαίρειν) as a form of salutation: musa refer Celso gaudere, take my greeting to Celsus.

GAUDIUM, ii, n. [gaudeo]. 1) *Joy, gladness: A) = inward joy* (as felt in the heart — cf. laetitia): efferri gaudio, lacrimare gaudio; quibus gaudiis illi exsultabant? gaudium superati saltus, joy at having effected a passage through: B) *sensual delight or pleasure: gg. corporis, lusu.* 2) (Poet.) = an object that produces joy, a joy: attingere gaudia sua manibus.

GAUGĀMELA, ōrum, n. pl. [= ῥά Γαυγάμηλα].

A small place in Assyria, where Alexander conquered Darius (331 B.C.) — now Karmelis.

GAULUS, *i, m.* [= γαῦλος]. 1) *A round-built vessel, of Phoenician origin.* 2) *A bucket.*

GAURĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* [Gaurus]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to Mount Gaurus.*

GAURUS, *i, m.* *A mountain in Campania, celebrated for its wine — now Monte Gauro.*

GAUSĀPA, *ae, f, um, adj.* [Gausape (q. v.).]

GAUSĀPĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* [gausape]. (Lat.)

Glad in or wearing a gausape.

GAUSĀPE, *is, n.* [= γαυσάπης]. (Poet. & lat.) *A thick woollen cloth, used for garments, table-cloths, &c., frieze; in particular = a table-cloth.*

GAUSĀPES, *is, m.* }

GAUSĀPUM, *i, n.* } = Gausape (q. v.).

GĀVIUS, *ii, m.* *A Roman family name; thus, esp. Lucius G., who was crucified by Verres.*

GĀZA (I.), *ae, f.* [a Persian word = γάζα].

1) *The royal treasure in Persia.* 2) *Treasure, riches, wealth, in gen.; in later writers and poets, also in the pl.*

GĀZA (II.), *ae, f.* [= γάζα]. *A town in Palestine, now Gaza or Ghaza.*

GEBENNA — v. Cebenna.

GEBENNĪCUS (Ceb. or Cev.), *a, um, adj.* [Gebenna]. *Of or belonging to the Cevennes, montes.*

GEDRŌSI, *ōrum, m. pl.* [= Γεδρωσί]. *The inhabitants of Gedrosia.*

GEDRŌSIA, *ae, f.* [= Γεδρωσία]. *A province of Persia, between Carmania and India — now Mekran.*

GEDŪSĀNUS AGER. *An unknown territory in Asia.*

GEIDŪNI, *ōrum, m. pl.* *A people ruled by the Nervii.*

GĒLA, *ae, f.* [= Γῆλα]. 1) *A town on the south coast of Sicily, originally called Lindos, afterwards Gela — now Alicata or Terra Nuova.* 2) *A river in Sicily, near the town Gela — now Fiume di Ghiozzo.*

GĒLĀSĪNUS, *i, m.* [= γελᾶσινος]. (Lat.) *A dimple in the cheek produced by smiling.*

GĒLENSES, *ium, m. pl.* [Gela]. *The inhabitants of Gela.*

*GĒLIDE, *adv.* [gelidus]. *Coldly; trop. = Coolly, faintly.*

GĒLĪDUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [gelu]. *Cold as ice, very cold, icy cold (cf. frigidus), coelum, nox, aqua, Haemus; subst., Gelida, ae, f. (sc. aqua), ice-cold water. Hence, trop. (poet.) cold, stiff, chilly (from death, fear, old age, &c.): g. mors, formido, pallor; g. sanguis; gelidus tardante senecta.*

GĒLLĪĀNUS, *i, m.* [Gellius]. *A slave of Gellius.*

GĒLLIUS, *ii, m.* *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Aulus G., a grammarian, of the second century after Christ.*

GĒLO (I.), *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [gelu]. (Lat.) *To cause to freeze, to congeal: fluvius qui ferrum gelat; usually in the pass. = to freeze: gelatus, frozen.*

GĒLO (II.), } *ōnis, m.* [= Γῆλον]. *A son of GĒLON, } Hiero, and tyrant of Syracuse, in the time of the second Punic war.*

GĒLŌNI, *ōrum, m. pl.* (also, collectively, sing. Gelonus, *i, m.*) [= Γῆλων]. *A Scythian tribe on the Borysthenes, in the modern Ukraine.*

GĒLOUS, *a, um, adj.* [Gela]. *Of or pertaining to Gela (q. v.).*

GĒLU, *ūs, n.* (mostly in the *abl. sing.*; also, Gelus, *m., lat.*; Gelum, *i, n., Lucr.*) *Icy coldness, frost (cf. frigus): horrida cano bruma gelu; (poet.) coldness, chill (produced by old age, death, &c.).*

*GĒMĒBUNDUS, *a, um, adj.* [gemo]. (Doubtful read.) *Groaning. (Poet.)*

GĒMELLĪPĀRA, *ae, f.* [gemellus-pario]. (Poet.) *Twin-bearing (an epithet of Latona).*

GĒMELLUS, *a, um, adj.* [*dim.* of geminus] (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) *Twin, born at the same time; subst., Gemellus, i, m., a twin.* 2) *In gen., doubled, paired, like (as twins).*

GĒMINĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* [geminio]. *A doubling.*

GĒMĪNO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [geminus]. 1) *To double: g. verba; g. decem annos (poet.) = to live twice ten years; g. facinus, to repeat, to do a second time; thus, likewise, geminata victoria, plausus, repeated; f. consulatus, filled twice.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) *To pair, to match, to couple: g. serpentes avibus; g. aera, i. e., to strike together; legionum castra geminantur, two legions are encamped together; geminata cacumina montium, of equal height.* *3) (Lucr.) *Intr., to be double, to be twofold.*

GĒMĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* [γᾶμιν]. 1) *Double by birth, born at the same time, twin: gg. fratres, sorores; g. ovum, the twin eggs of Leda; g. Castor or g. Pollux, i. e., Castor and Pollux; jocosely, sup., geminissimus frater, a very twin of twins. Hence, subst., in the pl., Gemini, ōrum, m. = twins; esp., freq. of the constellation of that name.* 2) *In gen., double, twofold, paired (implying equality and a union by pairs — cf. duplex): ex unis mihi geminas fecisti nuptias; g. nomen; gg. portae, nares, pedes. Hence: A) (poet.) Chiron g., double-formed (half man and half horse): B) (Lucr.) Ceres g., thick-set, stout: C) trop., like twins; hence, similar, like, equal: g. audacia; gg. poma; illud est g. consiliis Catilinae et Lentuli, it suits the designs of (others read differently).*

GĒMITUS, *ūs, m.* [gemo]. 1) *A sighing, groaning; a sigh, groan: luctus et g.; fletus et g.; edere, dare, ejicere g., to heave a sigh.* 2) (Poet.) *Of things, a roaring, groaning; a hollow sound, roar: cavernae dedere gemitum.*

GĒMMA, *ae, f.* [prob. kindred with γᾶμα, to

be full']. 1) A bud, the eye of a plant, e. g., of a vine: inunte vero existit ea quae g. dicitur. 2) A precious stone, a gem (from its resemblance in shape and colour to a bud): g. aut margarita. Hence: A) a vessel made of precious stones, e. g., a cup (bibere ex g.): B) a seal-ring or signet (imprimere epistolam gemmâ): C) (poet.) a pearl: D) of the eye of a peacock's tail. GEMMATUS, a, um, adj. [gemmo]. Set with precious stones.

GEMMEUS, a, um, adj. [gemma]. 1) Of or made of precious stones. 2) Set with precious stones or gems (or with things of a similar colour and form — v. Gemma): g. jugum, cauda pavonis: in particular = *glittering, shining like gems*: Euripus, prata gg., *gemmed with flowers*; rotunditas g., *resembling that of a jewel, jewel-like*.

GEMMIFER, ěra, ěrum, adj. [gemma-fero]. (Poet. & lat.) Bearing or containing gems, Ganges: mare g., *rich in* (v. Gemma 2, C).

GEMMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. [gemma]. 1) Intr., to bud, to gem, to put forth buds or gems: vitis g. 2) To be set with precious stones (or something of similar shape and lustre — v. Gemma): sceptrâ gemmantia; herbae gemmantes rore recenti, *gemmed with*. 3) Tr. (only in part. pres.), to set or adorn with gems: gemmati annuli.

GEMMŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of gemma]. 1) A little bud. 2) A little gem.

GĒMO, ui, Itum, 3. v. intr. & tr. [γῆμος, 'to be loaded']. 1) Intr.: A) to groan, to sigh (mostly as a voluntary act — cf. suspiro): quum diu occulte suspirassent, postea jam gemere coeperunt; gemo desiderio tui; also, of animals, to utter moaning or plaintive sounds: (poet.) noctua g.: B) of things, to groan, to creak: mare, navis, malus, gubernaculum g. 2) Tr., to sigh over, to bemoan, to bewail, aliquid; hic status gemitur, *is complained of*; also, with an infn., gemis te paucis ostendi, etc.

GĒMŌNIAE, ārum, f. pl. [prob. from gemo, sc. scalae, 'the steps of wailing,' as 'the bridge of sighs' in Venice]. Steps (perhaps natural) leading from Mount Aventine to the Tiber. The corpses of executed criminals were dragged there to be thrown into the river.

GĒNA, ae, f. (usually in pl.). 1) The cheek (prop., the upper part of it, immediately below the eye; more rarely than 'mala,' and mostly in the poets). 2) (Poet.) = the eyes: exustaeque tuae max. Polypheme, genae.

GĒNĀBENSIS, e, adj. [Genabum]. Of or belonging to Genabum; subst., Genabenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Genabum.

GĒNĀBUM, i, m. A town in France, afterwards called civitas Aurelianorum, whence the modern name Orleans.

GĒNAUNI, ōrum, m. pl. A people living in Vindelicia, and neighbours of the Breuni.

GĒNEĀLŌGUS, i, m. [= γενεαλόγος]. (Lat.) A genealogist.

GĒNER, ěri, m. [kindred with genus, gigno] 1) A daughter's husband, a son-in-law. 2) Improperly: A) a daughter's bridegroom: B) a brother-in-law, a sister's husband: C) (= progenitor) the husband of a grand-daughter or great grand-daughter.

GĒNERĀLIS, e, adj. [genus]. 1) Distinctive of, or pertaining to, a sort or kind, generic. 2) Of or belonging to all the members of a species (as opp. to any one singly or specially), general: g. quæstio: g. decorum (opp. to aliud huic subjectum).

GĒNERĀLITER, adv. [generalis]. Generally. *GĒNERASCO, 3. v. intr. [inch. of genero]. (Lucr.) To be generated, to be produced after its kind.

GĒNERĀTIM, adv. [genus]. 1) By kinds, species, or classes: g. secula propagant (Lucr.); Caesar omnibus g. gratias egit, civibus Romanis quod, etc., Hispanis quod, etc., Gaditanis quod, etc.; Germani g. copias suas constituunt, by tribes or nations; ne omnia generatim sacra omnesque percoensem deos. 2) In general, generally: quid ego de ceteris civium Romanorum suppliciis singillatim potiusquam g. atque universae loquar?

GĒNERĀTOR, ōris, m. [genero]. (Rar.) An engenderer, generator: nosse gg. suos, ancestors.

*GĒNERĀTRIX, icis, f. [genero]. (Lat.) She that produces or brings forth.

GĒNERŌ, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [genus]. To beget, to engender, to procreate, to create; hence, to produce, to bring forth (prop. of the male of a species — cf. pario, gigno; it belongs more partic. to an elevated style): deus g. hominem; ita generati a natura sumus; populus Romanus a Marte generatus, *descending from*; also, of the products of the mind: ipse (orator) aliquid generabit et componet.

GĒNERŌSE, adv. w. comp. [generosus]. Nobly, generously, magnanimously.

GĒNERŌSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. [genus]. 1) Of noble birth, noble, virgo, stirps. 2) Of animals, plants, and impersonal objects in gen., of a noble race or kind, superior, excellent, noble, sus, equus, vinum, obsequium. 3) Trop., noble-minded, noble, magnanimous, generous: rex g. ac potens; g. virtus, animus, simplicitas.

GĒNĒSIS, is, f. [= γένεσις]. (Lat.) 1) Generation, birth. 2) The constellation rising at one's birth, a nativity.

GĒNETHLIĀCUS, i, m. [= γενεθλιακός]. (Lat.) A calculator of nativities, a horoscopist.

GĒNETRIX (rar. Genitrix), icis, f. [gigno]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) She that brings forth, a mother: g. Aeneadam, the ancestress. 2) Trop., she that produces or brings forth, a mother, producer, author: Ceres g. frugum; Aegyptus g. vitiorum.

GENĒVA, ae, f. *A town of the Allobroges, now Geneva.*

GENĪĀLIS, e, adj. [genius]. 1) *Of or belonging to one's tutelar deity or genius* (v. *Genius*): *lectus g., the nuptial bed* (sacred to the genii of a married couple); *praeda g.* (poet.), *young girls carried off to be made wives = a matrimonial spoil.* 2) *Delightful, joyous, cheerful, festive, genial.* **GENĪĀLITER**, adv. [genialis]. (Poet.) *Jovially.* **GENICULĀTUS**, a, um, adj. [geniculum]. *Having knots, knotted, jointed, geniculated* (of plants), *culmus, arundo.*

GENICŪLUM, i, n. [dim. of *genu*]. Prop., *a little knee*; hence, *a knot or joint on the stalk of a plant.*

GENISTA, ae, f. *A broom-plant, broom.*

GENITABILIS, e, adj. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = *Genitalis.*

GENĪTĀLIS, e, adj. [geno, gigno]. (Poet. & lat.) *Of or belonging to generation or birth, generative, genital*: *quatuor corpora gg., the four elements, generative principles*; *dies g., a birth-day*; *partes gg. or membra gg., genital parts*; *menses gg., in which the child may be born*; hence, *subst., Genitalis, is, f., a surname of Diana, as presiding over child-birth.*

***GENĪTĀLITER**, adv. [genitalis]. (Lucr.) *Productively, in a generative manner.*

GENĪTIVUS, a, um, adj. [gigno]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Of or belonging to generation or birth*: *imago g., original*; *nota g., a mole, mother spot*; *g. nomen, a family name.* 2) *In grammar, (casus) g., the genitive.*

GENĪTOR, ōris, m. [geno, gigno]. 1) *A begetter = a father*: *Jupiter g. deorum.* 2) *Trop., an author, originator, father*: *Neptunus g. profundi*; *g. vitiorum*; *g. usus* (poet.), *usage, the parent (of language).*

GENITRIX — v. *Genetrix.*

GENĪTŪRA, ae, f. [gigno]. (Lat.) 1) *A begetting; generation, birth.* 2) *The constellation rising at one's birth, nativity.*

GENIUS, ii, m. [geno, gigno, *γλυφειν*]. 1) Prop., *'the life-producing one'*: *a tutelar deity, genius — a spiritual being, that, according to the popular belief of the Romans and Etruscans, was born with the body of a man, accompanied him through life as a spiritual counterpart, and returned after his death to the realm of light, where it continued living as a Lar.* Each place or state also had its 'genius,' from the beginning of its existence. On birth-days, nuptial and other festive occasions, offerings were made to one's 'genius': he was considered the protector of every event connected with family life, such as birth, marriage, &c. He was supposed to long, as much as man himself, for the enjoyment of life; hence, *indulgere* (*bona multa facere*) *genio = to enjoy one's life, to gratify one's appetite or inclination*; on the contrary, *de-*

fraudare genium, or belligerare cum g. suo, to defraud one's self of indulgence, to resist one's inclination; *sapere ad genium, to like.* 2) *Trop., a patron, entertainer* (a term used by parasites) 3) (Rar., lat.) *Talent, genius.*

GENO — v. *Gigno.*

GENS, tis, f. [geno, gigno]. 1) *A clan, embracing several Roman families, united by the same origin, a common name, and particular religious rites* (originally confined to patricians): *g. Tarquiniorum*; more freq., *gens Julia, Cornelia, etc.*; *homo gentis patriciae*; *confundere jura gentium, to disturb the privileges of the clans*; *sine gente, of a low birth.* Hence: A) *patres majorum gentium, descended from the ancient senators*; *patres minorum gentium, of the younger clans, whose families had come into the senate through Tarquinius Priscus*; hence, transferred, *dii minorum gentium, the inferior gods*: B) (poet.) = *a descendant*: *Aeneas gens deum*: C) (poet. & lat.) *of animals, a race, herd, swarm*: *haec g., of foxes.* 2) *A race, nation, tribe* (with reference to origin and nationality — conf. *populus, also natio*): *g. Sabina*; *gg. Transalpinæ*; *g. Allobrogum*; freq., *ubi, ubicumque, nusquam, longe gentium, where, &c., in the world.* Hence: *A) *g. humana, the human race*: B) (lat.) *gentes, foreigners, foreign nations* (in opp. to the Romans): C) (rar.) = *a country, district, region* (= *δῆμος*): *Cataonia, quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam.*

GENĪTICUS, a, um, adj. [gens]. (Rar., lat.) *Of or belonging to a nation, national, mos.*

GENĪLĪCIUS, a, um, a *ḡi*. [gens]. 1) *Of or belonging to a clan (gens)*: *sacrificia gg.* 2) (Lat. & rar.) *Of or belonging to a nation, national.*

GENĪLIS, e, adj. [gens]. 1) *Acc. to Gens 1: A) (rar.) of or belonging to a particular clan (gens)*: *nomen gentilis*; *capillo erat submissiore, quod gentile in illo videbatur, a family mark*: B) *of or belonging to the same clan (gens)*: *manus g. (of the Fabii, who marched against the Veii)*; as *subst., g. tuus, gg. mei, those who belong to my clan*; *tuis pæne gentilis, your namesake.* 2) *Acc. to Gens 2* (lat.): *of or pertaining to the same nation, native, national, solum, religio, natio*; *subst., g. allicujus, a fellow-countryman.*

GENĪLĪTAS, ātis, f. [gentilis]. 1) *A betr., the relationship of the members of a gens, clanship.* 2) *Concr., kindred, relatives, i. e., who belong to the same gens*; also in the pl.

GENŪ, ūs, n. (nom. & acc. sing. neut. *Genns*, Cic. Ar.) [kindred with *γένν*]. 1) *A knee: genuum junctura, knee-joints.* 2) (Rar.) *Of plants (= geniculum), a knot, joint.*

GENŪA, ae, f. *A town in Liguria, now Genoa.*

***GENŪĀLIA**, ium, n. pl. [genu]. (Poet.) *Garters.*

*GENUINE, *adv.* [genuinus I.]. (Doubtful read.) Sincerely.

GENUINUS (I.), *a, um, adj.* [geno]. 1) Innate, natural, virtus. 2) (Lat.) Genuine, not spurious, fabula Plauti.

GENUINUS (II.), *a, um, adj.* [gena]. Of or belonging to the cheek: dens g., a jaw tooth.

GENUS, *ōris, n.* [geno, gigno, γένος]. 1) Birth, descent, origin; sometimes, *concr.* = those who are related to each other by birth, a family, tribe, stock (*conf. gens*): natus regio, nobili genere; contemnere g. alicujus. In partic. = noble birth or origin: jactare g. et inutile nomen. 2) (Poet.) A descendant; also, collectively, descendants, posterity: ille est g. deorum; genus Adrastris = Diomedes; thus, also, the Roman people are called genus Martis. 3) In general, a class of things belonging together by birth or origin, a kind, sort, species: A) of men — a) in gen.: conventus constat ex variis gg. hominum, of different kinds of men; alterum est g. eorum qui, etc.; hoc g. hominum; freq., g. humanum or hominum, the human race — b) in partic. = a tribe, nation, people: g. ferox; g. Numidarum; g. Romanum; hostes omnium gg., enemies of all nations (of pirates): B) of animals: varia gg. bestiarum; g. lanigerum (poet.) = sheep: C) of inanimate and abstract objects: omne g. armorum, rerum publicarum; g. orationis, pugnae; elaborare in utroque g., in each branch; de toto hoc g., in respect to this whole matter; g. dicendi, kind of delivery, style; gg. furandi, kinds of theft; genus belli hoc est, the method of war is this. In partic. — a) ejus (huius, etc.) generis, and id (hoc, etc.) genus, of this kind; orationes aut aliquid id g.; in id g. verbis, in such words — b) in omni genere, in every respect — c) = way, manner: alio g., in another way — d) (as a chief division, opp. to 'species,' which denotes a subdivision) a general term, a logical genus: genus est quod — plures specie differentes partes continet — e) in grammar = gender — f) in genus, adverbially, in general, generally.

GENUSUS, *i, m.* A river on the frontiers of Macedonia and Illyria, now the Iskoumi.

GEOGRAPHIA, *ae, f.* [= γεωγραφία]. Geography.

GEOMETRES, *ae, and (lat.) Geōmēter, tri, m.* [= γεωμέτρης]. A geometer.

GEOMETRIA, *ae, f.* [= γεωμετρία]. Geometry. GEOMETRICA, *ōrum, n. pl.* and (lat.) Geōmetricae, *es, f.* [geometricus]. Geometry.

GEOMETRICUS, *a, um, adj.* [= γεωμετρικός]. Of or belonging to geometry, geometrical; hence, *subst.*, Geometricus, *i, m.* = geometres.

GEORGI, *ōrum, m. pl.* [= γεωργοί, 'the husbandmen']. (Lat.) The name of a Sarmatian tribe, in the region of the Crimea. They subsisted by agriculture, hence the term is used in opp. to 'nomades.'

GEORGICUS, *a, um, adj.* [= γεωργικός]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to husbandry, agricultural; hence, *subst.*, Georgica, *ōrum, n. pl.*, 'the Georgics,' a poem written by Virgil.

GERAESTICUS PORTUS. A harbour, near the town of Teos, in Ionia.

GERAESTUS, *i, f.* [= Γέραεστος]. A town (and promontory) on Euboea, opposite the promontory Sunium — now Geresto; acc. to others, Kastri.

GERGŌVIA, *ae, f.* [= Γεργώβια]. 1) A town of the Averni, now Jargeau. 2) A town of the Boii, north of the Loire — now Charlieu.

GERMĀLUS, *i, m.* A tract of low land, at the foot of the Palatine hill, forming a part of the Septimontium.

GERMĀNE, *adv.* [germanus]. (Lat.) Sincerely, truly.

GERMĀNI, *ōrum, m. pl.* [= Γερμανοί]. The Germans, a large and powerful tribe, living in what is now Germany (before seen the Rhine, the Danube, the Vistula, and the sea).

GERMĀNIA, *ae, f.* [Germani]. The country of the Germans, Germany.

GERMĀNICĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* [Germania]. (Lat., and only in military lang.) Stationed in Germany, exercitus.

GERMĀNICUS, *a, um, adj.* [Germani]. Of or belonging to the Germans, Germanic, German; *subst.*, Germanicus, *i, m.*: 1) a surname of several generals who fought successfully against the Germans. The first who bore this name, and after whom the others were called, was the son of Drusus Claudius Nero (brother of Tiberius and step-son of Augustus) and Antonia (daughter of the Triumvir Antony). He was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, and married the daughter of Agrippa. Later, he was sent by Tiberius to Asia, where he died, probably by poison. 2) (So. numus) A gold coin, struck under the Emperor Domitian.

GERMĀNITAS, *ātis, f.* [germanus II.]. 1) Relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood: moveat te memoria germanitatis. 2) Trop.: A) of a town, the relationship of towns founded by the same mother-city: B) of things and abstract objects, close resemblance, similarity.

GERMĀNUS (I.), *a, um, adj.* [Germani]. (Poet.) Germanic, German.

GERMĀNUS (II.), *a, um, adj.* [germen]. 1) Of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father, full, own, frater, soror; hence, *subst.*, Germanus, *i, m.*, and Germana, *ae, f.*, a full brother, a full sister. 2) Of or belonging to brothers and sisters, brotherly, sisterly: germanum in modum, in a brotherly manner; caedes g., the murder of one's brothers and sisters. 3) Trop., genuine, true, real: illi veteres et gg. Campani; haec est mea g. patria; g. ironia.

GERMEN, *Inis*, *n.* [stem GER, whence also *Cresco*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A sprout, sprig, offshoot, bud. 2) Trop. — a) (poet.) = a foetus, embryo — b) (lat.) = a race, stock, breed — c) (poet.) = a germ, cause.

GERMINATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* } [germino]. (Lat.)

GERMINATUS, *ūs*, *m.* } 1) A sprouting forth, budding. 2) A shoot, sprout.

GERMINO, *āvī*, *ātum*, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* [germen]. (Lat.) 1) *Intr.* to sprout forth, to bud. 2) *Tr.*, to put forth, pennas.

GERO (I.), *gessi*, *gestum*, 3. *v. tr.* 1) Prop. (mostly poet. & lat.), to wear, to carry or have any thing about one or on one's person (it implies that the thing worn or carried is one's own — cf. *fero*, *porto*, etc.): *g. ornamenta, vestem, spolia ducis hostium; g. arma* (of a warrior); *g. ora virginis, vulnera, vultum fortunae secundae, to have*; thus, likewise, *terra in gremio g. multos lacus; gerere uterum* = to be pregnant. Hence: A) (poet.) = to bear, to bring forth, to produce: *terra g. fruges; illa insula Empedoclem gessit*: B) (rar.) to carry to a place: *g. saxa in muros*. 2) Trop.: A) *g. personam* (illam, alicujus), to act a part, to personate, to represent; thus, also (lat.), *g. aliquem, regem, to act or behave like*: B) of sentiment and feeling = to cherish, to entertain, to have: *g. animum muliebrem, to have a womanish mind; g. inimicitias, to be at enmity with; g. amicitiam, odium in aliquem; gerunt iras inter se; g. cupiditatem imperii* (lat.); aliter atque animo gessit, than he thought in his heart; fortiter animum *g.*, to be of good cheer: C) *g. se*, with an adverb or adverbial expression—to behave or conduct one's self, to act: *g. se inconsulte, summis; quonam modo nos gerimus? g. se pro cive, to consider and conduct one's self as a citizen, to claim to be a citizen*. Hence (Sall.), by a zeugma: *g. se et exercitum more majorum, to conduct one's self and the army*; thus, likewise, *me et milites juxta geram, I shall treat alike*: D) *g. aliquid prae se* = the more common *ferre aliquid prae se*, to manifest, to display, to show: E) to perform, to accomplish, to conduct, to carry on, to administer: *g. omnia illa, rem, negotium; g. rem publicam, to administer the affairs of the state, to conduct public business*; also, merely *res g.* = to administer public affairs (in opp. to private life); *g. rem suam, to attend to one's private (esp. pecuniary) affairs*. In partic. — a) to occupy a post, to fill or hold an office: *g. consulatum, illud munus* — b) *rem, negotium bene, male g.*, to be successful or unsuccessful in a thing; esp. of a general, to carry on war with or without success; hence, sometimes abs., *prosperare g.* = *rem prosperare g.* — c) *g. bellum, to carry on, or to be engaged in, war* (only of a state, prince, or people — see the primary signification, sub 1), cum aliquo, adversus (in) aliquem, against one, yet also cum

aliquo, in conjunction with one; pacem an bellum geram, whether I have peace or war (by a zeugma): F) *rem g.*, to accomplish a deed; *res gestae, events or occurrences; dum haec geruntur, while this is going on; his rebus gestis, this having been done; res gladio geritur, it is fought with the sword* (= they fight hand to hand): G) *g. morem alicui, to yield to one, to comply with one's wish: utrique a me in illa re mos est gestus*. 3) (Rar.) Of time, to pass, to spend, aetatem; hence (lat.), with annum and a card. numb., instead of ago, to be ... old: *annum sextum g.*, to be six years old.

***GERO** (II.), *ōnis*, *m.* [gero]. (Pl.) A carrier: foras gg., that carry off.

***GERONIUM**, *ii*, *n.* A town in Appulia, now Torre di Zappa.

GERRAE, *ārūm*, *f. pl.* [γῆραι, 'any thing made of wicker-work']. Only trop., trifles, stuff, trumpery.

***GERRO**, *ōnis*, *m.* [gerrae]. (Poet.) A trifler, idle fellow.

***GERULI-FIGULUS**, *i*, *m.* [gero-figo]. An accomplice, abettor, flagitii. (Pl.)

GERULUS, *i*, *m.*, and **GĒRULA**, *ae*, *f.* [gero]. (Poet. & lat.) A carrier, bearer.

GĒRYON, *ōnis*, } *m.* [= Γερῖων or Γερῖωνες].
GĒRYONES, *ae*, } A giant, who lived on the island Erytheia, near Spain, and was represented as having three bodies or three heads. His herds and flocks were carried away by Hercules.

GĒRYONACEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Geryon]. Of or belonging to Geryon, Geryonian.

GESEORETA, *ae*, *f.* (Lat.) A sort of boat.

GESTĀMEN, *Inis*, *n.* [gesto]. (Poet. & lat.)

1) That which is worn or borne by or on one's self, as a weapon or an ornament; a burden, load: *clipeus magni gestamen Abantis; ista decent gg. humeros nostros*. 2) That in which any thing is carried, a sedan, litter: *g. sellae*.

GESTATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [gesto]. (Lat.) 1) Pass., a being carried about; a taking exercise or an airing; a pleasure-excursion in a carriage, litter, or boat: *solutus est in g. ludere*. 2) Concr., a place for taking an airing, an alley, promenade.

GESTĀTOR, *ōris*, *m.* [gesto]. A carrier, porter.

GESTĀTORIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [gestator]. (Lat.) That serves for carrying, or for taking an airing: *g. sella, a sedan chair*.

***GESTATRIX**, *Isis*, *f.* [gesto]. (Lat.) She that bears or carries.

***GESTĀTUS**, *ūs*, *m.* [gesto]. (Lat.) A carrying.

GESTICULĀRIA, *ae*, *f.* [gesticulus, dim. of gestus]. (Lat.) A (female) pantomime.

GESTICULATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [gesticulus]. (Lat.) Pantomimic motion, gesticulation.

GESTICULOR, *ātus*, 1. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* [gesticulus, dim. of gestus]. 1) *Intr.* (lat.), to make pantomimic gestures, to gesticulate. 2) *Tr.*, to represent pantomimically, carmen.

GESTIO (I.), ōnis, *f.* [gero]. (Bar.) A doing or performing, negotii.

GESTIO (II.), īvi or īi, Itum, 4. *v. intr. & tr.* [gestus]. 1) *Intr.*, to express joy by some gesture or motion of the body, to exult, to be transported: *g. nimia voluptate*; *g. otio, secundis rebus*; *laetitia gestiens, extravagant joy*. Hence, **trop.*, of discourse, to enlarge freely, to digress. 2) *Tr.*, with an *infin.* or object-clause, to desire eagerly, to long for passionately (and, also, to enjoy by anticipation — cf. *cupio, opto*): *g. haec scire*; *gestio illum mihi in conspectum dari, that he may come in my way*; also *abs.*, *pugni mihi gestiunt* (Pl.), *my fists are longing to be at you*; but, *scapulae gg.*, *itch for a drubbing*.

GESTITO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [intens. of gesto]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To be wont to carry, anulum.

GESTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* [intens. of gero]. 1) *Tr.*, to carry, to wear or have about one, gemmam digito. Hence: A) *pass.*, to be carried about = to ride, to drive, to sail (*v. Gestatio*): B) *trop.* (Com.) *g. aliquem in sinu* = to love dearly; *g. animum alicujus* = to know fully. 2) (Lat.) To carry somewhere: *g. aliquid ex urbe*; hence (ante-cl. & lat.), to carry about, to blab out, to report as news, crimina, verba. 3) (Lat.) *Intr.* (like *veho*) = *pass.* (1, A), to be carried, to ride, to drive, &c.

GESTOR, ōris, *m.* [gero]. (Pl.) One who carries about news, a tale-bearer.

GESTUOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [gestus]. (Lat.) Full of gesture.

GESTUS, ūs, *m.* [gero]. 1) The manner of carrying the body, carriage, posture, attitude, motion: *novum g. et vultum capere*. 2) *Gesticulation*: *motum made with the hands, gesture* (freq. in opp. to *motus*, the motion of the whole body); in partic. of the gesticulation of actors and orators, both in the *pl.* and (colloq.) in the *sing.*: *agere g.*, to gesticulate; *tardior gestu uti*; *g. aoer et instans*; *gg. histrionum*.

GĒTA, or **GĒTES**, ae, *m.* [Getae]. 1) (Rar.) One of the Getae, a Geta. 2) A Roman surname; thus, esp. A) C. Licinius Geta, consul (116 B. C.): B) Septimius Geta, the brother and co-regent of Caracalla.

GĒTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= *Gira*]. A Thracian tribe, living north of the Danube.

GĒTES, ae, *adj. m.* [Getae]. (Poet.) Of or belonging to the Getae, Getae.

***GĒTICE**, adv. [Geticus]. (Poet.) Like the Getae, loqui.

GĒTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Getae]. Of or belonging to the Getae, Getae.

GĒTULI — *v. Gaetuli*.

GIBBA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) A hunch, hump.

GIBBER (I.), ēra, ērum, *adj.* [gibba]. (Lat.) Hump-backed, crook-backed.

GIBBER (II.), ēris, *m.* (Lat.) A hunch, hump.

GIBBEROSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Badly hump-backed.

GIBBUS, i, *m.* (Juven.) = Gibba.

GIGANTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gigas]. Of or belonging to the Giants.

GIGAS, antis, *m.* (usually in *pl.*) [= *Γίγας*]. A giant. The 'Gigantes' are represented by Homer simply as a savage tribe of giants, near Trinaoria; by later poets, as beings of vast stature and strength, having serpents for feet, sons of Tartarus and Earth, who attempted to storm heaven, but were slain by the lightnings of Jupiter.

GIGNO (ante-cl. also *Geno*), gēnui, gēntum, 3. *v. tr.* [= *γεννάω, γεινέσθαι*]. 1) Of living beings, to beget, to bear, to bring forth (both of male and female — cf. *pario, genero*): Jupiter illum ex Alcumena g., by Alcumena; Venus alium filium g., gives birth to; g. ova, to lay eggs; *genitus pellicae, born of a concubine*; *genitus diis, de sanguine deorum, of divine origin*. 2) Of inorganic objects, to produce, to bring forth: India g. beryllos; ea quae terra g. (of plants); *pass.*, gigni, to grow; ibi tus gignitur. 3) *Trop.*, in gen., to produce, to engender, to create: haec virtus g. amicitiam; is eloquendi copiam in hac urbe genuit, is the creator of eloquence; deus hanc urbem g., has founded; odia hinc gignuntur. 4) (Sall. & lat.) *Part. pres.*, in the *n. pl.*, as *intr.*, gignentia = herbage, vegetation: loca nuda gignentium, destitute of all vegetation.

GILVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat., rare.) Light yellow.

GINGIVA, ae, *f.* A gum.

GLABELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of glaber]. Without hair, smooth. (Lat.)

GLĀBER, bra, brum, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Bald, smooth = without hair (cf. *levis*): homo, colla boum; freq. *subst.*, Glaber, bri, *m.* = a young beardless slave, kept as a favourite by the Romans.

GLĀCIALIS, e, *adj.* [glacies]. (Poet. & lat.) Of or belonging to ice, icy, frozen: regio g., as cold as ice; g. hiems, ice-producing; frigus g., icy coldness.

GLĀCIES, ei, *f.* 1) Ice. 2) *Trop.* (Lucr.) hardness, rigidity: g. aeris.

GLĀCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* [glacies]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Tr.*, To make or turn into ice, to freeze, nivem. 2) *Trop.*, to make hard, solid, or stiff, caseum. 3) (Lat.) *Intr.*, to become hard or solid.

GLĀDIATOR, ōris, *m.* [gladiator, obsol., from gladium — *v. Digladiator*]. A swordsman, gladiator; a fighter in the Roman games, which were borrowed from the Etruscans, and given originally at funerals and banquets, later as a public amusement of the people. The gladiators were slaves (captives, criminals), or freemen who hired themselves for pay; hence, gladiator =

despicable man, in gen., *a bandit*. Hence, also, *gladiatores*, instead of *ludi gladiatorii* = *a gladiatorial performance or exhibition*: dare, edere gg.; *abl. absol.*, *gladiatoribus* = *at a gladiatorial show*.

GLADIATORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*gladiator*]. *Of or pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial*: g. ludus, *a school for gladiators*; g. certamen; familia g., *a band or troop of gladiators*; consessus g., *the spectators at a gladiatorial exhibition*. Hence, *subst.*, Gladiatorium, ii, n. (*auctoramentum*), *a gladiator's pay* (v. *Gladiator*).

GLADIATūra, ae, f. [*gladiator*]. (Lat.) *A gladiatorial combat*.

GLADIOLUS, i, m. [*dim. of gladius*]. (Lat.) *A little sword*.

GLADIUS, ii, m. [*stem GLAD, CLAD, whence also Clades*]. *A sword* (knife-shaped, esp. for thrusting — cf. *ensis*). In partic.: A) *trop.*, to denote — a) *murder, assassination*: impunitas et licentia gladiorum — b) (lat.) *a gladiatorial fight*: locare se ad g.: B) *prov.* — a) suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo (Com.), *I turn this man's weapons against himself* = *I refute him with his own words*; plumbeo gladio jugulari, i. e., *to confute with very little trouble* — b) (poet.) scrutari ignem gladio (πρὸς περὶ αἰσῶν ὁμαλῶν), *to rake up the fire with a sword* = *to provoke a man already in a passion*; also, to add fury to folly, or one evil to another.

GLANDIFER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [*glans-fero*]. *Acorn-bearing, glandiferous, quercus*.

GLANDIŌNIDA, ae, f. [*glandium*]. (Pl.) *A delicate kernel or glandule in meat*: g. suilla, *a kernel of boar's neck*.

GLANDIUM, ii, n. [*glans*]. *A delicate kernel or glandule in meat, esp. in pork*.

GLANS, dis, f. [*kindred with ὀλῶν*]. 1) *An acorn*. 2) *An acorn-shaped bullet of lead or clay, which was hurled from a sling at an enemy*.

GLAREA, ae, f. *Gravel, coarse sand*.

GLAREOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*glarea*]. *Full of gravel, gravelly*.

GLAUCE, ea, f. [= Γλαύκη]. 1) *The mother of the third Diana*. 2) *Another name of Creusa, wife of Jason*. 3) *An Amazon*.

GLAUCIA, ae, m. *A Roman surname, in the gentes Servilla and Mallia*.

GLAUCOMA, ātis, n. } [= γλαυκῶμα]. (Ante-
GLAUCOMA, ae, f. } ol. & lat.) *A disease of the eye, a cataract*; prov., objicere alicui glaucoma ob oculos, *to throw dust in one's eyes*.

GLAUCUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [= γλαυκός]. (Poet. & lat.) *Bluish gray, light gray, sea-green, undae, salix, amictus, oculi*.

GLAUCUS (II.), i, m. [= Γλαυκός]. 1) *A fisherman who was changed into a sea-god*: Glauci choros, *the Nereids*. 2) *A son of Sisyphus, who was torn into pieces by his horses*. 3) *A son of Hippolochus, leader of the Lycians at the siege of Troy, and a friend of Diomedes*.

GLEBA, ae, f. [*kindred with globus*]. 1) *A lump or clod of earth*: vertere gg. (of a ploughman); injicere alicui glebam = *to bury*; (poet.) in gen. = *soil, ground, glebe, esp. fertile ground*: uber glebae. 2) *Of other things, a lump, piece*: g. picis, marmoris.

GLEBŪLA, ae, f. [*dim. of gleba*]. 1) *A little clod or lump of earth*; hence (poet.), *a small field or farm*. 2) *Of other things, a small lump or piece*.

GLESUM, or Glessum, i, n. [*a Germanic word, kindred w. the mod. Germ. Glas, Engl. glass*]. *Amber*.

GLIS, Iris, m. *A dormouse* (eaten by the Romans as a delicacy).

GLISCO, 3, v. *intr.* [*kindred with cresco*]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) *To increase or grow imperceptibly, to gain or get ground, ignis*; trop., seditio, laetitia, furor g.; multitudo g., *increases*; of persons = *to grow in wealth, repute, &c.*

GLŪBO, 1, v. *tr.* [*globus*]. (Lat.) 1) *To form into the shape of a ball, to make round*; in a middle sense, globari = *to round itself*. 2) *To form into a body or heap, to heap together*; in a middle sense, globari = *to crowd together*.

GLŌBOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*globus*]. *Round as a ball, globose, spherical*.

GLŌBUS, i, m. [*kindred w. glomus*]. 1) *Any spherical body, a ball, sphere, globe* (a popular expression for a ball in gen. — cf. sphaera): g. terrae; gg. stellarum; globi animadversi in coelo, i. e., *fire-balls*; hence (poet.), gg. flammorum, *masses of fire*; gg. nubium, *masses of clouds*; g. sanguinis, *a stream of blood*. 2) *A mass of men, a crowd*: gg. militum; in a bad sense = *a clique, band*: g. conjurationis, nobilitatis.

GLŌMERĀMEN, inis, n. [*glomerō*]. (Ante-cl.) *A round body, a ball*.

*GLŌMERĀTIO, ōnis, f. [*glomerō*]. (Lat.) *Of horses, a curved or bow-shaped motion of the forelegs, a prancing, ambling*.

GLŌMĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *tr.* [*glomus*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *To form into a clue or ball, to gather into a round heap, to wind round or up, to conglobate, to glomerate*: g. lanam in orbes; deus terram g., *has fashioned in the form of a ball*; equus g. gressus superbos, *proudly curves his forelegs, prances proudly*; g. tempestatem (of clouds) *to thicken*; g. fumiferam noctem (of Cacus), *to exhale volumes of smoke*. 2) *Of living beings, to collect into a round heap, to press or crowd together*: cervi gg. agmina; legiones glomerantur in testudinem; g. manum, *to collect a troop*; clades scellis glomerata (poet.), *accumulated*; annus glomerans, ac. se (poet.), *revolving* (cf. περιλαμβάνων ἑαυτὸν).

GLŌMUS, ēris, n. (perh. also Glōmus, i, m.) [*originally = glebus*]. (Rare, poet. & lat.) *A clue, a ball of thread, &c.*

GLORIA, ae, f. [kindred with *clarus*, κλαῖω, κλῆς, κλῆς]. 1) *Glory, fame, renown* (= *honourable repute* — cf. *honor*): *excellens ejus g. in re militari*; *esse in magna g.*; *gloria fortitudinis, on account of one's bravery*; thus, likewise, *g. rei militaris, military glory*; *g. rerum gestarum, on account of one's exploits*. Hence — a) (ante-cl. & lat.) in *pl.* = *glorious deeds*: *veteres Gallorum gloriae*; *gg. meretricum* — b) (poet.) = *an ornament, pride*: *taurus gloria armenti*. 2) Sometimes = *a striving after glory, a thirst or passion for glory, ambition*: *ostentatio et g.*; *moriar, ni, quae tua est gloria, puto te malle a Caesare consuli quam insaurari*; also, for *gloriatio* = *vain-glory, arrogance*: *g. tollens vacuum vericem*.

GLORIABUNDUS, a, um, adj. [glorior]. (Lat.) *Vaunting, glorying, exulting*.

GLORIATIO, ōnis, f. [glorior]. A *vaunting, boasting, glorying*: *vita beata digna est gloriatione, deserves to be boasted of*.

GLORIOLA, ae, f. [dim. of gloria]. A *little glory*.

GLORIOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. tr. & intr.* [gloria]. To *glory in, to boast or brag of, to pride one's self on any thing*: *g. illis rebus, victoriā*; *g. de divitiis suis, de aliquo* (as one's countryman): *g. in re aliqua*; *is g., se omnes provincias, he boasts, that, &c.*; *g. aliquid, haec glorians, boasting of this*; and, *vita beata gloriana est, a thing to be proud of*; *licet mihi apud te gloriari, before you*.

GLORIOSE, adv. w. *comp. & sup.* [gloriosus]. 1) *With glory, gloriously*. 2) *Boastfully, vauntingly*.

GLORIOSUS, a, um, adj. with *comp. & sup.* [glorior]. 1) *Full of glory, glorious*: *factum, mors, consilium*. 2) *Boastful, vaunting, bragging, vain-glorious*: *miles, ostentatio, philosophia*; *animus g., ambitious*.

GLOSSARIUM, ii, n. [= γλωσσάριον]. (Ante-cl.) A *glossary, a dictionary of antiquated or foreign words, with explanations*.

GLOSSEMA, ātis, n. [= γλῶσσημα]. (Lat.) An *antiquated, obscure, or foreign word, that needs explanation*.

GLUBO, psi, ptum, 3. v. *tr.* (Ante-cl. & poet.) To *peel off the bark, to bark, to peel, ramos*.

GLUTEN, inis, n. *Glue*.

GLUTINATOR, ōris, m. [glutino]. A *gluer of the leaves of a book, a book-binder*.

GLUTINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [gluten]. To *glue together*; hence, *trop.*, to *close up, esp. a wound*.

GLUTINUM, i, n. = *Gluten*.

GLUTIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. *tr.* (Lat.) To *swallow, to devour, epulas*.

GLYCERA, ae, f. [= γλυκίρα]. A *Greek female name*; thus, esp — a) *a mistress of Horace* — b) *a mistress of Tibullus*.

GNAEUS, i, m. — v. *Cnaeus*

GNARITAS, ātis, f. (Sall. frag.) *Knowledge*.

GNARUS (ante-cl. also *Gnārus*, e), a, um, adj. [nosco, γινώσκω]. 1) *Having a knowledge of, skilful, expert, learned, practised in*: *gnarus loci, temporum sub Nerone, armorum*; *ille gnarus fuit, quibus, etc., he was well aware, by what, &c.*; thus, likewise, *satis gnarus, jam in Thessalia regem esse, as he knew quite well, that, &c.* 2) (Tac.) *Pass.* (= *notus*), *known*: *palus g.*; *hoc mihi gnarus erat*.

GNATHO, ōnis, m. *The name of a parasite in a comedy (Eunuchus) of Terence*; hence = *a parasite, in gen.*

GNATHONICI, ōrum, m. *pl.* [Gnatho]. As it were, *disciples of Gnatho* = *parasites*.

GNATIA, ae, f. [a vulgar abbreviation of *Egnatia*]. A *seaport town in Appulia*.

GNATUS, GNAVE, etc. — v. *Natus, &c.*

GNIDUS, or **GNIDOS** — v. *Cnidus*.

GNOMON, ōnis, m. [= γνῶμων]. (Lat.) *The gnomon of a sun-dial*.

GNOMONICA, ae, or *Gnōmōnice*, es, f. [gnomon]. (Lat.) *The art of making dials, the art of dialling, gnomonics*.

GNOSIACUS, a, um, adj. [Gnosus]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Gnosus or Crete, Gnosian, Cretan*: *G. rex* = *Minos*; *G. regnum* = *Crete*.

GNOSIAS, ādis, adj. f. [Gnosus]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Gnosus or Crete, Gnosian, Cretan*; as *subst.* = *Ariadne*.

GNOSIS, Idis, adj. f. [Gnosus]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Gnosus or Crete, Gnosian, Cretan*: *G. corona, Ariadne's crown* (a constellation).

GNOSIUS, a, um, adj. [Gnosus]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Gnosus or Crete, Gnosian, Cretan*: *GG. castra, of Minos*; *G. stella coronae, i. e., of Ariadne*; *subst.* — a) *Gnosia, ae, f., the Gnosian* = *Ariadne* — b) *Gnosii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Gnosus, the Gnosians*.

GNOSUS, or *Gnosus*, i, f. [= Κνωσός]. An *ancient town of Crete, the residence of Minos* — now *Cnosson*.

GŌBIUS, ii, or *Gōbio*, ōnis, m. [= κοβίος]. A *gudgeon* (a small fish, of little value).

GOMPHESES, ium, m. *pl.* [Gomphi]. *The inhabitants of Gomphi*.

GOMPHI, ōrum, m. *pl.* [= Γόμφη]. A *town in Thessaly, now Kalabaki*.

GŌNĀTAS, ae, m. [Γωνάτης]. A *surname of Antigonus of Macedonia*.

GONNI, ōrum, m. *pl.* A *town in Thessaly, near the vale of Tempe*.

GORDAEI (Gordyaei) **MONTES**. A *mountain range in Armenia Major, in the modern Kurdistan*.

GORDIAEI, or *Gorduēni*, ōrum, m. *pl.* [Gordaei]. *The inhabitants of the Gordaei Montes, the modern Kurda*.

GORDIUM, ii, n. [= Γόρδιον]. *The ancient capital of Phrygia, on the Samgaris.*

GORDIUS, ii, m. [= Γόρδιος]. *A mythical king of Great Phrygia, by whom the Gordian knot was tied, of which it was said that he who untied it should become the ruler of Asia. Alexander cut it in two with his sword.*

GORGE, es, f. [Γόρυς]. *A daughter of Oeneus, sister of Meleager, who was changed into a bird.*

GORGAS, ae, m. [= Γοργίας]. 1) *A celebrated sophist, of Leontium in Sicily, a contemporary of Socrates.* 2) *An Asiatic rhetorician, teacher of the younger Cicero.*

GORGO (Gorgon), ōnis f. [= Γοργώ]. Usually in the pl., Gorgones, *three daughters of Phoreys, who lived in the farthest West, near the ocean, and were represented as winged and serpent-haired virgins. The two oldest, Stheno and Euryale, were immortal; Medusa (who is usually called Gorgo, καὶ ἑοικέν) was mortal, and sometimes the description given above refers to her exclusively. The countenance of Medusa had power to change every one who looked upon her into a stone. Perseus cut off her head, and it was placed by Minerva in her shield.*

GORGŌNEUS, a, um, adj. [Gorgo]. *Of or belonging to a Gorgon, Gorgonian: equus G. = Pegasus, who sprung from the blood of the be-headed Medusa; laeus G., the fountain Hippocrene, which burst forth from the spot where Pegasus struck the earth with his hoof; venenis GG. infecta, i. e., with serpent-hair like Medusa's.*

GORTYNA, ae, f. [= Γορτύν]. *A town in Crete.*

GORTYNIACUS, a, um, adj. [Gortyna]. *Of Gortyna, Gortynian; (poet.) = Cretan.*

GORTYNIS, idia, adj. f. [Gortyna]. *Of Gortyna, Gortynian; (poet.) = Cretan.*

GORTYNIUS, a, um, adj. [Gortyna]. *Of or belonging to Gortyna, Gortynian; (poet.) = Cretan.*

GŌTHI, ōrum (an earlier name, Gothones, num), m. pl. *The Goths, a great tribe in Northern Germany.*

GŌTHINI, ōrum, m. pl. *A Celtic tribe, inhabiting the region about the modern Cracow.*

GRĀBĀTUS, i, m. [= γράβατος]. *A couch (low, and plainly made), a field-bed.*

GRACCHĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Gracchus]. *Of or belonging to a Gracchus, Gracchan: judices GG., the knights who were made judges by a law of C. Gracchus.*

GRACCHUS, i, m. — v. Sempronius.

GRĀCILENTUS, a, um, adj. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Gracilis.

GRĀCĪLIS, e (sometimes also, ante-cl., Grācīla, f.), adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) *Thin, small, slight (either in a good or a bad sense), slender, slim, or lean (v. gracilitas): g. puer, puella, equus, arbor, coma, rima.* 2) *Trop.: A) (lat.) Scanty, poor, meagre: g. ager, vindemiae: B)*

(poet. & lat.) of discourse, &c., simple, plain, unadorned: g. sermo, materia: C) vox g., fine, delicate.

GRĀCĪLITAS, ātis, f. [gracilis]. 1) *Slenderness, thinness; in a bad sense, leanness, meagreness (with reference to the form as affected by it — cf. macies), slenderness of frame: g. corporis, crurum; consecrari gracilitates crurum (of a sculptor).* 2) *Trop., of discourse, plainness, simplicity, absence of ornament: g. narrationis; g. Lysiaca.*

GRĀCĪLITER, adv. w. comp. [Gracilis]. (Lat.) 1) *Slenderly.* 2) *Trop., of discourse, simply.*

GRĀCŪLUS, i, m. [from its note, 'gra-gra']. *A jackdaw; prov. (lat.), nihil cum fidibus graculo = the ignorant have nothing to do with poetry.*

GRĀDĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [gradus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Going or proceeding step by step; hence, trop., of discourse = well-considered, deliberate.*

GRĀDĀTIM, adv. [gradus]. 1) *Step by step, step after step: g. aliquo pervenire.* 2) *Trop. = by degrees, gradually (cf. pedetentim et paulatim): g. aliquid addere; g. amicos habere, of different grades.*

GRĀDĀTIO, ōnis, f. [gradus]. (Lat.) *Prop., the making of a flight of steps; hence, trop., as a rhetorical figure, a gradation, climax (κλίμαξ).*

GRĀDĀTUS, a, um, adj. [gradus]. (Lat.) *Made with steps.*

GRĀDIOR, gressus, 3. v. dep. intr. [gradus]. *To take steps, esp. to walk quietly and regularly, to step (conf. eo, incedo, ingredior); hence, in gen., to walk, to go: alia animalia serpunt, alia gradiunt; fidenti animo hic g. ad mortem; trop., nubes g., moves.*

GRĀDIVUS, a, um, adj. [gradior]. *He who steps forth, a surname of Mars. (The origin and signification of the word are not quite certain.)*

GRĀDUS, ūs, m. 1) *A step (object. = a step considered as the space passed over by the foot — cf. gressus, passus): gradum facere, to take a step; gradum inferre in hostes, to advance against the enemy; gradum conferre = to come to a close fight; gradu suspensio, quieto; citato, pleno g., at a brisk pace, at full speed; gradum addere (poet. celerare), to quicken one's march; trop., gradum facere ex aedilitate ad censuram, to step directly into the censorship; g. reditus mei, towards my return.* 2) *Of gladiators and warriors, position, posture, ground: in suo quisque gradu obnixi; stare in gradu, to stand firm; de stabili gradu, standing firm, with a firm foot; gradu moveri, dejici; esp., trop. = to be forced from one's position, resolution, or purpose, to be disconcerted.* 3) *Melon., a step or round of a ladder, a stair; most freq. in the pl. = steps, stairs, in gen.: niti gradibus, to work one's way up. Hence: A) (lat.) in the pl., the rows of seats for the spectators in a theatre; also, of things that*

rise by steps: B) in hair-dressing, a braid: C) *trup.*, of rank, age, &c., a step, degree: g. aetatis; omnes honorum gg.; pervenire ad altiorum g., to a higher dignity; temporum gg.; sunt plures gg. societatis humanae; g. sonorum.

GRAEA, ae, f. [*γραια*, 'an old woman']. One of the three Graecae, daughters of Phorcy and Ceto, sisters and guardians of the Gorgons.

GRAECANICUS, a, um, adj. [Graecia]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Of Greek origin, Grecian.

GRAECE, adv. [Graecus]. In the Greek language, in Greek, loqui; G. nescire, not to understand Greek.

GRAECI, ōrum, m. pl. [= *Γραικοί*]. The Greeks.

GRAECIA, ae, f. [Graeci]. The country of the Greeks (*ἡ Ἑλλάς*), Greece: partly, A) Greece Proper: partly, B) Magna G., Lower Italy; or, more correctly, the many colonies which were founded there; also called G. Exotica (Pl.), and jocosely G. Parva.

GRAECIENSIS, e, adj. [Graeci]. (Lat.) Grecian.

GRAECISSO, 1. v. intr. [*γραικίσσω*]. (Pl.) To imitate the Greeks, to Grecise.

GRAECOR, ūtus, 1. v. dep. intr. [Graecus]. (Poet.) To live in the Greek manner, to imitate the Greeks.

GRAECOSTÄSIS, is, f. [= *Γραικостάσις*]. A building in Rome, near the Curia and the Comitium, where in ancient times ambassadors from Greece and other foreign countries remained to await the decisions of the senate.

GRAECULUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of Graecus]. Greek, Grecian (used in a contemptuous sense); subst., Graeculus, i, m., a little, paltry Greek, a Greekling.

GRAECUS, a, um, adj. [*Γραικός*]. Of or belonging to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian: studere Graecis litteris, to study Greek; GG. ludi, founded on Greek subjects; Graeco more bibere, i. e., to drink healths; Graeca fide mercari, on Grecian trust, i. e., for ready money; ad kalendas Graecas, i. e., never, as the Greeks did not reckon by Calends.

GRÄII, ōrum, m. pl. [an older and mostly poet. form for Graeci]. The Greeks.

GRÄIOCELLI, ōrum, m. pl. A Gallic tribe, in the valleys of Mount Cenis.

GRÄIÜGENA, ae, m. [Graius-gigno]. (Poet.) A Grecian by birth.

GRÄIUS = Graecus (of Gräii).

GRÄMEN, inis, n. [kindred with germen, cresco]. Grass, a blade of grass; also, in pl. (poet.) = a plant, herb, in gen.

GRÄMINEUS, a, um, adj. [gramen]. 1) Of grass: g. corona obsidionalis, given by those who were freed from a siege to their deliverer (the highest military honour among the Romans); hasta g., of Indian reed or bamboo. 2) Covered with grass, grassy, campus; arae gg., covered with turf.

GRAMMÄTICA, ae, and (lat.) Grammätice, es, f. [= *γραμματική*]. Grammar (in the widest sense of the word), philology.

GRAMMÄTICE, adv. [grammaticus]. According to grammatical rules, grammatically, philologically.

GRAMMÄTICUS, a, um, adj. [= *γραμματικός*]. Of or belonging to grammar or philology, grammatical, philological: ars g.; tribus gg., the tribes of the grammarians (critics, philologists); hence, subst., A) Grammaticus, i, m., a grammarian, philologist, a critic and explainer of old, especially poetic, writings: B) (rar.) Grammatica, ōrum, n. pl., grammar, philology.

GRAMMÄTISTA, ae, m. [*γραμματιστής*]. (Lat.) A teacher of grammar, i. e., of the rudiments of language (of a lower rank than a grammaticus).

GRAMPIUS (a, um, adj.) MONS. A mountain of Caledonia, now the Grampian hills.

GRÄNÄRIA, ōrum, n. pl. [granum]. A granary, a place where corn is kept.

GRÄNÄTUS, a, um, adj. [granum]. (Lat.) Having many grains: malum g., and subst. Granatum, i, n., a pomegranate.

GRANDAEVUS, a, um, adj. [grandis-aevum]. (poet. & lat.) Very old, aged, in years, pater, apes.

GRANDESCO, 8. v. intr. [inch. of grandis]. (Poet. & lat.) To become large, to grow.

*GRANDICULUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of grandis]. (Pl.) Somewhat large.

GRANDILOQUUS, a, um, adj. [grandis-loquor]. 1) Speaking in an elevated style. 2) In a bad sense = boastful, grandiloquent, Stoicus.

GRANDINAT, 1. v. impers. intr. [grando]. (Lat.) It hails.

GRANDIS, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. [perhaps kindred with cresco]. 1) Properly, full-grown, large, big, considerable (of. magnus, amplus): membra gg.; g. vas, epistola; coena g., abundant; g. pecunia, aes alienum; gg. elementa, bulky, ponderous; grandia (n. pl. as adv.) ingrediens, with great strides (= *μακρά βήματα*). 2) Esp. of persons, tall, grown-up, puer; also, flex g., lofty. Hence, of age = advanced in years, old: grandis natu, aged; grandior natu, older; and of age itself, aetas grandior, a more mature age. 3) Of abstract things: A) of discourse, grand, sublime, lofty: g. et robustum dicendi genus; gg. sententiae; thus, likewise, of the orator himself, orator grandis verbis; pro grandibus fuit tumidi: B) of other things = great, strong, powerful, vox, vitium, certamen, ingenium.

*GRANDISCÄPIUS, a, um, adj. [grandis-scäpus]. (Lat.) Having a large trunk, arbor.

GRANDITAS, ätis, f. [grandis]. (Rar.) Prop., greatness; trop., of discourse, sublimity, loftiness, grandeur.

GRANDITER, adv. w. comp. [grandis]. (Poet. & lat., rar.) Strongly; trop., greatly, sublimely.

*GRANDIUSCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dīm.* of *grandis*]. (Com.) Pretty well grown-up.

GRANDO, *inis, f. Hall*: g. saxea, *hail-stones*; also in the *pl.*

GRĀNICUS, i, m. [= Γρανικός]. A river in *Mysia*, made famous by the victory of Alexander over the Persians (334 B. C.).

GRĀNĪFER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [granum-fero]. (Poet.) Grain-carrying (of ants).

GRĀNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [granum]. (Lat.) Full of grains.

GRĀNUM, i, n. [kindred w. *cresco*]. A small kernel or grain, esp. of corn: g. tritici, uvae, salis, piperis.

GRĀPHĪARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [graphium]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to a style (an instrument used for writing on a wax-tablet): theca g. = Graphiarium, ii, n., a style-case.

GRĀPHICE, *adv.* [graphicus]. (Ante-cl.) Graphically, finely, beautifully.

GRĀPHICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= γραφικός]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Prop., pertaining to painting or drawing, graphio; hence, *trop.*—a) fine, exquisite—b) of persons, skilful, clever, notable, fine, nice, homo, servus.

GRĀPHIUM, ii, n. [= γράφιον]. (Poet. & lat.) A writing-style.

GRASSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [grassor]. (Lat.) A prowling about the streets (v. Grassor).

GRASSĀTOR, ōris, m. [grassor]. (Lat.) An idler, a vagabond (v. grassor); also = a street-robber, way-layer, highwayman: gg. et sicarii.

*GRASSĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [grassor]. (Lat.) = Grassatio.

GRASSOR, ātus, i. v. *dep. intr.* [intens. of *gradior*]. 1) (Rar.) To go, to go about: g. ad gloriam virtutis viā. In partic. = to go prowling and rioting about, esp. at night, to roam about, to revel (from wantonness or wickedness—cf. *comissor*); hence, of parasites, to pay court to, to fawn upon. 2) *Trop.*: A) to proceed, to act in any manner (the manner in which one acts is expressed by an *adv.*, a *subst.*, or *gerundive*): g. iure, non vi, to proceed according to law, not by force; g. iisdem artibus, veneno, dolo, to use; g. obsequio, to act obsequiously; superbe avareque in provincia grassatus est, he behaved; illi grassantur assentando multitudini: B) in particular, to proceed with violence, to act harshly or violently against one, to attack, in aliquem; g. in possessionem agri publici, to encroach upon; g. adversus deos.

GRĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [gratus]. 1) Willingly, with pleasure. 2) Thankfully, gratefully.

GRĀTES, ūbus, *f. pl.* (the *genit.* and *dat.* do not occur) [gratus]. Thanks given to any one, esp. the gods, thanksgiving (= gratia, in signif. 4, q. v.—it is the more solemn word, and used in elevated style only): g. ago, habeo, etc.

GRĀTIA, ae, *f.* [gratus]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) Prop., that with which one is pleased or delighted (= χάρις); hence, grace, loveliness, amiableness, agreeableness, charm, beauty: g. corporis; plenus est iucunditatis et gratiae; g. dicendi. Hence, as a proper name, Gratiae, ārum, *f. pl.* (= χάριτες), the Graces, the three daughters of Zeus and Eurynome: viz., Euphrosyne, Aglaia, Thalia, goddesses of Favour, Manners, Grace, and esp. of that social pleasure which is ennobled by manners and a sense of beauty. 2) The pleasure that others take in us, favour, regard, good-will, esteem enjoyed by one, a being liked or in favour (hence, *object.*—cf. favor): floreo hospitii et gratiā; in hac summa tua g. et potentia, popularity; multum posse gratiā, to be in great favour; inire gratiam ab aliquo, ad plebem, to find favour with, to conciliate the friendship or good-will of; ponere aliquem in gratia apud aliquem, to bring into favour with; sequi gratiam alicujus, to solicit one's favour. Hence: A) = a good understanding or friendly relations with one: redire in gratiam cum aliquo, to be reconciled; restituere aliquem in bonam gratiam alicujus or cum aliquo, to restore to friendship with, reconcile to; mihi cum illo est gratia, I am on friendly terms with: B) cum gratia or cum bona g., willingly, freely, with a good grace: C) freq. = political influence, credit, popularity. 3) (Rar.) A favour shown to another (*subj.* = favor), a mark of favour, a kindness, courtesy, service: peto a te hanc g.; gratia apud eos vim aequi tenuit = partiality; in gratiam alicujus aliquid facere, to do something to please one; but, in praeteritam iudicii gratiam, for the favour shown to him on the trial. Hence, gratiam alicui facere rei alicujus, to excuse, to release = either to release from (jurisjurandi), or to forgive, to pardon (delicti); but, also, gratiam dicendi facere = to give permission to speak; facere alicui malam gratiam cum aliquo, to cause to be out of favour with, to cause one to quarrel with. 4) Thanks for a favour or service rendered: A) — a) gratiam (rarely gratias) alicui habere, to feel one's self obliged or indebted, to be thankful, pro re aliqua; thus, likewise (Com.), diis est gratia, thank God, heaven be praised; tam gratia est = No, I thank you (in declining something) — b) gratiam (also, of several, gratias) alicui referre (persolvere, reddere), to thank by act or deed, to requite, to repay, pro re aliqua; cumulate mihi gratiam refers: B) gratias agere alicui, to return or give thanks, to thank, to make one's acknowledgments to, pro meritis. 5) Particular combinations: A) *abl. sing.* gratiā, with the *gen.* of a *subst.* or the *abl.* of a *poss. pron.* (= causā, q. v.), on account of, for the sake of: alicujus g.; nuptiarum g.; hereditatis g.; recuperandae dignitatis g., in order to regain; (by Quinctil. it is sometimes placed before the *gen.*); meā, tuā, nostra g.; (rarely) quā g.? why? B)

abl. pl. gratiis (thus only ante-cl.), or usually *gratis*, as *adv.*, prop. for *thanks* = *gratuitously*, *gratis*: *facere aliquid g.*, without reward or payment; *g. male audire*, to incur odium for nothing, without any profit; *virtutem g. amare*, without any view to gain; *habitare g.*, free of cost; *aliquid dono dare gratiis*, into the bargain.

GRATIFICATIO, ōnis, *f.* [gratificor]. An obliging, gratifying; a showing of kindness, complaisance.

GRATIFICOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. intr. & tr.* [gratificacio]. To do a favour to, to show a kindness to, to gratify, to oblige; also, to do something as a favour, to bestow as a gift, to surrender: *g. alicui*, odii alicujus; *g. alicui aliquid*; gratificantur populo et sua et aliena; *g. potentiae paucorum decus et libertatem*, to sacrifice; **g. pro aliquo*.

GRATIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp. & sup.* [gratia]. 1) *Enjoying favour*, in favour, liked, favoured, agreeable (esp. of persons — cf. *gratus*), homo; *gratiosus alicui* and *apud aliquem*; causa est apud te *gratiosior quam vultus*, has more weight with you. *2) *Given or granted through favour*: *g. missio*, a discharge from military service. *3) *Showing favour*, obliging, condescending, complaisant: *g. in dando et concedendo loco*.

GRĀTIS — *v. Gratia*.

GRĀTIUS, ii, m., and *Grātia*, ae, *f.* The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) *Gratius*, the opponent of the poet *Archias*. 2) *Gratius Faliscus*, a contemporary of *Ovid*, author of a poem on hunting.

GRĀTOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. intr.* [grates]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) = *Gratulor* (q. v.).

GRĀUITO, *adv.* [gratuitus]. 1) *Without payment or profit*, gratuitously. 2) (Lat.) = *Without reason or cause*.

GRĀUITUS, a, um, *adj.* [gratia & B]. That is done without payment, reward, or profit, gratuitous, free: *g. opera*, egestio cadaverum, not paid for; *liberalitas*, amicitia *g.*, disinterested; comitia *gg.*, in which the votes are not bought; so, also, pecunia *g.*, without interest; *gg. in circo loca*, free places; *gg. subsellia*, free seats; furor *g.*, spontaneous, arising without particular cause; ne praeterita parricidia *gg. essent*, in vain.

GRĀTŪLABUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [gratulor]. Congratulating, alicui.

GRĀTŪLATIO, ōnis, *f.* [gratulor]. 1) *A wishing one joy*, congratulation, gratulation: *g. laudis nostrae tua*, your congratulating me on my glory; thus, likewise, *g. illius diei*, on account of that day; *summā eum civium g.*, amidst the greatest expressions of joy on the part of the citizens; *g. sua*, the congratulations addressed to him (on his obtaining the consulship). 2) In partic., a religious festival of joy and thanksgiving, a public thanksgiving: *facere g. ad omnia deorum templa*; *decernere alicui gratulationem conservatae*

reipublicae, in one's honour for having saved the state.

GRĀTŪLOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. intr.* [gratus]. 1) To wish one joy, to congratulate one on any thing: *veniunt gratulatam*; *g. alicui*; *impii oives gg. inter se*; *gratulor tibi de statu tuo*; *g. alicui victoriam*, libertatem recuperatam, on the restoration of liberty; (rar.) *g. tibi in illa re*, pro tali ingenio, *gratulor tibi quod abes*, also (poet.) *te abesse*, on your being absent; *aba.*, *gratulor, I congratulate myself, I rejoice*. 2) (Mostly ante-cl.) To thank joyfully, to give or return thanks, esp. to the gods: *g. diis*; *g. illi doli*.

GRĀTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [root CRA, Greek XAP, whence χαίρω, χάρις, carus]. I. *Pass.* — 1) Charming, pleasing, agreeable, beloved, dear: *facies g.*; *conviva g.* 2) Deserving thanks, thankworthy, grateful, acceptable (in Cicero and Caesar only of things — cf. *carus*): *ista veritas etiamsi jucunda non est*, mihi tamen *g. est*; *supplicia illorum diis grata sunt*; *gratus eram*, I was in favour; so, also, *vates diis g.*; *subst. (lat.)*, *Gratus*, i, m., a favourite; freq., *gratum alicui aliquid facere*, to do one a favour; *nihil mihi gratus facere potes*, you can do me no greater favour; *tyrannum occidere gratum est*; (rar.) *tum quum gratum esse potuit*, (facere) nolui, when it might have procured me thanks. II. *Act.* — *Feeling and expressing thankfulness*, thankful, grateful: *g. esse erga aliquem*; *gratum se praestare*; *gratā memoriā aliquem persequi*, to have a grateful remembrance of one.

***GRĀVASTELLUS**, i, m. [prob. from a root kindred with the Germ. grau, Engl. gray]. A gray-headed fellow. (Pl.)

GRĀVĀTE, } *adv.* [gravor]. With difficulty.
GRĀVĀTIM, } *ty*, reluctantly, unwillingly:
haud g., without difficulty, willingly (v. *Gravor*).

GRĀVEDINŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [gravedo]. Subject to catarrhs or colds.

GRĀVEDO, inis, *f.* [gravis]. Heaviness of the limbs, esp. of the head = a catarrh or cold.

GRĀVE-ŪLENS, tis, *adj.* (Poet.) *1) Smelling strongly. 2) Having a disagreeable smell, noisome, rank, offensive.

GRĀVEŪLENTIA, ae, *f.* [graveolens]. (Lat.) An offensive smell, stink.

GRĀVESCO, 3. v. *incho. intr.* [gravis]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To become heavy; in partic., to become pregnant: (poet.) *nemus omne g. fetu*, is loaded with fruits. 2) *Trop.*, to grow worse, to increase: furor, publica mala.

***GRĀVIDITAS**, ātis, *f.* [gravidus]. Pregnancy.

GRĀVIDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [gravis]. (Rar.) Prop., to burden, hence, to impregnate, aliquam; *trop.*, terra gravidata seminibus.

GRĀVIDUS, a, um, *adj.* [gravis]. 1) Prop., burdened; hence, pregnant, with child, (rarely of animals) with young (cf. fetus): *gravida ex*

aliquo, *by one*, gravisda puero, *with a boy*; facere aliquam gravidam; *subst.* (Pl.), Gravidā, *ae, f., a pregnant woman.* 2) Trop. (poet.), full, filled, loaded, laden, nubes, aristae, manus, ubera; g. messis, *an abundant harvest*; (poet.) g. metalli, *rich in*; tempestas g. est fulminibus; pharetra g. sagittis.

GRĀVIS, *e, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [hundred w. *saep.*]. 1) Heavy, weighty, ponderous (opp. to levis), corpus, onus, navis; *aes g., heavy money*, i. e., *coined according to the ancient weight or standard*; argentum g., *uncoined*; sibus g., *heavy for the stomach = indigestible.* Hence: A) = loaded, laden with any thing, filled, full: naves graves spoliis; agmen grave praedā; *irap., gravis morbo, vulnere, aetate, vino et somno = burdened with, full of*: B) (poet. & lat.) = pregnant: sacerdos gravis Marte, *by Mars.* 2) Trop., of weight, weighty, powerful, influential, considerable, important, grave: causa, res; civitas g. et opulenta; haec mihi gravissima sunt ad spem, *are of the greatest influence in raising my hope*; esp. of persons = *esteemed, revered, eminent, venerable*: homo gravis aetate et meritis; g. auctoritas alicujus. Hence: A) of character, grave, firm, acting from fixed principles (opp. to levis); homo bonus et g.; vir moderatus et g.; testis, auctor g., *trustworthy*: B) of price, high, considerable: pretium, annona, fenus g.: C) of effect, in gen., strong, powerful, violent, heavy (usually with the accessory idea of burdensomeness): g. bellum, edictum; g. supplicium, sententia, oratio, *impressive*; aliquid gravius statuere in aliquem, *to pass too severe a sentence upon one*; hence, *that which weighs down, oppressive, burdensome, troublesome, inconvenient, disagreeable*: labor, fortuna; hoc mihi est grave; grave est in populum Romanum; filius mihi gravior erit, *more dangerous*; *subst.*, Graviora, ium, *n. pl.* (poet.), *greater sufferings*; hence, in particular — a) of effect upon health, unhealthy, injurious, noxious, dangerous: coelum, anni tempus, locus; (poet.) gg. animae, aerae, *infectious* — b) of effect upon the senses, α) of sound, deep, low, grave, bass (opp. to acutus = *soprano*): vocem recipere ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum; syllaba g., *unaccented*; β) of smell or taste, strong, unpleasant, offensive, nauseous: odor, hircus in alis.

GRĀVISCĀE, ārum, *f. pl.*, or Gravisca, *ae, f.* A small town in Etruria.

GRĀVISCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Graviscāe]. Of or belonging to Gravisca, Graviscean.

GRĀVĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [gravis]. 1) Weight, heaviness (opp. to levitas): g. armorum, navium, *clumsiness.* Hence: A) heaviness of the body (from debility), faintness, corporis, membrorum, linguae: B) (poet.) pregnancy. 2) Trop., importance, power, strength, greatness, weight, gravity, imperii, civitatis; lepos mixtus gravitate in dicendo, *gravity, dignity*; thus, likewise,

gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi. Hence: A) of character, firmness, dignity, deliberation: g. Laecadaemoniorum: B) of price, dearness: g. annonae: C) of effect, in gen.: g. verborum, sententiae, *impressiveness*; g. belli, *troublesomeness*; in part. — a) of effect upon health, unwholesomeness, coeli — b) of effect upon the senses, leathsomeness, *nauseousness*: g. odoris, animae, *bad smell.*

GRĀVĪTER, *adv.* with comp. & sup. [gravis]. 1) Heavily, weightily, ponderously: g. cadere; hence, *heavily = unwell*: g. se habere. 2) Trop., weightily, impressively, with dignity: g. dicere; g. aliquid tractare. Hence: A) = strongly, vehemently, violently, deeply: ferire aliquem g.; g. aegrotare, dolere: B) = severely: g. deornere de aliquo; g. in aliquem dicere; gravior vindicare in aliquem: C) *heavily = with affliction, vexation, chagrin, reluctantly, unwillingly*: g. aliquid accipere, ferre = *saepius, or χαλεπῶς εἶπω, to take amiss*: D) of tone = deeply: g. sonare.

GRĀVIUSCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of gravis]. (Lat.) Of tones, rather deep.

GRĀVO, āvi, ātum, *l. v. tr.* [gravis]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To weigh down, to burden, to load: g. aliquem sarcinis; poma g. ramos. Hence, trop.: A) to oppress, to incommode: officium hoc me g.: B) to render worse, to aggravate, to render more miserable: g. fortunam alicujus. 2) Pass., as *v. dep.*, Gravor, ātus, *l.*, properly, *to feel incommoded by any thing, to consider any thing as a burden*; hence, A) to hesitate, to object, to be reluctant, to make difficulties: primo gravari coepit; non gravatus, *without hesitation*; non graver illud facere; gravari aquam = *to give reluctantly*: B) (poet. & lat.) = to bear with reluctance: Pegasus g. Bellephontem, *did not endure*, i. e., *threw him off.*

GREGĀLIS, *e, adj.* [grex]. 1) Of or belonging to a herd or flock, equi. 2) Trop.: A) in a good sense, only *subst.*, Gregales, ium, *m. pl.*, comrades, companions: B) in a bad sense, of a common sort, common, vulgar, poma; sagulum g., *of a common soldier.*

GREGĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [grex] = Gregalis. In part., miles g., *a common soldier* (in opp. to an officer).

GREGĀTIM, *adv.* [grex]. 1) In flocks or herds. 2) In troops or crowds.

GRĒMIUM, ii, *n.* 1) A lap: sedere in g. alicujus. 2) Trop. = the interior, centre, bosom (as the place where one finds nurture, rest, or safety — of sinus): abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriae; Aetolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, *in the heart of Greece*; impositus in gremio nostro = *committed to our care*; hoc in vestris gg. pono, *I place in your hands*; ad g. praeceptoris, *in the presence of a preceptor*.

GRESSUS, ūs, *m.* [gradior]. (Poet.) A going, stepping (in gen. — of ingressus, incensus),

a step, pace, course (which one takes, *subj.*—cf. gradus); ferre g., to go; inferre g., to approach, to enter; recipere g., to return; offerre gg. arvis (lat.), to go from; agere gg. ad litora, to walk.

GREX, gēis, m. 1) A flock, herd, drove, swarm (of sheep and smaller animals, in opp. to armentum; but also of neat cattle: g. armenti). 2) Trop., of men, a number belonging together, a multitude, company, troop, band, crowd: g. amicorum, philosophorum; hence, freq. of a troop of actors; scribe hunc tui gregis, receive into the number of your friends; gregis factio (a military expression), in a body, all together; in grege annumerari, among the common herd.

GRIPHUS, i, m. [= γρίψ]. (Lat.) Prop., a net; trop., an intricate question, a riddle.

GROSPHUS, i, m. [γρόφος, 'a kind of javelin']. A Roman surname.

GRUDII, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Belgium, in the modern Van Groede.

GRUNNIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. intr. [γρύνω]. Of hogs, to grunt.

GRUNNITUS, ūs, m. [grunnio]. A grunting.

GRUS, uis, f. [kindred w. γρίπας]. A crane.

GRYLLUS, i, m. [γρύλλος, properly 'a grasshopper']. 1) A son of Xenophon, who perished in the battle of Mantinea, and was celebrated by Aristotle in a treatise entitled Gryllus. 2) A Roman surname.

GRYNEUS, a, um, adj. [Γρύνειας]. Of or belonging to Grynia, Grynaia.

GRYNIA, ae, f. } [Γρύνεια, and Γρύνιον]. A

GRYNĪUM, ii, n. } small town of the Aesolii, with a temple of Apollo.

GRYPS, γῤῥῖς, m. [= γρῦψ]. (Poet. & lat.) A fabulous bird, a griffin.

GRYPUS, a, um, adj. [= γρῦπος]. Hook-nosed (as a surname).

GÜBERNACULUM, i, n. [gubernō]. 1) A helm, rudder. 2) Trop., guidance, direction, government: tenere (sedere and accedere ad) g. or gg. reipublicae, vitae, etc.

GÜBERNATIO, ōnis, f. [gubernō]. 1) A steering of a ship. 2) Trop., a guiding, directing; government, management, administration: g. imperii, tantarum rerum.

GÜBERNATOR, ōris, m. } [gubernō]. 1) A

GÜBERNATRIX, tricis, f. } steersman, pilot.

2) A director, ruler, governor, civitatis.

*GÜBERNIUS, ii, m. [gubernō]. (Ante-cl.) = Gubernator.

GÜBERNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [= κυβερνώ]. 1) To steer or pilot a ship: g. navem mari tranquillo. ars gubernandi; prov., g. terrā, to perform on land the office of a pilot, i. e., to give advice, while at the same time keeping clear of danger. 2) Trop., to direct, to conduct, to govern, to guide: g. rempublicam, civitates; g. rem docte (Pl.), to carry the matter through well.

GÜBERNUM, i, n. (Ante-cl.) = Gubernaculum.

GUGERNI, ōrum, m. pl. A people of North-western Germany, living in what is now Cleves.

GÜLA, ae, f. [kindr. w. collum]. The gullet, weasand, throat (only of men, esp. with reference to the appetite and taste for food—cf. guttur): g. constat nervo et carne; gulam frangere laqueo, to break the neck with a noose, to strangle. Freq. trop., gluttony, voracity, daintiness, appetite: irritamenta gulae; explere g. alicujus; homo sordidae gulae.

GÜLÖSUS, a, um, adj. [gula]. (Lat.) Gluttonous, dainty, luxurious: oculis quoque illis est gulosus; fctile g., containing dainty food.

GÜMIA, ae, f. (Ante-cl.) A glutton, gourmand.

GUMMI, n. indecl. [= σῆγμα]. (Lat.) Gum.

GURDUS, a, um, adj. [a Spanish word]. Doltish, stupid.

GURGES, Itis, m. [kindred with γαργασίς, 'a throat']. 1) A whirlpool, gulf; also, a depth, deep place made by a whirlpool (opp. to vadum; always of a flowing water, or at least of water in motion—cf. vortex, vorago). Hence (poet.)—water, sea, in gen. 2) Trop., the whirlpool, abyss of the appetites and passions: gg. vitiorum; profundere aliquid in profundissimum libidinum suarum gurgitem; also, of persons, a prodigal, spendthrift: g. atque heluo; g. ac vorago patrimonii.

GURGÜLIO, ōnis, m. [gurgēs]. (Rar.) Of animals, the gullet, weasand, windpipe.

*GURGUSTIDŌNII CAMPI [gurgustium]. (Pl.) A jocosely formed word—shanty-fields, the spacious plains of a shanty.

GURGUSTIUM, ii, n. [kindred with gurgēs, perhaps because of its straitness]. A small, mean dwelling, a hut, hovel, shanty.

GUSTATIO, ōnis, f. [gusto]. (Lat.) Prop., a tasting; hence, 1) something to whet the appetite, a whet; in later times, taken before the coena. 2) In gen., a slight repast, a light meal.

GUSTATORIUM, ii, n. [gustatio]. A dish containing something appetizing; hence, a whet, relish.

GUSTATUS, ūs, m. [gusto]. 1) The sense of tasting, taste: gustatus genera eorum, quibus vescimur, sentire debet; habere g. verae laudis = to know how to discern. 2) The taste, flavour of any thing (= sapor): pomorum g. jucundus est.

GUSTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [root GU, whence also γούσται, and Germ. kosten]. 1) To taste, to take a little of any food (cf. sapio): g. aquam, anserem et leporem; g. de potione; freq. abs., to take a slight meal, to take a snack or whet: cubans gustabam. 2) Trop., to taste, to enjoy, to partake of: g. partem voluptatis, sanguinem civilem; g. praecepta, to receive; g. rhetoricum,

to *have* for *an* taste; g. sermonem alicujus, to *have* a *taste* of one's talk.

GUSTUS, ūs, m. [gusto]. 1) A *tasting*, an *eating* a *little* of *any* thing: explorare epulas gustu; potio libata gustu. Hence (lat.): A) a *foretaste*, specimen: dare alicui gustum rei alicujus: B) a *light dish* partaken of at the *beginning* of the *principal* Roman meal, a *whet*, *relish*. 2) (Lat. = sapor.) *Taste*; trop., sermo prae se ferens proprium quendam gustum urbis.

GUTTA, ae, f. [perh. from χυρά, 'poured']. 1) A *drop* (natural — cf. stilla): gg. imbrium; g. sanguinis; (poet.) of tears. 2) Trop.: A) (ante-cl.) a *drop* = a *little bit*, *duleddinis*: B) in the *pl.*, (natural) *spots* or *specks* on *animals*, *stones*, &c.

GUTTĀTIM, adv. [gutta]. By *drops*.

GUTTŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of gutta]. A *little drop*.

GUTTUR, ūris, n. [kindred with gusto]. The *throat*, *gullet* (both of men and animals — cf. gula): frangere g. alicujus, to *break* one's *neck*; trop., vitium gutturis, magnum g. = *voracity*.

GUTTUS, i, m. [gutta]. A *narrow-necked vessel*, from which fluids (wine, oil, &c.) were poured by drops.

GYĀROS, i, f. [= Γέρας], or Gyāri, ōrum, m. pl. One of the *Cyclades*, now *Calairo*.

GŶGAEUS, a, um, adj. [Gyges]. Of or *belonging* to *Gyges* (2) or to *Lydia*, *Lydian*: (poet.) G. lacus (Γυγαίη λίμνη, Hom.), a *lake* near *Sardes*.

GŶGES, is or ae, m. [= Γέγης]. 1) One of the *Gigantes* or (= Gyes) *Centimani*. 2) A *Lydian king*, who ascended the throne after having murdered his predecessor — he was supposed to possess a ring which made its wearer invisible. 3) A *Trojan*, killed by Turnus. 4) A *beautiful youth*, of Cnidos.

GYMNĀSIARCHUS, i, m., or Gymnāsiarchoes, ae, m. [= γυμνασιάρχος or γυμνασιάρχης]. The *director* of a *gymnasium*, a *gymnasiarch* (an office requiring considerable expense, and which the wealthier citizens of Athens had to take by turns).

GYMNĀSIUM, ii, n. [= γυμνάσιον]. 1) A *public place*, in or near a *Greek town*, for *gymnastic exercises*, a *gymnasium*; later, they had for such exercises suitable buildings, together with pleasure-grounds, alleys, groves, promenades, and resting-places; hence, a *school* in which *gymnastic exercises* were taught; loosely (Pl.), g. flagri, salveto! *school for the whip*, *health to you!* (a taunting salutation to a slave who had been often flogged); me iste habuit senex gymnasium, *has flogged me desperately*. 2) As these resorts of young men were frequently chosen by Greek philosophers for their discourses and lectures, hence = a *school*, *college*, *gymnasium*.

GYMNASTĪCUS, a, um, adj. [= γυμναστικός]. (Pl.) Of or *belonging* to *bodily exercise*, *gymnastic*.

GYMNĪCUS, a, um, adj. [= γυμνικός] = *Gymnasticus*.

GYMNŌSŌPHISTAE, ārum, m. pl. [= γυμνοσφοισταί, 'naked philosophers']. *Indian ascetics*, *gymnosophists*, *Brahmins*.

GŶNAECEUM, } ii, n. [= γυναικείον]. That } part of a *Greek house* in which the *women* lived, the *women's apartments*.

GŶNAECŌNĪTIS, Idis, f. [= γυναικωνίτις] = *Gynaecium*.

GYNDES, is, m. [= Γένδης]. A *river* in *Assyria*, now the *Karasu*.

GYPSO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [gypsum]. To *cover* or *coat* with *gypsum*, to *plaster*. Hence, part. Gypsatus, a, um, as adj. with sup.: pes gypsatus (the mark of one who was to be sold as a slave); manus gg., *hands coated with gypsum* (which the actors had when personating women).

GYPSUM, i, n. [= γέψος]. *Gypsum*; (poet.) = an *image* made of *gypsum*.

GYRTON, ōnis, } f. A *town* in *Thessaly*, be- }
GYRTŌNA, ae, } tween *Pharsalia* and *Larissa*.

GŶRUS, i, m. [= γῆρος]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) A *circle*, esp. as described by a *horse* in *wheeling*; hence = a *circular course*, *ring* (for horses): equi docentur variare gyros; anguis traxit septem gg., *wound itself into, described*; gyros capere, to *describe circles*, i. e., to *wheel*. 2) (Poet.) — The *place* where *horses* are *trained*, a *course*; hence, trop., a *circuit*, *course*, *career*, *field of action*: dies habet angustissimum g.; homines secundis rebus effrenati duce debent in gyrum rationis; pagina tua evecta est praescriptos gg., *limits*; curre gyro tuo.

GYTHEUM (or Gythium), ii, n. [= Γέθειον]. A *seaport town* in *Laconia*, now *Paleopolis*.

HA, interj. 1) An *exclamation* intended as *check* or *warning* — hold! heigh! 2) Repeated — ha! ha! ha! — to express *laughter* or *derision*.

HĀBĒNA, ae, f. [habeo]. 1) (Poet.) Prop., that by which *any* thing is *held*; hence — a) = a *shoe-string* — b) = a *whip*. 2) (Mostly in pl.) A *rein* (cf. frenum): effundere, exoutere hh., to *give the reins*; thus, likewise (poet.), amnes immittunt habenas fluminibus suis, and immittere hh. classi = to *give the ships full sail*; adducere, premere hh., to *draw in*. 3) Trop. = *direction*, *administration*, *government*.

HĀBĒNTIA, ae, f. [habeo]. (Ante-cl.) What one *has* or *possesses*, *property*, *substance*, *fortunes*.

HĀBEO, ui, itum, 2. v. tr. [root HAB, kindred with ἄν, ἔχω, Germ. haben]. 1) To *have* (in the widest sense of the word), to *possess*: habere uxorem, servos, magnas divitias; illi habent dissimiles naturas, magnam auctorita-

tem, summum spem de aliquo; h. aliquid in sua potestate (also in suam potestatem), to have in one's power; h. aliquem secum, to have with one; h. odium in aliquem, to cherish hatred against; but, h. magnam invidiam, to be the object of indignation; in animo h. aliquid facere, to have in mind, to intend; habet hoc Caesar, Caesar has this trait of character; virtus hoc habet, virtue has this peculiarity; illud iniquitatem habet, there is something unfair in it; hoc difficilem habet explicationem, is difficult to explain; (poet.) thalamus, Tartara hh. aliquem, confines him, he is in the, &c. Hence:—

A) With a double accus., to have a person or thing as any thing, i. e., in any capacity or for a given purpose: h. aliquem collegam, as a colleague; habes somnum imaginem mortis, thou hast in sleep an image of death; h. patrem obvium, to meet one's father; reliquas civitatis stipendiarias h.; in particular — a) freq. with a perf. pass. part.: eum cognitum habeo, I know him well; illud perspectum, expertum, persuasum habeo; plebem in decuriis descriptam h.; h. decumas ad aquam deportatas, to have the tenths (of corn) delivered at the water side — (such combinations denote the continuance of the completed action of the verb) — b) (lat.) h. statuendum, respondendum, etc., to have to determine, to answer: B) = to have possession of, to have in one's power: habeo Laldem, non habeor ab illa; hostis h. muros: C) = to know; and, with objective and relative clauses, to be able, to know how to do or say any thing: habes consilia nostra, now you know; habes sententias nostras, you have now our opinion; nihil habeo ad te scribere; haec habui dicere, this is what I had to say; hoc pro certo affirmare habeo; habeo dicere quem, etc.; quid huic responderet, non habebat, he did not know how to answer; non habeo quid dicam, I know not what to say; but, non h. quod dicam, I have nothing to say; so, also, nihil h. quod scribam: D) mostly abs., to possess property, to have possessions or estates: habere in Bruttium, to have property in B.; habet et in numis et in praediis urbanis, both in ready money and in houses in the town: E) to use, to wear, vestem; divitias honeste h.: F) = to produce, to cause: illud h. dolorem, misericordiam: G) se h., and sometimes simply habere, to be in a certain condition, to find one's self, to be circumstanced or situated, to be: praeclaré (male, sic) se res habet; ego me bene h.; bene habet, it is well; atqui, sic habet, but, so it is; with Sall., in the same signification: sicuti pleraque haec habentur, as is commonly the case: H) (ante-cl.) = habito, to dwell: Syracusis h.; ubi nunc habet? I) h. sibi, or secum aliquid, to have or to keep any thing to or for one's self; h. hereditatem; freq. as a form used in divorces: istam suam res sibi habere jussit, he ordered her to take possession of whatever belonged to her, i. e.,

he separated from her; res tuas tibi habeo, keep your own things to yourself = be hereafter separated from me; jocosely (Com.), amor, res tuas tibi habeo = I am done with you: J) tech. term. of a gladiator, &c.: habet, he has got it (i. e., a hit) = he is wounded.

2) To hold, to keep: A) to hold or keep a person or thing in a certain place or condition: h. urbem in obsidione; h. aliquem in vineulis or in custodia (also in custodiam); h. aliquem in magno honore (also h. aliquem magno honore), to hold in great honour, to esteem highly; h. aliquem sollicitum, mare infestum; hence, with an adv. = to treat: h. aliquem bene; h. exercitum nimis luxuriose: B) = to cause to take place, to hold, to make, to do, to produce: h. comitum, to hold an election; h. senatum, concionem; h. orationem, sermonem, to deliver; h. querelam, to complain; h. ludos, to direct; h. iter, to be on one's march, to travel; h. aetatem, diem, to pass, to spend: C) = to bestow upon, to show to: h. alicui honorem.

3) To hold, to deem, to judge, to think, to consider, to count: h. aliquem fidelem; habebatur filius ejus; h. aliquem pro amico, aliquid pro certo; h. aliquid in rebus maxime necessariis; h. aliquem in decorum numero; h. illos hostium numero, to reckon among; nefas h. aliquid facere; satis habeo hoc fecisse, to videre, I deem it sufficient, am satisfied with; aegre (gravior) aliquid h., to be displeased with, to see with displeasure. Hence: A) sic habeo or habeto (aliquid, or with an object-clause) = be convinced, be assured of this, take it for granted: B) to take (well or ill), to count as: h. aliquid honori (laudi), to regard as an honour; h. aliquem despiciatui, to despise; h. aliquid religioni, to scruple at, to make a conscience of; aliquid studio sibi h., to make a thing one's business.

HABILIS, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. [habeo]. That is easily handled, handy; hence, light, convenient, suitable, apt, adapted: h. gladius, currus, manageable; h. calceus; terra habilis frumento, suitable for grain; gens h. equis; ingenium h. ad res diversissimas; (poet.) h. vigor, quickening, making supple; habilis in aliqua re, expert, skilful: non habiles Colchi, uncivilized.

*HABILITAS, ātis, f. [habilis]. (In the pl.) aptitude, ability: hh. corporis.

HABILITER, adv. [habilis]. (Very rare.) Handily, aptly, skilfully, cleverly, ably.

HABITABILIS, e, adj. [habito]. Habitable, terra.

HABITACULUM, i, n. [habito]. (Lat.) A dwelling place, habitation.

HABITATIO, ōnis, f. [habito]. 1) A dwelling, habitation: h. bona; merces habitationis, house-rent. 2) (Lat.) House-rent, annua.

HABITATOR, ōris, m. [habito]. An inhabitant, mundi.

*HĀBITIO, ōnis, *f.* [habeo]. (Lat.) A having, possessing, pecunias.

HĀBITO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* [*intens.* of habeo]. 1) *Tr.*, to have possession of, to inhabit a place, casas; also, *pass.*, inhabitatur in luna, the moon is inhabited. 2) *Intr.*, to reside, to dwell, to live: h. in illis aedibus; aves hh. in arboribus; filia h. cum patre, with her father; h. tanti, for so much (rent); h. triginta millibus aera, my rent is 30,000 asses; h. in via, on the highway. Hence, *trop.*; A) = to remain always in a place, to remain, to stay or keep somewhere: h. in foro, in rostris = to appear frequently as an orator; h. in subelliis, to keep sitting; h. in oculis, to be always before people's eyes, to appear constantly in public: B) = to dwell upon a thing, to be constantly occupied with: h. cum illis studiis, in illa ratione tractanda; in partic. = to dwell upon a point in speaking.

HĀBITŪDO, inis, *f.* [habeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Habitus.

*HĀBITŪRIO, 4. *v. tr.* [*desid.* of habeo]. (Pl.) To desire to have a thing, to long for: h. orationem.

HĀBITUS (I.), a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [*pert.* of habeo]. (Ante-cl.) 1) With an *adv.*, held or kept in any manner, i. e., in a (certain) condition, state, or humour: equus male h.; ut patrem vidi h. = so far as I understand his humour. 2) In partic., of the body, well-conditioned, well-fed, plump, corpulent: homo corpulentior atque habitior.

HĀBITUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [habeo]. 1) Of the body, habit, condition, carriage, appearance, deportment: h. optimus; h. corporis, oris; h. brevis, short stature. Hence: A) appearance, in gen., aspect: h. illarum regionum, armorum, temporum: B) dress, attire (mostly in later writers — it is, like 'cultus,' more comprehensive than 'vestis,' as it includes armour, weapons, ornaments, &c.): h. Romanus; h. pastorum. 2) Of abstract objects, condition, quality, character, state: h. orationis, naturae, fortunae novae; esp., of mind = disposition, feeling: h. animorum, etc.; virtus est h. animi naturae modo atque rationi consentaneus; in philosophy, a perfect state or condition: h. rationis, virtutis (which one has acquired).

HAC, *adv.* [hic]. (Sc. parte or via.) 1) This way, here: h. pater venit. 2) (Poet.) On this side, here: h. Jupiter stat.

HAC-TĒNUS, *adv.* Thus far, so far. 1) Of space: A) prop. (rar., poet.), to this place: h. est illa dominum secuta: B) to denote the limit of a discourse or the like, to this point, thus far: h. de amicitia loquutus sum; freq. elliptically, sed haec h., so much for this, thus far about this matter; h. in hunc diem, so much for to-day. 2) Of time, up to this time, till now, hitherto. 3) Of extent, measure, &c.: A) aba. (lat. & rar.),

to this extent, thus much, only: h. respondere, nothing but this: B) *relat.*, corresponding with quatenus, quod, ut, ne, et., in so far, so (as) far as: haec artem duntaxat h. requirunt ut, etc.; curandus ille est h. ne, etc.

HADRIA (or Adria), ae, *f.* & *m.* 1) *F.*, the name of two towns: A) a town in Picenum, the birthplace of the Emperor Hadrian — now Atri: B) a town in Northern Italy, founded by the Etruscans, on the coast of the Adriatic Sea (named after it) — now Adria. 2) *M.* (poet. & lat.), the Adriatic Sea.

HADRIĀCUS (Adr.), a, um, *adj.* [Hadria]. (Poet.) Hadriatic, aequor.

HADRIĀNUS (Adr.), a, um, *adj.* [Hadria].

1) Of or belonging to Hadria, Hadrian, ager; *subst.*, Hadrianus, i, m., the Emperor Hadrian. 2) Hadriatic: Mare H.

HADRIĀTICUS (Adr.), a, um, *adj.* [Hadria]. Of or belonging to Hadria, Hadriatic: H. Mare, the Adriatic Sea.

HADRŪMĒTINUS (Adr.), a, um, *adj.* [Hadrūmetum]. Of or belonging to Hadrūmetum, Hadrūmetine; *subst.* Hadrūmetini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Hadrūmetum, the Hadrūmetines.

HADRŪMĒTUM (Adr.), i, n. [= Ἀδρῦμετος] A town in Africa Propria, the capital of the province Byzacene — now Hamamet or Herda, in Tunis.

*HAEDILLUS, i, m. [*dim.* of haedus]. *Trop.*, as a term of endearment, a little kid, kiddling.

HAEDINUS, a, um, *adj.* [haedus]. Of a young kid, kid.

HAEDUI — *v.* Aedui.

*HAEDŪLEA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of haedus]. A little kid.

*HAEDŪLUS, i, m. [*dim.* of haedus]. A little kid. (Poet.)

HAEDUS (Hoedus), i, m. 1) A young goat, a kid: tenero lascivior haedo. 2) The Kid, a small double star, in the constellation Auriga.

HAEMON, ōnis, *m.* [Ἀἴμων]. A son of Creon, king of Thebes, and lover of Antigone.

HAEMONIA, ae, *f.* [= Αἰμωνία]. An old and poetical name of Thessaly.

HAEMONIS, Idis, *f.* [Haemonia]. A Thessalian woman.

HĀEMONIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Haemonia]. Haemonian, Thessalian: H. puer = Achilles; H. arcus, the constellation Sagittarius (originally the Thessalian centaur Chiron).

HAEMUS, i, m. [Ἄλπος]. 1) A mountain of Northern Thrace, now the Balkan. 2) A celebrated actor.

HAEREDITAS — *v.* Hereditas.

HAEREO, ei, sum, 2. *v. intr.* 1) To hang, to stick, to cleave, to adhere, to be fixed or fastened to a thing: h. equo or in equo; calceus h. in corpore; clas̄is n. in vado; naves hh. litore;

h. in complexu aliqujus, *to cling to one's embrace*; haerent inter se (poet.), *they are locked in a mutual embrace*; scalarum gradus male haerentes, *holding together, joined*. Hence: **A)** prov., **h.** in luto, *to stick in the mire*, i. e., *to be in trouble*; **h.** in salebra, *to be on the sands*, i. e., *to stick fast, to be unable to proceed*; thus, likewise, aqua **h.** — **v.** Aqua; trop. — **a)** illud **h.** in animo; **h.** in visceribus, medullis alicujus = *to be deeply impressed upon the mind or memory*; memoria periculi in illis haerebit, *will not be forgotten*; culpa **h.** in te, *sticks to you*; dictum aliquid haeret (trop., like hasta **h.**) = *hits (strikes home)*; orimen **h.** in illo, *cleaves to him, he cannot clear himself of*; haesit in illis poenis = *he fell into (incurred) that punishment*; fama adolescentis ad metas haesit (a figure borrowed from the race-course), *ran against the goal, stuck fast*; haerere apte, *to fit, to suit* — **b)** **h.** in tergo or tergis alicujus, *to be at one's heels, to pursue closely* — **c)** **h.** ad latus alicujus or alicui, apud aliquem, *to keep near or close to one, to follow, to be attached to*; **h.** circa libidines; **h.** superis, *to cling to, to depend on* — **d)** of time, **h.** Athenis circa muros urbis, *to remain long*; vultus haerent in nubibus, i. e., *remain long looking at*; **h.** in jure ac praetorum, tribulibus, *to keep hanging and lowering about* — **e)** of speaking or writing, *to dwell upon, in re aliqua* — **f)** *to stick fast*: vox faucibus **h.**; lingua **h.** metu; amor **h.**, *ceased*; negotium, res **h.** = *is retarded, does not go on aright*. **g)** *To be embarrassed, perplexed, or at a loss, to hesitate, to be doubtful*: **h.** in tabulis, publicis, in multis nominibus; **h.** quid dicam, *I don't know exactly what to say*.

HAERES — **v.** Heres.

HAERESCO, **h.** *v. intr.* [inck. of haereo]. (Lucr.) *To adhere, to stick fast*.

HAERESIS, *is and eos, f.* [= *alpeis*]. *A sect or school of philosophers*; contemptuously, of the occupation of money-brokers.

***HAESITABUNDUS**, *a, um, adj.* [haesito]. (Lat.) *Stammering, hesitating*.

***HAESITANTIA**, *ae, f.* [haesito]. *A stammering, linguae*.

HAESITATIO, *onia, f.* [haesito]. **1)** *Of speech, a stammering, verborum*. **2)** *Of the mind, hesitation, uncertainty, irresolution*.

***HAESITATOR**, *oria, m.* [haesito]. *One who is irresolute, a delayer*.

HAESITO, *avi, atum, 1. v. intr.* [intens. of haereo]. **1)** *To stick fast, to remain fixed in a place*: **h.** in vadis; prov., **h.** in eodem luto, *to be in the same danger*. **2)** *Trop.*: **A)** of speech, *to stammer*: **h.** lingua; **B)** of the mind, *to be uncertain, doubtful, or perplexed, to hesitate, to be at a loss*: **h.** in novis rebus; non haesitans respondit, *without getting perplexed*; **h.** in majorem institutis, *not well versed in*; **h.** quid respondeam, *I don't know exactly*; **h.** de re aliqua.

HALER, **HALEX** — **v.** Alea, Alex.

HALES, *etis, m.* *A river in Lucania, now Halente*.

HÄLESA (Alesa), *ae, f.* [= 'Alaesa]. *A town in Sicily, now S. Maria delle Palate*.

HÄLESINUS (Alesinus), *a, um, adj.* [Halesa]. *Of or belonging to Halesa: subet., Halesini, orum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Halesa*.

HÄLESUS (Alesus), *i, m.* ['Alaisos]. **1)** *A son of Agamemnon, the founder of Fallaci*. **2)** *One of the Lapithae*.

HÄLIACMON (Aliacmon), *onis, m.* [= 'Aliaκμών]. *A river between Macedonia and Thessaly, now the Platamone*.

HÄLIAEËTOS, *i, m.* [= *δυναετος*]. *The osprey or sea-eagle*.

HÄLIARTII, *orum, m. pl.* [Haliartus]. *The inhabitants of Haliartus*.

HÄLIARTUS, *i, f.* [= 'Haliartus]. *A town in Boeotia*.

HÄLICARNASSENSIS, *ium, m. pl.* [Halicarnassus]. *The inhabitants of Halicarnassus, Halicarnassians*.

HÄLICARNASSEUS, *ei and eos, adj. m.* ['Halicarnassus]. *Of Halicarnassus*.

HÄLICARNASSII, *orum, m. pl.* [Halicarnassus] = *Halicarnassenses*.

HÄLICARNASSUS, *i, f.* [= 'Halicarnassus]. *A Doric town in Caria, the birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius, celebrated for its mausoleum — now Bodrum*.

HÄLICYAE, *arum, f. pl.* [= 'Halicai]. *A town in Sicily, now Salemi*.

HÄLICYENSIS, *e, adj.* [Halicayae]. *Of or belonging to Halicyae, Halicyean; subet., Halicyenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of H.*

HÄLITUS, *us, m.* [halo]. **1)** *Breath, exhalation*: **h.** oris; graveolentia halitūs; extremum halitum efflare (poet.). **2)** *An exhalation, vapour, fume, maris*; **h.** cadi, *the fumes of wine*.

HÄLIUS, *ii, m.* ['Halius]. **1)** *A Trojan hero, one of the companions of Aeneas*. **2)** *A companion of Sarpedon*.

HÄLO, *avi, atum, 1. v. intr. & tr.* (Poet.) **1)** *Intr.*: **A)** *to breathe*: aurae quae de gelidis valibus hh.: **B)** *to breathe or emit fragrance, to be fragrant*: ara **h.** sertis recentibus. **2)** *Tr.*, *to breathe, to exhale, flammam*.

HÄLÖPHANTA, *ae, m.* [= *ἐλοφάντης*]. (Com.) *Jocosely formed, after the analogy of εὐλοφάντης; prop., 'a salt-informer,' one who informed against unlicensed exporters of salt; hence, a rascal, scoundrel*.

HÄLOS, *ō, f.* [= *ἅλος*, 'a round threshing-floor']. (Lat.) *A halo around the sun or moon*.

HÄLUCINATIO, etc. — **v.** Alucinatio, etc.

HÄLUS, *i, f.* [= 'Hals]. *A town in Assyria, now Galula*.

HÄLYS, *yos, m.* [= 'Hals]. **1)** *A river in Pa-*

phlagonia, now the Kisil-Ermak. 3) *A Trojan*, slain by *Tarnus*.

HĀMA, ae, f. [= ἡμα]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A water-bucket, used in putting out a fire; hence, a fire-bucket.*

HĀMADRYAS, ādis, f. [= Ἀμαδρύας]. *A wood-nymph, hamadryad (who lived and died with the tree in which she had her residence).*

HĀMĀTĪLIS, ae, adj. [hamus]. *With hooks, piscatus. (Pl.)*

HĀMĀTUS, a, um, adj. [hamus]. 1) *Furnished with a hook, hooked, unguis. 2) Hook-shaped, crooked, ensis. 3) Trop. (lat.), baited, i. e., catching, alluring; munera hh.*

HĀMAXĀGŌGA, ae, m. [Ἀμαξάγωγος]. (Pl.) *One who carries off any thing in a wagon.*

HĀMAXO, 1. v. tr. [ἄμαξα]. (Pl.) *To yoke to a wagon, aliquem.*

HĀMAXŌBII, ōrum, m. pl. [= Ἀμαξόβιοι, 'living in wagons']. *A Scythian tribe.*

HĀMILCAR, āris, m. *The name of several distinguished Carthaginians; thus, esp. 1) H., an ally of Xerxes, defeated by Gelon of Syracuse. 2) H. Barcas, the father of Hannibal, a distinguished statesman, and a general in the first Punic war (241 B. C.).*

HĀMIŌTA, ae, m. [hamus]. (Ante-cl.) *An angler.*

HAMMON — v. Ammon.

HĀMŪLS, i, m. [dim. of hamus]. *A small hook. (Pl.)*

HĀMUS, i, m. [= χαμῆς, kindred with ἔμω]. 1) *A hook, ferreus; lorica conserta hamis, a coat-of-mail of which the plates were fastened together by hooks or rings; in partic., a fish-hook: pisces capiuntur humo. 2) Trop.: A) Any thing hook-shaped, e. g., the curve of a sword: B) a means of catching or alluring one: prov., hamum vorat, he bites at the hook; insidiatorem fugere praeroso hamo, after having carried off the bait, i. e., after having taken one's presents.*

HANNĪBAL, ālis, m. [Ἀννίβας]. *A proper name among the Carthaginians; thus, esp., H., the celebrated general in the second Punic war (219—202 B. C.), a son of Hamilcar — died 183 B. C.)*

HANNO, ōnis, m. [= Ἄννων]. *A Carthaginian proper name. Among the most celebrated of the name was the Hanno who made (500 B. C.) an exploring expedition along the western coast of Africa.*

HĀPHE, es, f. [= ἀπή]. (Lat.) *Sand or dust with which wrestlers, after being anointed, were sprinkled, to enable them to hold one another.*

HĀRA, ae, f. *A pen or coop for animals, esp. a hog-stye, a goose-pen: h. suis (of a man, as a term of reproach).*

*HĀRIŌLĀTIO, ōnis, f. [hariolus]. (Ante-cl.) *A soothsaying, prophesying.*

HĀRIŌLOR, 1. v. dep. intr. [hariolus]. 1) *To divine, to prophesy as a soothsayer. 2)*

(Ante-cl.) *To talk nonsense, to speak foolishly (cf. garrus).*

HĀRIŌLUS, i, m., and Hāriōla, ae, f. [prop. a dim. form of an unusual *harius*, and kindred with *lapis*]. *A soothsayer, prophet (usually implying some contempt).*

HARMŌDIUS, ii, m. [= Ἀρμόδιος] — v. Aristogito.

HARMŌNIA, ae, f. [= ἁρμονία]. I. — 1) *An agreement of different sounds, harmony, consonance, concord: canere ad h.; sonorum varia compositio efficit plures hh. 2) (Poet.) Agreement, in gen., harmony, concord. II. — As a proper name, the daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus.*

HARMŌNICUS, a, um, adj. [= ἁρμονικός]. (Bar.) *Of or belonging to harmony, harmonious, harmonia.*

HARPĀGO (I), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ἁρπάγω]. (Pl.) *To rob, to plunder, aliquid.*

HARPĀGO (II), ōnis, m. [ἁρπάγη]. 1) *A hook for drawing things toward one's self, esp. a grappling-hook. *2) Trop. (Pl.), a rapacious person.*

HARPĀGUS, i, m. [Ἀρπάγης]. *A Median nobleman, minister of Astyages, by whom Cyrus was saved from death.*

HARPĀLYCE, es, f. [Ἀρπαλία]. *The daughter of the Thracian king Harpalycus.*

HARPĀLYCUS, i, m. [= Ἀρπαλῶκος]. *A Trojan, slain by the Amazon Camilla.*

HARPE, es, f. [= ἄρπη]. (Poet.) *A short, crooked sword, a falchion, scimitar.*

HARPOCRĀTES, is, m. [= Ἀρποκράτης]. 1) *An Egyptian deity, son of Isis, the god of Silence, represented with his finger on his mouth; hence, aliquem reddere H. = to cause one to be silent. *2) Transferred = a silent person.*

HARPŪIA, ae, f. [Ἄρπυια]. 1) *A harpy, a winged monster, having the face of a woman and the body of a bird. 2) The name of one of Aetion's hounds.*

HARŪDES, um, m. pl. *A German people, who in the time of Julius Cæsar crossed over the Rhine into Gaul.*

HĀRUSPEX, ōis, m. [ἱεροσκεπς?]. *An interpreter of sacrifices, a soothsayer, diviner, who foretold events from the entrails of victims (originally from the Etruscans, afterwards adopted by the Romans, among whom they were held in great honour); (poet.) a prophet, in gen.*

*HĀRUSPICA, ae, f. [haruspex]. (Pl.) *A (female) soothsayer.*

HĀRUSPICINUS, a, um, adj. [haruspex]. *Of or belonging to soothsaying; hence, subet., Haruspicina, ae, f. (sc. ars), the art of divining from entrails, divination.*

HĀRUSPICĪUM, ii, n. [haruspex]. (Poet. & lat.) *A divining from the entrails of victims, divination.*

HASDRŪBAL, ālis, m. [Ἀσιρδούβας]. *The name*

of several Carthaginian generals; thus, esp. 1) a son-in-law of Hamilcar, and his successor as chief commander of the Carthaginians. 2) A brother of Hannibal, who fell in the battle at Sena (207 B.C.).

HASTA, ae, f. [perh. kindred with the German 'Ast']. 1) Originally, a (long) pole, the trunk of a young tree, esp. when used as the shaft of a lance; hence, h. pura, without iron (given as a present to a brave soldier); h. graminea, a bamboo shaft. 2) Usually, a lance, a long spear (cf. pilum, jaculum); trop., h. amentata = a strong argument; abjicere h. = to lose one's courage. In particular — a) the spear used as a symbol on different public occasions: thus, as a declaration of war, a bloody spear was thrown by one of the fetiales into the territory of the offending nation, later, into the 'ager hostilis' near the city; a spear planted in the ground, marked also the place where the Centumviri held their courts, or the place of a public auction (originally for selling the spoils taken in war); hence hastam ponere, vibrare, to hold an auction; eos non infinita illa h. satiavit, that endless auction (i. e., Sulla's); emptio ab h.; vendere aliquid sub h.; hastae subijcere, to sell by auction; ad hastam publicam accessit, to the farming out of the public revenues; centumviralem hastam cogere, to call together the court of the Centumviri — b) a little spear, with which a bride's hair was parted. — c) (poet.) = a sceptre.

HASTATUS, a, um, adj. [hasta]. Armed with spears, acies, currus. In partic., subst., Hastati, ōrum, m. pl., the first rank of a Roman line of battle (cf. principes, triarii), divided into ten ordines (companies). Hence — a) primus, secundus, etc., h., the first, second company of the hastati; ducere primum h. = to be the centurion (captain) of the first company of the hastati; decimum ordinem hastatum mihi assignavit, made me centurion of the tenth company of the hastati — but, also, b) primus, secundus, etc., h., the centurion of the first, second company of the hastati — c) (lat.) Hastatus, i, m., the centurion (captain) of the first company.

HASTILE, is, n. [hasta]. 1) The shaft of a lance or spear. 2) (Poet.): A) a spear: B) a piece of wood in the shape of a lance, a stake, &c.

HASTULA, ae, f. [dim. of hasta]. A small branch. (Lat.)

HAU, interj. (Com.) An exclamation of pain or complaint — oh! ah!

HAUD (in more ancient writers also Haut), adv. Not (less emphatic and more subjective than 'non'; in classic prose, it occurs almost exclusively before adverbs, sometimes before adjectives, but not before verbs, except in the combination 'h. scio an').

HAUD-DUM, adv. Not yet.

HAUD-QUAQUAM, adv. Not at all, by no means.

HAURIO, hauri, haurium, 4. v. tr. [kindred with aptō]. 1) To draw up or out, to draw (water, &c.): h. aquam de puteo; arbusta hausta a radicibus, torn loose; (poet.) h. terram, to dig up; h. suspiratus, to heave a deep sigh; freq. of writers, to take something from the writings of others; prov., h. de faece, to draw from the dregs, i. e., to choose the very worst of any thing. Hence = to draw or take into one's self: A) = to drink, vinum: B) (mostly poet.) to take to one's self, to take in, to swallow, to devour: h. cineres, to scrape up; h. coelum, auram, to inhale, to breathe; urbes hauriuntur terrae hiatis, are swallowed up; arbores haustae in profundis, and equi hauriuntur gurgitibus; incendium h. cunctos, consumes; sol medum orbem hauserat, had rapidly passed through: C) trop., to take or drink in, to imbibe: h. sumpsum ex aerario, to take from; h. voluptates, to taste, to enjoy; h. artes, to learn; h. dolorem, to feel; h. laborem, to undergo; h. calamitates, to endure; h. supplicium, to suffer; h. lucem (poet.) = to be born; h. ignem, to catch fire; h. aliquid oculis = to see; h. dicta auribus = to hear; h. strepitum, to perceive; h. aliquid cogitatione, to think of something, to purpose; h. spem animo inanem, to drink in hope; h. praecepta, to receive. 2) (Rar.) To draw forth and cast away, to shed, to spill: h. sanguinem alicujus; h. opes, to lavish. 3) To draw the contents out of a thing, to empty, to drain: h. poculum, pateram; hence (mostly poet.) = to pierce: h. ventrem alicujus; trop., pavor h. corda, drains.

HAUSTOR, ōris, m. [haurio]. (Poet.) A drinker.

*HAUSTRUM, i, n. [haurio]. (Lucr.) A vessel for drawing water, a bucket.

HAUSTUS, ūs, m. [haurio]. 1) A drawing, aquae; trop., hh. fontis Pindarii, from the Pindaric fount; hence, h. arenae, a throwing up (acc. to others, a handful of). 2) A taking in, drinking, swallowing, ignis; h. coeli, an inhaling; (poet.) hh. aetherii, ethereal air. 3) (Poet. & lat.) A drink, draught: bibere exiguis hh.; trop., bibere haustus justitiae.

HĒAUTONTĪMŌRŪMĒNOS, i, m. [= ἡαυτοντιμορμενος, 'the self-tormentor']. The title of a comedy by Terence, rendered by Cicero 'ipse se puniens.'

HEBDŌMAS, ōdis, f. [= ἡβδομάς]. The number seven, esp. seven days: quarto h. = the 28th day; hebdomadibus lunae, on every seventh day of the month.

HĒBE, es, f. [ἡβή]. (Pure Latin, Juventas.) The goddess of Youth, daughter of Jupiter and Juno; in Homer, the cup-bearer of the gods, and in later writers, the wife of Hercules, after his deification.

HĒBĒŌ, 2. v. intr. [hebes]. 1) To be blunt or dull, ferrum. 2) Trop., to be dull, sluggish, or inactive (vide Hebes): sanguis (senum) h.; sensus h.; homines hh., *lounge, idle about*.

HĒBES, ōtis, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Blunt, not sharp (opp. to acer — conf. obtusus), cornu, mucro. 2) Trop.: A) of the senses and impressions upon them — dull, faint, weak: hh. oculi, aures, ictus, color; os h., *without appetite*; dolor h.: B) of the mind — dull, obtuse, heavy, sluggish, inactive, stupid: h. homo, ingenium; h. ad aliquid; spondens videtur h., *slow*; exercitus h., *undisciplined*; rhetorica h., *superficial*.

HĒBESCO, 3. v. intr. [inch. of hebeo]. To grow blunt, dull, dim, or faint, sensus; sidera hh., *are eclipsed*; trop., acies illorum auctoritatis h.; virtus h.

***HĒBĒTATIO**, ōnis, f. [hebetō]. (Lat.) Dullness, dimness, oculorum.

HĒBĒTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [hebes]. 1) To make blunt, to blunt, hastam. 2) (Mostly poet.) Trop., to make dull, to blunt, to weaken, to impair, to dim: h. oculos alicui, corpus, vires republicae; dies h. sidera, *extinguishes*; h. flammās, *to quench*.

HEBRAEUS, a, um, adj. [= 'Ebrāiēs]. Of or belonging to the Hebrews, Hebrew, Jewish.

HEBRUS, i, m. [= 'Ebrōs']. 1) A river in Thessaly, now the Marizza. 2) The name of a Trojan, who was killed by Menestius.

HĒCĀLE, es, f. [= 'Ecdālē']. An old woman, by whom Theseus was hospitably received.

HĒCĀTE, es, f. [= 'Ecdātē']. A powerful goddess, daughter of the Titan Persæus and Asteria, often represented with three heads, ruling in heaven, upon earth, and in the sea, and worshipped with mystic rites (especially from the time of the tragic poets) as the goddess of Witchcraft and the terror of the spirit-world. Hence, freq. confounded with Proserpina or Diana.

HĒCĀTEIS, Idis, adj. f. [Hecate]. Of or belonging to Hecate, Hecateian: H. herba, a kind of magical herb.

HĒCĀTEIUS, a, um, adj. [Hecate]. Of or belonging to Hecate, Hecateian: HH. carmina, formulae of enchantment, incantations.

HĒCĀTO, ōnis, m. [= 'Ecdātōr']. A Stoic philosopher, of Rhodes, a pupil of Panætius.

HECTOR, ōris, m. [= 'Ectōr']. The celebrated son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, and leader of the Trojans — killed by Achilles.

HECTŌREUS, a, um, adj. [Hector]. Of or belonging to Hector, or (poet.) to the Trojans, or to (their descendants) the Romans, Hectorean, Trojan, Roman: H. gens, socii, opes.

HĒCŪBA, ae, f. [= 'Ecdābē']. Queen of Troy, the wife of Priam, and mother of Hector and many other children. After the destruction of Troy, she was carried by Ulysses to Greece as a captive.

HĒCYRA, ae, f. [= 'Ecdpē', 'the step-mother']. The title of a comedy by Terence.

HĒDĒRA, ae, f. Ivy (sacred to Bacchus and the Muses; hence, used for crowning poets).

HĒDĒRĀCEUS, a, um, adj. [hedera]. Of ivy, ivy-.

***HĒDĒRIGER**, ēra, ērum, adj. [hedera-gero]. (Poet.) Ivy-bearing.

***HĒDĒRŌSUS**, a, um, adj. [hedera]. (Poet.) Full of ivy.

***HĒDYCHRUM**, i, n. [= 'Hēdykron']. A sweet-smelling unguent, used for beautifying the skin, a cosmetic balsam.

HĒGESĪAS, ae, m. [= 'Hēgesias']. 1) A Cynæic philosopher, who lived in the time of Ptolemæus Philadelphus — he found nothing but unhappiness in the world, and persuaded many persons to commit suicide. 2) An orator, of Athens.

HEI, interj. An exclamation of complaint or terror — ah! alas! we! h., occidi! h., vidi uxorem! ah, there is my wife! h. mihi! wo is me!

HELĒNA, ae, f. [= 'Elēnē']. Daughter of Jupiter and Leda, wife of King Menelaus of Sparta, and celebrated for her beauty. Her abduction by Paris was the cause of the Trojan war, after the close of which she returned with Menelaus to Sparta.

HELĒNUS, i, m. [= 'Elēnos']. A son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated soothsayer. After the conquest of Troy, Pyrrhus took him as a captive to Epirus, gave him Andromache for a wife, and made him the ruler of a small territory.

HELERNUS, i, m. A grove near the Tiber, the birthplace of Carnea.

HELĪADES, dum, f. pl. [= 'Hēlādēs']. The daughters of Helios (the Sun), and sisters of Phaëthon, after whose death they were changed into poplars, and their tears into amber; hence, Heliadum lacrimae = amber.

HELICE, es, f. [= 'Eliēnē', 'a winding']. 1) The constellation of the Great Bear (from its circular orbit); hence, meton. = the North. 2) A maritime town in Achaia.

HELICON, ōnis, m. [= 'Eliconē']. A mountain in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses — now Palaio-Vuni or Zagara.

HELICŌNIĀDES, dum, m. pl. [Helicon]. The Heliconians = the Muses.

HELICŌNIUS, a, um, adj. [Helicon]. Heliconian.

HELĪMUS, i, m. A Centaur, slain in the battle with the Lapithæ.

HELĪŌDŌRUS, i, m. [= 'Hēliōdōros']. 1) A celebrated physician, in the time of Juvenal. 2) A rhetorician, in the time of Horace.

HELĪŌPŌLIS, is, f. [= 'Hēliōpōlis']. 1) A town in Coele Syria, now Baalbek. 2) A town in Lower Egypt (the On or Beth-Shemesh of the Bible), its ruins are near the modern village Matara.

HĒLIŌPŌLITAE, ārum, m. pl. [*Heliopolis*]. *The inhabitants of Heliopolis.*

HELLAS, ōdia, f. [= 'Ελλάς]. 1) (Lat.) *Hellas, the mainland of Greece* (in opp. to the Peloponnesus). 2) *A female proper name.*

HELLE, ea, f. [= 'Ελλη]. *A daughter of the Boeotian king Athamas and Nephela, and sister of Phrixus.* In order to escape the persecution of her step-mother Ino, she fled with her brother on a golden ram to Colchis, but was drowned in the strait which was called Hellespont after her.

***HELLEBORŌSUS**, a, um, adj. [*helleborus*]. (Pl.) *Weeding hellebore, out of his senses.*

HELLEBORUM, i, n. } (Eli.) [= 'Ελλεβορ'].

HELLEBORUS, i, m. } *Hellebore, used by the ancients as a remedy for madness.*

HELLEN, ōnis, m. [= 'Ελλην]. (Lat.) *A son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, progenitor of the Hellenes or Greeks.*

HELLESPONTIACUS, } a, um, adj. [*Helles-*
HELLESPONTICUS, } pontus]. = *Hellespontinus.*

HELLESPONTIUS, a, um, adj. [*Hellespontus*]. *Of the Hellespont, Hellespontic.*

HELLESPONTUS, i, m. [= 'Ελλησποντος, 'the sea of Helle']. *The Hellespont, called after Helle, q. v., the modern Dardanelles; also, meton. = the country bordering on the Hellespont.*

HĒLOPS (I.), ōpia, m. *A Centaur, slain by Pisithous.*

HĒLOPS (II.), ōpis, m. [= 'Ελληψ']. *A sea-fish, perhaps the sword-fish.*

HĒLORUS — v. *Elorus.*

HĒLŌTES, tum, or *Hēlōtae*, ārum, m. pl. [= 'Ελλωτες or Ελλωται]. *The Helots; originally, the inhabitants of the town Helos ('Ελος) in Laconia; later, made the bondsmen of the Spartans — also called Ilōtae, ārum.*

***HĒLUATIO**, ōnis, f. [*heluo*]. *Gluttony, gormandising.*

HĒLUO, ōnis, m. [*perh. kindred with galba*]. *A glutton, gormandiser (stronger than nepos): h. patrimonii, a squanderer.*

HĒLUOR, ātus, i. v. dep. intr. [*heluo*]. *To gormandise, to gluttonise, to gorge one's self: h. libris.*

***HELVELLA**, ae, f. *A small pot-herb.*

HELVĒTICUS, a, um, adj. [*Helvetii*]. *Helvetian.*

HELVĒTII, ōrum, m. pl. *The Helvetians, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, the modern Switzerland.*

HELVĒTIUS, a, um, adj. [*Helvetii*]. *Helvetian.*

HELVII, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gallia Narbonensis, in the modern departement d'Ardeche.*

HELVICUS, a, um, adj. [*Helvii*]. *Of or belonging to the Helvii, Helvian.*

HĒM, interj. *An exclamation of surprise and*

astonishment, both in a good and in a bad sense — oh! she! indeed! only see! alack hem, quid est? well, what is the matter? hem, tibi pro maledictis tuis! there, take that for your abuse!

HĒMĒRŌDRŌMUS, i, m. [= 'ημερόδρομος, 'one that runs all day']. *A courier (pure Latin, cursus).*

HĒMĪCILLUS, i, m. [= 'ημικύλλος]. *Half an ass (as a term of reproach).*

HĒMĪCYCLIUM, ii, n. [= 'ημικύκλιον]. *Prop., a semicircle. Hence, 1) a semicircular arm-chair. 2) (Lat.) A semicircular place, furnished with rows of seats, for learned discussions.*

HĒMĪNA (I.), ae, f. [= 'ημινα]. *A measure: 1) for liquids = one-half of a sextarius: 2) for dry things = one-sixteenth of a sextarius (one-thirty-second of a modius).*

HĒMĪNA (II.), ae, m. *A surname of the historian L. Cassius.*

***HĒMĪNĀRIA**, ōrum, n. pl. [*hemina*]. (Lat.) *Presents, each of the measure of a hemina.*

HĒMĪŌLIOS, on, adj. [= 'ημιόλιος]. (Lat.) *One and a half (pure Latin, sesquialter).*

HĒNĒCĀSYLLĀBI, ōrum, m. pl. [= 'ηνεκασύλλαβι']. (Poet. & lat.) *So. versus, verses of eleven syllables.*

HĒNIŌCHI, ōrum, m. pl. [= 'Ηνίοχοι, 'chariot-teers']. *A people of Sarmatia.*

HĒNIŌCHIUS, } a, um, adj. [*Heniochi*]. *Of*
HĒNIŌCHUS, } *or belonging to the Heniochi,*
Heneochian, montes, rates.

HENNA — v. *Enna.*

***HĒPĀTĀRIUS**, a, um, adj. [*hepar = ἥπαρ*]. (Pl.) *Of or belonging to the liver: morbus h., the liver-complaint.*

HĒPHAESTIO, ōnis, m. [= 'Ηφαίστιον]. *A favourite of Alexander the Great, and a general in his army.*

HEPTĒRIS, is, f. [= 'επτήρης]. *A galley with seven banks of oars (on each side).*

HĒRA, ae, f. [*heras*]. 1) *The mistress of a house with respect to the servants; hence, the mistress, the lady (cf. domina): h. major and h. minor, the mistress of the house and her daughter. 2) (Poet.) A mistress, in gen., a (female) ruler; freq. of goddesses; also = a sweetheart.*

HĒRACLĒA, ae, f. [= 'Ηράκλεια, 'Hercules's town']. *The name of several Greek towns; thus, esp. 1) H., in Lucania, a colony of Tarentum, now Polioroo. 2) H. Pontica, in Bythinia, on the Black Sea, now Erekl. 3) H., on the south coast of Sicily, called in earlier times Minoa — now Capo Bianco. 4) H., in Phthiotis in Thessaly, near Thermopylae, originally called Trachis. 5) H. Sintica, in Macedonia, now Bitoglia.*

HĒRACLĒENSES or **HĒRACLIENSES**, inum, m. pl. [*Heracles*]. *The inhabitants of Heraclea.*

HĒRACLĒOTES, a, um, adj. [*Heracles*]. *Of or belonging to Heraclea, born at Heraclea, Hera-*

elote; *subst.*, *Heracleotae*, *ἄρουμ*, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Heraclea, Heracleotes.*

HERACLEUM, *i, n.* [= *Ἡράκλειον*]. *A town in Macedonia.*

HERACLEUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Ἡράκλειος*]. *Of or belonging to Hercules.*

HERACLIDES, *ae, m.* [= *Ἡρακλίδης*]. 1) *A descendant of Hercules.* 2) *The name of a Greek philosopher, pupil of Plato and Aristotle, with the surname Ponticus.* 3) *A distinguished inhabitant of Syracuse.*

HERACLITUS, *i, m.* [= *Ἡράκλειτος*]. 1) *A Greek philosopher, of Ephesus, living about 500 B. C., and belonging to the Ionian school.* 2) *H. Tyrius, an Academic philosopher.* 3) *An ambassador of Philip of Macedonia to Hannibal.*

HERAEA (I), *ae, f.* [*Ἡραία*]. *A town in Arcadia, now Agiani (acc. to others, Iri).*

HERAEA (II), *ōrum, n. pl.* [= *Ἡραῖα*, from *Ἥρα* = Juno]. *The festival of Hera or Juno.*

HERBA, *ae, f.* [*kindred w. φερβή, Æol. φέρβα*].

1) (Poet.) *A green stalk, stem, or blade, esp. of grass or corn: h. graminis, frumenti; segetes moriuntur primis in herbis; prov., messis tua adhuc in herba est = the time of harvest has not yet come.* 2) *Grass: recumbere, residere in h.* 3) *A plant, in gen.*

HERBACEUS, *a, um, adj.* [*herba*]. (Lat.) *Grass-green, grassy.*

HERBARIA, *ae, f.* [*herba*]. (Lat.) *So. ars, the knowledge of plants, botany.*

HERBARIUS, *ii, m.* [*herba*]. (Lat.) *A botanist.*

***HERBESCO**, *3. v. inch. intr.* [*herba*]. *To grow into stalks or blades.*

***HERBEUS**, *a, um, adj.* [*herba*]. (Pl.) *Grass-green.*

HERBIDUS, *a, um, adj.* [*herba*]. 1) *Full of grass or herbs.* 2) *Like grass, grassy.*

HERBIFER, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [*herba-fero*]. (Poet. & lat.) *Bringing forth grass, abounding in grass, herbiferous.*

***HERBIGRĀDUS**, *a, um, adj.* [*herba-gradior*]. (Ante-cl.) *Going in the grass.*

HERBITA, *ae, f.* [= *Ἡρίτα*]. *A town in Sicily, now Nicosia.*

HERBITENSIS, *e, adj.* [*Herbita*]. *Of or belonging to Herbita, Herbitan; subst., Herbitenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Herbita.*

HERBOSUS, *a, um, adj.* [*herba*]. *Full of grass or herbs, grassy, herbous.*

HERBULA, *ae, f.* [*dim. of herba*]. *A little herb.*

HERCEUS, *i, m.* [= *Ἡρκεῖος*, 'belonging to the Ἡρκεῖος, or front court']. *The protector of the house (an epithet of Jupiter, whose altar usually stood in the front yard).*

HERCISCO (or *Eriscisco*), *3. v. tr.* [= *herotum-cisco, inch. of cieo*]. *Tech. term, to divide an inheritance: h. familiam.*

HERCLE — *v. Hercules.*

HERCTUM (or *Erctum*), *i, n.* [*kindred with heres — cf. hercisco*]. *An inheritance, patrimony: h. ciere, to divide an inheritance.*

HERCULĀNENSIS, *e, adj.* [*Herculanum*]. *Of or pertaining to Herculaneum, Herculanean; subst., Herculenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Herculaneum.*

HERCULĀNEUM (corruptly, *Herculanum*), *i, n.* [*Ἡράκλειον*]. *A town in Campania, between Naples and Pompeii, destroyed (A. D. 79) by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.*

HERCULĀNEUS, *a, um, adj.* 1) [*Herculaneum*] = *Herculaneensis*. 2) [*Hercules*] (Pl.) *Of Hercules, Herculean: H. pars, the tithe dedicated to Hercules, the tenth part; also, to denote things of a large size: H. formica* (Pliny).

HERCULĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Hercules*]. (Lat.) = *Herculeus*. 2) (Gell.) *H. pes = long, large.*

HERCULES, *is, m.* [= *Ἡρακλῆς*]. *The most celebrated hero of Grecian story, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, and husband of Dejanira. By the decree of fate, he became subject to his nephew Eurystheus, at whose command he performed the celebrated Twelve Labours; besides these, he achieved many other wonderful deeds of his own accord; until, being thrown into delirious pain by a poisoned garment, which his wife Dejanira had sent him, he was at his own request burned to death. After his deification, he received Hebe for his wife. The white poplar-tree was sacred to him. — Prov., Herculi quaestum contere, to waste every thing (even the tithe of Hercules). As an oath or asseveration, the Romans used Hercules! and Hercule! colloq., freq. contracted into Herce! or Meherces! Meherce! by Hercules! = in truth! verily! indeed! Sometimes 'Herce' is combined with other, esp. strengthening, particles: sane quidem h.; minime h. vero.*

HERCULEUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Hercules*]. *Of or pertaining to Hercules, Herculean: Trachin H., built by Hercules; hostis H. = Telephus, a son of Hercules; gens H. = the Fabian family, descended from Hercules; arbor H., the poplar-tree, sacred to Hercules; H. urbs, the city of Herculaneum, founded by Hercules; HH. Metae, i. e., the Pillars of Hercules (Straits of Gibraltar).*

HERCYNIA SILVA [*Ἡρκενίος ὄρηος*]. *The Hercynian Forest, in ancient Germany, sixty days' journey long, and nine in breadth, extending from the Black Forest (Schwarzwald) to the Hercynian Mountains.*

HEREDIOLUM, *i, n.* [*dim. of heredium*]. (Lat.) *A small inheritance or patrimony.*

HEREDITARIUS, *a, um, adj.* [*hereditas*]. 1) *Of or belonging to an inheritance, concerning an inheritance, lis.* 2) *Derived from an ancestor, inherited, hereditary, cognomen, inperium.*

HEREDITAS, *ātis, f.* [*heres*]. 1) *Astr., an inheriting, heirship, inheritance: accipere ali-*

quid hereditate; hereditas gloriæ meæ ad te venit, *you are heir to my renown.* 2) *Concretely, an inheritance, heritage, an estate devolved by succession:* hereditas magna; hereditas mihi venit, *has descended to me;* capere hereditatem ab aliquo, *to receive;* tradere alicui, *to transmit;* h. caduca — v. Caducus; prov., h. sine sacris (PL.) = *great advantage without any trouble or cost* (in allusion to the expenses which were incurred by taking charge of the sacred family rites of a deceased testator).

HEREDIUM, ii, n. [heres]. An hereditary estate.

HERENNIANUS, a, um, adj. [Herennius]. *Of or pertaining to a Herennius, Herennian.*

HERENNIUS, ii, m., and Herennia, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Caius H., a friend of Cicero. 2) H. Senecio, a historian, under Domitian.

HERES, ædis, m. 1) An heir, heiress: facere (scribere, instituere) aliquem heredem, *to make one an heir;* heres ex asse, *a sole heir;* heres ex dimidia parte, *an heir to one-half of an estate;* h. est fratri suo, *he is his brother's heir;* h. secundus, *the second or next heir* (after the death of the first, or in case the latter refuses to accept); trop. = *an inheritor, follower, adherent:* h. laudis, artis, academiæ. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *An aftergrowth, a young shoot of plants.* 3) (Ante-cl.) = Herus, an owner or possessor of a thing, a master, alicujus.

HERI, and (ante-cl. & lat.) HËRE, adv. [kindr. with ἡσῆ, whence hesdi, hesternus, and German gestern]. Yesterday: h. vesperi, *yesterday evening;* improp. (poet.), hodie atque h. = *late, a short time ago, the other day.*

*HERIFUGA, ae, m. [herus-fugio]. (Poet.) *One who runs away from his master, a runaway.*

HERILIS, e, adj. [herus and hera]. (Poet.) *Of or pertaining to the master or mistress of a family, the master's, the mistress:* h. filius, mensa, gressus; metus h., *fear of the master or mistress;* nomen h., *the master's name;* peccatum h., *the fault of the mistress.*

HERILLI, ōrum, m. pl. [Herillus]. *The disciples of Herillus.*

HERILLUS, i, m. [Ἡρίλλης]. *A Stoic philosopher, of Chalcedon, a disciple of Zeno.*

HERMAEUM, i, n. [= Ἑρμαῖον]. Prop., a temple of Hermes (Mercury); hence, as a proper name, 1) a place on the frontier of Boeotia; 2) the name of a summer-house.

HERMAGORAS, ae, m. [= Ἑρμαγόρας]. 1) *A celebrated Greek rhetorician, of Rhodes.* 2) *A rhetorician, of Temnos, in Æolis, in the time of Augustus.*

HERMAGOREI, ōrum, m. pl. [Hermagoras]. *The disciples of Hermagoras* (1).

HERMAPHRODITUS, i, m. [= Ἑρμαφρόδιτος]. *A hermaphrodite, a person both male and female;*

according to fable, a son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus).

HERMATHENA, ae, f. [Ἑρμῆς-Ἀθηνᾶ]. *A double bust of Mercury and Minerva.*

HERMENEUMA, ἑτίς, n. [Ἑρμηνεύμα]. (Lat.) *An explanation, exposition, interpretation.*

HERMERACLES, is, m. [Ἑρμῆρακλῆς]. *A double bust of Mercury and Hercules.*

HERMES, or HERMA, ae, m. [= Ἑρμῆς, 'Hermes,' 'Mercury']. *A Hermes pillar — a carved head, on the top of a square column. Such pillars stood, esp. at Athens, in public places and before the entrances of some temples and private houses.*

HERMINIUS, ii, m. *A mountain range in South-eastern Portugal, now Sierra de Estrella.*

HERMIONA, ae, } f. [= Ἑρμιόνη]. 1) *A daughter of Menelaus and Helen, married to Neoptolemus* (acc. to others, only betrothed, because Neoptolemus was killed by Orestes before the marriage). 2) *A town in Argolis, now Castri.*

HERMIONES, num, m. pl. *A designation of the people of Central Germany, including the Suevi, Hermunduri, Chatti, and Cherusci.*

HERMIONEUS, or Hermonius, a, um, adj. [Hermione]. *Of or pertaining to Hermione* (1), *Hermionean.*

HERMIONICUS, a, um, adj. [Hermione]. *Of Hermione* (2).

HERMUNDURI, ōrum, m. pl. *A Germanic people, living near the Elbe, neighbours of the Chatti.*

HERMUS, i, m. [= Ἑρμῆς]. *A river in Æolis, now the Sarabat.*

HERNICI, ōrum, m. pl. *A people in Latium, living between the Æqui and the Volsci.*

HERNICUS, a, um, adj. [Hernici]. *Of or pertaining to the Hernici, Hernician.*

HERO, ūs, f. [= Ἥρω]. 1) *A priestess of Venus at Sestos, in Thrace, loved by Leander of Abydos, who every night swam across the Hellespont to her, but was finally drowned, whereupon she threw herself into the sea.* 2) *One of the Danaïdes.* 3) *A daughter of Priam.*

HERODES, is, m. [Ἡρόδης]. 1) *Herod the Great, king of Judea.* 2) *A sophist, of Attica, a friend of both the Antonines.*

HERODOTUS, i, m. [= Ἡρόδοτος]. *The celebrated Greek historian, freq. called the Father of History — born 484 B. C.*

HEROÏCUS, a, um, adj. [ἡρωικός]. *Of or pertaining to the heroes, heroic, tempora, ætas; carmen h., an epic or heroic poem.*

HEROÏNA, ae, f. [= ἡρώϊνη]. *A demigoddess, heroine.*

HEROÏS, Idis, f. [= ἡρώϊς]. (Poet. & lat.) *A demigoddess, heroine.*

HEROS, ōis, m. [= ἥρως]. *A demigod, hero — a human being, of divine origin either on the*

paternal or maternal side: hence, transferred = *a brave, heroic man, a hero*: h. illo Cato.

HÉROUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *hḗros*] = Heroicus: h. versus, *heroic verse*: h. pes, *heroic or epic metre*.

HERSE, es, f. [= *Ἑρση*]. *A daughter of Crops, loved by Mercury.*

HERSILIA, ae, f. *The wife of Romulus.*

HERTHA, ae, f. *A goddess of the ancient Germans, the Earth.*

HĒRUS, i, m. 1) *A master of a house or family = a master in respect to servants (of dominus): h. major, the old master, and h. minor, the young master (the father of the family and his son).* 2) (Poet.) In gen., an owner, proprietor, lord, sovereign, ruler: herus propriae telluris; in partic., of the gods, invitis heris, *against the will of the gods.*

HĒSIÓDEUS, } a, um, *adj.* [= *Ἡσίοδος*]. *Of HĒSIÓDIUS, } or pertaining to Hesiod, Hesiodia.*

HĒSIÓDUS, i, m. [= *Ἡσίοδος*]. *An ancient and celebrated Greek poet, born at Cumae, in Asia Minor.*

HĒSIÓNA, ae, } f. [= *Ἡσιόνη*]. *A daughter HĒSIÓNE, es, } of Laomedon, king of Troy, whom Hercules rescued from a sea-monster, and gave in marriage to Telamon.*

HESPĒRIS, Idis, *adj. f.* [Hesperus]. (Poet.) *Of evening or the west, Hesperian, western; hence, subst., Hesperides, dum, f. pl., 1) the Hesperides, mythic female beings, daughters of Erebus and Nox, who, upon an island of the ocean, kept watch over a garden in which was a tree that bore golden apples. 2) A group of islands, in the Atlantic ocean.*

HESPĒRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hesperus]. *Of or situate toward the west, Hesperian, western: H. litus, undae; H. rex = Atlas or Hesperus; subst., Hesperia, ae, f. pl., the western land, Hesperia; sometimes = Italy, sometimes = Spain.*

HESPĒRUS, i, m. [= *Ἑσπερος*, 'the evening' — of. vesper]. 1) *The Evening Star, Hesperus. 2) (Lat.) Meton. = the West.*

HĒSTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [heri, q. v.]. *Of yesterday, yesterday's: h. dies, nox; hh. reliquiae, the remains of yesterday's dinner; vinum h., the wine drunk yesterday; (Com.) Quirites hh., Romans of yesterday, i. e., but recently set free; crines hh., not arranged since yesterday.*

HĒSTIAEÓTIS, Idis, f. [= *Ἑστιάωτις*]. *A district of Thessaly.*

HĒTAERIA, ae, f. [= *ἑταῖρα*]. (Lat.) *A (religious) brotherhood, fraternity.*

HEU, *interj.* 1) *An exclamation of grief or pain—alas! ah! oh! (it is used both alone and in combination with a voc. or acc.): h. Charine! h. mulier! h. me miserum! h. morbum durum! h. edepol! 2) (Pl.) An exclamation of surprise and admiration—oh! ha! heu edepol specie mulier!*

HEURĒTES, ae, m. [= *εὐρητής*]. (Pl.) *An inventive person, an inventor, discoverer.*

HEUS, *interj.* *A sudden exclamation, to call attention or give notice—ho! he there! hark! helloa! h. Strobile! h. ubi estis? h. tu!*

HEXÁMĒTER, tri, m. [= *ἑξάμετρος*, 'having six measures']. *Sc. versus, a verse consisting of six feet, an hexameter.*

HEXÁPÝLON, i, n. [= *ἑξάπυλον*]. *A gate of Syracuse, with six entrances.*

HEXĒRIS, is, f. [= *ἑξήρης*]. *A vessel with six banks of oars.*

HIÁTUS, ūs, m. [hio]. Properly, *a gaping; hence, an opening, aperture, cleft, chasm, oris, terrae; (poet.) quid dignum foret tanto hiatu? i. e., of such pompous language; (poet.) of the jaws of serpents, quinquaginta atris hiatibus hydra, with fifty gaping mouths. 2) Trop. (lat.), an eager desire or craving for any thing: h. praemiorum. 3) In grammar, a concurrence of two vowels, an hiatus.*

HIBERNÁCULUM, i, n. [hiberno]. 1) *Sing. (rar., lat.), a winter residence, winter apartment. 2) Pl. (mostly lat.), winter tents, winter quarters for soldiers.*

HIBERNIA, ae, f. [= *Ἰρηνή*]. *Ireland.*

HIBERNO, āvi, ātum, i. v. *intr.* [hibernus]. *To winter, to pass the winter; in partic., as a tech. t., of soldiers, to keep in winter quarters.*

HIBERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [hiems]. *Of or pertaining to winter, wintry, winter, mensis, nox; h. grando; annus h. (poet.), winter time; tunica h., a winter garment; navigatio h., navigation in the winter; legio h. (lat.), in winter quarters; (poet.) Alpes hh., the wintry Alps; Neptunus, mare h., stormy; increpare hibernum (as adv.), like a thunder storm. Hence, subst., Hiberna, ōrum, n. pl., a winter encampment, winter quarters.*

HIBISCUM, i, n. [= *ἱβίσκος*]. *The marsh-mallow, althea.*

HIBRĪDA (Hybrida and Ibrida), ae, *comm.* [prob. kindred with *ἡβρις*, *ἡβρις*, 'wantonness,' 'lewdness,' 'lust']. *A mongrel, hybrid: 1) an animal begotten of two different species; 2) of persons—the child of a Roman and a foreign woman, or of a freeman and a female slave.*

HIC (I.), haec, hoc, *demonstr. pron.* [contr. from hi-ce, hae-ce, ho-ce]. This—it denotes that which is nearest at hand, either in space or time, or in one's conception. Sometimes the original and more emphatic form (hice, hujusce, hasce, etc.) is met = *this here*; and, with the interrogative particle 'ne,' it becomes 'hicine' (not hicine). For the purpose of greater emphasis, it is sometimes combined with other pronouns; as, h. idem, hoc ipsum; huic illi legato, hunc talem virum.—In particular:

1) In opp. to 'ille' and other pronouns, it denotes the last named or mentioned of two or

more objects — this, the latter; freq., however, it denotes the first named or mentioned, if the object referred to is the nearer to the person speaking or writing, in respect to place, time, or other circumstance — that, the former: cave Catoni anteponas Socratem; hujus enim (sc. Catonis) facta, illius (sc. Socratis) dicta laudantur (written by Cicero, as a Roman).

2) It denotes, in gen., that which is nearest to the person speaking or writing: A) of time — a) the present, the actual, of our times: haec annona, *during the present scarcity*; opus in hac magnificentia conspiciendum, *even in the magnificence of our times*; qui haec vituperare volent, *the present condition of the state* — b) to denote time just elapsed = *from the present time, since*, ago: his decem annis, *ten years since*; ante hos tres annos, *three years ago*; hoc biennio, *within two years from now*: B) (colloq., instead of ego, like the Greek *ἐγώ*) of the person speaking = *this, this man here, myself*: huic homini parata erant verbera, *for me*; tu si hic sis, *if you were in my place*; on the other hand, ne tu hic fueris (of a person just named), *may you never be such an one, in his place*.

3) Freq. it points to something following: A) like 'is,' with a *relat. pron.*, but with a stronger reference to what is present: quam quisque novit artem, in hac se exerceat: B) with an object-sentence, whose purport 'hic' in this case intimates and introduces: hoc ille videt, non esse, etc.; thus, likewise, with 'quod' or 'quia,' 'ut' or 'ne,' following: C) freq. in enumerating, or in quoting the language of any one = the following: his verbis eum allocutus est.

4) A) hoc est, that is to say, that is, namely — for the purpose of explaining something preceding: honos amplissimus, hoc est consulatus: B) (poet.) hoc erat quod, etc. ? *was this the reason why ? was it on this account, that ?* C) the *n. ting.* with a *genit.*: quid hoc hominis, negotii est ? *what sort of a person is this ? what sort of an affair ?* hoc commodi est quod, etc., *the advantage is, that, &c.*; hoc copiarum, *these troops*: D) (ante-cl.) the *neut.* hoc is sometimes used pleonastically with *impers.* verbs: hoc lucebit, *the day is breaking*: E) (poet.) hoc = huc (q. v.).

HIC (II.), *adv. loci* (emphatic, and originally written Hice) [hic I.]. Here, on this spot, in this place: h. assum; with a *genit.*, h. viciniae, *here in this neighbourhood, hereabouts*. Hence: A) = *on this occasion, on this point, in this matter, here*: hic, quantum in bello fortuna possit, cognosci potuit; h. ego nunc de Macedoniae praetore nihil dicam amplius; h. Laelius (inquit): B) (poet.) *at this moment, hereupon, then*.

HICETAS, ae, m. [ἱκέτας]. A tyrant of Leontium, in Sicily. He attempted to assassinate Timoleon, 344 b. c.

HIEMALIS, e, adj. [hiems]. Of or pertaining to winter, wintry, winter-, tempus; aquae hh., *caused by winter rains*; navigatio h., i. e., *stormy*.

HIEMO, avi, ātum, i. v. intr. & tr. 1) To pass the winter, to winter; in partic. of soldiers = to be or to keep in winter quarters: legiones hh. circa Aquileiam; mercator h. in undis. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To be wintry, cold, stormy: h. mare, tempestas; *impers.*, hiemat, *it is cold*. 3) Tr. (rar.), to turn to ice, to freeze [fr. hiems].

HIEMPSAL, ālis, m. The son of Micipsa, and king of Numidia.

HIEMS, ēmis, f. [χεῖμα, χειμὼν]. 1) Winter: h. summa, acris, *severe winter*; hieme, in winter time; hieme et aestate, *winter and summer*, i. e., in all seasons. 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) As the winter in southern regions is the season of rains and storms, hence = *rainy and stormy weather, a tempest, storm*: imber noctem hiememque ferens. 3) (Poet.) = Cold, chill (cf. frigus): letalis h., *a deadly chill*; hiems amoris mutati = *indifference*.

*HIĒRA, ae, f. A word of unknown significance, in Sen. Ep. 83, 4.

HIĒRA-CÔME, f. [= ἱερὰ κώμη, 'the Sacred Village']. A place in Caria, south-east of Magnesia, with a temple of Apollo.

HIĒRĀPŌLIS, is, f. [= ἱερὰ πόλις]. A town in Great Phrygia, celebrated for the worship of Cybele — now Bambuk Kalessi.

HIĒRO, ōnis, m. [= ἱέρων]. A name of two kings of Syracuse: Hiero I. (477–467 b. c.), the patron of Pindar, Simonides, and others: Hiero II. (269–216 b. c.), an ally of Carthage in the first Punic war, but subsequently an ally of the Romans.

HIĒRŌ-CAESĀREA, ae, f. [= ἱεροκαίσαρεια]. A town in Lydia.

HIĒRŌ-CAESĀRIENSES, ium, m. pl. [Hierocaesaren]. The inhabitants of Hierocaesarea.

HIĒROKLES, is, m. [ἱεροκλῆς]. A celebrated orator of Alabanda, contemporary with Cicero.

HIĒRŌNICA, ae, m. [= ἱερονίκης]. (Lat.) A victor in the sacred games.

HIĒRŌNICUS, a, um, adj. [Hierō]. Of or pertaining to a Hiero, Hieronian, lex.

HIĒRŌNŪMUS, i, m. [= ἱερώνυμος]. 1) A grandson of Hiero II., and king of Syracuse. 2) Hieronymus Rhodius, a Greek philosopher of the Peripatetic school, a contemporary of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus.

HIĒRŌPHANTA, } ae, m. [= ἱεροφάντης]. A
HIĒRŌPHANTES, } presiding, initiating priest,
among the Greeks and Egyptians, who taught the rites and ceremonies esp. of the sacred mysteries, a high-priest, hierophant.

HIĒRŌSOLŪMA, ōrum, n. pl., and Hierosolyma, ae, f. [ἱεροσόλυμα]. The city of Jerusalem, in Palestine.

HIĒRŌSOLŪMĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [Hierosolyma]. Of or pertaining to Jerusalem: a sur-

name, jestingly given to Pompey, as the conqueror of Jerusalem.

HIETO, 1. *v. intr.* [for hiato, *intens.* of hio]. (Ante-cl.) *To open the mouth wide, to gape, to yawn.*

HILARE, *adv.* [hilaris]. *Cheerfully, merrily, joyfully.*

HILARIS, *e, adj. w. comp. & sup.* *Cheerful, merry, gay, lively, joyful, jocund, good-humoured* (esp. as an habitual characteristic — cf. laetus): h. homo, oculi, oratio, literae.

HILARITAS, *âtis, f.* [hilaris]. *Cheerfulness, gayety, joyousness, mirth, hilarity, good humour*: h. et laetitia; summa erat in eo.

HILARITER, *adv.* [hilaris]. (Rar.) = Hilare. HILARITUDO, *Inis, f.* [hilaris]. (Ante-cl.) = Hilaritas.

HILARO, *âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr.* [hilaris]. *To make cheerful or joyous, to cheer, to gladden, to exhilarate, aliquem, sensus.*

*HILARULUS, *a, um, adj.* [*dim.* of hilarus]. *Somewhat cheerful, gay, or contented.*

HILARUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [ἱλαρός]. = Hilaris.

HILLAE, *ârum, f. pl.* 1) *The smaller intestines of animals; hence, intestines, entrails, in gen.* 2) *A kind of sausage.*

HILUM, *i, n.* [from which nihilum (i. e., nihilum) and nihil — origin unknown]. *A little thing, a trifle, bagatelle — nearly always with a negation = not in the least, not a whit: neque proficit h., and accomplishes nothing at all; also, without a negation, detrahere aliquid hilum de summa.*

HIMELLA, *ae, f.* *A small river in the Sabine territory, emptying into the Tiber.*

HIMERA, *ae, m. and f., also (poet.)* Himëra, *ôrum, n. pl.* 1) *M., a river in Sicily, the northern branch of which is now called Fiume Grande, and the southern Fiume Salso.* 2) *F., a town on the northern branch of the river Himera.*

HIMERAËUS, *a, um, adj.* [Himera]. *Of or belonging to the town Himera, Himeran.*

HIMILOO, *ônis, m.* *The name of several Carthaginian generals.*

HINC, *adv.* [hic I.]. 1) *Prop., of space — from this place, from here, hence: h. Romam venit; trop., h. incipiam.* 2) *From (on) this side, here: h. pudicitia pugnat, illinc stuprum; hence, also, h. ... h., on this side ... on that side; h. atque h. (poet.), on both sides; hinc et inde, from different sides, directions.* 3) *To indicate origin, occasion, cause — hence, herefrom, from this cause, out of this: h. furta nascuntur; h. illae lacrimae, hence those tears.* 4) (Lat.) *Of time — from this time, after this, hereupon.* 5) (Poet. & lat.) = Abhinc (q. v.): h. ducentos annos, *two hundred years ago.*

HINNIO, 4. *v. intr.* *To neigh (of a horse).*

HINNITUS, *ûs, m.* [hinnio]. *A neighing.*

HINNŪLEUS, *ei, m.* *A young stag or roebuck.*

HINNŪLUS, *i, m.* [*dim.* of hinnus]. *A young mule.*

HINNUS, *i, m.* *A mule (the offspring of a horse and a she-ass — cf. mulus).*

HIO, *âvi, âtum, 1. v. intr. & tr.* [χαίρω, χάσσω, whence hiasco, hisco, hio]. I. *Intr.* — 1) (Poet. & lat.) *Prop., to gape, to split, to open, to stand open: oculi hh.; concha h.; in partic. = to have the mouth open, to gape, to yawn.* 2) *Trop.: A) of discourse, to gape (i. e., by reason of the too frequent concurrence of vowels, to make a hiatus; hence, to be ill connected, broken, or interrupted: oratio h. quum concursas vocalium accedit; loqui mutila et hiantia: B) (poet. & lat.) to open the mouth wide — a) with desire or longing = to be eager, to desire eagerly, to long for any thing: domus hiare ac poscere aliquid videtur: emptor hians, eager; hians avaritia, open-mouthed — b) (rar.) with amazement = to be startled, astonished, or amazed.* II. *Tr.* — (Poet.) *To send forth from the opened mouth = to bawl out, to utter, to sing, carmen.*

HIPPAGOGUS, *a, um, adj.* [= ἵππαγωγός]. *Sc. navis, a vessel used for transporting horses, a horse-transport.*

HIPPARCHUS, *i, m.* [= ἵππαρχος]. 1) *A son of the tyrant Pisistratus, who, together with his brother Hippias, ruled for a time over Athens. He was killed by Harmodius and Aristogiton (v. Harmodius).* 2) *A Greek mathematician and astronomer, about 140 B. C.*

HIPPARINUS, *i, m.* [= ἵππαρινός]. *A Syracusan, father of Dion.*

HIPPIAS, *ae, m.* [= ἵππιος]. *A son of Pisistratus. After the murder of Hipparchus (q. v.), he fled to the Persians, joined them in their expedition against Greece, and fell in the battle of Marathon.*

HIPPO, *ônis, m.* [= ἵππων]. *The name of several towns: 1) A city of Numidia, called also Hippo Regius, now Bona.* 2) *Hippo Diarrhytus (ἵππος διάρρυτος), a town of Zeugitania, west of Utica, now Ben Zert.* 3) *A town in Hispania Tarraconensis, near Toletum.* 4) *An ancient name of the town Vibo, in the territory of the Bruttii.*

HIPPŌCENTAURUS, *i, m.* [= ἵπποκένταυρος]. *A hippocentaur, a fabulous creature, half horse and half man (v. Centaurus).*

HIPPŌCOON, *ontis, m.* [= ἵπποκων]. 1) *A companion of Aeneas.* 2) *A son of Oebalus, and a participator in the chase of the Calydonian boar.*

HIPPOCRATES, *is, m.* [= ἵπποκράτης]. *The celebrated Greek physician, of Cos, founder of the art of medicine — lived about 436 B. C.*

HIPPOCRÈNE, *es, f.* [ἵππος κρήνη, 'the horse-fountain']. *A fountain near Mount Helicon, according to the fable, produced by a stroke from the hoof of the winged horse Pegasus — it was sacred to the Muses.*

HIPPŌDĀMĪA, ae, } f. [*ἵπποδάμια*, *ἵπποδάμη*].

HIPPŌDĀME, es, } 1) *Wife of Pirithous* (q. v.)

2) *Daughter of Oenomaus*, and wife of Pelops, who won her by vanquishing her father in a chariot-race.

HIPPŌDRŌMUS, i, m. [= *ἵπποδρόμος*]. (Poet.)

A race-course for horses, a hippodrome.

HIPPŌLYTA, ae, } f. [= *ἵππολύτη*], 1) A queen

HIPPŌLYTE, es, } of the Amazons. According to one fable, she was killed in battle by Hercules; acc. to another, Theseus took her for his wife, and had by her Hippolytus, 2) *The wife of King Acastus*—finding her love for Peleus unreturned, she accused him to her husband of an attack upon her chastity.

HIPPŌLYTUS, i, m. [= *ἵππολύτης*]. *The son of Theseus* (v. Hippolyta)—being falsely accused by his step-mother Phædra, of an attempt upon her chastity, he was cursed and devoted to destruction by his father, and torn into pieces by his horses. According, however, to a later fable, he was restored to life by Æsculapius, and, under the name Virbius, brought by Diana to Aricia, where he was worshipped as a demigod.

HIPPŌMĀNES, is, n. [= *ἵππομανής*]. 1) A slimy humour that flows from the groin of a mare when in heat. 2) A tough membranous substance on the forehead of a new-born foal, used as a lotion.

HIPPŌMĒNEIS, Idia, f. [= *ἵππομένης*]. *The daughter of Hippomenes of Athens*, thrown to a horse to be devoured for the crime of incest.

HIPPŌMĒNES, ae, m. [= *ἵππομένης*]. 1) *The husband of Atalanta* (q. v.). 2) *An Athenian, father of Límone*.

HIPPŌNACTĒUS, a, um, adj. [*Hipponax*]. Of *Hipponax*, in the style of *Hipponax*, *Hipponactean*; trop., H. praeconium, i. e., a sarcastic poem, written by Licinius Calvus; subst., *Hipponacteus*, i, m. (sc. versus), a kind of iambic metre, invented by *Hipponax*.

HIPPŌNAX, actis, m. [= *ἵππονᾶξ*]. A Greek poet, of Ephesus, who wrote in iambics, and was celebrated for the bitterness of his satires—he lived about 540 B. C.

HIPPŌNENSIS, e, adj. [*Hippo*]. Of or belonging to *Hippo*, *Hipponian*; subst., *Hipponenses*, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of *Hippo*.

HIPPŌNĪCUS, i, m. [*ἵππονόμος*]. *The father-in-law of Alcibiades*, celebrated for his eloquence.

*HIPPŌPĒBAE, ārum, f. pl. [= *ἵπποπέδαι*]. (Lat.) *The saddle-bags of a traveller*.

HIPPŌTĀDES, ae, m. [= *ἵπποτάδης*]. A male descendant of the Trojan *Hippotas*, whose daughter was the mother of *Æolus*.

HIPPŌTHŌOS, i, m. [= *ἵπποθόος*]. Son of *Ceryon*, a participator in the Calydonian hunt, and later king of Arcadia.

HIPPŌTŌXŌTA, ae, m. [= *ἵπποτοξότης*]. A mounted archer (pure Latin, *eques sagittarius*).

*HIR (also Ir), indecl. n. [= *ἥρ*]. (Ante-cl.) The hand.

HIRA, ae, f. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A gut (the intestinum jejunum).

HIRCINUS (*Hirquinus*), a, um, adj. [*hircus*]. Of or pertaining to a goat, goat's, peltis; alae hh., having the smell of a goat (vide *Hircus* 2, B).

HIRCŌSUS, a, um, adj. [*hircus*]. (Poet. & lat.) Smelling like a goat (v. *Hircus* 2, B), senex.

*HIRCŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of *hircus*]. A little goat. (Poet. & lat.)

HIRCUS (also *Hirquus* and *Ircus*), i, m. 1) A he-goat. 2) Trop.: A) = a lecherous man: B) the rank smell of the armpits, a goatish smell.

HIRNEA (*Irnea*), ae, f. A vessel for liquids, a pitcher, pot, jar.

HIRNŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of *hirnea*]. A small pitcher or jar.

HIRPĪNI (*Irp.*), ōrum, m. pl. A people of Lower Italy, between Campania, Lucania, and Appulia: in HH., in the territory of the *Hirpini*.

HIRPĪNUS (*Irp.*), a, um, adj. [*Hirpini*]. Of or pertaining to the *Hirpini*, *ager*, fundus.

HIRSŪTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [kindred w. *hirtus*]. 1) Bristly, prickly, shaggy, rough *hirsute*, thickly covered with hair, &c.: h. bestia, crura genaeque, cor; also, *comae* hh.; *barba*, *juba* h.; *vepres* h.; *sepes* h., set with prickly bushes or thorns; *imagines* hh., images of the Romans of ancient times, when the hair of the head and beard was suffered to grow untrimmed. 2) Trop., rude, rough, uncultivated, vir, ingenium.

HIRTIUS, ii, m., and *Hirtia*, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp., A. Hirtius, consul (A. U. C. 711), and author of the eighth of Caesar's commentaries on the Gallic war. He was killed at Mutina—the battle in which he fell is called after him *Hirtinum proelium*.

HIRTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. = *Hirsutus*.

HIRŪDO, Inis, f. A leech, a blood-sucker; trop., h. aerarii.

HIRUNDĪNINUS, a, um, adj. [*hirundo*]. Of or belonging to a swallow, swallow's, nidus.

HIRUNDO, Inis, f. A swallow; prov., quid contendat *hirundo cygnis*? trop., as a term of endearment.

HISCO, 3. v. intr. & tr. [*inch.* of *hio*]. 1) Intr.: A) (poet.) to gape, to yawn, to open, to split: *tellus* h.: B) to open the lips = to speak, to mutter: *non audent* h. 2) Tr. (poet.), to say, to speak, aliquid.

HISPAL, ālis, n. A town in South-western Spain (*Hispania Baetica*), now Seville.

HISPĀLENSIS, } e, adj. [*Hispal*]. Of or pertaining to *Hispal*, } taining to *Hispal* or *Hispalis*; subst., *Hispalenses*, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of *Hispal* or *Hispalis*.

HISPĀLIS, is, f. = *Hispal*.

HISPANI, *ſtrum*, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Hispania, the Spaniards.*

HISPANIA, *ae. f.* [*Hispani*]. The Pyrenean peninsula, including the modern Spain and Portugal, divided by the river Ebro into H. Citerior or Tarraconensis and H. Ulterior or Lusitania, and Baetica; hence, in allusion to these two parts, duo Hispaniae, or simply Hispaniae.

HISPANICUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Hispani*]. (Lat.) = Hispanus.

HISPANIENSIS, *e, adj.* [*Hispani*]. *Of or belonging to Spain, existing in Spain, Spanish*: non H. natus sed Hispanus, *not merely born in Spain, but born of a native Spaniard*; bellum H., *Caesar's war in Spain*; legatus H., *a Roman legate residing in Spain.*

HISPANUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Hispani*]. *Of or pertaining to the Spaniards, Spanish.*

HISPIDUS, *a, um, adj.* (Poet. & lat.) *Hairy, bristly, shaggy, rough, of a wild and uncouth appearance, facies, frons*; agri hh., *made muddy by rain.*

HISTORIA, *ae. f.* [= *ἱστορία*]. 1) (Rar.) *An investigation, inquiry*; hence, the knowledge, information obtained by inquiry: ut est in omni h. curiosus, *how exact he is in the entire investigation*; si quid est in ea epistola historiā dignum, *that deserves to be known.* 2) *A narrative, account, story*; hence — a) (Com.) = *talk, report, rumour*: satis historiarum est! — b) (poet.) = *the subject of a narrative*: uti fieres nobilis historia. 3) *A credible narrative of past events, history*; also = *the composition of history, historical writing*: prima est historiae lex ne, etc.; h. Romana; also, in the pl., scriptor historiarum; lagere historias; prov. (Pl.), scribere historiam = *to wish to see a thing for one's self, to inform one's self accurately.*

***HISTORICE** (I.), *ea, f.* [= *ἱστορικῆς*]. (Lat.) *An explanation, interpretation of an author.*

***HISTORICE** (II.), *adv.* [*historicus*]. (Lat.) *Historically.*

HISTORICUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *ἱστορικῆς*]. *Of or pertaining to history, historical*: h. genus, *style*; homo h., *versed in history*; hence, *subst.*, Historicus, *i, m.*, an historian = a) *an historical investigator, one who makes historical researches* — b) *a writer of history.*

HISTRICUS, *a, um, adj.* [obsolete *hister* = *histris*]. (Pl.) *Of or pertaining to stage-players, theatrical*: h. imperium, *the management of a theatre.*

HISTRIO, *ōnis, m.* [originally *hister*, an Etruscan word]. *A stage-player, an actor, in gen.* (cf. *comœdus, tragœdus*).

HISTRIONALIS, *e, adj.* [*histris*]. (Tac.) = *Histricus.*

***HISTRIONIA**, *ae. f.* [*histris*]. (Pl.) *The art of acting on the stage, the dramatic or histrionic art.*

***HIULCE**, *adv.* [*hiulus* 2]. *In a gaping manner = with a frequent concurrence of vowels, i. e., with a hiatus, loqui.*

HIULCO, —, *ſtrum*, *l. v. fr.* [*hiulus*]. (Poet.) *To cause to gape, to crack or split open, terram*; g. exustus agros.

HIULCUS, *a, um, adj.* [*hiu*]. 1) *Gaping, split, broken or cleft into chinks, open*: arva hh., *bursting, gaping.* 2) *Trop.*: A) *of discourse, gaping = not well connected, harsh* (on account of the too frequent concurrence of vowels): h. concursus verborum: B) (Pl.) *eager, longing for any thing* (as it were, *opening the mouth for*).

HO, *interj.* *An expression of astonishment — oh!*

HODIE, *adv.* [*hœ-die*]. 1) *To-day*: h. mane, *this morning*; k. nunquam ad vesperum, *until this evening*; nonne sextiles h. sunt, *to-day is the fifth of August*; jam h., *this very day*; also, of the night time (as pertaining to the civic day), illa nocte aliquis ... dicoet, *Ubi est hodie lyra?* *trop.* (Com.) = *immediately, very soon.* 2) *Now-a-days, now, at the present time, in these days*: locus ubi h. est illa urbs; hence, freq. in later writers, hodieque = *hodie quoque, until now, yet, to this very day.*

HODIERNUS, *a, um, adj.* [*hodie*]. *Of or pertaining to this day, to-day's*: h. edictum; h. die, *to-day*; ante h. diem, *before this day*; (Lat.) in hodieum (*neut.*), *to this day.*

HOMERICUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *Ὅμηρος*]. *Of or pertaining to Homer, Homeric, versus*; H. senex, *Nestor.*

***HOMERIUS**, *a, um, adj.* (Lat.) = *Homericus.*

HOMEROMASTIX, *Igis, m.* [= *Ὅμηρομαστιξ*, 'Homer's scourge']. *The censor of Homer, an epithet applied to Zoilus the grammarian*; hence, in gen. = *a censorious person, a severe critic.*

HOMERONIDES, *ae, m.* [*Homerus*]. (Pl.) *An imitator of Homer.*

HOMERUS, *i, m.* [= *Ὅμηρος*]. *Homer, the most ancient and celebrated of the Greek poets, reputed, from the earliest times, to be the author of the Iliad and the Odyssey.*

HOMICIDA, *ae, comm.* [*homo-caedo*]. 1) *A man-slayer, murderer, homicide* (most frequently without a *genit.* of the person killed — cf. *interceptor*). 2) *As a poetical epithet of Hector = slayer of heroes.*

HOMICIDIUM, *ii, n.* [*homo-caedo*]. (Lat.) *Man-slaughter, homicide.*

HOMO, *inis, comm.* [perh. *humo*, fr. *humus*, 'made of earth']. *A human being, man* (in opp. as well to the gods as to the lower animals, including both sexes — cf. *mas* and *vir*): genus hominum, *the human race, mankind*; sometimes in apposition, like the Greek *ἄνθρωπος*, h. adolescens, *senex, histrio*; nemo h. (rar.): hh. Romani; si h. nata est (of a woman); inter hh. esse, *to be among the living, to live, to exist; nihil*

hominis est, *he is a very insignificant person*; quid hoc hominis est? *what kind of a man is this?* monstrum hominis, *a monster of a man*; freq. in the pl. = *people, men, folk*: relegare aliquem ad hh.: *ajunt hh.* In partic.: A) = *man, as a rational and moral being* — si homo esset, illum potius legeret; or, *as a sentient being* — si vis h. esse; or, *as an imperfect and fallible creature* — fateor me saepe peccasse, homo sum: B) hh. tui = *your adherents, followers*; so, also, h. aliojus = *one's man, i. e., slave, servant*: C) paucorum hominum esse, *to hold intercourse with but few, to be choice in selecting one's company*: D) (colloq.) instead of a demonstrative pron. = *this man, he* — ibi homo coepit me obsecrare, etc., *the fellow, &c.*: hic h. = *I (cf. hic)*; also = *aliquis*: E) (ante-cl.) *a man, as distinguished from a woman (mulier)*: mi home et mea mulier! *F) pl. = *foot-soldiers, infantry*: hh. equitesque: G) prov., quot homines tot sententiae, *as many men, so many minds*.

HOMOLE, es, f. [= Ὀμόλη]. *A mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe.*

HOMONYMA, ðrum, n. pl. [= ὁμώνυμα]. (Lat.) *Things of the same name, homonyms (Taurus et mons et animal).*

HOMULLUS, i, } m. [dim. of homo]. A
HOMUNCIO, ðnia, } *little man, a mannikin*:
either of men in gen. = *a poor, weak creature* — brevis hic est fructus homullis; or of one man, as distinguished from others — a) *a contemptible fellow, a rascal* — b) *lepidissimus homuncio, a most charming little man.*

HOMUNCULUS, i, m. [dim. of homo]. *A little man, a mannikin (of mankind generally, as weak or ignorant, esp. as contrasted with the gods): non haec explicabo ut Pythius Apollo ... sed ut homunculus unus e multis = as a mere man; hui, hh. quanti estis! what poor, unfortunate creatures you are!*

HONESTAMENTUM, i, n. [honesto]. (Rar.) *An ornament, grace.*

HONESTAS, ðtis, f. [honestus]. *Honourable-ness*: — 1) *As to reputation, honour, reputation, respectability, consideration, credit: laus et h.; omnem h. amittere, to lose all respect, consideration; honestatis causa = honoris causa (v. Honor); ceterae ante partae hh., the consideration acquired on many previous occasions. Hence: *A) omnes hh. civitatis = all respectable persons: B) = beauty, grace, lustre, splendour: si h. est in rebus ipsis. 2) As to character, honourable feeling, virtue, honesty, probity, integrity, decency: ubi est dignitas nisi ubi honestas? honestas sola est expetenda; h. tota hic quatuor virtutibus continetur.*

HONESTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [honestus]. 1) *Honourably, nobly: h. natus. 2) Becomingly, decently, with dignity, grace, or decorum, virtuously, vestiri, cadere, vivere.*

HONESTO, ðvi, ðtam, 1. v. tr. [honestus]. *To honour = to clothe with honour, to make honourable, to grace, to adorn, to embellish, to dignify, to distinguish: h. aliquem decretis suis; h. se sanguine aliojus; pudor h. formam.*

HONESTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [honor]. 1) *Enjoying respect and honour, respected, esteemed; respectable, honourable, noble, illustrious: homo h. et nobilis; h. familia; honesto loco ortus, of a good family; quia deus honestior culpa auctor erat, a god was a more reputable author of the crime. 2) Worthy of honour, virtuous, worthy, creditable, decent, proper, becoming: haec est h. certatio; h. convivium, homo, labor; h. soror, virtuous. Freq., subst., Honestum, i, n., what is honourable, decent, or proper, honour, honesty, virtue: honestum aut ipsa virtus est, aut res gesta virtute; honestum a virtute divelli non potest. 3) Of external appearance, becoming, beautiful, graceful, handsome: dignitate honesta esse, of a dignified and prepossessing appearance; ita me dii ament, honestus est.*

HONOR, or HONOS, ðris, m. 1) *Honour, repute, esteem in which one is held, respect shown, regard (cf. gloria): decorari honoribus amplissimis; habere aliquem magno honore or in magno honore, to hold any one in great honour; esse in honore apud aliquem, to stand in high repute with any one; also, esse magno h., to enjoy great honour; habere (tribuere, praestare) alicui honorem, and efficere (augere) aliquem honore, to honour, to do honour to one; in honorem adducere aliquem, to raise one to honour; honori aliquid ducere alicui, to attribute to one as an honour; honori ducitur illud, it is regarded as an honour. In partic.: A) quem honoris causâ nomino, by way of honour, out of respect (a phrase used in speaking of an estimable or distinguished person): B) honoris alicujus causâ (lat., in the same sense, 'in honorem alicujus'), out of compliment to one: C) honorem praefari (dicere), to excuse the use of a questionable or indelicate expression = to beg leave, to crave pardon; so, also honos auribus sit, by your leave, pardon the expression. 2) = A place or post of honour, public office, official dignity, preferment: h. tribunicius; h. amplissimus = the consular dignity; hh. amplissimi, the highest posts of honour, in gen.; honoribus operam dare, to seek preferment; ad honores accendere; maximis honoribus usus, having enjoyed the highest honours. 3) An honorary gift: A) a recompense, payment for a service rendered, reward, fee: honorem habere medico, to pay the physician his fee: B) (mostly poet.) a sacrifice as an offering of honour to the gods; a festival in honour of any one: honorem indicare templis; mactare hh., sacrificial animals: C) h. mortis, funeral honours: D) (poet.) a song of praise, honour, praise. 4) (Poet.) Beauty, grace; a*

charm, or ornament, embellishment: December silvis decuit honorem; laetos oculis affavit honores. 5) Personified, as a deity.

HONORABILIS, *a*, *adj.* [honor]. (Rare.) Worthy of honor, honourable, estimable, procuring honour.

HONORARIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [honor]. Done for the sake of conferring honour, serving as a mark of honour, honorary: vinum, frumentum h., presented as an honorary offering to the governor of a province, for his own private use; arbiter h., an honorary arbiter (chosen by the parties themselves, and serving without fee or reward); tamulus h. = a cenotaph; docere debitum est, delectare honorarium, is something done out of respect to an audience. Hence, *subst.*, Honorarium, *ii*, *n.*, (lat.), a present made on being admitted to a post of honour, a fee, douceur.

HONORATE, *adv.* *w. comp. & sup.* [honoratus]. (Lat.) With honour, honourably, in an honourable manner.

HONORATUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* with *comp. & sup.* [part. of honor]. 1) Honoured, respected, esteemed, honourable, vir, praefectura; amici hh., courtiers; cani hh., honourable gray hairs; Achilles h., celebrated. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Filling or having filled a post of honour, distinguished: comae hh., of a magistrate.

HONORIFICE, *adv.* *w. comp.* (honorificentius) & *sup.* (honorificentissime) [honorificus]. Honourably, with honour.

HONORIFICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *w. comp.* (honorificentior) & *sup.* (honorificentissimus). That procures honour and respect, honourable.

HONORO, *āvi*, *ātum*, *1. v. tr.* [honor]. To honour, to reverence, to respect, to decorate or adorn with honour, aliquem, virtutem; h. aliquem sellā euruli; h. populum congiariis (lat.), to present the people with a bountiful gratuity of provisions.

HONORUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [honor]. That brings honour, honourable, respectable. (Poet. & lat.)

HOPLOMACHUS, *i*, *m.* [= ὁπλομάχος]. (Lat.) A heavy-armed combatant (a kind of gladiator).

HORA (*I.*), *ae*, *f.* The name of the deified Hersilia (wife of Romulus).

HORA (*II.*), *ae*, *f.* [ὥρα]. 1) An hour (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, because they always divided the natural day, from sunrise to sunset, into twelve hours, which therefore corresponded with the astronomical hour only at the period when day and night were equal, being longer in summer and shorter in winter). In partic.: A) in hora, in the course of an hour; hora quarta, decima, etc. (reckoned from sunrise); quota hora est? what's the time? what o'clock is it? h. prima noctis; horae legitimae, the time customarily allotted to an orator for speaking: B) h. mortis, pugnae, etc. (lat.), the hour of death, the hour of bat-

tle, &c.: C) mutari in horas, hourly; so, also, expectari in horas; vivere in horam, to care only for the present moment; omnium horarum homo est, he is always ready for any thing (e. g., either business or sport). 2) Pl. = a horologe, clock: mittere ad hh., to send (one) to see what o'clock it is. 3) (Poet.) Time, in general, time of the year, season: atrox h. caniculae; Septembres hh.; arbor omnibus hh. pomifera, at all seasons of the year. 4) As a proper name, Horae, ārum, *f. pl.* [Ἥραι], the Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses presiding over the order of nature and the changes of the seasons.

HORAEUM, *i*, *n.* [= ὥραιον, sc. ψαριον, 'fish pickled in the season']. A pickle, made in the spring season, of young fish. (Pl.)

HORATIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Horatius]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to the poet Horace, Horatian.

HORATIUS, *ii*, *m.*, and Horatia, *ae*, *f.* The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Horatii, the three twin brothers, who, under King Tullus, fought against the three Curiatii of Alba. 2) H. Cooles, a Roman soldier, who, in the war with Porsenna, defended a bridge single handed against the enemy. 3) Quintus H. Flaccus, the celebrated lyric poet, son of a freedman — born at Venusia, 65 B.C., died 8 B.C. — a favourite of Augustus, and friend of Virgil and Maecenas.

HORATIUS (*II.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Horatius I.]. Of or belonging to a Horatius, Horatian.

HORDEACEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [hordeum]. Consisting of barley, barley-, farina.

HORDEARIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [hordeum]. Of or pertaining to barley, barley-: aes h., 'proviender money,' a sum of 2000 asses, which each knight received yearly, for the maintenance of the equus publicus used by him, and which the viduae (widows and unmarried heiresses) were required to pay.

HORDEUM, *i*, *n.* Barley.

HORDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) = Fordus.

HORIA, *ae*, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) A fishing-smack.

HORIOLA, *ae*, *f.* [dim. of horia]. A small fishing-boat, a skiff. (Pl.)

HORIZON, *ontis*, *m.* [ὁρίζων, sc. κύκλος, 'a boundary line or circle']. The horizon, the circle that bounds our view, and seems to join the sky to the earth.

HORNOTINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [hornus]. Of this year, this year's.

HORNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contr. for horinus, = ὥρινος, from ὥρα]. (Lat.) = Hornotinus.

HOROLOGIUM, *ii*, *n.* [ὥρολόγιον]. A horologe, clock (a sun-dial or water-clock).

HOROSCOPUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ὥροσκοπος]. (Lat.) That shows the time: vas h., a water-clock.

HORRENDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [gerund. of horreo] (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) That makes one tremble or shudder, dreadful, terrible, frightful, horrible,

rabies, silva; bellua horrendum (as *adv.*) stridens. 2) *That awakens awe or veneration, venerable, awful, Sibylla, tectum.*

HORRENS, tia, adj. [*part. of horreo*]. Terrible, fearful, horrid, nemus.

HORREO, 2. v. intr. & tr. 1) To be stiff, to stand erect, to bristle, to stand up stiffly: setae, villi hh. in corpore; rubi, hastae hh. 2) Transf., of the object upon which any thing stands up — to be stiff with, to bristle with any thing, to be covered or overgrown with any thing stiff and bristly: corpus h. setis; ager h. aristis; mare h. fluctibus, is ruffled, rough with; abs., terga horrentia sum (= horrentia setis), covered with bristles, bristly. 3) A) (poet.) to shake, to shiver with cold, to be chilled, to freeze: calfacienda est manus illius quamvis horreo et ipse; hence, possetne uno tempore florere deinde vicissim h. terra: B) to shudder or tremble with fright, to be frightened, terrified, to be in fear or dread; freq. tr., h. illum, crudelitatem ejus; illuc progredi horreo, I am afraid to go thither; h. ne aliquid fiat; hence (poet.) = to be amazed, to be astonished at, aliquid: C) = to tremble, to move tremblingly: seges h. ventis. 4) (Poet.) To be of a frightful appearance, to be fearful, frightful, terrific: tempestas, annus, terra h.; also, trop., hh. saevius omnia verba minis.

HORREÖLUM, i, n. [*dim. of horreum*]. (Lat.) A small granary.

HORRESCO, rui, —. 3. v. intr. & tr. [*inch. of horreo*]. It indicates the commencement and progress of the condition designated by horreo; hence = 1) to begin to bristle or stand erect. 2) To grow rough, to become stiff or bristly with any thing: brachia coeperunt nigris horrescere villis; setis horrescere coepi; segetes hh. flabris; exercitus h. telis. 3) To begin to shudder or tremble, to become frightened or terrified: puella h., trembles; h. injecto metu; h. procellas, to be afraid of the storms; quod sacrificium nemo vir aspicere non horruit, did not shudder to behold. 4) (Very rare.) To become fearful, frightful, alarming, fulmina.

HORREUM, i, n. A storehouse, esp. for grain, a barn, magazine, granary.

HORRIBILIS, e, adj. w. comp. [horreo]. 1) Dreadful, frightful, terrible, horrible, pestis, spectaculum, sonitus. 2) (Colloq.) = Extraordinary, astonishing, amazing: sed hoc ripas (i. e., Caesar) horribili vigilantia est.

HORRIDE, adv. w. comp. [horridus]. Roughly; only trop.: A) without elegance, simply, vivere, dicere: B) severely, sternly, rigorously, aliquem alloqui.

HORRIDÖLUS, a, um, adj. [*dim. of horridus*]. 1) Somewhat bristly, rough, caput. 2) Projecting, swelling, papillae. 3) Rugged, rude, orationes Catonia.

HORRIDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [horreo]. 1) Standing on end, bristly, rough, shaggy,

prickly: myrtus h. hastilibus; barba h.: sus h. 2) Rough, rugged, wild, savage, horrid, hiema, fluctus, aequora; h. ager, uncultivated. 3) Trough in character and behaviour, rude, unpolished, uncouth, barbarous, stern: h. homo, Germania, vita; h. numerus Saturnius, sermo; to neglect horridus, a blockhead. 4) (Mostly poet.) Producing horror, fearful, terrible, horrible: h. aspectus, turba, proelia.

HORRIFER, ära, ärum, adj. [horror-fero]. 1) That causes shivering, Boreas, nix. 2) That causes trembling or shuddering, terrible, dreadful, horrible, Erinnyes, aestus.

HORRIFICE, adv. [horrificus]. (Lucr.) In a way that causes horror, with horror.

HORRIFICO, ävi, ätum, 1. v. tr. [horror-facio]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To make rough or uneven, to cause to surge or swell up: venti hh. mare. 2) To make terrible or frightful, dignitatem alicujus. 3) Abs., to terrify.

HORRIFICUS, a, um, adj. [horror-facio]. (Poet. & lat.) Causing terror, terrible, dreadful, frightful, horrible, letum, ruina.

HORRISONUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Sounding dreadfully, frightfully, &c., fremitus.

HORROR, öris, m. [horreo]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) A roughening of an even surface, a bristling, ruffling. 2) A shaking, shuddering, shrinking: A) a shivering from cold, a chill: B) dread, terror, horror, dismay; in partic. = religious awe, veneration: perfusus horrore venerabundusque. 3) (Ante-cl.) Of the quality or object causing fright, a terror, horror, fear: Scipiadis, Carthaginis horror.

HORSUM, adv. [huc-vorsum]. (Ante-cl.) Hitherward, hither, to this place.

HORTÄLUS, i, m. A surname of the orator S. Hortensius and his descendants.

HORTÄMEN, inis, } n. [hortor]. (Mostly

HORTÄMENTUM, i, } poet. & lat.) A means of encouragement, an encouragement, exhortation, incitement: eventus Decii ingens h. erat ad, etc.; also in the pl.

HORTÄNUM, i, n. A town in Etruria, now Orte.

HORTÄTIO, önis, f. [hortor]. An encouragement, exhortation, remigum.

HORTÄTIVUS, a, um, adj. [hortor]. (Lat.) That serves for encouragement, encouraging, hortative.

HORTÄTOR, öris, m. [hortor]. (Lat.) An encourager, inciter, exhorter: h. scelerum, to crime; isto hortatore, through his incitement.

HORTÄTRIX, icis, f. [hortor]. (Lat.) She that encourages or incites: manus h., a warning hand.

HORTÄTUS, üs, m. [hortor]. (Lat.) = Hortatio.

HORTENSIANUS, a, um, adj. [Hortensius II.]. Of or pertaining to a Hortensius, Hortensian;

rubus, Hortensiana, *Drum*, n. pl., the treatise entitled *Hortensius*, written by Cicero.

HORTENSIS, e, adj. [hortus]. Of or pertaining to a garden, garden-.

HORTENSIVS (I.), a, um, adj. [hortus] = Hortensia.

HORTENSIUS (II.), ii, m., and Hortensia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Quintus H. Hortalus (born 114 B. C.), who was the greatest orator of Rome before the rise of Cicero, by whom he was excelled and eclipsed; there existed between them, notwithstanding, friendly if not intimate relations. 2) Hortensia, ae, f., a daughter of the preceding, also celebrated for her oratory.

HORTIVS, a, um, adj. [Hortanum]. Of or belonging to Hortanum (q. v.).

HORTOR, ōtus, 1. v. dep. tr. [kindr. w. *ōpreu*]. 1) To encourage, to animate, to cheer, to instigate, to incite, to urge on, to exhort (by direct appeal, esp. to one's feelings and inclinations — conf. *moneo*): h. ad concordiam, ad reliqua accuratius persequenda; h. aliquem ut fugiat infamiam; h. aliquos ne animo deficiant; h. aliquem aliquid, pacem, to peace; (mostly poet. & lat.) h. aliquem sequi, to follow; h. aliquem de re aliqua (rar.); prov., h. currentem, to urge one who does not need any urging. In partic.: A) In milit. lang. = to cheer soldiers (before battle), to harangue: pauca hortatus milites, after a short address to the soldiers: B) of things, multae res Gallos ad hoc consilium hh. 2) In a pass. sense (rar.): ita hoste hortato, majores augebantur copiae.

HORTULUS, i, m. [dim. of hortus]. A little garden; pl., hortuli, garden grounds; also, trop.

HORTUS, i, m. [χῆρος, 'an enclosure']. 1) A garden in every sense of the word, e. g., a vegetable-garden, fruit-garden, pleasure-garden or vineyard. 2) In partic., pl., a pleasure garden. 3) (For Olera.) Plants or herbs that grow in a garden, vegetables, garden-stuff.

HOSPES, Itis, m. [kindred with hostis, 'a stranger']. 1) One who enjoys or affords hospitality (cf. *ἵκνω*): A) a stranger enjoying hospitality = a sojourner, visitor, friend, guest: recipere hh.; h. meus; h. vespertinus, who comes at evening: B) one who receives and entertains another = a host: alter ad cauponam devertit, alter ad h. 2) In opp. to a native, a stranger, foreigner; and, as an adj., strange, foreign: h. hujus urbis, in this city; hence, trop. = unacquainted with a thing, not versed in, unskilled: h. in agendo, in speaking; also, in addressing a stranger or passer by: dic, hospes, etc., tell me, stranger, &c.

HOSPITA, ae, f. [prop., f. of hospitus]. Used substantively as the feminine of hospes. 1) A female guest or host, a hostess. 2) A female stranger or foreigner, &c. (v. Hospes).

HOSPITALIS, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. [hospes]. Of or pertaining to a guest or host, hospitable (cf. *ἵκνω*, *ἵκνω*): sedes h.; cubiculum h., a guest-chamber; beneficia hh., hospitable treatment; h. Jupiter, the patron of hospitality; caedes h., the murder of a guest; hospitalem esse in aliquem, hospitable.

HOSPITALITAS, ātis, f. [hospitalis]. Hospitality.

HOSPITALITER, ade. [hospitalis]. Hospitably, as a guest.

HOSPITIUM, ii, n. [hospes]. 1) Hospitality, the relation between a host and a guest (it was regarded among the ancients as a relation of peculiar sacredness): h. eos conjungi: hospitium mihi est cum illo, I have connexions of hospitality with him; utor hospitio ejus, I share, partake of his hospitality; facere h. cum aliquo; jungere hh., to form alliances of hospitality and friendship; renunciare h., to renounce the ties of hospitality. 2) A hospitable reception, entertainment: accipere aliquem hospitio agresti, munifico; hospitium tibi praebebitur apud me; invitare aliquem hospitio, to invite one to be a guest. 3) A hospitable abode, a place of entertainment for guests, visitors, or strangers; an inn, lodgings, quarters (deversorium, caupona): discedere ex h.: publicum h., provided by the state; deducere aliquos in hh.

HOSPITOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [hospes]. (Lat.) To sojourn, to put up, or to lodge anywhere as a guest: animus h. in corpore.

HOSPITUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.; only in the f. sing. and n. pl.) 1) Strange, foreign: A) = that abides anywhere as a guest, avis, navis: B) = where one is entertained, terra, litora. 2) Hospitable: unda h. plaustris, hospitable to wagons, i. e., bearing them on its frozen surface.

HOSTIA, ae, f. 1) A sacrificial animal, a victim, sacrifice: immolare (sacrificare) hostias or hostias, to sacrifice; h. humana, a human sacrifice. 2) Meton., a group of stars, belonging to the constellation Centaurus.

*HOSTIATUS, a, um, adj. [hostia]. (Pl.) Provided with sacrificial victims.

HOSTICUS, a, um, adj. [hostis]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) Hostile = of or pertaining to an enemy, ager, ensis; subsl., Hosticum, i, n., an enemy's territory.

HOSTILIS, e, adj. [hostis]. Hostile: A) = of or belonging to an enemy, terra, navis; metus h., fear of the enemy; bella h., a war with foreign enemies (in opp. to civil war); condiciones hh., terms stipulated with an enemy; esp. in divination, h. pars, the hostile part (of the entrails of an animal — opp. to pars familiaris): B) = that is suitable to, or in the manner of, an enemy: multa hh. facere, perpeti; hostilem in modum, in a hostile manner,

HOSTILITER, *adv.* [hostilis]. *In a hostile manner, hostilely, like an enemy.*

HOSTILIUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Hostilius II.]. *Of or belonging to a Hostilius, Hostilian: H. curia, built by King Hostilius.*

HOSTILIUS (II.), ii, m., and Hostilia, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens, from which Tullus H., the third king of Rome, was descended.*

HOSTIMENTUM, i, n. [hostio]. (Ante-cl.) *A requital, recompense.*

HOSTIO, 4. v. tr. (Ante-cl.) *To requite, to recompense, to return like for like: h. contra ut merueris.*

HOSTIS, is, comm. 1) *A stranger, foreigner (unusual in this sense): status dies cum hoste.* 2) *An enemy (i. e., an armed enemy with whom the state, not the citizen, stands in hostile relations—cf. inimicus): configere cum h.; instruere legiones contra hh. Hence = an enemy, in gen., with whom one is supposed to be at war: h. omnium hominum (of a pirate); h. diis hominibusque (of an impious person); h. populo Romano; h. patriae, an enemy of one's own country; in the same sense, abs., judicare aliquem h.; of a woman, uxor h. est quae, etc.; (poet. & lat.) of animals and abstract things, rhinoceros h. elephanto; facultas dicendi si h. veritatis invenitur. Further (poet.) — a) = a rival — b) an opponent in a lawsuit.*

HOSTUS, i, m. *A Roman praenomen; thus, 1) H. Hostilius; 2) H. Lucretius Tricipitinus.*

HUC, adv. [hic I.]. 1) *Prop. of space, to this place, hither, here: pater h. me misit; with a genit., h. viciniae, hither, into this neighbourhood (cf. hic 2, A); h. et h.; more freq. h. ... illuc (h. et, atque illuc), hither and thither, this way and that, curere, volare; h. usque (lat.), hitherto, thus far.* 2) *Of other relations, hither, to this, to this point, so far, thus far: h. accedit, in addition to this; so, also, h. adde, adjoin, add to this; h. arrogantiae venerat, to such a pitch of arrogance.* 3) *With the demonstrative 'oe,' and the interrogative 'ne,' hucine? hither? to this? so far?*

HUCCINE, *interj. adv.* — v. Huc 3.

HUI, *interj.* *An exclamation of astonishment and admiration — hah! hey! he! oh!*

HUJUSCÉ-MODI, } used as an *adj.* *Of this*
HUJUS-MODI, } *kind or sort, like this,*
such: h. casus; multa h.; id erat h. ut, etc. (v. Modus).

HUMANĒ, *adv.* w. comp. & sup. [humanus]. 1) *Humanly, in a human manner, agreeably to human nature, loqui; h. pati, calmly, rationally; si qui forte — aliquid fecerunt humanius, if they have yielded somewhat to natural feeling; ironically, intervalla hh. commoda, i. e., delightfully convenient.* 2) *Humanely, benevolently, kindly.* 3) *Politely, civilly, courteously, finely.*

HUMANITAS, ātis, f. [humanus]. 1) *Every-*

thing that distinguishes mankind from the rest of creation, humanity, human nature: magnam vim habet h.; communis humanitatis causa. In particular = human feeling or sympathy, kindness, philanthropy: exuere omnem h. 2) Mildness, gentleness, friendliness in behaviour, courteousness, affability: h. et mansuetudo; clementia et h.; equitas et h. 3) Mental culture such as becomes a man, liberal knowledge, elegance of language and behaviour, cultivated and refined taste: h. politior, studium doctrinae et humanitatis; lepos et h., polished and engaging discourse; capere aliquem humanitate sua.

HUMANITER, *adv.* [humanus] = *Humane: ferre aliquid h., in a manner becoming a man, i. e., with equanimity, calmly, patiently.*

HUMANITUS, *adv.* [humanus] = *Humanely: si quid mihi h. accidisset, if any thing human had befallen me, i. e., if I had died.*

HUMANUS, a, um, *adj.* with comp. and sup. [homo]. (V. Humanitas and Homo.) 1) *Proper to man, of or pertaining to mankind, human: h. species; caput h.; hostia h., a human sacrifice; genus h., the human race; res divinae et hh.; errare est humanum; (ante-cl.) humani = homines.* 2) *Humanely, philanthropic, gentle, courteous, affable, kind: facilis et h.; moderatus et h. 3) Cultivated, polished, polite, refined: doctus et h.; peritus et h.*

HUMATIO, ōnis, f. [humo]. (Rar.) *A burying, interment.*

***HUMATOR**, ōris, m. [humo]. (Poet.) *One who buries or interrs.*

HUMECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) *Tr., to moisten, to wet: flumen h. campos.* 2) *Intr., Of the eyes, to be moist, to weep: oculi hh., are moist with tears.*

HUMECTUS, a, um, *adj.* [humor]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Moist, damp, wet.*

HUMEO, 2. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) *To be moist or damp, to be wet: locus h. aquā; mostly in the part. Humens, tis, as adj., damp, coelum, litora.*

HUMĒRUS, i, m. 1) *The shoulder (prop. of man, but 'armus' of quadrupeds: both words are sometimes used interchangeably — cf. axilla): sagittae pendebant ab h.; ex hh. fiunt armi (in a metamorphosis); trop., sustinere tota coemisia humeris sua.* 2) (Lat.) *Improp. of those parts of other objects which occupy nearly the same relative position as the shoulders in the human form: Rhegium situm est in h. Italiae; hh. arborum.*

HUMESCO, 3. v. intr. [inch. of humeo]. (Poet. & lat.) *To grow moist or wet: equi hh. spumia.*

HUMI, *adv.* — v. Humus.

***HUMIDE**, *adv.* (Pl.) *Moistly, by reason of moisture.*

HUMIDULUS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of humidus]. *Rather wet, dampish. (Poet.)*

HUMĪDUS a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [hum-
meo]. 1, Moist, humid, damp, wet (that con-
tains moisture, or into which watery particles
have penetrated — cf. udus; it relates to the
interior as well as the outer surface of a body—
cf. madibus): *terrena et humida suo pondere in
terram et in mare feruntur; ligna hh.; solum
h.; (poet.) h. nox; maria hh.* 2) Trop., verba
hh., watery = weak.

***HUMĪFER**, ōra, ōrum, adj. [humor-fero].
(Ante-cl.) Containing moisture, moist.

HUMĪLIS, e, adj. with comp. & sup. [humus,
kindred with χαμαί — cf. χαμαί]. 1) Low, not
high, small, arbor, casa, homo, corpus; hence,
fossa h. = not deep, shallow. 2) Trop.: A) low
in rank, station, birth, consideration, &c., inferior,
mean, insignificant, obscure: *natus parentibus
hh.; homo humillimus de plebe; humili loco
ortus, of low descent: B) — a) of persons, rank-
ing low in capacity, influence, power, &c., weak,
powerless: homines multis rebus humiliores sunt
quam bestiae, are below brutes, are surpassed by
brutes — b) freq. of things, low in value, insigni-
ficant, petty, trifling: res h. et contempta;
nihil abjectum, nihil humile: C) of language
and style, mean, low, vulgar; also, humble,
lowly: sermo demissus et h.; verba hh. et vul-
garia; miscere sublimia humilibus: D) of dis-
position, character, &c. — a) low, base, paltry,
animus, curae — b) humble, submissive, animus,
preces; or, in a bad sense, oringing, slavish,
assentator — c) abject, pusillanimous, animus.*

HUMĪLITAS, ātis, f. [humilis, q. v.]. 1) Low-
ness, want of height, arboris, navium. 2) Trop.:
A) lowness of birth, rank, or position, lowliness:
h. at obscuritas; despiciere humilitatem alicujus:
B) want of authority, power, or dignity, insignifi-
cance; or, of things, littleness, unimportance:
C) degradation, humiliation: mors anteposenda
fuit huic humilitati; descendere in h., to lower
one's self: D) littleness of mind, abjectness, sub-
missiveness, baseness: metus habet humilita-
tem: E) in a good sense, humility.

HUMĪLITER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [humilitas].
Basely, abjectly.

HŪMO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [humus]. To cover
with earth; hence, to inter, to bury, aliquem;
militari honestoque funere aliquem h.

HŪMOR (Humos, Lucr.), -ōris, m. [χρμός, 'a
liquid']. A liquid, fluid (as water, wine, milk,
&c.), moisture: h. et calor qui est fusus in cor-
pore; (poet.) h. Bacchi, wine; h. lacteus, milk;
h. roscidus, dew; h. pluvius, rain; h. labitur in
genas, tears.

HŪMUS, i, f. [kindred with χαμαί]. The earth
at our feet (hence, as the lowest part of the visible
world, in opp. to the aerial regions — cf. οὐρανός),
the ground, soil (cf. terra, solum, tellus): h.
subacta; pabulum humi; propter h. volare;
sometimes = terra (humus injecta mortuus tegit,

the upturned earth). In partic.: A) to indicate
what is low or mean in discourse or thought:
vitare humum, deducere ad h.: B) (poet.) =
terra, a region, land, country: h. Punica, Illy-
rica: C) as adv. — a) Humi (like χαμαί), on the
earth, upon the ground, to the ground: requi-
escere h.; stratus h.; prosternere aliquem h. —
b) Humo, from the earth, from the ground, sur-
gers.

HYĀCINTHIA, ōrum, n. pl. [Hyacinthus]. A
festival, celebrated at Sparta, in honour of Hy-
acinthus.

HYĀCINTHINUS, a, um, adj. [ὑακινθίνος].
(Poet.) Of or pertaining to the hyacinth, hyacin-
thine (v. Hyacinthus 2), flos; h. lena, hyacinth-
coloured.

HYĀCINTHUS, i, m. [= ὑάκινθος]. 1) A La-
cedaemonian youth, loved by Apollo, and accident-
ally killed by an unlucky throw of his quoit.
The flower of the same name sprang from his
blood. 2) The hyacinth; which, however, is not
our hyacinth, but either a kind of iris or fleur-de-
lis, or a larkspur.

HYĀDES, dum, f. pl. [= ῥέγες, 'the Rainers'].
The Hyades, a group of seven stars, in the head of
Taurus, whose rising (7th—21st of May) gener-
ally portended rain; hence, pluviae HH. Acc. to
fable, they were daughters of Atlas and Pleione,
and sisters of the Pleiads.

HYĀENA, ae, f. 1) A hyena. 2) A sea-fish.

HYĀLE, es, f. A nymph, one of the attend-
ants of Diana.

HYĀLUS, i, m. [= ὕαλος]. (Poet.) Glass
(pure Latin, vitrum).

HYAMPŌLIS, is, f. [= Ἰάμπουλις]. A town in
Phocis, on the borders of Boeotia.

HYANTES, tum, m. pl. [= Ἰάντες]. The an-
cient inhabitants of Boeotia.

HYANTEUS, or Hyantius, a, um, adj. [Hy-
antes]. Of or pertaining to the Hyantes, Hyan-
tian; also = Boeotian; subst., Hyantius, ii,
m., the Hyantian, i. e., Actaeon, the grandson of
Cadmus.

HYĀRŌTIS, Idis, f. [Ἰάρωτις]. A river in In-
dia, a tributary of the Indus, now the Iroti or
Ravey.

HYAS,antis, m. [= Ἰας]. A son of Atlas,
and brother (according to others, the father) of the
Hyades.

HYBRIDA — v. Hibrida.

HYBLA, ae, f. [= ὕβλη]. 1) A mountain in
Sicily, abounding in flowers and honey. 2) A
town near Mount Hybla.

HYBLAEUS, a, um, adj. [Hybla 1]. Of or
pertaining to Mount Hybla, Hyblean, apes.

HYBLENCES, ium, m. pl. [Hybla 2]. The
inhabitants of the city of Hybla, the Hybleans.

HYDASPEES, is, m. [= Ὑδασπής]. A river in
India, which flows into the Indus, now the Behut.

HYDRA, ae, f. [= ὕδρα]. The water-serpent,

a fabulous monster, esp. the many-headed Lernean Hydra, killed by Hercules. According to the myth, the Hydra was the mother of Cerberus. 2) A constellation, called also Anguis. 3) A monster with fifty heads, at the entrance of the infernal regions.

HYDRAULA, } ae, m. [= ὑδραῖλα]. (Lat.)

HYDRAULES, } One who plays on the water-organ.

HYDRAULICUS, a, um, adj. [= ὑδραυλικός]. (Lat.) Of or pertaining to a water-organ, hydraulic.

HYDRAULUS, i, m. [= ὑδραυλός]. The water-organ, a musical instrument.

HYDRIA, ae, f. [= ὑδρία]. A water-pot; hence, in gen., an ewer, urn, e. g., for drawing lots: conjicere sortes in h.

HYDRŌCHŌUS, i, m. [= ὑδροχῶς, 'the Water-pourer']. (Poet.) The constellation Aquarius.

HYDRŌPICUS, a, um, adj. [= ὑδροπικός]. (Poet. & lat.) Dropsical.

HYDROPS, ōpis, m. [= ὑδρῶψ]. (Poet. & lat.) The dropsy.

HYDRUS (I.), i, m. [= ἵδρος]. (Poet.) A water-serpent; hence, a serpent, in gen.

HYDRUS (II.), untis, f. [= ἵδρυς]. A town in Calabria, now Otranto.

HYDRUNTUM, i, n. = Hydrus II.

HYGINUS (Higinus), i, m. A surname of two Roman authors: 1) C. Julius Hyginus, a freed-man of Augustus, author of a collection of fables and a treatise on astronomy. 2) The author of a work De Limitibus Constituendis.

HYLAEUS (I.), i, m. [= ἤλαιος, 'the Forester']. 1) A Centaur, killed by Atalanta. 2) One of Actaeon's hounds.

HYLAEUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Hylaeus I.]. Of or pertaining to Hylaeus, Hylman.

HYLAS, ae, m. [= ἤλας]. A friend and companion of Hercules, whom the nymphs carried off for the sake of his beauty.

HYLEUS (dissyll.), ei, m. [= ἤλες]. One of the Calydonian hunters.

HYLLUS, i, m. [= ἤλλος]. A son of Hercules and Dejanira.

HŪMEN, ōnis, [= ἡμῆν], or HŪMĒNAEUS, i, [= ἡμναίος], m. (Poet.) 1) Hymen, the god of Marriage. 2) A nuptial song. 3) A wedding, nuptials. 4) Meton. of animals, copulation.

HŪMETTIUS, a, um, adj. [Hymettus]. Of or pertaining to Hymettus, Hymettian.

HŪMETTUS, i, m. [= ἡμεττικός]. A mountain in Attica, celebrated for its marble and honey.

HŪPAEPA, ōrum, n. pl. [= τὰ ἤπαρκα]. A town in Lydia, now Birghe.

HŪPAEPENI, ōrum, m. pl. [Hypaepa]. The inhabitants of Hypaepa.

HŪPĀNIS, i, m. [= ἤπανις]. A river of Sarmatia, now the Bug.

HŪPĀSIS — v. Hypasias.

HŪPĀTA, ae, f. [= ἤπαρ]. A tower in Thessaly, on the Peneus.

HŪPĀTAEUS, a, um, } adj. [Hypata]. Of or
HŪPĀTENSIS, e, } pertaining to Hypata,
Hypatan; subst., Hypataei, ōrum, m. pl., th. inhabitants of Hypata.

HŪPERBĀTON, i, n. [= ὑπερβατόν]. (Lat.) A rhet. figure, transposition of words, hyperbaton (pure Latin, transgressio).

HŪPERBŌLE, es, f. [= ὑπερβολή]. (Lat.) A rhet. figure, exaggeration, hyperbole.

HŪPERBŌREL, ōrum, m. pl. [= ὑπερβόροι]. The Hyperboreans, a fabulous people, living in the extreme North.

HŪPERBŌREUS, a, um, adj. [Hyperborei]. Of or pertaining to the Hyperboreans, Hyperborean; (poet.) = northern.

HŪPERĪDES, is, m. [= ἤπειδης]. A celebrated Attic orator, and a contemporary of Demosthenes.

HŪPERĪON, ōnis, m. [= ἤπειων]. 1) One of the Titans, the husband of Thea, and father of Helios (Sol, 'the Sun'), of Selene (Luna, 'the Moon'), and of Eos (Aurora, 'the Dawn'). 2) (For ἤπειων = ἤπειονίδης.) The son of Hyperion = Helios, 'the Sun.'

HŪPERĪONĪDES, ae, m. [= ἤπειονίδης]. The son of Hyperion = Helios.

HŪPERĪŌNIS, idis, f. [Hyperion]. The daughter of Hyperion = Aurora.

HŪPERMNESTRA, ae, f. [= ἡπερμήστρα]. A daughter of Danaus, the only one of the Danaides (q. v.) who spared the life of her husband.

HŪPHĀSIS, is, m. [= ἤφασις]. A river in India, a tributary of the Indus, now the Beyah.

HŪPŌBŌLĪMAEUS, i, m. [= ὑποβόλιμαίος, 'the Counterfeit']. The title of a comedy, written by Menander.

HŪPŌCAUSTUM, i, n. [= ὑποκαυστόν]. (Lat.) A chamber heated from below, and used for a sweat-bath.

HŪPOCRĪTA, } ae, m. [= ὑποκριτής]. (Lat.)

HŪPOCRĪTES, } A mime, who accompanied

with gestures the declamation of an actor.

HŪPŌMNĒMA, ōtis, n. [= ὑπόμνημα]. A written note, memorandum, remark.

HŪPŌTHĒCA, ae, f. [= ὑποθήκη]. A pledge,

security (esp. of immovable things — of pignus), a mortgage.

HŪPSIPŪLE, es, f. [= ὑψιπύλη]. A daughter of Thoas, king of Lemnos. When the women of Lemnos killed the men, she rescued her father.

HŪPSIPŪLEUS, a, um, adj. [Hypsipyle]. Of or pertaining to Hypsipyle, Hypsipylean: H. tellus = Lemnos.

HYRCANI, ōrum, m. pl. [= ἤρκανοί]. The inhabitants of Hyrcania.

HYRCANIA, ae, f. A country of Asia, near the Caspian Sea (mare Hyrcanium), now Korkan.

HYRCANIUS, } a, um, adj. [Hyrcania]. *Of*
HYRCANUS, } *or belonging to the Hyrcani,*
Hyrcanian.

HYRIE, es, f. [= 'Ypía]. *A town in Boeotia.*

HYRIEUS (I.), ei, m. [= 'Ypúς]. *The father of Orion (q. v.).*

HYRIEUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Hyrieus I.]. *Of Hyrieus.*

HYRTACIDES, ae, m. [= 'Ypυάκις]. *The son of Hyrtacus = Nisus.*

HYSTASPES, is, m. [= 'Yστάσης]. *The father of the Persian king Darius; hence, Darius Hystaspis (sc. filius).*

IACCHUS, i, m. [= 'Ιακχος]. (Poet.) *A poetic name of Bacchus; hence, in gen. = Bacchus, and meton. = wine.*

IALYSIUS, a, um, adj. [= 'Ιαλύσιος]. *Of or pertaining to Ialysus (a city of Rhodes); hence (poet.) = Rhodian.*

IAMBÆUS, a, um, adj. [= 'Ιαμβεύς]. *Iambic.*

IAMBUS, i, m. [= 'Ιαμβος]. 1) *An iambic foot, an iambus (—).* 2) *An iambic poem.*

IANTHE, es, f. [= 'Ιάνθη]. *Daughter of Telesus of Crete, and wife of Iphis.*

IANTHINUS, a, um, adj. [= 'Ιάνθινος]. (Lat.) *violet-coloured, violet.*

*IAPETIDES, ae, m. [doubtful reading]. *A player on the cithara.*

IAPETIONIDES, ae, m. [= 'Ιαπετιόνιδης]. *A (male) descendant of Iapetus = Atlas.*

IAPETUS, i, m. [= 'Ιαπετός]. *A Titan, father of Prometheus, Epimetheus, Atlas, and Menestius.*

IAPIS, Idis, m. *The physician of Aeneas.*

IAPYDES, dum, m. pl. [= 'Ιάπυδες]. *A people of North-western Illyria; in the sing., Iapys, ŷdis, as an adj., of or belonging to the Iapydes.*

IAPYDIA, ae, f. [Iapydes]. *The territory of the Iapydes.*

IAPYDIA, ae, f. [Iapyx]. *A district of Lower Italy; (poet.) = Apulia or Calabria.*

IAPYGIUS, a, um, adj. [= 'Ιαργίος]. *Of or belonging to Iapygia, Iapygian.*

IAPYX, ŷgia, m. [= 'Ιάρυξ]. 1) *A son of Daedalus (acc. to others, a brother of Daunus, q. v.), who led a colony to Lower Italy, and gave to its south-eastern portion the name Iapygia.* 2) *(The Iapygian): A) the name of a river in Apulia: B) a wind blowing from the south of Italy, the west-north-west wind of the Greeks: C) as adj., Iapygian.*

IARBAS, ae, m. *A king of Mauritania, and rival of Aeneas (with Dido).*

IARBITA, ae, m. [Iarbas]. *A descendant of Iarbas; (poet.) = a Mauritanian or African, in general.*

IARDANIS, Idis, f. *The daughter of Iardanus = Omphale.*

IASIDES, ae, m. [Iasius]. *The son of Iasius = Pausanias.*

IASIS, Idis, f. [Iasius]. *The daughter of Iasius = Atalanta.*

IASIUS, ii, or Iasion, ōnis, m. ['Iásius, 'Iásius].

1) *A son of Jupiter and Electra, brother of Dardanus, and favourite of Ceres.* 2) *A king of Argos, and father of Atalanta.*

IASON, ōnis, m. [= 'Ιάσων]. 1) *Jason, a son of the Thessalian king Aeson, leader of the Argonauts in their expedition to Colchis, and husband of Medea.* 2) *A tyrant of Pherae, in Thessalia.*

IASÖNIDES, ae, m. [= 'Ιασονίδης]. *A son of Jason.*

IASÖNIUS, a, um, adj. [Iason]. *Of or belonging to Jason, Jasonian.*

IASPIS, Idis, f. [= 'Ιάσπις]. *A green-coloured precious stone, jasper.*

IASSENCES, ium, m. pl. [Iassus]. *The inhabitants of Iassus.*

IASSIUS, a, um, adj. [Iassus]. *Of or belonging to Iassus, Iassian; subet., Iassii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Iassus.*

IASSUS, i, f. [= 'Ιάσσις]. *A city in Caria.*

IÄZYGES, gum, m. pl. [= 'Ιάζυγες]. *A Sarmatian tribe, on the Danube.*

IÄZYX, ŷgia, adj. [Iazyges]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to the Iazyges, Iazygian.*

IBERES, rum, m. pl. [= 'Ιβηρες]. *The Iberians:—1) The Greek name for the Hispani; sing., Iber, ris = an Iberian.* 2) *An Asiatic tribe, on the Caucasus (also called Iberi, ōrum), in the modern Georgia.*

IBERIA, ae, f. [= 'Ιβηρία]. 1) *The Greek name for Hispania.* 2) *An Asiatic province, on the Caucasus, now Georgia (cf. Iberes).*

IBERICUS, a, um, adj. [Iberes 1]. *Iberic, Iberian, Spanish.*

IBERINA, ae, f. [Iberia 1]. *An Iberian (or Spanish) woman.*

IBERUS, a, um, adj. [Iberes 1]. *Iberian, Iberic, Spanish: pastor I. = Geryon; hence, subet. — a) Iberus, i, m., a river in Spain, now the Ebro: B) Iberi, ōrum, m. pl. = Iberes.*

IBI, adv. [is]. 1) *Prop. of space, there, in that place: i. fui; i. fortunae suae constituit, there he took up his abode; (lat.) i. loci, in that place.* 2) *(Mostly ante-cl. & poet.) Of time, then, at that time, thereupon: i. invocati deos: ibi continuo conatonat; i. demum, then only; ille ubi me vidit, i. homo coepit, etc.; pleonastically, i. tum.* 3) *Of other relations = in that matter or point, there, on that occasion: i. peccavi; i. juventutem suam exercevit, in these things; subsensit illos i. esse, to be at it, occupied with it.*

IBIDEM, adv. [ibi-dem]. 1) *Of space, in the same place, just there: i. fuerunt alii; i. loci res est, in the same position; (PL) ibidem una traho, that I include as well in it; i. has exaravi (lat.), on the spot, immediately.* 2) *Of other relations, in the same matter, on the same occasion: laesit in eo illum, sublevar' t. i.*

IBIS, *Idis*, *f.* [= *ἰβίς*]. 1) The ibis, a water-fowl, sacred, in Egypt, to Isis. 2) The title of a satirical poem, written by Ovid.

IBYCUS, *i*, *m.* [= *Ἰβύκος*]. 1) A Greek lyric poet—lived about 540 B. C. 2) A poor man, mentioned by Horace.

ICADIUS, *ii*, *m.* A famous pirate.

ICARIA, *ae*, *f.* [= *Ἰκαρία*]. An island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades—now Nicaria.

ICARIOTIS, *Idis*, *f.* [= *Ἰκαριώτις*]. 1) Subst., the daughter of Icarus = Penelope. 2) Adj., of or belonging to Icarus, Icarote; hence, of Penelope.

ICARIS, *Idis*, *f.* [= *Ἰκαρίς*] = Icarotis, 1.

ICARIUS (*I*), *ii*, *m.* [= *Ἰκάριος*]. A brother of Tyndareus, father of Penelope.

ICARIUS (*II*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Icarus]. Of or belonging to Icarus, Icarian: *II*. aquae, the Icarian Sea.

ICARUS, *i*, *m.* [= *Ἰκαρος*]. 1) (Also Icarus) An Athenian, contemporary with Pandion, father of Erigone (q. v.), with whom he was placed as a constellation in the heavens. 2) A son of Daedalus, who, in his flight from Crete, fell into the sea, which after him was called mare Icarium (the south-eastern part of the Aegean Sea).

ICCIRCO — *v.* Idcirco.

ICĒLOS, *i*, *m.* [= *ἰκέλος*, 'the similar one']. A brother of Morpheus (creating visions in dreams).

ICĒNI, *drum*, *m.* A tribe living in the southern part of Britain.

ICHNEUMON, *ōnis*, *m.* [= *ἰχνημὼν*, 'the tracker']. The ichneumon or Egyptian rat, an animal that hunts and destroys the eggs of the crocodiles.

ICHNŌBATES, *ae*, *m.* [= *ἰχνοβάτης*, 'the pursuing one']. One of Aclaeon's hounds.

ICO, *loi*, *ictum*, 3. v. tr. To hit; hence, to strike, to smite, to beat, to stab: *i*. femur alijus, to strike (as a mark of indignation or grief); *ictus* telo, lapide; *ictus* fulmine or e coelo, struck by lightning. Hence: A) because it was customary to strike, i. e., to kill, a victim at the ratification of a league or compact: foedus *i.* = to make or conclude a treaty (cf. *ferio*): B) trop., *ictus* = smitten, excited: *ictus* desiderio, metu; *ictus* conscientia, tormentis; *ictus* nova re, rebellionem, disquietis; *i.* adverso proelio, cast down; caput *ictum*, fuddled.

ICON, *ōnis*, *f.* [= *εἰκών*]. (Lat.) An image.

ICONICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [εἰκονικός]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to an image: simulacrum *i.*, of the same of life.

ICŌNIUM, *ii*, *n.* [= *Ἰκόνιον*]. A city in Lyconia, now Konia.

ICTERICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [= *ικτερίκός*], (Lat.) Jaundiced.

ICTIS, *Idis*, *f.* [= *ἰκτίς*]. A kind of weasel.

ICTUS, *ūs*, *m.* [ico]. Prop., a hitting; a hit,

blow, stroke, thrust, stab: *i.* gladiatoris; nec *i.* cominus nec conjunctio telorum; *i.* pilorum, fulminis; *i.* serpentis; *i.* arietis, with a battering-ram; *ii.* alarum, pennarum, the flapping of the wings; *ii.* remorum, the strokes of the oars. (poet.) *ii.* solis, the piercing rays of the sun; *i.* pollicis, a striking of the lyre with the thumb; rumpere aëra ictibus aquarum, with jets of water; concipere ignem ictibus saxorum, by its concussion. Hence: A) in music, a beating time, a beat: senos reddere *ii.*: B) trop. — a) *i.* novae calamitatis; hoc non habet ictum quo animus pellat, has nothing by which it can act upon the mind — b) (lat.) hoc est sub ictu nostro positum, so that it can be hit by us = is in our power; innocentia tua est sub ictu, is in danger; legiones dantur (veniunt) sub ictum, come within reach of the enemy = so near that they can be attacked; esse extra *i.* = out of danger — c) = an attack, onset: uno ictu contendere; singulis velut *ii.* bella transigere, by separate attacks — d) uno ictu temporis, in a moment.

***ICUNCULA**, *ae*, *f.* [dim. of icon]. A small image or figure. (Lat., doubtf. read.)

IDA, *ae*, *f.* [= *Ἰδα*, *Ἰδα*]. 1) A high mountain in Troas, where the three goddesses appeared before Paris, and Ganymede was carried off by Jupiter. 2) A mountain in Crete, where Jupiter was brought up.

IDAEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Ida]. 1) Of or belonging to (the Phrygian) Ida, Idman: pastor *I.* (hospes) = Paris; mater *I.* = Cybele; hence (vide Ida 2) = Phrygian or Trojan, in gen.: naves *II.* 2) Of or belonging to Ida (in Crete), Idman.

IDĀLIA, *ae*, *f.* (Poet.) = Idalium.

***IDĀLIE**, *es*, *f.* [Idalium]. (Poet.) Venus.

IDĀLIUM, *ii*, *n.* [= *Ἰδάλιον*]. A promontory and town in Cyprus, with a temple and grove sacred to Venus.

IDĀLIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Idalium]. Of or belonging to Idalium, Idalian, or Cyprian, in gen.: astrum *I.*, the planet Venus.

IDCIRCO, *adv.* [id-circa]. On that account, therefore: *i.* vos moneo; usually corresponding with a causal sentence beginning with quia, quod (because), also with si (non, si illum defendisti, *i.* te isti bonum civem putabunt) or with a sentence expressing purpose, and beginning with ut (ne) or with a relative pronoun.

IDEA, *ae*, *f.* [= *ἰδέα*]. (Lat.) In the Platonic philosophy, the image of a thing present to the mind (as distinguished from its sensible form), an idea, model, archetype.

IDEM, *eadem*, *idem*, demonstr. pron. [is-dem]. The same, the very same, the very ...: *i.* Mithridates; *i.* vos moneo; usually corresponding with a causal sentence beginning with quia, quod (because), also with si (non, si illum defendisti, *i.* te isti bonum civem putabunt) or with a sentence expressing purpose, and beginning with ut (ne) or with a relative pronoun.

purpose. In partic.: A) freq., to add something to what has been already said of a person or thing—also, likewise, at the same time (if the thing added is of like kind); or, yet, however, still (if it is unlike or opposed): cibus qui et suavissimus erat et i. ad concōquendum facillimus; inventi sunt multi qui vitam pro patria profunderē parati essent, iidem gloriæ ne minimam quidem jacturam facere vellent: B) as a word of comparison, followed by a *rel. pron.* or by *et, ac* (atque), *que, ut, quam, quasi*; also (mostly poet. & lat.), by *cum* or a *dat.*: idem non est pertinacia et perseverantia; servulus non idem est quod familia; hic eodem mecum patre genitus, of the same father as I; idem facit occidenti, does the same thing as he who slays a man. Hence, as *adv.*: — a) Eādem, the same way — b) Eōdem, to the same place or spot.

IDENTIDEM, *adv.* [= idem et idem]. Prop., the same and the same; repeatedly, often, ever and anon: respicere, quaerere, recipere se in silvas.

ID-EO, *adv.* On that account, therefore; usually connected with causal sentences beginning with *quod, quia, quoniam* (lat.), or with purpose-sentences beginning with *ut* (ne); *also, with *quin*: non quin breviter reddi responsum poterit, i., etc.; non si causa justa est eum oppugnandi, i. vobis quoque, etc.

***IDIOGRĀPHUS**, a, um, *adj.* [= *ιδιογραφος*]. (Lat.) Written with one's own hand, autograph.

IDIŌTA, æ, m. [= *ιδιώτης*]. An ignorant, ill-informed person, an ignoramus; a person who knows nothing of a profession or art (as opp. to a connoisseur).

IDIŌTISMUS, i, m. [= *ιδιωτισμός*]. (Lat.) A vulgar manner of speaking, a common expression.

IDISTĀVISUS CAMPUS [from the old German *idista*, 'most beautiful,' and *wiese*, 'meadow']. A plain bordering upon the *Virurgis*, perhaps near the modern *Minden*.

IDMON, ōnis, m. [= *Ἰδμόν*]. 1) The father of *Arachne*. 2) A soothsayer, of Argos, son of *Apollo* and *Cyrene*, one of the *Argonauts*.

IDMŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Idmon]. Of or belonging to *Idmon*, *Idmonian*.

IDŌLON, i, n. [= *εἰδωλον*]. Prop., an image; esp., an apparition, spectre.

IDŌMENE, es, f. A town in *Macedonia*.

IDŌMENEUS (quadrissyl.), ei, m. [= *Ἰδομενεύς*]. A son of *Deucalion*, king of *Crete*, one of the heroes engaged in the siege of *Troy*.

IDŌMENIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Idomene]. Of or belonging to *Idomene*, *Idomenian*.

IDŌNEE, *adv.* [idoneus]. (Rar.) Fitly, suitably.

IDŌNEUS, a, um, *adj.* Fit for any thing, suitable, meet, proper (from natural qualities or circumstances, not in consequence of a plan

or design — cf. *aptus*): A) *act.*, fit for doing any thing, able, capable: i. ad agendum; i. ad amicitiam; (mostly poet.) idoneus arti, pugnae; locus idoneus deversorio; idoneus vitae, for life; (lat.) i. in aliquid = ad aliquid; *idoneus dignitate sua, becoming; Laelii persona mihi idonea visa est quae de amicitia dissereret, the most proper one to discourse upon; rarely followed by *ut*, (poet.) idoneus facere aliquid; abs., auctor, testis i. = trustworthy, sufficient; homines ii., worthy, deserving; imperator i., capable; tempus i., convenient: B) *pass.*, fit to be used for any thing: nemo i. erat quem imitaretur; res i. de qua quaeratur; impertire hominibus idoneis indigentibus, to worthy persons who are in need; digni et ii. = who have deserved it.

IDOS, indecl. n. [= *ἰδος*]. (Lat.) The form, representation (as copied from some original — v. *Idea*).

IDŪMAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Idume]. Of or belonging to *Idumea*, *Idumean*; (poet.) *Palestinian*, in gen.

IDŪME, es, or **IDŪMAEA**, ae, f. [= *Ἰδουμαία*]. A region of *Palestina*.

IDUS, uum, *f. pl.* [from the Etruscan word *iduo* = *dividere*]. The day by which a month was divided into (about) two halves (the 15th of March, May, July and October, and the 13th of the other months), the *Ides*: res acta ante Idus; haec scripsi Idibus Octobribus; a. d. VIII. Idus Januariæ, the sixth of January. Interest was paid on the *Ides*; hence, ruinae fortunarum tuarum impendent proximis ii.

IDŪYA (trisyl.), ae, f. [= *Ἰδύα*]. The mother of *Medea*.

IDYLLIUM, ii, n. [= *εἰδύλλιον*, 'a small image']. (Lat.) A short descriptive poem, a pastoral, *idyl*.

IGILIUM, ii, n. A small island on the coast of *Tuscany*, now *Giglio*.

IGITUR, *conj.* [ig (from i, whence also is and hic) and the derivative syllable tur = tus]. Then, therefore, accordingly; esp., freq. in drawing a conclusion, and in interrogative sentences (in quo i. loco est?), esp. in ironical interrogative sentences (haec i. est tua disciplina?).

In particular: A) in resuming an interrupted thought, after a parenthesis: sunt nonnullae disciplinae quae, etc. (nam qui, etc.), hae disciplinae i.: B) in resuming a preceding series of particulars = in short, in a word: at quum videmus speciem primum candoremque coeli; deinde conversionis celeritatem tantam, quantum ... tum vicissitudines dierum ac nocturnum, ... tum globum terrae eminentem e mari ... tum ... tum ... haec igitur et alia innumerabilia quum cernimus, etc.: C) as a special continuation of a thought previously introduced in general terms: nunc juris principia videamus; i. doctissimis viris proficiet placuit a lege, etc. — It is usually placed after one, sometimes also

after two or more words; but in a direct logical conclusion, as well as in the cases mentioned under C, it stands also at the beginning of a sentence.

IGNĀRUS, a, um, *adj. w. sup.* [in-gnarus].

1) *Act.*, that knows nothing of a thing, ignorant of, unacquainted with, unskilled in, inexperienced in: hujus oppidi ignarus; i. physicozum, poliendae orationis; ignari, quo essent loco; non sumus ignari, multos studiose contra esse diuturos, we know well; me ignaro, without my knowledge. 2) (Sall., poet. & lat.) *Pass.*, that is not known, unknown (= ignotus): i. lingua; regio hostibus ignara, unknown to the enemy.

IGNĀVE, *adv. w. comp.* [ignavus]. 1) Sluggish, without energy. 2) Timidly.

IGNĀVIA, ae, f. [ignavus]. Laziness, sluggishness, inactivity, want of energy; also, cowardice, discouragement: inertia et i.; socordia et i.; aetatem agere per luxum et i.; ignavia est contraria fortitudini.

IGNĀVITER, *adv.* [ignavus] = Ignave.

IGNĀVUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [ignavus = navus]. Sluggish, slothful, lazy, inactive; also = cowardly, dastardly: i. homo; ex ignavo strenuus factus est; imbelles et ii.; * (lat.) ignavus laboris, unwilling to make any exertion. Hence (poet. & lat.), of things: A) nemora ii., idle, i. e., not cultivated, unfruitful; palatum i., speechless; anni ii., years of slothfulness; lux i., idle day (of the Jewish Sabbath); conferunt i. stipendium, only money (in opp. to arms and soldiers): B) = relaxing, rendering inactive and slothful, frigus, aestus.

IGNESCO, 3. v. *incho. intr.* [ignis]. To take fire, to become inflamed, to burn, mundus; trop., of the passions, to burn, to glow: ira, etc., i.

IGNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [ignis]. 1) Of fire, fiery, sidera; (poet.) ii. arces, the heavens; sol, aestas i., burning-hot; Chimaera i., vomiting fire; i. celeritas, motus, like that of fire; (poet.) = fire-coloured, flame-coloured. 2) Trop., glowing, fiery, ardent, fervent, eager, furor, homo.

IGNICŪLUS, i, m. [*dim.* of ignis]. A small fire, a little flame, a spark; freq. trop. = the first beginning, origin: ii. desiderii; virtutum ii. et semina; ii. a natura dati, the sparks (of light given us by nature).

IGNIFER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [ignis-fero]. (Poet.) Fire-bearing, fiery.

*IGNIGĒNA, ae, m. [ignis-gigno]. (Poet.) The Fire-born = Bacchus.

IGNI-PES, ōdis, *adj.* (Poet.) Fire-footed, equi, i. e., running with the utmost speed.

IGNI-PŌTENS, tis, *adj.* (Poet.) Mighty with fire, ignipotent (an epithet of Vulcan).

IGNIS, is, m. 1) Fire: capere ignem ab igne; concipere (comprehendere) ignem, to take fire, to ignite; ignem facere, accendere, to kindle; ignem operibus inferre, subicere i., to set on fire,

to set fire to; pluribus simul locis ignes coorti sunt; (poet.) ii. Thessali, watch-fires; (poet.) of the lightning, the sun, and the stars — luna inter ii. minores. 2) (Poet.) = Brightness as of fire, lustre, brilliancy, splendour, redness: ostendere ignem suum (of a star); curvati ii. = the half-moon. 3) Trop.: A) the fire of the passions, the glow of anger and rage: exarsere ignes animo; and esp. of love: caeco carpi igne, to be consumed by a secret flame; hence (poet.) = a beloved person, a flame: i. mens: B) any thing destructive, a fire, flame, fire-brand; thus, of a war, of Hannibal.

IGNITUS, a, um, *adj.* [ignis]. (Lat.) Fiery, glowing.

IGNOBILIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [ignobilis]. 1) Unknown = not renowned, not noted, homo, magister dicendi, civitas. 2) Of unknown birth, of low birth, low-born, familia, vulgus, agmen; abi, ignobilis, you vile fellow.

IGNOBILITAS, ōtis, f. [ignobilis]. 1) Want of renown, obscurity. 2) Lowness of birth, low origin: i. aut humilitas; i. generis.

IGNOBILITER, *adv.* [ignobilis]. (Lat.) Ignobly, meanly, poorly.

IGNOMINIA, ae, f. [in-nomen]. Prop., a deprivation of one's good name. 1) Tech. t. in law and politics, the loss, or a diminution, of one's civil honours, public disgrace or dishonour, infamy, ignominy (usually as a result of a civil or military punishment, but not proceeding from the common judgment of men, for which 'infamia' is used): animadversio censoris ignominia dicitur; notare (afficere) aliquem ignominia; legionem missam fecit cum i. 2) (Rar.) Disgrace, in gen.: i. amissum navium, the disgraceful loss; i. senatus, inflicted by the senate.

*IGNOMINIATUS, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia]. (Gell.) Disgraced.

IGNOMINIOSE, *adv.* [ignominiosus]. (Lat.) Ignominiously, disgracefully.

IGNOMINIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia]. 1) Full of ignominy, ignominious, disgraceful, shameful, fuga, dominatio. 2) (Lat.) Disgraced (by a censor), branded with ignominy, homo.

IGNŌRABILIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* [ignoro]. (Rar.) That with which one may be unacquainted, unknown, indiscernible, homo, literae.

IGNŌRANTIA, ae, f. [ignoro]. (Mostly lat.) Want of knowledge, ignorance, unacquaintance with any thing, loci, discerniminis, scripturae; hoc est maximum ignorantiae malum.

IGNŌRATIO, ōnis, f. [ignoro]. Want of knowledge or acquaintance with any thing, ignorance, locorum, juris; (rar.) i. de re aliqua.

IGNORO, ōvi, ōtum, i. v. tr. & intr. [ignarus]. Not to know, to be ignorant, to have no knowledge of any thing, to be unacquainted with: i. patrem alicujus; causam, faciem alicujus i., not to know one personally; ignoratur, he is not known;

quis ignorat, Pompeium fecisse foedus? ille ignorat, quam vere id fiat; *i. de aliquo; *quis ignorat, quia tria Graecorum genera sint; ignorans hoc fecit, *without knowing it himself*; ignoratus evasit, *unobserved, without being recognized*; non ignorare (= *de dyceiv*), *to know right well*.

IGNOSCENS, *tia*, *adj. w. comp.* [part of ignosco]. (Com.) *Inclined to forgiveness, placable.*

IGNOSCENTIA, *ae, f.* [ignoscens]. (Lat.) *Forgiveness, pardon.*

IGNOSCIBILIS, *e, adj.* [ignosco]. (Lat.) *Pardonable.*

IGNOSCO, *ōvi, ōtum, 3. v. tr. & intr.* [ignosco]. Prop., *not to know = not to desire to know*; to pardon, to forgive, to excuse, to overlook (as a disposition of the mind — cf. *veniam dare*, which denotes a remitting of punishment): i. alicui; ignosco omnia tibi; ignosco tibi quod ad me scribis; i. insoctiae, vitis alicujus; freq., i. adolescentiae tuae, *for the sake of thy youth*; (ante-cl.) i. peccatum alicujus, *istue factum*; (poet.) dementia ignoscenda, *pardonable, excusable*.

IGNOTUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [ignotus = notus]. 1) *Pass., unknown, strange, homo, locus; obcurus et i.; terrae ii.*; ignoti Achivi, *ignoble*; ignotus in vulgus, *among the people*. Hence (poet.) = *of low origin or rank, low-born, mater*. 2) *Act. (rar.) = ignarus, unacquainted with any thing, ignorant of: aliquid ignotis notum facere.*

IGUVINATES, *tum, }* *m. pl.* [Iguvium]. *The inhabitants of Iguvium.*
IGUVINI, *ōrum, }*
IGUVIUM, *il, n.* *A town in Umbria, now Gubbio.*

ILERCAONENSES, *ium, m. pl.* *A tribe in Eastern Spain.*

ILERDA, *ae, f.* *A fortified town in the north-eastern part of Spain, now Lerida.*

ILERDENSES, *ium, m. pl.* [Ilerda]. *The inhabitants of Ilerda.*

ILLEGETES, *um, m. pl.* *A people of North-eastern Spain.*

ILEX, *icis, f.* *The holm-oak, scarlet-oak.*

ILIA (I), *ium, n. pl.* 1) *That part of the abdomen which extends from the lowest rib to the genital parts, the groin, flank: ducere (trahere) ilia, to pant, to breathe heavily; ilia rumpuntur ei invidia, burst with envy.* 2) (Poet.) *The entrails, intestines of animals (as a delict article of food).*

ILIA (II), *ae, f.* *The poetical name of Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus.*

ILIACUS, *a, um, adj.* [Ilium]. *Of or belonging to Ilium, Ilium, Trojan: I. Vents, worshipped at Troy; I. carmen, Homer's Iliad.*

ILIÁDES, *ae, m.* 1) [Ilium] *The Iliad or Trojan, i. e., Ganymede.* 2) [Ilia] *The son of Ilia, i. e., Romulus or Remus.*

ILIAS, *adis, f.* [Ilium]. 1) *An Ilian (or Trojan) woman; freq. in the pl.* 2) *The celebrated poem of Homer describing the Trojan war, the Iliad; trop. (on account of its great extent), to denote a great number—tanta malorum impendet Ilias, such an Iliad of evils.*

ILICET, *adv.* [ire-licet]. Originally a formula by which an assembly was notified that they might separate = *You may go! It is all over!* Hence: 1) (Com.) *Let us go! let's be gone! ilicet: quid hic conterimus operam frustra? i. in malam crucem! let it go and be hanged!* 2) (Com.) *An exclamation used by those who give up a thing — It is all over! it's all up with me! actum est, i. i. i. mandata heri perierunt.* 3) (Poet.) *Immediately, on the spot: fugit i. ocior Euro.*

ILIENSES (I), *ium, m. pl.* *A people of Sardinia (prob. the primitive inhabitants).*

ILIENSES (II), *ium, m. pl.* [Ilium]. *The inhabitants of Ilium, Ilians, Trojans.*

ILIGNUS, *a, um, adj.* [illex]. *Of holm-oak, oaken.*

ILION — v. Ilium.

ILIŌNA, *ae, f.* [= *Ἰλιόνη*]. 1) *Elderest daughter of Priam and Hecuba, wife of Polymnestor, king of Thrace.* 2) *The title of a comedy, by Pacuvius.*

ILIŌNEUS (quadrisyl.), *ei, m.* 1) *The youngest son of Niobe.* 2) *A Trojan, who accompanied Aeneas.*

ILIOS, *ii, f.* [= *Ἰλίος*] = Ilium, *q. v.*

ILITHYIA, *ae, f.* [= *Εἰλιθυία*]. *The goddess of Child-birth (pure Latin, Juno Lucina).*

ILIUM, or ILION, *ii, n.* [= *Ἴλιον*]. *A poetical name for Troy, the capital of the Trojans.*

ILIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Ilium]. *Of or belonging to Ilium, Ilium, Trojan; hence, subst., A) Ilii, ōrum, m. pl., the Trojans: B) Ilia, ae, f., the Trojan = Rhea Silvia, the mother of Romulus.*

ILLĀ, *adv.* [ille]. *There; also, after verbs of motion, thither, that way, in that direction: huc atque i. rapti, hither and thither.*

IL-LĀBĒFACTUS (In-1.), *a, um, adj.* *Unshaken, firm; trop., i. concordia.*

IL-LĀBOR (In-1.) lapsus, *3. v. intr.* *To fall, to glide, or to slide down or into: flumen i. mari, flows into; quae accepta sunt ore, in stomachum illabantur; (poet.) fractus orbis illabitur, falls in; trop., i. in animos (poet., i. animas), to steal into.*

IL-LĀBORĀTUS (In-1.), *a, um, adj.* (Lat.) *Not wrought or laboured, uncultivated, acquired without labour, spontaneous: i. terra, oratio; fructus i.*

*IL-LĀBORO, *1. v. intr.* (Tac.) *To labour at, aedibus.*

ILLAC, *adv.* [illic]. 1) *There, on that side, that way.* *2) *With a verb of motion, to that place, thither.*

IL-LĂCESSITUS (In-l.), a, um, *adj.* (Tac.) Unprovoked, unattacked.

IL-LACRIMĂBILIS (In-l.), e, *adj.* (Hor.) *1) Unwept, unlamented. *2) Not to be moved by tears, inexorable, Pluto.

IL-LACRIMO, āvi, ātum, } (In-l.), 1. v. intr.

IL-LACRIMOR, ātus, *dep.* } 1) To weep at or over, to bewail, morti alicujus, malis nostris; *2) (lat.) i. mortem alicujus; also, abs., illacrimasse dicitur gaudio. 2) (Poet.) Of inanimate objects, to weep, i. e., to drip, to emit moisture.

IL-LAESUS (In-l.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet & lat.) Unhurt, uninjured, corpus.

IL-LAETĂBILIS (In-laetab.), e, *adj.* (Poet.) Cheerless, gloomy, ora.

IL-LĂQUEO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [in-laqueus]. (Poet & lat.) To ensnare, to entangle, aliquem.

*ILLĂTĂBILIS, e, *adj.* [in-latus]. (Lat.) Without breadth.

*ILLĂTEBRO, 1. v. tr. [in-latebra]. (Lat.) To hide in a lurking-place, se.

ILLĂ-TĒNUS, or ILLAC-TĒNUS, *adv.* (Lat.) So far.

IL-LATRO (In-l.), 1. v. intr. (Poet.) To bark at, manibus.

IL-LAUDĂBILIS (In-l.), e, *adj.* (Lat.) Not praiseworthy.

IL-LAUDĂTUS (In-l.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) Not praised, unpraised, not famed.

*2) Unworthy of praise = detestable, Busiris.

ILLE, illa, illud, *demonstr. pron.* [perhaps for isle, from is]. That; when used substantively, that one; he, she, it (it points to the more remote object, either in place or in one's thought; hence, opposed to 'hic' (q. v.); it refers to that which belongs to an object spoken of, whilst 'iste' refers to that which belongs to a person spoken to). It is freq. connected with other pronouns; as, i. ipse, and ipse i.; huic i. legato; est idem i. tyrannus. In partic., used — A) in opp. to hic: hic ... ille, this ... that, the latter ... the former (v. Hic): B) emphatically, to point out a well-known or celebrated object = the well-known, the famous: Xenophon, Socraticus i.; Medea i.; also, *subst.*, Illud, followed by a genit.: Solonis illud, the celebrated saying of Solon: C) in pointing to a sentence following: nonne quum multa alia mirabilia tum illud inprimis, etc. ? Thus, esp. in the n. illud (= *active*): illud perlibenter audiui, te esse, etc. In the combination illud ago, ut, etc., I endeavour to, &c., the pronoun is not considered pleonastic, and hence its use is always necessary. In cases of this kind, 'ille' is sometimes more nearly defined by a sentence beginning with 'epim': illa concitatio declarat, etc., negant enim sine furore, etc.; and sometimes by a relative sentence: illa vox inhumana dicitur eorum qui, etc.: D) to render a predicate or an attribute prominent — a) ille quidem = certainly, to be sure: philosophi,

minime mali illi quidem sed, etc., not malevolent, to be sure — b) ille: accepinus patres, asperimus illos ad conditionem pacis, legatos tamen misisse, most averse as they were: E) hic et i., this one and that one, the one and the other; thus, likewise, ille aut ille, this or this, such and such: F) (poet.) ex illo (= *it* or *as* *insure*), from that time, since then: ex illo Junonia permanet ira.

ILLECEBRA, ae, f. [illicio]. An alluring or charming quality or object, an allurements, enticement, inducement: virtus illi hominem trahere debet; libidines suis il. eos incendunt; i. peccandi, turpitudinis, to sin, turpitude; but, i. juvenutis, skill in seducing the young; trop. (Pl.) = an allurer, enticer, 'a decoy-duck.'

ILLECEBRŌSE, *adv.* [illecebrus]. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) Alluringly, seductively.

ILLECEBRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [illecebra]. (Ante-cl.) Very enticing, seductive, or alluring.

ILLECTATIO, ōnis, f. [illicio]. (Lat.) An alluring, an attraction, charm.

*ILLECTUS (I.), ūs, m. [illicio]. (Pl.) An allurements, enticement.

IL-LECTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [in-lego]. (Poet. & lat., rar.) Not read.

IL-LĒPIDUS (In-l.), *adv.* [illepidus]. Inelegantly, rudely, impolitely. (Poet. & lat.)

IL-LĒPIDUS (In-l.), a, um, *adj.* Impolite, unmannerly, rude, inelegant, homo, delicias.

ILLEX (I.), Icīs, *adj.* [illicio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Alluring, enticing, seductive; also *subst.*: A) a lure, decoy: B) a seducer.

IL-LEX (In-l., II.), ōgis, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) Without law, lawless.

IL-LIBĂTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-libo]. From which nothing has been taken, undiminished, unimpaired, divitiæ, imperium, gloria.

IL-LIBĒRĂLIS (In-l.), e, *adj.* Unworthy of a freeman; hence, ignoble, ungenerous, mean, sordid, low: i. quaestus, facinus, jocandi genus; i. in aliquem = discourteous, disobliging; res i. ad cognoscendum, uninteresting, unpleasant. In partic. = niggardly: adjectio i.

IL-LIBĒRĂLITAS, ātis, f. [illiberalis]. (Rar.) Conduct unworthy of a freeman, ignoble or ungenerous behaviour, meanness; in partic. = stinginess, niggardliness.

IL-LIBĒRĂLITER, *adv.* [illiberalis]. Ignobly, ungenerously, meanly; in partic. = stingily, niggardly.

ILLIC (I.), illac, illoc, *dem. pron.* [ille-ce]. (Ante-cl.) That one there, he, she, or it yonder: i. homo; monstra mihi illuc; quid illic est? also, with the interrogative particle 'ne,' illicine est? is this he?

ILLIC (II.), *adv.* [illio I.]. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) In that place, there; trop. = with that person or thing: i., ubi opus est, nihil verentur.

ILLICIO, lexi, lectum, 8. v. tr. [in-lacio]. To allure, to entice, to attract (usually in a bad

sense — cf *allicio* — = to decoy, to seduce: i. aliquos ad bellum, ad proditionem; i. aliquem in fraudem; ab eo illicti sumus, *misled, seduced*.

ILLICITĀTOR, ōris, m. [*illicio*]. A sham-bidder, mock-purchaser, one who bids at a public sale in the interest of the seller, only to make others bid higher.

IL-LICĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*in-licitus*]. (Lat.) Not allowed, unlawful, illicit.

ILLICO, *adv.* [*in-loco*]. 1) (Antē-cl.) Of space, in the place, on the spot, manere, consistere. 2) Of time, forthwith, immediately.

ILLIDO, isi, isum, 3. v. tr. [*in-laedo*]. (Poet. & lat.) To strike or dash against or upon: i. manus ad vulnus, cestus in ossa, naves in breviam; i. dentem corpori, vultum solo.

IL-LIGO (In-l.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To bind or tie on, to fasten to: literae in jaculo illigatae; i. aliquem in currum; i. manus post tergum; (poet.) i. jugum tauris; i. errantium (stellarum) motus in sphaeram, to fix in the celestial sphere. Hence, *trop.*: A) to bind = to lay under obligation, to oblige: magnis et multis pignorbis illigatus: B) to combine, to connect: i. omnes sententiarum lepores in illo orationis genere; i. sententiam verbis. 2) *Trop.*, with the idea of motion checked or hindered predominating = to entangle, to impede, to fetter, to check: i. se et copias impeditis locis; illigatus praedā; transf., illigatus angustis disputationibus, entangled.

ILLIM, *adv.* [a weakened form, instead of *illinc*; in Plautus, Cic., and Lucr.] — v. *illinc*.

*ILLIMIS, e, *adj.* [*in-limus*]. (Poet.) Without mud: i. fons, clear.

ILLINC, *adv.* [*illuc*]. 1) From that place, thence. 2) *Meton.*, from that person or thing, from that part or side: hinc et illinc, on this side and on that.

IL-LINO (In-lino), lēvi, litum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To smear upon, to lay on: i. aurum vestibus, nivem agris; i. aliquid chartis, contemptuously = to write. 2) To besmear, to bedaub, to anoint with any thing, taedam pice; *trop.*, venustatis color fuco illitus; donum veneno illitum, dipped in.

*IL-LIQUĒFACTUS (In-l.), a, um, *part.* Melted, liquefied.

IL-LITERĀTUS (In-l.), a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* 1) Unlearned, illiterate, unlettered, homo. 2) Of things, unpolished, inelegant, literae, ea quae scripsi. 3) (Lat.) Unwritten: i. consensus Atheniensium.

ILLITURGI, n. *indecl.* A town in Hispania Baetica, destroyed by Cneius and Publius Scipio.

ILLO, *adv.* [*illuc*]. 1) To that place, thither, venit, accessit. 2) *Trop.*, to that matter, there: haec eadem i. pertinent.

ILLOC, *adv.* [*illuc*]. (Com.) = *Iluc* (q. v.).

*ILLŪCĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [*in-loco*]. (Pl.) That cannot be disposed of in marriage (on account of poverty), virgo.

IL-LŌTUS, or IL-LAUTUS (In-l.), a, um, *adj.* Unwashed, uncleansed, unclean, dirty, munda-toralia: sudor i., not washed off.

ILLUC, *adv.* [*illuc*]. 1) To that place, thither. 2) (Rar.) To that person or thing, thereto.

IL-LŪCEO (In-l.), 2. v. *intr.* (Very rare, Pl.) To shine upon, to give light to: capiti tuo pix i.

IL-LŪCESCO (In-l.), luxi, —, 3. v. *intr.* & tr. 1) *Intr.*, to begin to shine, to become light, to dawn, to shine forth: sol tertio die i.; nox cui illuxit dies caedis, the night which was followed by; esp., dies i., the day dawns; *imper.*, illucescit, et dawn the day breaks; *trop.*, vox consulis i. populo Romano in tantis tenebris, dawned on the Roman people. 2) (Pl.) Tr., to shine upon, aliquem.

IL-LŪDO (In-l.), si, sum, 3. v. tr. & *intr.* 1) (Poet.) To play at or with, to sport with, to amuse one's self with: i. chartis, to amuse one's self with writing (verses); palla i. talis, sports with the ankles; vestes illusae auro = lightly interwoven with threads of gold. 2) In a bad sense, to make sport of; hence = to mock, to jeer or scoff at, to ridicule: i. aliquem, artem; i. dignitati horum virorum, rebus humanis; i. in aliquem, and (Com.) in aliquo. Hence: A) = to destroy or waste in sport, to ruin, to destroy: i. pecuniae; capreae ii. frondi; paene i. vitam filiae, to trifle away; pedes illusi (crapulā), staggering, unable to stand: B) = to dishonour, to violate, to abuse: i. mulieri, corpus aliuquus.

*ILLŪMĪNĀTE, *adv.* [*illumino*]. Clearly, luminously.

IL-LŪMĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*in-lumen*]. 1) To shed light upon, to illumine or illuminate: sol i. lunam. 2) *Trop.*, to clear up, to set in a clear light, to illustrate; hence = to adorn, to embellish: perfidia illorum horum fidem i., set in a clearer light; i. orationem translatorum nitore, to embellish, to render brilliant; so, likewise, translatum quod tanquam stellis quibusdam illuminat orationem; Pindari os i. Thebas, *metaph.* illustrious.

ILLŪNO, e, *adj.* [*in-luna*]. (Lat.) Without moonlight, nox.

ILLŪSIO (In-l.), ōnis, f. [*illudo*]. A rhetorical figure, a sneering at one, irony.

*ILLUSTRĀMENTUM (In-l.), i, n. [*illustro*]. (Lat.) A means of adorning, an embellishment, ornament, pronunciationis.

*ILLUSTRĀTIO (In-l.), ōnis, f. [*illustro*]. A rhetorical tech. t., vivid representation, description.

ILLUSTRIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*in-lux*]. Prop., that is in the light. 1) Lighted up, clear, bright, light, luminous, stella, nox, locus, domiciilia. 2) *Trop.*: A) evident, clear, manifest: haec sunt certa et ii.; res, expositio, exemplum i.: B) illustrious, distinguished, famous, orator, nomen; illustri loco natus, of noble birth; res i., remarkable; vitae ratio illustra, glorious.

ILLUSTRIUS, *adv.* in the *comp.* w. *sup.* [*illustris*]. More clearly or perspicuously.

ILLUSTRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [illustris].

1) To make light or bright, to illuminate: sol omnia i. 2) Trop.: A) to illustrate, to explain, to elucidate: i. consilia aliorum, verum, philosophiam veterem; omnia illustrantur, *every thing becomes evident*: B) to embellish, orationem: C) to to render famous, to glorify: i. familiam suam; hominum injuria tuam amplitudinem i.; i. aliquid versibus, to celebrate.

*ILLŪTIBILIS, e, adj. [in-luo]. (Pl.) That cannot be washed out.

ILLŪVIES, ei, f. [in-luo]. 1) That which is washed upon something; hence, in general, filth, dirt, nastiness (mostly of men and animals — cf. situs); i. ac squalor; also, as a term of reproach. 2) (Lat.) An overflow, inundation, aquarum; hence, coner. = water that has overflowed.

ILLŪRIA, ae, f. [Illyrius]. (Poet.) A province lying between the Adriatic Sea, Epirus, and Macedonia, now Dalmatia and Albania; also, in the pl., Illyriae, ōrum, it being, at a later period, divided into I. Barbara or Romana and I. Graeca.

ILLŪRICUS (Illyricus), a, um, adj. [Illyria]. Of or belonging to Illyria, Illyrian; subst., Illyricum, 1, n., the country of the Illyrians, Illyria.

ILLŪRII, ōrum, m. pl. The Illyrians — v. Illyria.

ILLŪRIS (I.), Idia, adj. f. [Illyrii]. Illyrian.

ILLŪRIS (II.), Idia, f. = Illyria.

ILLŪRIUS, a, um, adj. [Illyrii]. (Ante-cl.) Illyrian.

ILŌTAE, ārum, m. pl. — v. Helotes.

ILUS, i, m. [= Ilos]. 1) A son of Troy, king of Troy. 2) = Iulus, a surname of Aesculus.

ILVA, ae, f. An island in the Tuscan Sea, now Elba.

IMACHĀRENSIS, e, adj. Of or belonging to Imachara, a town (now Machara) on the eastern coast of Sicily: subst., Imacharenses, ūm, m. pl., the inhabitants of Imachara.

IMĀGINĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [imago]. (Mostly lat.) Having only the show of reality, fancied, imaginary, fasces, militia.

IMĀGINĀTIO, ōnis, f. [imaginor]. (Lat.) A forming an image of any thing in one's mind, imagination, fancy.

IMĀGINO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [imago]. (Lat.) To give an image of, to represent, rem.

IMĀGINOR, ātus, 1. v. tr. [imago]. To picture to one's self, to fancy, to imagine, eloquentem, quae futura sint.

IMĀGO, Inis, f. 1) An image, likeness (in general, and freq. natural; usually of paintings — cf. effigies, and simulacrum): ii. et statuæ; i. Epicuri; epistola atque i., the image on. In partic.: A) Imagines (majorum), ancestral images, usually of wax, which noble Roman families (cf. nobiles) used to keep in the halls of their houses,

each one with an inscription (titulus), stating the name, dignities, and merits of the deceased person. The several 'images' were connected by garlands, which were renewed on festival occasions; and, in funeral processions, they were carried before the corpse. Hence, ii. fumosae, on account of the smoke rising from the hearth in the hall; non habeo imagines, I have no ancestors; on the other hand, homo multarum imaginum, of many ancestors: senatoriae ii., images of ancestors that had been senators; sometimes, in the sing.: B) an image that presents itself to the fancy, or, in a supernatural way, to the eye = an apparition, phantom, esp. of a deceased person; also = a shadow (as opposed to substance and reality), semblance, appearance: i. Creusae; i. et simulacrum judiciorum; umbra et i. equitis Romani; ii. somniorum; nullam i. reipublicae reliquerunt, no shadow; deceptus imagine decoris, by a delusive appearance of honour. 2) Trop.: A) a representation of any thing to the mind, a conception, thought, idea: memoria et i. Scipionis; imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros per corpus erumpunt: B) any representation or likeness: i. servitii, something like servitude; i. temporum meorum, description; plurima mortis i., various modes of death, death in various forms: C) tech. t. in rhetoric, a figurative representation, similitude, comparison: si ego hac compellor imagine: D) (poet.) a reverberation (of sound): i. vocis, and, abs., imago = an echo.

*IMĀGUNŪCIA, ae, f. [dim. of imago]. (Lat.) A little image.

IMBECILLITAS, ātis, f. [imbecillus]. 1) Of the body, weakness, feebleness; in partic. = feebleness of health, sickness: morbus et i. corporis; i. valetudinis, delicate health; i. ejus = indisposition; i. et fragilitas generis humani, helplessness. 2) Of the mind, imbecility: i. animi, consilii.

IMBĒCILLE, adv. only in comp. [imbecillus]. Weakly, without energy.

IMBĒCILLUS (rar. & lat. Imbēcillus, e), a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. (imbēcillissimus and imbēcillimus) [perhaps from in-bacillum, 'needing a staff']. 1) Of the body, weak, feeble (of natural weakness, resulting from age or from the constitution of the body; hence, of children, women, and old men): senex i.; imbēcillus et valetudine et natura, both from the state of one's health and constitutionally; also, of things, i. regnum, vox, suspicio. 2) Of the mind, without strength or energy, weak: i. animus, accusator; ii. et ignari.

IMBELLIA, ae, f. [imbellis]. (Lat.) Unfitness for war: i. militum; abs., the being unarmed, want of arms: hominem i. cingit.

IMBELLIS, e, adj. [in-bellum]. 1) Without war, peaceful (= ἀνέλεπς), annus, triennium, Tarentum. 2) Not fit for war, unwarlike: ii.

timidique; i. turba, consisting of women and children; esp. = unmanly, cowardly: ii. res, unmanly deeds; hence, peaceable, peace-loving: cervus i.; lyra, cithara i.; telum i., powerless.

IMBER, bris, m. [*ἰμβρος*]. 1) A heavy rain, a shower, rain-storm (cf. *pluvia*): erat i. maximus; maximo imbri illuc veni, in a violent rain; thus, likewise, vinctus in aëre, in imbri, also per imbrem; i. lapidum, sanguinis, etc., a shower of stones, of blood, &c. Hence (poet.): 2) A = a rain-cloud, storm-cloud: caeruleus i. noctem hiememque ferens: B) = rain-water: cisternae servandis ii.; in gen. = water, or any other liquid, e. g., tears: C) ferreus i., a shower of javelins; grandinis i., a shower of hail, a hail-storm.

IMBERBIS, e, adj. [in-barba]. Without a beard, beardless, juvenis.

IM-BĪBO (In-b.), bi, —, 3. v. tr. 1) (Lat. & rar.) To drink in, to suck in. 2) Trop.: A) to imbibe = to conceive, to be impressed with, opinionem; tantum certamen animis imbibent, such a spirit of strife had they imbibed: B) to determine, to resolve on, aliquid, eos reconciliare.

*IM-BĪTO (In-b.), 3. v. tr. (Pl.) To go into, to enter, domum.

IMBRĀSIDES, ae, m. [= *ἰμβρασίδης*]. The son of Imbrasmus, i. e. Glaucus.

IMBRĀSUS, i, m. [= *ἰμβρασός*]. The father of Glaucus.

IMBREG, iois, f. (rarely m.) [imber]. 1) A hollowed tile for carrying off rain, a gutter-tile. 2) Improperly, a mode of applauding (with hollow hands).

IMBRICUS, a, um, adj. [imber]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Rainy, rain-bringing.

IMBRIFER, ēra, ērum, adj. [imber-fero]. (Poet.) Rain-bringing, rainy.

IMBRIUS, a, um, adj. [Imbrus]. Of Imbrus, Imbrian.

IMBROS, or IMBRUS, i, f. [= *ἰμβρος*]. An island in the Aegean Sea, near the Thracian coast, now Imbro.

IMBUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. [in, and root BU, kindred w. BI in bibo]. 1) To wet, to moisten: i. vestem sanguine; gladius imbutus sanguine. Hence, manus imbutae caede (= sanguine); testa imbuta odore illo, filled. 2) Trop., mentally, to fill with any thing: A) to fill, to steep, to soak, to imbue; and, in a bad sense = to stain, to infect: opinio deorum mentem ejus i.; religione imbutus, full of religious scrupulosity; imbutus admiratione, superstitione; bellum odio imbutum, imbued with hatred; i. gladium scelere; imbutus maculā sceleris; i. aures alicujus promissis; imbutus hac crudelitate, scelere: B) = to fill with experience or knowledge, to accustom or inure to, to instruct in, to train: i. se studiis talibus; i. aliquem castrensibus stipendiis; imbutus aliquo usu, having some experience; i. certaminibus plebeis, accustomed to; i. dialecticis,

literis, acquainted with; i. animos ea pietate ut, etc.; (lat.) imbutus ad legem, ad officia; imbuuntur contemnerē deos, they learn: C) (poet.) to make acquainted with for the first time, to initiate: i. terras vomere, to plough for the first time; thus, likewise, i. bellum sanguine, to stain the field of war with blood; i. opus, to try for the first time, to make proof of; i. exemplum.

IMITABILIS, e, adj. [imitor]. That may be imitated, imitable, subtilitas.

IMITĀMEN, iois, (poet.) } n. [imitor]. Imi-
IMITĀMENTUM, i, (lat.) } tation.

IMITATIO, ōnis, f. [imitor]. Imitation, alicujus, factorum nostrorum; i. imitationis (lat.), the copying of a copy. In partic.: A) the imitation of an author's style: B) the imitation of a natural sound, onomatopoeia.

IMITĀTOR, ōris, m. [imitor]. An imitator.

IMITATRIX, iois, f. [imitor]. She that imitates, an imitator: voluptas i. boni.

IMITOR, ātus, 1. v. tr. [root IM — cf. imago and similis]. 1) To imitate, to act like, to copy after, aliquem, aliquid; imitando aliquem effingere; also, in perf. part., with a pass. signification — imitatus, imitated: simulacra ii. et efficta; hence, to resemble: imitatus lunam, metas, resembling the moon, a cone. 2) To represent by imitating, to copy, to portray: i. luctum penicillo, pulchritudinem alicujus, chirographum fratris; (poet.) i. capillos aere; i. carmina, to represent by gesticulation; hence = to supply the place of one thing with another; i. ferrum sudibus; i. pocula fermento.

IMITUS, adv. [imus — v. Inferus]. (Lat.) From the bottom.

*IMMĀCULĀTUS, a, um, adj. [in-maculo]. (Lat.) Unstained, tellus Romana.

IM-MĀDESCO (In-m.), dui, —, 3. v. incho. intr. (Poet. & lat.) To become wet or moist: genae ii. lacrimis.

IMMĀNE, and IMMĀNĪTER, adv. [immanis]. (Lat.) 1) Excessively, immoderately, monstrously, 2) Dreadfully, horribly.

IMMĀNIS, e, adj. [in-MA, whence magnus].

1) Of size, monstrous, immense, vast, huge, enormous, spelunca, poculum, praeda, magnitudo, avaritia, acta Herculis; immane quantum discrepat, how vastly different (also, more fully, immane dictu est, quanti et quam multi ad Pompeium discesserint). 2) Of character, &c., monstrous, frightful, wild, savage, fierce, gens, homo, bellua, natura, facinus; vates i.; immanis bacchatur (poet., for the adverb immane), raves fearfully. (Comp. in Virg., and sup. in Cic.) IMMĀNITAS, ātis, [immanis]. 1) (Bar.) Of size, monstrousness, vastness, immensity. 2) Of character, savageness, fierceness, frightfulness, cruelty: feritas et i. belluae; asperitas et i. naturae; i. in animo, insensibility, dulness; i. ista verborum, exaggeration of language.

IM-MANSUETUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* (Poet. & lat.) Untamed, unruly, wild, ventus, ingenium.

IM-MATURE (In-m.), *adv.* (Lat.) Untimely, unseasonably.

IM-MATURITAS, *ātis*, *f.* [immaturus]. 1) (Rar.) Unripeness: i. sponsarum. 2) Trop., haste, precipitation.

IM-MATURUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* 1) Unripe, pirum; infans i., prematurely born. 2) Trop., untimely, premature: mors non potest esse immaturus consulari; filius obiit i., at a tender age, too early.

IM-MEDICABILIS (In-m.), e, *adj.* (Poet.) Incurable, vulnus; i. telum, fatal (inflicting an incurable wound).

***IM-MEDITATE**, *adv.* [immeditatus]. Without premeditation.

IM-MEMOR (In-m.), *ōris*, *adj.* 1) Not thinking of, unmindful, forgetful, neglectful, regardless, heedless: i. rerum a se gestarum; i. cibi, beneficii; in testando nepotis immemor, without making mention of; i. libertatis, indifferent to; i. armorum, without thinking of; i. difficultatum, regardless of; i. rerum Romanarum, ignorant of; nox immemor quietis, in which rest was not thought of; also, ingenium, mens i.; pectus i. (poet.), unfeeling, dull; (lat.) i., eum sic nominari, not imagining that he was so called; hence, in partic. = ungrateful; transf. i. beneficium, which is not thought of, forgotten. 2) Act. (poet.), causing forgetfulness, amnis, i. e., *Lethe*.

IM-MEMORABILIS (In-m.), e, *adj.* (Antecl.) 1) Pass., that cannot be mentioned, indescribable, inexpressible, spatium; ii. versus, not fit for utterance. 2) Act., not wishing to mention any thing, silent.

IM-MEMORATUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unmentioned.

IMMENSITAS, *ātis*, *f.* [immensus]. (Rar.) Immensity, immeasurableness, camporum.

IMMENSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [inmetior]. Immeasurable, immense, vast, boundless (mostly of space, rarely of time): i. magnitudo regionum; i. mare; i. pondus auri; trop., i. vorago vitiūrum. Freq.: A) Immensus, i. n., an immense extent, immensity, boundlessness: i. loci, an immense distance; i. altitudinis, an immense depth; and thus, abs., per i. prorutus, over an immeasurable extent; augere ad i.; ardere in immensum, immensely; in i. pertinens, without end, to a boundless extent; immenso plus, more than excessively, in an extraordinary degree; immenso mercari, at an immense price; immensum quantum, exceedingly: B) Immensus, *adv.*, immensely: i. crescere, vigere; i. luxur prorumpit.

IM-MERENS (In-m.), *tis*, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Undeserving, innocent, dominus; immerentia quaedam, some harmless things.

IMMERENTER, *adv.* [immerens]. (Lat.) Undeservedly: i. damnatus, though innocent.

IM-MERGO (In-m.), si, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) To plunge or dip into, to immerse: i. manum in aquam; (poet.) i. nautas pelago; i. aliqueum undā; (lat.) i. ferrum aquae. 2) I. se, or, in a medial sense, immergi — to betake one's self into, to plunge or throw one's self into: i. in mediam concionem; i. inter mucrones hostium. Hence, trop., i. se in consuetudinem alicujus, to insinuate one's self into the company of; i. studia, to give one's self up to, to bury one's self in.

IM-MÉRITO (In-m.), *adv.* w. *sup.* Undeservedly; freq., non i. = with perfect justice; immeritissimo accusare aliquem, most unjustly, without any cause whatever.

IM-MÉRITUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) Act., undeserving (of harm), innocent, guiltless, gens, locus; (poet.) i. mori, who deserves not to die; as subst., immerito meo, for no fault of mine. 2) Pass., not deserved, undeserved, unmerited, laus, querela.

***IMMERSABILIS**, e, *adj.* [in-merso]. (Poet.) That cannot be sunk = unconquerable: i. adversis rerum undis.

***IM-MÉTATUS** (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unmeasured.

IM-MIGRO (In-m.), *āvī*, *ātum*, 1. v. intr. To remove into: i. in hortos paternos; i. in locum alienum, aliquo; trop. (Pl.) i. in ingenium suum (a figure taken from the moving into a house) = to follow the bent of one's own inclination.

***IMMINENTIA**, *ae*, *f.* [immineo]. (Lat.) Imminence, nearness.

IM-MINEO (In-m.), 2. v. intr. 1) To project over, to bend or lean toward, to hang down or over, to overhang: tumulus i. urbi; coelum i. orbi; arbor i. antro; carcer i. foro; arx (or lacus) i. mari = borders upon; mons i. super locum (rar.); (lat.) luna imminente = the moon shining overhead; gestu omni imminenti, bent towards, i. e., as if to attack him; freq. (poet.) of one who, in pursuing a fugitive, hangs, as it were, over him = to pursue, to be at one's heels: i. alicui; also, i. tergo. 2) Trop.: A) to be near, to be at hand: non videre quae quotidie ii.: B) to impend, to hang over, to threaten: Parthi ii. Cilliciae; agmen universum i.; freq., of abstract objects — periculum, bellum nobis i., is impending over us: C) = to strive after, to long for, to be intent upon, to be on the watch for: is i. in fortunas nostras; i. in occasionem exercitus opprimendi; (poet.) i. huc, to strive after this; i. illi potestati, defectioni Campanorum, spei majoris honoris.

IM-MINUO (In-m.), ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To lessen, to diminish, copias, tempus; i. verbum, to contract; hence = to take away from, to abate: i. aliquid de voluptate. 2) Trop.: A) to impair, to weaken, to debilitate, animum, vires, rem-

palicam: B) to encroach upon, to injure, to destroy, to ruin, to violate: i. auctoritatem, jus, laudem alicujus; i. pudicitiam mulieris; i. pacem Boeotii, to thwart; mens imminuta, weakness or derangement of mind.

IM-MINŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [imminuo]. A lessening, diminution, dignitatis, malorum; hence, i. criminis, a refutation; i. corporis, mutilation.

IM-MISCEO, seni, stum or xtum, 2. *v. tr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) To mingle with, to intermix or intermingle: i. aliquos; i. corpori militum suorum; togati immixti turbæ, mixed with the throng; equites ii. se peditibus. Hence, *trop.*, immisceri affinitatibus; i. se bello, to take part in; i. se colloquiis aliquorum, to mingle in; i. sortem regni cum rebus Romanis, to unite or identify; immixtus variis casibus, having experienced; (poet.) vestis immiscet cutem, adheres to the skin; i. se nocti, nubi stræ (of phantoms), to vanish, to disappear, to be lost in.

***IM-MISERĀBĪLIS** (In-m.), *e, adj.* (Poet.) Unpitied.

***IM-MISERĪCORDĪTER** (In-m.), *adv.* (Com.) Unmercifully.

IM-MISERĪCORS (In-m.), *dis, adj.* (Rare.) Unmerciful.

IMMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [immitto]: Properly, a letting in; hence = a letting grow, sarmentorum.

IM-MĪTIS (In-m.), *e, adj.* with comp. & sup. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) Of fruits, not soft or mellow, harsh, sour, ura. 2) Melon., not mild, harsh, rough, fierce, cruel, unmerciful: homo natura et moribus immitis ferreusque; i. tyrannus, mandata, oculi; ara i. (on account of the human sacrifices offered thereon); i. caedes; i. serpens; ii. nidi (of the swallows, because they fed their young on bees).

IM-MITTO (In-m.), mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To send to or into a place: i. servos in tecta nostra; i. gladiatores in forum; i. milites in stationes. Hence, *trop.*, i. aliquem in bona alicujus = to put one into possession of; i. fugam et timorem alieni, to strike with. 2) To cast, to throw, to hurl, or to drive into a place or upon any thing: i. corpus in undas; i. pila in hostes; i. tigna in flumen, to sink; i. se in medios hostes; (poet.) aurum flis immittitur, is inserted into, interwoven with. 3) To let go or come, to let run to or into a place, to let loose: i. equum in aliquem, to urge at full speed against; furia immissa superis, admitted among the celestials; i. aliquid in aures (Com.), to listen to; i. habenas, to slacken, to let go the reins; rotis immissis, swiftly running; (poet.) i. rudentes velis = to spread the sails. Hence, *trop.*, i. aliquid per imprudentiam, to let something occur. Hence = to let grow without restraint: i. vitem; barba immissa, hanging down, long. 4) *Trop.*, to send against one, to incite, to instigate, to set on, to suborn: alii

eum a Cicerone immissum dicebant; interfecit eum immissus tribunus militum; immisus in republicam.

IMMO, or **IMO**, *adv.* [kindred with imus; hence, prop., 'on the under or opposite side']. (Usually at the beginning of a clause, rar. after a word.) 1) As a responsive particle, when an answer affirms the contrary of what was asked in a preceding question (the contrast may be expressed or understood) = on the contrary, by no means, no indeed; or, yes indeed, by all means: Causa non bona est? imo optima; Haec quid ad me? imo ad te attinent; Domin' est? i. apud Discum. Sometimes it is strengthened by a connection with edepol, hercule, vero, etc. 2) In partic.: A) (mostly lat.) to emphasize, and thus to correct a preceding expression — nay rather, nay even, I should rather say: Aliquid, i. multa; Vivit? i. vero etiam in senatum venit: B) (Com.) to denote indignation or surprise — indeed! just listen! Verum vis dicam? i. etiam narrationis incipit mihi initium: C) to denote one's disagreement with another's opinion, esp. in the comb. immo si scias or audias, if you knew, if you were only to hear.

IM-MŌBĪLIS (In-m.), *e, adj. w. comp.* 1) Immoveable. 2) *Trop.* (lat.), immovable = unchangeable, inexorable: (poet.) Ausonia i. = that hitherto could not be induced to take part in the war.

IM-MŌBĪLITAS, ātis, *f.* [immobilis]. (Lat.) Immoveableness.

IM-MŌDĒRĀTE (In-m.), *adv. w. comp. & sup.* 1) Without rule or method, moveri. 2) Immoderately, intemperately, extravagantly, vivers.

***IM-MŌDĒRĀTIO** (In-m.), ōnis, *f.* Want of moderation, excess: i. verborum, exaggerated language.

IM-MŌDĒRĀTUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* with comp. & sup. Having no measure: 1) (Poet.) Immeasurable, aether. 2) *Trop.*, immoderate, excessive, extravagant, exceeding due measure, homo, cupiditas, luxuria, potus.

IM-MŌDESTE (In-m.), *adv.* with comp. 1) Immoderately, amare. 2) Impudently, insolently, gloriari.

IM-MŌDESTIA (In-m.), ae, *f.* (Mostly antec. & lat.) Intemperate or shameless conduct, immoderation, excess, shamelessness: i. militum, the disorderly behaviour; i. publicanorum, the insolence, extortion; i. histrionum, effrontery, impudence.

IM-MŌDESTUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* 1) Of persons, immoderate, intemperate, extravagant, unrestrained, in vino. 2) Of things, excessive, unreasonable, licentious: i. genus jocandi; mores ii.; largitio i.

IM-MŌDICE (In-m.), *adv.* Beyond bounds or measure, immoderately, excessively.

IM-MÖDICUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* *Going beyond measure, immoderate, excessive*: i. frigus, rostrum; oratio i., *excessively long*; trop., i. licentia, fastus; immodicus in numero augendo, *prone to exaggerate in the statement of numbers*; immodicus lingua, verbis et dictis, and (lat.) immodicus irae, laetitiae, *extravagant in words, anger, joy*.

***IM-MÖDULATUS** (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) *Inharmonious, unsymmetrical, poemata*.

IMMÖLATIO, ñis, f. [immolo]. A *sacrificing*; a *sacrifice*.

IMMÖLATOR, ñris, m. [immolo]. A *sacrificer*.

IM-MÖLITUS, a, um, *part.* [in-molior]. *Built up, erected*.

IMMÖLO, ävi, ätum, 1. v. tr. [in-mola]. Prop., *to sprinkle with sacrificial meal* (mola salsa). Hence, 1) *to sacrifice, to immolate*; i. bovem or bove; i. hostias or hostiis; also, abs. = *to make an offering, to offer a sacrifice*: Sulla i. ante praetorium. 2) (Poet.) *To sacrifice = to slay*.

IM-MORDEO (In-m.), —, sum, 2. v. tr. *To bite into*; only in the *part.* immorsus, *bitten into*: i. collum: trop., stomachus i., *corroded*.

IM-MÖRIOR (In-m.), mortuus, 3. v. dep. intr. (Poet. & lat.) *To die at or upon any thing*: i. sorori, *to die upon the corpse of her sister*; thus, likewise, i. hastae; trop., i. studiis = *to work one's self to death*.

IM-MÖROR (In-m.), ätus, 1. v. dep. intr. *To remain in, to stay or tarry at*: avis i. nido; trop., *to employ much time in, to dwell upon*: i. honestis cogitationibus; i. in re aliqua.

IM-MÖRTÄLIS (In-m.), e, *adj.* *Immortal, animus*; hence, in gen., *imperishable, everlasting, memoria et gloria, opus*. Hence: A) = *eternally famous*: fieri i.: B) (poet.) = *blest like the gods, happy*.

IM-MÖRTÄLITAS, ätis, f. [immortalis]. *Immortality*: hominum ii., *immortal nature*. Hence: A) = *immortal glory, imperishable fame*: i. consequitur illam mortem: B) (Com.) = *happiness, blessedness* (like that of the gods).

***IM-MÖRTÄLITER**, adv. [immortalis]. *Immortally = like a god, infinitely, gaudeo*.

IM-MÖTUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) *Unmoved, immovable, motionless, arbor*; acceptum i. tenere; dies i., *calm*; i. arena = *unploughed*; aqua i. = *frozen*. 2) *Firm, unchangeable, steadfast, unshaken, mens, fata*; immotam animo mihi sedet, *it is my unchangeable resolution*; i. nymphe i. prociis, *not prevailed upon by suitors*.

IM-MÜGIO (In-m.), ii or Ivi, —, 4. v. intr. (Poet.) *To bellow near or at any thing*; hence, *to roar, to resound*. Aetna, procella.

IM-MULGEO (In-m.), 2. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) *To milk into*: i. ubera labris.

IM-MUNDITIA (In-m.), ae, f. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Uncleanliness, filth*.

IM-MUNDUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* *Unclean, filthy, foul, homo, popina, contactus*; dicta ii., *vulgar language*.

***IM-MÜNIFICUS** (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) *Not liberal, stingy*.

***IM-MÜNIO** (In-m.), Ivi, —, 4. v. tr. (Tac.) *To fortify*: praesidium immunivit, *he placed a strong garrison over them*.

IMMÜNIS, e, *adj.* [in-munus]. 1) *Free or exempt from a public service or charge*: i. ager, *free from taxation*; civitas i. et libera; immunis militiä, *ab omni opere*; also, with a genit. (rar.): i. portiorum; i. ceterorum nisi propulsandi hostis, *exempt from all military duty, except in a defensive war*. 2) *Free or exempt from doing any thing, contributing or giving nothing, doing nothing*: immunis placui, *without presents*; virtus non est i., *is not inactive*; (poet.) terra i., *yielding no produce, uncultivated*; i. operum, *laying aside one's employment*; amicum castigare i. est facinus, *a thankless task*. 3) (Poet. & lat.) *Free from = not sharing or partaking in*: urbs i. tanti belli; manus ii. tantae caedis = *unstained with*; and thus, abs., manus ii. = *pure, guiltless*; stella i. maris, *never setting in the sea*; exercitus immunis tanta calamitate, *free from*; dentes ii. a dolore.

IMMÜNITAS, ätis, f. [immunis]. 1) *Freedom or exemption from public services, burdens, or taxes, immunity*: i. omnium rerum. 2) *Freedom or exemption, in gen.*: i. magni muneris.

IM-MÜNITUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* *Unfortified, castellum*; via i., *not properly made*.

IM-MURMÜRO (In-m.), 1. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) *To murmur in, at, or against*: i. terrae, undis; auster i. silvis, *roars in*; agmen i., *murmur against (him)*.

***IMMÜTABILIS** (I.), e, *adj.* [immuto]. (Pl.) *Changed*.

IM-MÜTABILIS (In-m., II.), e, *adj.* *Unchangeable, immutable*.

***IM-MÜTABILITAS**, ätis, f. [immutabilis II.], *Unchangeableness, immutability*.

IM-MÜTATIO, ñis, f. [immuto]. 1) *A changing, an exchange, verborum*. 2) *As a rhetorical figure = metonymy*.

IM-MÜTÄTUS (In-m., I.), a, um, *adj.* *Unchanged*.

IMMÜTÄTUS (In-m., II.), a, um, *part.* of immuto, q. v.

IM-MÜTESCO, tui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. [immutesco]. (Lat.) *To become dumb or speechless*.

IM-MÜTO (In-m.), ävi, ätum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To change or alter entirely*; freq., in a bad sense = *to change for the worse*: i. animum alicujus; i. ordinem verborum; i. aliquid de institutis priorum. 2) *To exchange one word for another = to use metonymically*: Ennius i. Africam pro Africa.

IM-PÄCÄTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet. &

lat.) *Unpressed*, not peaceable, unpeaceable, *gens, vita*.

*IMPACTIO, *ōnis, f.* [impingo]. (Lat.) *A striking against, collision, concussion.*

IM-PAR (In-p.), *āris, adj.* Unequal, uneven (as to quantity, extent, number, time, &c.—cf. *dispar*): i. *numerus*; ii. *intervalla*; i. *benevolentia*; (poet.) *carmina imparibus facta modis, i. e., elegiac verses, hexameters and pentameters.* In *partic.*: A) *unequal* (as to strength, influence, or authority) = *unequal to any thing, not a match for a person or thing, unable to cope with, weaker, inferior*: i. *alicui*; i. *dolori, succumbendo*; i. *optimatum conspirationi*; (poet.) *facies i. nobilitate, inferior to (one's noble) birth* (construed like *indignus*); on the contrary, *frequ. with an abl. of resp., impar consilio et viribus, in prudence and strength*; ii. *numero, in number*; *impari juncta erat, married to an inferior in rank*: B) (poet.) *unequal, i. e., beyond one's strength, to which one is unequal, pugna, certamen: certavi imparibus, with my superiors.*

IM-PARATUS (In-p.), *a, um, adj.* Unprepared, unprovided or unfurnished with: *paratus incidit in imparatos*; *inermis et i.*; *imparatissimus militibus* or *a militibus*.

*IMPARENTIA, *ae, f.* [in-pareo]. (Gell.) Disobedience.

IM-PARILIS (In-p.), *e, adj.* (Lat.) Unequal.

*IM-PARITER (In-p.), *adv.* (Poet.) Unequally: *versus i. juncti = elegiac verse.*

IM-PARILITAS, *ātis, f.* [imparilis]. (Lat.) Inequality.

IMPARTIO — *v.* Impertio.

IM-PASTUS (In-p.), *a, um, adj.* (Poet.) *Unfed = hungry.*

IM-PATIBILIS, *e, adj.* [in-patior]. (Rar.) Insufferable, insupportable, intolerable, *dolor, cruciatus.*

IM-PATIENS (In-p.), *tis, adj. w. comp. & sup.*

1) *That cannot or will not suffer any thing, not enduring or suffering, impatient: homo i. dolorum, vulneris, moeroris, remediorum*; (poet.) *impatiens irae, not controlling one's anger, given to anger*; i. *Nympharum, fleeing, avoiding*; also, of inanimate objects, *cera i. caloris*; *navis i. gubernaculi, disobeying.* 2) (Rare, lat.) *That does not suffer any thing, impassible, insensible: i. animus.*

IM-PATIENTER (In-p.), *adv. w. comp. & sup.* (Lat.) Impatiently.

IM-PATIENTIA, *ae, f.* [impatiens]. 1) Unwillingness or inability to endure; hence, *abs., impatience: i. frigorum, silentii*; i. *nauseae et molestiae navigandi*; *dilabi ad i.* 2) (Lat.) Impassibility, insensibility.

IM-PÄVIDE (In-p.), *adv.* Undauntedly.

IM-PÄVIDUS (In-p.), *a, um, adj.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) Undaunted, intrepid, fearless, *homo, pectora*; *trop., i. sonus.*

*IMPECCABILIS, *e, adj.* [in-pecco]. (Lat.) Faultless, sinless, *impeccable.*

IMPEDIMENTUM, *i, n.* [impedio]. 1) *That by which one is entangled or restrained* (esp. as to the feet), a hindrance, impediment: *moram et i. inferre*; *haec res est impedimenti loco* or *impedimento, is a hindrance, an obstacle*; *hoc mihi impedimento est ad dicendum, is an obstacle to my speaking*; *vicit ii. naturae, natural obstacles* 2) In the *pl.*, luggage, baggage (inasmuch as it hinders rapid progress; sometimes, of a traveller; usually, as a tech. term in milit. lang.): *conferre se ad ii. et carros suos*; *diripere ii.*

IMPEDIO, *Ivi* or *ii, itum, 4. v. tr.* [in-pes]. Prop., *to entangle the feet.* 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) To entangle, to ensnare, to shackle; hence, in gen., to clasp, to enfold, to surround: i. *se in plagas*; *vincula ii. pedes*; i. *aliquem amplexu*; i. *cornu serti*; *hederæ ii. remos*; i. *in alternos orbes orbibus, to involve or fold in each other.* Hence: A) of difficulties, critical circumstances, &c. — to embarrass, to entangle: i. *aliquem nuptiis*; *curae ii. me*; *abs., i. se, to embarrass one's self*; i. *causam alicujus, to complicate*; *exercitum eadem fortuna, quae impediens* (brought into difficulty), *expedivit*: B) = to render impassable, to obstruct: i. *salutem munitionibus*; i. *ea quae plana sunt novo munimenti genere.* 2) To impede, to hinder, to prevent, to obstruct, to check: i. *manum alicujus, iter, rem, magnas utilitates*; *impediri studio discendi, religione. by the desire of knowledge, by religious scruples*; i. *aliquem a suo munere, a vero bonoque*; i. *aliquem negotiis, to detain from*; i. *aliquem in suo jure*; *impedivit ne id facerem, hindered me from doing it*; so, also, *nulla re impediatur quin id faciam, nihil impedit quominus id facere possim*; *pudor i. me haec exquirere, prevents me from*; *abs., nihil impedio, I am not in your way, for aught I care*; *omnium animis impeditis, the minds of all being occupied with something else.*

IMPEDITIO, *ōnis, f.* [impedio]. (Rar.) A hindrance, obstruction.

IMPEDITUS, *a, um, adj.* with *comp. and sup.* [part. of impedio]. 1) Hindered, impeded; esp. as a military tech. term, of soldiers, *impeded* or *baggage or other causes, not ready for battle, obstructed, encumbered* (opp. to *expeditus*): *hostibus impeditis propter ea quae ferebant onera.* 2) Embarrassed with difficulties, difficult; esp. of places = impassable, inaccessible: i. *locus, navigatio, bellum*; *tempora ii., critical circumstances*; *via, saltus i.*; *quid horum non impeditissimum? full of impediments.*

IM-PELLO (In-p.), *pūli, pulsum, 3. v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) To push, to drive, or to strike against or upon a thing; to hit, to strike: i. *montem cuspidi*; i. *aequora remis*; i. *auras mugitibus, to put in motion, i. e., to make reserberate.* 2) To

push, or to drive on, to move forward, to set in motion, to *impel*: i. navem remis, to *propel by oars, to row*; i. sagittam nervo, to *shoot*; i. remos, to *ply the oars*; i. arma, to *brandish*; i. aciem, to *forces to give way*; thus, likewise, i. aliquem in fugam, to *put to flight*; i. aliquem in periculum, in fraudem, to *bring into a danger, to lead into a snare*. Hence, emphatically = *to give the finishing stroke to any thing, to overthrow, to overturn, to ruin*: i. arborem; i. aliquem praecipitantem = *to make an unhappy man still more unhappy*; so, also, i. aliquem ruentem, to *ruin one that is already tottering*. 3) *Trop.*, to *impol one to any thing, to incite, to stimulate, to urge, to instigate, to induce*: i. aliquem ad scelus, ad crudelitatem, ad metum, ad illam artem; i. aliquem ut faciat aliquid; (poet.) i. aliquem facere aliquid.

IM-PENDEO (In-p.), 2. v. intr. 1) To hang over, to overhang; saxum i. Tantalo; gladius i. cervicibus ejus. 2) *Freq., trop.*, to *impend, to be near or imminent, to threaten*: omnes terrores ii. in illum; poena ei i.; vidit quid sibi impenderet; tantum sceleris i. a consulibus; * (Com.) tanta mala ii. me.

IMPENDIO — v. Impendium.

*IMPENDIÖSUS, a, um, *adj.* [impendium]. (Pl.) *Incurring too great expense, extravagant*.

IMPENDIUM, ii, n. [impendo]. 1) Cost, outlay, expense: sine i.; facere ii. *Freq. in the abl. sing.*, impendio publico, *at the expense of the state*; esp. = *loss, sacrifices*: i. probitatis, *by the sacrifices of one's honesty*; so, also, victoria tanto i. stetit. 2) The interest of capital: fenus et i. 3) (Colloq.) The *abl. sing.*, impendio, as *adv.*, with comparatives = *greatly, very much*: i. magis; i. venustus et gratus.

IM-PENDEO (In-p.), di, sum, 8. v. tr. *Prop.*, to weigh out for any purpose. 1) To lay out, to expend: i. pecuniam in illas res; i. sumptum. 2) In gen. = *to expend or bestow upon, to employ in, to devote to* (as time, care, &c.): i. operam, curam in aliquid; nihil sanguinis i. in socios; (lat.) i. vitam usui aliojus; i. studia juvenibus erudiendis.

IM-PENETRABİLIS (In-p.), e, *adj.* 1) That cannot be penetrated, impenetrable: nilx i. ferro. 2) That cannot be overcome, unconquerable, pudicitia.

IMPENSA, ae, f. [impendo]. 1) A laying out of money, cost, expense, outlay: i. pecuniae facienda erat; facere i. in re aliqua, in rem aliquam; parcere impensae; ii. ludorum, coenarum, expenses incurred in. 2) *Trop.*, the expending of any thing for any purpose, a sacrifice, expense: i. oratoris; i. operum; i. officiorum, a rendering of services.

IMPENSE, *adv.* w. comp. & sup. [impensus]. 1) At great charge or cost, expensively. 2) With the expense of great care, urgently, earnestly,

greatly, very much: i. orare; milites i. retinere with severity; impensius modo = supra modum, immoderately.

IMPENSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [impendo]. Properly, richly bestowed upon. 1) Of price, dear, high, pretium. Hence = expensive costily: nihil impensius est homine ingrato. 2) Considerable, great, vehement, voluntas, cura: impensioem fieri cibo (Com.), stouter; preces impensissimae, very urgent.

IMPÉRATOR, ōris, m. [impero]. (Ante-cl., Induperator.) 1) (Mostly ante-cl.) A leader, in gen., a head, chief: i. histrionum, director, manager; bini ii. = the consuls. 2) A commander-in-chief, general (who carries on a war — conf. dux): aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad praescriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet. In partic.: A) an honorary title, given to a general after a victory, by his soldiers or by the senate: B) (lat.) = a (Roman) emperor: C) an epithet of Jupiter.

IMPÉRATORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [imperator]. 1) Of or belonging to a general, edictum, laus, nomen; i. navis, an admiral's ship. 2) (Lat.) Of or belonging to an emperor, imperial.

IMPÉRATRIX, icis, f. [impero]. (Rare.) She who commands, a mistress, commandress.

IM-PERCEPTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. [impercipio]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) That has not been perceived, unperceived. 2) That cannot be perceived, incomprehensible.

IMPERCO, 3. v. intr. [in-parco]. (Pl.) To spare, aliquid.

*IMPERCUSSUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-percutio]. (Poet.) Not struck, unstruck: i. pes, making no noise.

IM-PERDITUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-perdo]. (Poet.) Not destroyed.

IM-PERFECTE, *adv.* [imperfectus]. (Lat.) Imperfectly, incompletely.

IM-PERFECTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* Unfinished, incomplete, imperfect: i. nec absolutus; rudis et i.; cibus i., not completely digested.

*IM-PERFOSSUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-perfodio]. (Poet.) Unpierced.

IMPERIÖSE, *adv.* [imperiösus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Imperiously, tyrannically.

IMPERIÖSUS, a, um, *adj.* [imperium]. 1) Possessed of command, mighty, powerful, civitas, populus; dictatura i., absolute; (poet.) i. sibi, possessed of self-command; virga i., i. e., the fasces. 2) In a bad sense, imperious, domineering, tyrannical, despotic: philosophi nimis ii.; i. et impotens; familia i.; (poet.) aequor i., stormy, turbulent. Hence, subest, Imperiosus, i. m., a surname of the dictator L. Manlius Torquatus and his son, the consul F. Manlius Torquatus, on account of their severity.

IM-PÉRĪTE (In-p.), *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* Unskilfully, ignorantly, clumsily.

IMPERĪTIA, *ae. f.* [imperitus]. (Mostly lat.) Inexperience, unskilfulness, ignorance, want of knowledge: i. et rusticitas; i. rerum et verborum.

IMPERĪTO (In-p.), *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr.* [freq. of impero]. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) 1) To command, to order, aliquid, rem aequam. 2) To rule over, to have the command over: i. magnis gentibus, alicui; decem ii., have the command; late i., to reign far and wide.

IM-PÉRĪTUS (In-p.), *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* Inexperienced in, unacquainted with, ignorant, unskilled: homines ii.; dicere apud indoctos imperitosque; i. juris, rerum; (lat.) i. in verbis; also (rar.), of abstract objects, i. ingenium, exordium.

IMPERĪUM, *ii, n.* [impero]. 1) A command, order, decree: administrare i., to give orders; exsequi i., to execute; parere imperio, to obey. 2) The right or power of commanding, power, authority, command, control: i. in aliquem, over one; esse sub imperio alicujus; i. populi Romani; certare de i.; redigere sub imperium alicujus, to bring under the sway of; perferre ii. Romanorum; i. domesticum, domestic authority; i. singulare, sole authority; i. iudiciorum, over the courts. 3) In partic., magisterial command, supreme authority: A) (rar.) of civil authority, i. tribuni; ii. decemvirorum; pro i. submovere, by virtue of one's authority, hence = imperiously, authoritatively: B) freq. = the highest military command, chief command in war (freq. including the highest civil authority, e. g., of a consul in the field, of a governor of a province); hence = supreme civil and military authority: dare alicui imperium; i. Hispaniae; esse in or cum i., to have; summa imperii mihi deferatur, is conferred upon me; haec gesta sunt in meo i., during my official term; ii. et magistratus (opposed to each other), military and civil posts of honour; gerere ii., to occupy, to fill. Sometimes = royal dignity: Romulus i. accepit; (lat.) = imperial dignity. 4) (Rar.) In the pl. = commanders, magistrates or military officers: provincia erat plena imperiorum. 5) An empire, state, realm, esp. of the Roman empire: i. hoc, nostrum; Alexander in Asia fines imperii propagavit.

*IM-PERJŪRĀTUS (In-p.), *a, um, adj.* (Poet.) That is never sworn falsely by, Styx.

*IM-PERMISSUS (In-p.), *a, um, adj.* Unlawful, forbidden, gaudia.

IMPĒRO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [in-paro]. 1) To command, to order, to enjoin, aliquid; i. alicui ut abeat, ne quid celet; (mostly lat.) i. Liviam ad se deduci; (poet.) i. Horas jungere equos; imperor, I am ordered. Hence: A) part., Imperatum, *i, n.*, that which has been ordered, an order: facere, detrectare ii.; venire ad i., on

being ordered: B) in partic. = to order something to be furnished — a) as a tech. t. in political and milit. lang., to order to furnish, to demand, to make a requisition for: i. civitatibus equites, to impose a levy of cavalry upon the states; i. pecuniam, obseides — b) of a physician, to order, to prescribe — c) i. coenam (alicui), to give orders to one concerning, to order one to get the dinner; also, abs., domi non imperaveram, I had given no orders. 2) To have command over a person or thing, to rule over, to govern, to command: i. alicui, omnibus gentibus; trop., i. sibi, animo, cupiditatibus, to control; freq., abs., i. in pace, domi, illo imperante, under his command; adesse (vocari) ad imperandum, to receive orders; nimis i. voci = to exert too much.

*IM-PERPĒTUUS (In-p.), *a, um, adj.* (Lat.) Not perpetual.

*IM-PERSPĪCŪUS (In-p.), *a, um, adj.* (Lat.) Not transparent = not clear, obscure.

IM-PERTERRĪTUS (In-p.), *a, um, adj.* (Poet.) Unterrified.

IMPĒRTIO, *iri or ii, itum* (also, *Impertior, *iri, dep.*), *4. v. tr.* [in-partior]. 1) To make one partaker of any thing, to impart, to communicate: i. alicui aliquid or de re aliqua; i. se alicui talem qualis, etc., to show or prove one's self; (Com.) sed cesso heram hoc malo impertiri, to communicate to my mistress, to make her, acquainted with; i. tempus cogitationi huic, to employ, to devote; thus, likewise, i. prudentiam suam ad salutem alicujus; i. laborem periculo suo; laus mea impertitur illi, is bestowed upon him; i. alicui salutem, to greet, to salute; pro his impertitis, for these favours. 2) (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) = To endow, to present one with; i. aliquem re aliqua; i. aliquem osculo, to kiss; i. aetatem puerilem doctrinis, to instruct.

IM-PERTURBĀTUS (In-p.), *a, um, adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Undisturbed, calm.

IM-PERVIUS (In-p.), *a, um, adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Through which there is no way, impassable, amnis, iter.

IMPETRĀBĪLIS, *e, adj. w. comp.* [impetro]. 1) Pass. (mostly poet. & lat.), that may be easily obtained, attainable, pax, triumphus. 2) Act. (ante-cl. & lat.), that easily obtains, successful, homo; impetrabilior qui vivat nullus est, no man can achieve more; dies i., propitious.

*IMPETRĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* [impetro]. (Only in the pl.) An obtaining by request.

IMPETRIO — *v.* Impetro 2.

IMPĒTRO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [in-patro]. 1) (Pl.) To accomplish, to bring about: incipere facilius est quam i. 2) In gen., to obtain by entreaties and representations, to procure, to effect: i. exceptionem; i. aliquid ab aliquo; i. aliquid cum gratia, voluntate, with a good grace, with a good will; i. ut abire liceat; i. ne mihi succenseat; impetrari non potuit, it could not be accom-

plished, effected; i. ab aliquo de sua et militum salute. 2) In partic., in the secondary form, *Impetrio*, —, *Item*, 4. — a) to obtain by favourable omens: i. magnas res avibus; *impetritum est, it is settled* — b) to obtain favourable omens: qui i. vult, hostiam rebus suis convenientem immolat.

IMPĒTUS, ūs, m., also (ante-cl. & lat.) in the *genit.* *Impetis*, and in the *abl.* *Impete* [in-peto]. 1) A rapid onward motion, pressure, impetus: i. maris, *the heaving*; i. coeli, *the revolution*; ii. ventorum, *the vehemence, impetuosity*; thus, also, i. fluminis, ignis, *the force of*. 2) *Trop.*: A) eager desire, strong inclination, natural propensity: i. imperii delendi; animalia, quae habent suos impetus, *their impulses, propensities*; impetus est aliquid facere (poet.), *I have a strong inclination*: B) vehemence, passionateness, fury, ardour, impetuosity: i. animi; i. benevolentiae, *the ardour of friendly feeling*; i. dicendi, *of language*; i. belli, *the violence of war*; in partic. — a) = sudden resolution (freq. with rashness implied): capere impetum regis occidendi; impetu magis quam consilio — b) vigour, energy, force (of mind or of language): aliter nec vis nec i. in oratione est; i. divinus = *inspiration*. 3) An attack, assault, onset: facere i. in aliquem; sustinere i. alicujus; so, also, ferre, propulsare i. hostium; magno i. oppugnare urbem, *with great vigour*; ii. gladiatorum.

IM-PEXUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* 1) (Poet.) *Uncombed, barba*. 2) *Trop.* (lat.), *unadorned, simple, antiquitas*.

IM-PIE, *adv.* [impius]. *Implonally, undutifully*.

IM-PIĒTAS (In-p.), ātis, *f.* *Want of reverence, impiety, ungodliness, undutifulness* (toward the gods, one's native country, parents, &c.).

IM-PIĠER (In-p.), gra, grum, *adj.* *Not indolent, unwearied, unremitting, indefatigable, active, diligent*: patiens et i. in itineribus et laboribus; i. in scribendo; i. ad belli labores; (lat.) i. militiae, *active in war*; ingenium i. et acre; (poet.) i. vexare, *in ill treatment*; (lat.) i. fluminis, *the most rapid of*.

IMPIGRE, *adv.* [impiger]. *Actively, readily*.

***IMPIGRĪTAS**, ātis, *f.* [impiger]. *Activity, diligence, promptness, quickness*.

IMPINGO, pēgi, pactum, 8. v. tr. [in-pango]. 1) To drive, to strike, to dash, or to thrust at, into, or against any thing: i. pugnam in os, *to dash into*; i. alicui lapidem, *to hit one with a stone*; i. se in columnam, *to strike against*; i. caput parieti, *to dash against*; i. navem = *to run aground*; i. alicui compedes (Pl.), *to rivet (clap) fetters on one*; i. agmina muris, *hostes in vallum, to drive to*; i. aliquem in carcerem, *to cast into*. 2) *Trop.*, to thrust or force a thing upon one: i. aliquem in litem, *to involve one in a lawsuit*; i. alicui dicam, *to bring a suit against*

one; i. Catilinam patriae, *to incite against*; i. alicui epistolam; i. alicui calicem, *to press upon one*; so, also, res aliqua se i.

IM-PIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [in-pius]. (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) To pollute or stain with sin i. se erga aliquem, *to sin against one*; i. thalamos facinore.

IM-PIUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-pius]. 1) Undutiful (toward the gods, one's parents, native country, &c.), impious, ungodly, abandoned, wicked: i. et sceleratus; i. erga parentes: qui affinem fortunae spoliare conatur, *impium se esse fatetur*; dii ii. (Tac.), *invoked in imprecations*. 2) (Poet.) Of things: A) = wicked, detestable, nefarious: i. factum, venena, fama; Tartara ii., *the abode of the wicked after death*; B) = miserable, worthless: i. poeta, carmen, habitatio.

IM-PLĀCĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [in-placabilis]. *Implacable*: i. in aliquem, alicui.

IM-PLĀCĀBĪLĪTER, *adv.* [implacabilis]. *Implacably*.

IM-PLĀCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-placatus]. (Poet.) *Unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed*; trop., gula i., *appetite*.

IM-PLĀCIDUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-placidus]. (Poet.) *Ungentle, rude, savage, fierce*.

IM-PLECTO (In-p.), xi, xum, 8. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To plait, to wind, or to twist among or into, to fold together, to intertwine (almost solely in the part. implexus): ii. dracones, capillus, manus; series i. causarum, *a chain of causes*; trop. (lat.) vidua implexa luctu continuo = *inconsolable*.

IM-PLEO (In-p.), ēvi, ētum, 2. v. tr. 1) To fill, to fill up, to make full: agmen migrantium i. viam; i. pateram vino, and i. ollam denariorum. Hence, trop.: A) to fill: i. urbem nomine suo; i. aliquem spe; i. adolescentem suae temeritatis; i. hostes fugae et formidinis, *to fill with terror*: B) i. se sanguine, *to stain*; i. caput alicujus fustibus (Pl.) = *to cudgel*; i. vestigia alicujus (lat.), *to tread in one's footsteps*: C) (poet. & lat.) = to fill out, to make full, large, or stout: lunae nascentes ii. conchylia; modica exercitatio i. corpus: D) (poet. & lat.) to make pregnant, to impregnate, aliquam. 2) To fill = to satiate; trop., to satisfy: impleri veteris Bacchi (poet.), *to be regaled with old wine*; i. aures alicujus, *to satisfy, to content*. 3) Of a measure, to fill up, to make full: A) to make full or complete, to complete, cohortes; i. equitres facultates (lat.) = *to supply the lack of*: B) of a number, to amount or come to: modius grani non i. sedecim libras: C) of time, to complete, to finish: i. annum sexagesimum; i. finem vitae, *to end one's life*: D) of a place or situation, to fill, to supply: i. vicem alicujus; i. locum principem. 4) To complete = to accomplish, to perform, to execute: i. consilium, *one's design*. Hence = to fulfil, fata, spem, promissa.

IMPLICATIO, ōnis, *f.* [implicō]. 1) An entwining, interweaving, nervorum; *trop.*, i. locorum communium. 2) *Trop.*, an entangling, entanglement, embarrassment, res familiaris.

IM-PLICATUS, a, um, *adj.* with comp. & sup. [*part. of implicō*]. Entangled, confused, intricate.

IMPLICISCOR, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [implicō]. (*Ante-cl.*) To become entangled or confused, to fall or get into disorder.

***IMPLICITĒ**, *adv.* [implicō]. Confusedly, intricately.

***IMPLICITO** (*In-p.*), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens. of implicō*]. (*Lat.*) To entwine: delphinus i. orbes varios.

IM-PLICO (*In-p.*), āvi, ātum, or ui, itum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To fold into, to enfold, to involve, to entangle, to entwine: A) *prop.* (mostly poet.), i. in complexum alicujus; Iulus i. se dextrae (patris), clings to; i. acies, to entangle; (poet.) i. orbes: B) *trop.* — a) = to fix deeply or firmly in, to implant, to infuse: i. vim suam naturis hominum; i. ignem ossibus, the fire of love — b) to attach closely = to connect intimately or inseparably, to unite; usually in the pass. = to be intimately connected, related, associated: conjuncti et implicati; voluptas penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet; res implicata re aliqua, with something; haec fides, etc., implicata est cum pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret; freq. of the ties of kindred and friendship: i. se societate, to enter into an alliance; implicati familiaritatis nostris, intimately associated with us; i. consuetudine et benevolentia, by — c) to be involved in = to fall into: implicari morbo or in morbum. 2) The signification of the preposition disappearing: A) to wind one thing around another, to fold around: i. lacertos circa colla, brachia collo: B) freq., to envelope one thing with another, to encircle: i. tempora ramo; i. crinem auro; i. comam laevā, to grasp; impliciti laqueis, entangled: hence, C) *trop.* — a) to entangle, to confound, to perplex, to hinder: implicari negotiis, erroribus; i. aliquem ne, etc. — b) to fetter, to keep in bonds: irae ii. animos eorum.

IMPLORATIO, ōnis, *f.* [implorō]. An imploring, deorum.

IM-PLORO (*In-p.*), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To call upon with tears, to implore: A) = to call upon one for assistance, to invoke, deos, aliquem; i. fidem illorum, jura libertatis, to appeal to; freq., i. auxilium, fidem, misericordiam alicujus; (*lat.*) i. aliquem in auxilium: B) = to ask one for a thing earnestly, to beseech, to entreat: i. auxilium a populo Romano; mulieres implorabant ne se in servitutem traderent.

IMPLUMIS, e, *adj.* [in-plums]. (Poet. & lat.) Without feathers, unfledged, callow.

IMPLUO (*In-p.*), ui, —, 3. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) *Intr. & impers.* (*lat.*), to rain into or upon: i. in aream; abs., leviter i. 2) *Tr.* (poet.), to rain

upon = to moisten with rain, silvas; *trop.* (Pl.), malum i. aliquem.

***IMPLUVIATUS**, a, um, *adj.* [impluvium]. (Pl.) Shaped like an impluvium = four-sided, vestis.

IMPLUVIUM, ii, n. [impluo]. A square basin or cistern in the atrium of a Roman house, into which the water from the compluvium was carried; sometimes, also = compluvium.

***IM-POLITE**, *adv.* [impolitus]. *Trop.*, without ornament.

IMPOLITIA, ae, *f.* [impolitus]. (*Lat.*) Want of r^hatness or elegance, carelessness, negligence.

IM-POLITUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-politus]. 1) (*Lat.*) Not smooth, i. unpolished, rough. 2) *Trop.*, unrefined, ipolished, uncultivated, ingenium; genus hebes et i.; Timaeus non i.

IM-POLLUTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-pollutus]. (*Lat.*) Unpolluted, unstained.

IM-PONO sui, situm (*ante-cl.*, sivi, stum), 3. *v. tr.* [in-pono]. 1) To set, to lay, to put, or to place in, into, or upon: i. aliquid in navem; i. aliquem in rogi; i. mulieres eo (= in equos). upon them; i. dextram in caput alicujus, to lay upon; i. dominum in cervicibus hominum (figuratively); i. clitellas bovi; i. dona aris; i. pontes paludibus, to make bridges over; i. claves portis, to thrust into; (poet.) i. aliquem coelo, to translate to heaven; i. praesidium urbi (perh. also in urbe), to throw a garrison into, to place a garrison in; i. aliquem in praesidio, to place upon the guard; i. coloniam in agro Samnitium, to found. In *partic.* = to embark: i. milites in naves, also (poet.) aliquem carinae, and (*lat.*) milites impositi nave; and, abs., i. exercitum Brundisii. 2) *Trop.*: A) to put on, to lay upon. to impose: i. alicui labores, negotium, partes illas, necessitatem; i. civitati leges per vim; thus, freq., of taxes and duties: i. civitati stipendium, vectigal; i. tributum in singula capita: B) = to inflict: i. alicui vulnus, plagam, injuriam; i. belli invidiam consuli, to impute to; i. nomen alicui, to assign to; i. fraudi speciem juris, to give to; i. finem (modum) rei alicui, to fix a limit to any thing, to set bounds to; i. eum-mam (extremam) manum rei alicui, to give the last touch to; i. labem dictaturae suae, to fasten upon: C) to bring into: i. aliquem in causam perditam: D) to appoint one to any particular office, employment, &c., to set or place over as overseer, commander, &c.: imponere aliquem villicum; imponere triginta viros Atheniensibus: E) (*rar.*) to impose upon any one, to beguile, to deceive (mostly, by knavishly taking advantage of one's credulity; it is milder than fallere. etc.), alicui.

IM-PORTO (*In-p.*), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To carry or convey into, to bring into, to introduce, to import (esp. goods, &c., from foreign parts — cf. infero, induco, etc.): i. vinum; i.

commeatus in oppidum'; *trop.*, i. artes. 2) *Trop.*, to bring about, to occasion, to cause: i. incommodum alicui; i. pestem; i. detrimenta rebus publicis; i. suspicionem; i. fraudem aut periculum.

IMPORTUNE, *adv.* with *sup.* [importunus]. 1) (Lat.) Unsuitably, unseasonably, inconveniently. 2) Rudely, vehemently, violently, importunately.

IMPORTUNITAS, *ātis*, *f.* [importunus]: 1) (Lat.) Unsuitableness, inconvenience, loci. 2) Of character and behaviour, rudeness, churlishness, incivility, insolence, affrontary; crue'ty, tyranny: importunitas et inhumanitas; i. et superbia Tarquini; i. et gūdacia; tanta i. in-auditi sceleris.

IMPORTUNUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* (Opposed to opportunus.) 1) (Rar.) Inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit: locus i. aggeribus, etc. 2) (Sall.) Troublesome, grievous, oppressive: vi regere patriam importunum est. 3) Of character and manners, importunate, troublesome, rude, uncivil, churlish, harsh, cruel, vehement, violent, arbitrary: i. et amens; i. et crudelis; hostis i.; i. natura, libido, sitis famesque argenti; i. paupertas, burdensome, importunate; (poet.) importunus fasces dat adim-
mitque, capriciously.

IM-PORTUŌSUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Rar.) Without harbours, harbourless, mare.

IMPOS, *ōtis*, *adj.* [in-Pot, whence potis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Not having power over a thing, not master of, animi.

IM-POSSIBILIS, e, *adj.* [in-possum]. (Lat.) Impossible.

IM-PŌTENS (In-p.), *tis*, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Powerless = without power and influence, weak, feeble: homo infans aut i.; ad opem impotentium, of the weak, impotent. 2) Having no power over a thing, not master of, unable to control or manage: gens i. rerum suarum; i. sui ob sitim; i. laetitiae. 3) With regard to a passion or an affection, not self-possessed, without restraint: A) of persons, passionate, eager, headstrong, un-
uly, ungovernable, unbridled, despotic: homo i.; uacundus et i.; ferox et i.; (poet.) i. sperare, to hope for: B) of abstract things = wild, unrestrained, immoderate, excessive: i. animus, laetitia, postulatū; i. injuria, atrocious.

IMPŌTENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [impotens]. 1) Powerlessly, weakly: elephant impotentius regebantur, were scarcely any longer governable, were less effectively managed. 2) Intemperately, immoderately, obstinately, wildly, cruelly, despotically.

IMPŌTENTIA, ae, *f.* [impotens]. *1) (Com.) Inability = want of means and influence, indigence, poverty. 2) Want of self-restraint, untractableness, unbridledness, excess, passion,

violence; in partic. = despotism, tyranny - scelerata et animi i.; i. muliebris, militum.

IMPRÆSENTIARUM — v. Praesentia.

IM-PRANSUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) That has not breakfasted, fasting.

IM-PRĒCATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [imprecor]. (Lat.) A cursing; an imprecation, curse.

IM-PRĒCOR (In-p.), *ātus*, 1. v. *dep. tr.* (Lat.) To wish or pray for something to one, esp. some evil, to invoke upon, to imprecate: i. diras alicui, to call down upon.

IMPRESSIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [imprimo]. 1) (Lat.) A pressing upon, an impressing, impression. 2) A hostile inroad or irruption, an assault, attack, onset; facere i. in hostes. 3) *Trop.*: A) a measured stop or suspension of the voice, a division of time (in oratorical diction): B) of pronunciation, clear articulation, emphasis, distinct utterance, vocum.

IMPRIMIS — v. Primus.

IMPRIMO, *pressi*, *pressum*, 3. v. *tr.* [inpremo]. 1) To press into or upon, to impress, to imprint: i. dentes alicui = to bite; i. signa tabellis; i. aratrum muris = to plough; *trop.*, i. aliquid in mente, to inculcate; i. memoriam publicam tabulis publicis, to write upon; i. dedecus reipublicae, to affix, to put a mark of infamy upon. 2) To form by pressing upon, to impress upon, to engrave, to stamp: i. sigillum in cera; i. literam A humi; i. notas, vestigia ibi. 3) To mark by impressing, to set a mark on, to furnish with an imprint or stamp: i. rem signo; an putamus imprimi quasi ceram animum (to receive impressions)? *trop.*, i. omnia municipia vestigis flugitiorum, to leave traces of his shameless actions in every municipality.

IM-PRŌBĀBILIS, e, *adj.* [improbo]. (Lat.) Not worthy of approbation, objectionable, exceptionable.

IMPRŌBATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [improbo]. A disapproving, disallowing, discrediting, rejecting; disapprobation.

IMPRŌBE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [improbus]. 1) (Lat.) Improperly, wrongly. 2) Wickedly, knavishly, dishonestly. 3) Immoderately, excessively.

IMPRŌBITAS, *ātis*, *f.* [improbus]. 1) Bad nature or quality. 2) (Moral) depravity, wickedness, knavery, dishonesty, improbity: i. perversitasque. 3) In partic., impudence, shamelessness, audacity: i. muscae.

***IMPRŌBITO**, *āvi*, —, 1. v. *tr.* [freq. of improbo]. (Lat.) To disapprove or condemn strongly, aliquid.

IM-PROBO (In-p.), *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. v. *tr.* To disapprove, to condemn, to reject, to censure, aliquid, utrumque consilium; i. iudicium, to reverse a judgment; i. frumentum, to reject grain (brought for delivery).

*IMPRŌBŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of improbus]. Somewhat bad, impudent, knavish, dishonest. (A poetical word.)

IM-PRŌBUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Not good, of bad nature or quality, merx. 2) Morally bad, depraved, vile, wicked, dishonest, knavish, villanous, malicious, blameable: homo improbus et nefarius, i. et perfidiosus; (poet.) i. te horret (as a word of reproach, used half jestingly), the obstinate fellow! the blockhead! testamentum i., an illegal, improper testament; defensio improba, unfair, disingenuous. 3) In partic. A) = intemperate, violent, vehement, immoderate, enormous, immense, excessive, great, severe: i. labor, incessant labour; i. rabies ventris, unappeasable, raging hunger; thus, likewise, aba. = hungry, voracious, anser, anguis: B) = lewd, indecent, licentious, shameless, impudent: i. dicta, obscene; i. adulatio, shameless.

IM-PRŌCERUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Insignificant, not tall, low (of stature).

IM-PRŌFESSUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) *Act.*, that has not professed or declared adherence to a thing, not proselyted; hence, e.g., that has not avowed Judaism. 2) *Pass.*, that has not been disclosed, undeclared.

IM-PROMPTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* Not quick, slow, not ready, unsapt: i. lingua, with the tongue, i. e., in speech.

*IM-PRŌPERĀTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Not hastened, without haste, slow, vestigia.

IMPROPRIE, *adv.* [improprius]. (Lat.) Not suitably, improperly.

*IM-PRŌPRIĒTAS, ātis, *f.* [improprius]. (Lat.) An improper use, verbi.

IM-PROPRIUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Improper, unft, verba.

IM-PROSPER (In-p.), ēra, ērum, *adj.* (Lat.) Unfortunate, unlucky, unprosperous.

IMPROVIDE, *adv.* [improvidus]. Improvidently, inconsiderately, heedlessly, carelessly.

IM-PRŌVIDUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* Not looking before; hence, 1) not foreseeing, not anticipating: hostes improvidos opprimere; ii. futuri certaminis, not apprehending the coming battle. 2) Improvident, heedless, incautious, careless, inconsiderate, thoughtless: homo i. et credulus; i. aetas puerorum.

IMPRŌVISE, } *adv.* [improvisus]. Suddenly, IMPRŌVISO, } unawares, unexpectedly.

IM-PRŌVISUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* Unforeseen, unlooked for, unthought of, unexpected, sudden, res, bellum; (poet.) i. cunctis, unanticipated by anybody. Hence, as *adv.*, de (rar. ex) improviso, suddenly, unawares, unexpectedly.

IM-PRŪDENS (In-p.), tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Not knowing or aware of a thing, not anticipating or expecting, not foreseeing: aggredi aliquem imprudentem; vulnera inferre hostibus

imprudentibus; imprudens hoc fecit, unconsciously, without being himself aware of it; imprudens Caesare, without the knowledge of Caesar. 2) Unacquainted with a thing, ignorant of, religionis, legis; (poet.) i. laborum, unacquainted with hardships; i. maris, that was never at sea; non imprudens, eum illud facturum esse, well knowing, that, &c. 3) (Lat.) Imprudent, impolitic, unwise, indiscreet, foolish: ex prima fronte judicare imprudentium est.

IM-PRŪDENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [imprudens]. 1) Ignorantly, unknowingly. 2) Imprudently, improvidently, unwarily, foolishly.

IM-PRŪDENTIA, ae, *f.* [imprudens]. 1) Ignorance, want of knowledge: per i. fit, it is done through ignorance, unknowingly. 2) Want of foresight, imprudence, indiscretion, folly: i. teli emissi, in throwing a dart; i. oculorum = an inadvertent glance.

IM-PŪBES (In-p.), ēris, and (poet. & lat.)

IM-PŪBIS (In-p.), is, *adj.* 1) Not full-grown, not marriageable, unripe, filius, puer; genae ii. beardless. 2) Chaste, unmarried.

IM-PŪDENS (In-p.), tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* Impudent, barefaced, shameless, homo; i. mendacium, an impudent falsehood; i. literae, trop., jocosely, i. pecunia = an amazing sum of money.

IM-PUDENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [impudens]. Impudently, shamelessly.

IMPŪDENTIA, ae, *f.* [impudens]. Shamelessness, impudence, effrontery, boldness: i. atque audacia; i. scribendi, in writing.

IMPŪDICE, *adv.* [impudicus]. Lewdly, unchastely.

IM-PŪDICĪTIA, ae, *f.* [impudicus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Lewdness, immodesty, unchasteness, obscenity.

IM-PUDICUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Lewd, debauched, unchaste, homo, mulier. 2) (Pl.) Shameless, impudent, barefaced.

IM-PUGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [impugno]. (Rare.) An attack, assault.

*IM-PUGNĀTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Not attacked, unassailed (to be distinguished from impugnatus, part. of impugno).

IM-PUGNO (In-p.), āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. To attack, to assail, to assault, to storm: i. terga hostium, urbem; nostri acrius ii. Hence, in gen., to fight against, to struggle with, to combat, to oppose (esp. with words, measures, tricks, &c.): i. regem, morbum; i. dignitatem alienius, sententiam.

IMPULSIO, ōnis, *f.* [impello]. *1) A push or shock = a pressing or forcing from without, external pressure or impulse, influence. 2) Trop. A) a sudden transport of passion, impulse, in excitement: B) as an oratorical figure, i. ad hilaritatem, an inciting to mirth.

IMPULSOR, ōris, m. [impello]. Trop., as

inciter, instigator: profectionis meae suator et i.; me impulsore hoc factum, *et my instigation.*

IMPULSUS, ūs, m. [impello]. (Almost solely in *abl. sing.*) 1) *A pushing or striking against* (from without), an impulse, pressure; esp., a pushing or pressure by which something is set in motion: moveri non alieno i. sed sua sponte; scutorum impulsu, *by the dashing together of the shields.* 2) *Trop.*, an impulse (of the mind), incitement, instigation: meo i., *at my instigation*; so, also, patris, libidinum i.

***IM-PULVĒREUS** (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Without dust, victoria, i. e., *without trouble.*

IMPŪNE, adv. with *comp. & sup.* [impunis]. *Without punishment, with impunity*: i. aliquem occidere; hoc mihi est i., *is done by me with impunity*; thus, likewise, hoc i. fero; habere aliquid i., *to leave unpunished*; i. injuriam accipere, *without taking revenge.* Hence, *trop.* = *without loss or danger, safely*: i. navigare, pasci.

IMPŪNIS, e, *adj.* [in-poena]. (Lat.) Unpunished.

IMPŪNĪTAS, ātis, f. [impunis]. *Freedom or safety from punishment, impunity*: i. et licentia; i. a judicio; i. gladiatorum, flagitiorum, *licence, unbridledness.*

IMPŪNĪTE, adv. [impunitus]. (Rar.) *Without punishment, with impunity.*

IM-PŪNĪTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* Unpunished: injuriam dimittere inultam et i.; scelus i.; hence, *unrestrained, unbridled, libertas, licentia.*

IMPŪRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [part. of impuro]. Defiled, filthy = abominable, vile, base, homo; as a term of reproach, i. ille, *that abominable wretch!*

IM-PŪRE (In-p.), adv. with *sup.* Impurely, filthily; *trop.*, basely, vilely, shamefully.

***IM-PŪRITAS**, ātis, and (Pl.) *Impūritia, ae, f. [impurus]. *Moral defilement, impurity, baseness.*

IM-PŪRO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [impurus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To render impure or unclean, to defile, pecuniam.*

IM-PŪRUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* with *comp. & sup.* 1) (Rar.) Prop., unclean, filthy. 2) *Trop.*, morally unclean = impure, vile, infamous, filthy: i. et impudicus, inverecondus; i. et sceleratus; mulier non i. = *modest*; ii. mores.

IMPŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. [imputo]. (Lat.) A reckoner: i. beneficii, *one who makes great account of a benefit conferred by him.*

IM-PŪTĀTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Post.) Unpruned, untrimmed, vitis.

IM-PŪTO (In-p.), āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. (Lat.) 1) *To bring into a reckoning, to enter into an account, to reckon, to charge*: i. in solutum, *as payment.* 2) *Trop.*, to count as a merit or as a fault, to attribute, to ascribe, to impute, to lay to one's charge: i. alicui beneficium, caedem;

absolutely, imputare crimen, *to make a merit of a crime.*

***IMŪLUS**, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of imus]. (Lat.) The lowest.

IMUS — v. Inferus.

IN (I), *prep.* [tr, eis = tr]. I. With an *abl.*, to denote a resting in or upon any thing — in, upon. 1) Of space, in, upon, at a place: esse in Sicilia, in urbe, in foro; sedere in solio; coronam habere in capite; ponere aliquid in mensa; .freq., in Sequania, *in the country of the S.*; trop., in eo loco sunt res nostrae, *our affairs are in this position.* Hence: A) of something that is found in or with a person or thing — in, with: Caesaris nomen obscurius erat in barbaris; erat in illo summa doctrina; in hoc homine admiror eloquentiam: B) of a multitude to which a person or thing belongs — among: sapientissimus in Graecis; habere aliquid in bonis, *to count among*: C) (poet.) of a being in something, i. e., a being covered wholly or in part by clothes, ornaments, arms, &c.: in armis excubare, *armed, in arms*; in orepidis procedere, *in slippers*; in rosa potare, *crowned with roses*; in vinculis esse. 2) Of time: A) = in, at: in omni aetate, *at all times, in every age*; in tali tempore, *under such circumstances*; so, also, in gravissimis ejus temporibus: B) = in the course of, during, in: in paucis tempestatibus; also, in pueritia, in bello, in pace; bis in die, *twice a day*: C) in tempore, *at the right time, in time.* 3) Of other relations, to denote a being in a certain condition or situation — in: A) in magno aere alieno, *involved in heavy debts*: in summo timore omnium, *whilst all were in great fear*; in tantis tuis occupationibus, *notwithstanding your great occupations*; in tanta hominum perfidia, *since men are so faithless*: B) in vicio esse, *to be wrong*; res est in integro, in facili = *est integra, facilis*; res in eodem genere est, *is of the same kind*; esse in eadem pulchritudine, *to be just as beautiful*; in eadem sententia, *to be of the same opinion*; in summa quatuor, *in the whole*; in parte, *in part*: C) in gen. = in respect of, as to: idem in bono servo dici potest; freq., also, with a gerund. = at, in: in deliberando, *in deliberating*; in literis dandis, *in writing letters*; thus, likewise, nobere hostibus in agris vastandis, *by laying waste the fields*; occupatus in scribendo: D) = toward: facere aliquid in aliquo; talis fuit in illo: E) = before: in oculis alicujus, *before one's eyes.*

II. With an *acc.*, to denote motion to or into (opp. to ex — cf. ad, which denotes only approximation to an object). 1) Of space, into, to: ire in illam urbem; mittere in ultimas gentes; ascendere, suspicere in coelum, *up to*; confugere in aram, *to the altar*; spectare, vergere in orientem, *toward the rising sun, toward the East* 2) Of time: A) to denote the length of time for which any thing has been fixed — for: petere

aliquid in annum; invitare aliquem in posterum diem; in perpetuum, *for ever*; in futurum, *for the future*; in praesens, *for the present*; praedicere in multos annos; (lat.) in tempus, *for awhile*: B) to denote the time until which any thing lasts — until: in multam noctem, *deep into the night*; in multum diei, *until broad daylight*. 3) In other relations, where a direction into or toward any thing is more or less implied: A) of measure, sex pedes in longitudinem, *in length*: B) of division, dividere in tres partes, *into three parts*: C) of distribution, in singulos annos, *for every year, from year to year*; thus, likewise, in singulos dies, or merely in dies, *day by day, daily*; mutabilis in diem, *every day*; sextantes in capita conferre, *for each person*: D) (mostly lat.) to denote design — for: uti cibo in voluptatem; legere id in certamen; in exemplum; pecunia data in rem militarem; in honorem alicujus: E) to denote a disposition towards, or a personal relation to, any thing — for, towards: amor in patriam; indulgentia in liberos; merita in patriam, *in behalf of*; vim habere in aliquid, *to have influence upon*; oratio in aliquem, *against one*; but, hoc dicitur in philosophiam, epigramma in aliquos, *of, concerning*: F) disputare in utramque partem, *on both sides, pro and con*; multa dicuntur in hanc sententiam, *in this sense, to this effect*; in eas leges, *upon these conditions*; thus, likewise (Tac.), in haec munera, *upon the condition that these presents be brought*; senatus consultum fit in haec verba, *in these words*: G) servilem in modum, *like slaves*; in urbium modum, *like towns*: H) adverbially, in universum (mostly lat.), *in general*; in speciem, *for show*; in tantum, *so much*; in incertum, *while the matter was uncertain*.

III. After 'esse' and 'habere,' the prep. 'in' is sometimes followed by an acc., when the abl. ought to be expected — in these instances the previous motion or act by which a person or thing has come into a specified condition is chiefly thought of: esse in potestatem alicujus, *to be in one's power*; habere in potestatem suam, *to have in one's power*; habere in mentem, in conspectum; esse in usum, *to be in use, to be used*; habere aliquem in custodiam; habere in animum (more freq. in animo), *to have in mind, to intend*. On the other hand, the abl. occurs instead of the acc.: e. g., arma comportabantur in templo = *they were, after being brought together, kept in the temple*.

IN (II.), *insep. particle* [*av, privative*]. Is used with nouns, adjectives, and participles, and reverses the meaning of the word with which it is compounded = un-, in-, not: in-doctus, impar, etc.

IN-ACCESSUS, a, um, *adj.* [accedo]. (Poet. & lat.) Unapproached, unapproachable, inaccessible: spelunca i. radiis solis.

IN-ACESCO, *Acui*, —, 3. v. *inck. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To become or turn sour; trop., haec tibi ii., *sour, embitter thee*.

INACHIA, ae, f. The name of a girl, mentioned by Horace.

INACHIDES, ae, m. [Inachus]. A (male) descendant of Inachus = A) Perseus: B) Epaphus (son of Io).

INACHIS, Idis, f. [Inachus]. 1) *Adj.*, of Inachus, Inachian: I. ripa, *of the river Inachus*. 2) *Subst.*, the daughter of Inachus = Io.

INACHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Inachus]. Of or belonging to Inachus, Inachian; hence (poet.) = Argive, Greek: I. juvenia, bos = Io; heroinae Inachiae = the Danaides.

INACHUS, i, m. [= Ἰναχος]. A river-god, and mythical king of Argos, father of Io; hence, also = a river in Argolis, named after him — now the Najo.

*IN-ADULABILIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) That refuses to be flattered, inaccessible to flattery.

IN-ADUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* [aduro]. (Poet.) Unburnt, unsmoked.

*IN-AEDIFICATIO, ōnis, f. [inaedifico]. (Pl.) A building up.

IN-AEDIFICO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Only in the pass.) To build in, at, or upon a place, to erect: inaedificatur sacellum in domo tua; i. aliquid in loca publica; (poet.) i. nubila nubilis, *to pile upon*. 2) To build up, to block up with buildings, platens.

IN-AEQUABILIS, e, *adj.* 1) (Lat.) Uneven. 2) Trop., unequal, varying.

IN-AEQUABILITER, *adv.* (Lat.) Unevenly.

IN-AEQUĀLIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) Uneven, locus. 2) Trop.: A) unequal = inconstant, varying: i. mare, auctumnus: B) in an active sense = making uneven: ii. procellae, *raising the waves*; tonsor i., *cutting unevenly, unskilled*.

IN-AEQUĀLITAS, ātis, f. [inaequalis]. (Lat.) 1) Inequality, unlikeness, disparity. 2) In grammar, irregularity, anomaly.

IN-AEQUĀLITER, *adv.* [inaequalis]. Unevenly, unequally.

*IN-AEQUATUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Not made equal = unequal, onus.

*IN-AEQUO, 1. v. tr. To make even or equal, stipites.

IN-AESTIMABILIS, e, *adj.* That cannot be estimated or judged of: nihil tam incertum nec tam i. est quam, etc. Hence: A) = invaluable, extraordinary, gaudium; i. homo, *inestimable*: *B) = that has no value, worthless.

*IN-AESTUO, 1. v. intr. (Poet.) To boil or rage in any thing, bilis.

IN-AFFECTATUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Unaffected, inartificial, natural, oratio.

*IN-ĀGITABILIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Immovable.

IN-ĀGITATUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Unmoved trop. = unaffected, terroribus, by terrors.

IN-ALPINUS, a, um, *adj.* Living on the Alps, Alpine, gens; *subst.*, Inalpini, ōrum, m. pl., *the inhabitants of the Alps.*

IN-AMABILIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Unlovely = repugnant, revolting, hateful, odious, homo, regnum Plutonis.

***IN-AMARESCO**, rui, —, 8. v. *inch. intr.* (Poet.) To become bitter, epulae.

***IN-AMBITIONOSUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unambitious, unassuming, rura.

IN-AMBULATIO, ōnis, *f.* [inambulo]. (Rar.) A walking up and down (of an orator on the rostrum); (poet.) i. lecti, a moving or shaking to and fro.

IN-AMBULO, 1. v. *intr.* To walk or pace up and down, in gymnasio, per muros, on the walls.

IN-AMOENUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Undeflightful, unattractive, gloomy, regna (of the lower world).

***INANIAE**, ārum, *f. pl.* [inanis]. (Pl.) Emptiness.

***INANI-LŌGUS**, a, um, *adj.* [inanis - λόγος]. (Pl.) Talking to no purpose: i. es, a vain dabbler.

***IN-ANIMANS**, tis, *adj.* (Doubtful read., lat.) Inanimate, lifeless.

IN-ANIMATUS, a, um, *adj.* (Doubtful read.) = Inanimus.

INANIMENTUM, i, n. [inanio]. (Pl.) Emptiness.

INANIMUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-anima]. Without breath, inanimate, lifeless.

INANIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. *tr.* [inanis]. To make empty or void, to evacuate, locum.

INANIS, e, *adj.* with comp. & sup. [in-ANis, kindred with VANus; accord. to others, kindred with *ivus* or *ivus*]. 1) Empty, void (of that which ought to be full, hence involving blame — conf. vacuus; opp. to plenus), without the usual contents: vas i.; domus nuda et i.; equus i., without a rider; i. galea, taken off ('without the head'); corpus i., without life = dead; funus i., without the corpse; thus, also, sepulcrum, tumulus i., an empty tomb, a cenotaph; umbra i., bodiless; regna ii., the realm of the shades. In partic.: A) = empty-handed: redire, etc., i.; Sardus pulsus i., without a present: B) homo i., without fortune: C) (poet.) laeva i. = without rings; i. palea = light; vultus i., deprived of the eyes; lamina i., blind; Gaurus i., full of clefts: D) = with an empty stomach, hungry: E) (esp. in Lucr.) as *subst.*, Inane, is, n., an empty space, a void: F) inanis re aliqua or ab re aliqua and rei alicujus, devoid of, destitute of. 2) Trop.: A) empty = unsubstantial, unmeaning, literae, verba, sonus vocis; as *subst.*, inania famae, idle reports: B) empty, vain, unprofitable, useless: O inanes nostras contentiones! cupiditates ii.; tempus i., vacant time, leisure: C) vain = boastful, ingenuum.

INANITAS, ātis, *f.* [inanis]. 1) Emptiness, an empty space, a void: i. oris, the hollow, cavity. 2) Trop. = emptiness, vanity, unprofitableness: circumcidere omnem i. et errorem, every empty and erroneous opinion; versari in summa i., to occupy one's self with the most futile things.

INANITER, adv. [inanis]. Trop., vainly, uselessly, idly: poeta qui pectus meum i. angit (poet.), by fictitious, unreal pictures.

***IN-APPARATIO**, ōnis, *f.* Want of preparation.

IN-ARATUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unploughed, fallow.

IN-ARDESCO, rsi, —, 8. v. *inch. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To take fire, to kindle, to glow: nubes i. radiis solis; munus inarsit humeris Herculis, began to burn on, adhered to while burning; genae ii., blush. 2) Trop., to become inflamed, to burn (with a passion): i. cupiditate.

IN-ARESCO, rui, —, 8. v. *inch. intr.* (Lat.) To become dry, to dry up: trop., liberalitas i. nimia profusione, exhausts itself.

IN-ARGUTE, adv. (Lat.) Not acutely, without acuteness.

IN-ARIME, es, *f.* [ἐν Ἀρμῳ]. An island in the Tyrrhene Sea, on the coast of Campania, now Ischia.

IN-ARO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) To plough into the earth, to plough in, fimum. 2) To plough, to till, solum.

IN-ARTIFICIALIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Inartificial, not in accordance with the rules of art.

***IN-ARTIFICIALITER**, adv. [inartificialis]. (Lat.) Inartificially.

***IN-ASCENSUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Not mounted or ascended.

IN-ASSUETUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Unaccustomed.

***IN-ATTENUATUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Undiminished: i. fames, unappeased.

***IN-AUDAX**, ācis, *adj.* Not bold, timorous, cowardly.

IN-AUDIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. *tr.* (Mostly ante-cl.) To hear; in partic. = to be informed of, to learn, esp. something secret: i. aliquid de re aliqua; i. thesaurum esse domi.

***IN-AUDITIUNCULA**, ae, *f.* (Lat.) A little lecture or lesson: i. disciplinae grammaticae.

IN-AUDITUS, a, um, *adj.* Not heard = 1) unheard-of (of something new or strange): novus et i. 2) Unheard = not allowed to defend himself: i. et indefensus.

IN-AUGURATO, adv. [inauguro]. After having taken the omens from the flight of birds, by augury.

IN-AUGURO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to take an augury (i. e., an omen from the flight of birds), to divine from an augury: i. feline possit aliquid, to inquire by augury, whether,

Inc. 2) Tr., to declare a person or thing to be sacred, after having taken an augury, to consecrate, to inaugurate, locum, flaminem.

IN-AURES, ium, f. pl. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Pendants, ear-rings.

***IN-AURITUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Without ears.**

IN-AURO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [in-aurum]. To gild, statuum; usually in the part. inauratus, as an adj., gilded, gilt: vestis inaurata (poet.) = woven with gold; trop. = to make rich, aliquem.

IN-AUSPICATO, adv. [inauspiciatus]. Without having consulted the auspices.

IN-AUSPICATUS, a, um, adj. 1) At which no auspices were taken, made without auspices, lex. 2) Of bad omen, inauspicious, unlucky, monem.

IN-AUSUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Undared, unattempted.

INCAEDUUS, a, um, adj. [in-caedo]. (Poet. & lat.) Uncut, unhewn, silva.

IN-CÆLESCO, lui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. 1) To grow warm or hot, to glow, vino, with wine; dies i.; toga i. laorimis (poet.), is made wet by the burning tears. 2) Trop., to glow, to kindle with a passion, esp. with love, amore; i. deo, with divine fire or inspiration.

IN-CALFACIO, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To warm, to heat, cultros, culmos.

IN-CALLIDE, adv. [incallidus]. Without ingenuity, anakillfully.

IN-CALLIDUS, a, um, adj. Not ingenious, anakillful, not shrewd, not cunning, simple, judex, servus.

IN-CANDESCO, dul, —, 3. v. inch. intr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To become white: terra i. pulvere. 2) To grow warm or hot: plumbum i.; ara i. ignibus, glows with the kindled fire; aestas i., comes with its heat; trop., to grow angry, to fly into a passion.

IN-CANESCO, nui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. (Poet.) To become gray or white: unda i. spumis.

IN-CANTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. Prop., to sing in any place or against any one. 1) (Ante-cl.) To chant (a formula of magic), to mutter over: i. malum carmen. 2) To enchant, to bewitch, to charm, aliquem; vincula incantata.

IN-CANUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Quite gray, hoary, barba.

INCASSUM — v. Cassus.

***IN-CASTE, adv. [incestus]. (Lat.) Unchastely.**

***IN-CASTIGATUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Unpunished, unchastised, unproved.**

INCAUTE, adv. w. comp. [incautus]. 1) Incautiously, inconsiderately. 2) Unreservedly: incautius coenare, with less restraint, with more freedom.

IN-CAUTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. 1) Act.,

incautious, heedless, improvident, inconsiderate: incautus oppressus est ab hoste; hic homo, i. et rusticus et Romae ignotus, facile occiditur; juvenis incautus a fraude fraterna, not anticipating; prudens et minime i.; i. ab rebus secundis, on account of, by reason of; sometimes, of inanimate objects, pavor i. ad credendum, an anxiety that incautiously trusts others. 2) Pass., not guarded against — a) = unforeseen, unexpected, scelus — b) = uncertain, unsafe, dangerous: tenebrae ii.: iter incautum hostibus, left unguarded by the enemy.

IN-CEDO, essi, essum, 3. v. intr. & tr. 1) To step, to walk, or to stride along (with measured pace, esp. with solemnity, gravity, &c. — conf. eo, vado, etc.): i. molliter, to have an easy gait; i. durius, to have a clumsy gait; non ambulamus, sed incedimus, we do not walk, but move along with a measured step; tibicen, dea, matrona i.; ovans victoris i.; freq., of soldiers = to march, to move forward: ii. in hostes percussos; victor exercitus i. per urbem. In partic., with the secondary idea of self-complacency = to walk in state: regina divum incedo; incedit jaculo melior, as a master in. Hence, trop., to proceed to a thing, to encounter: i. ad rem and also rei. 2) Trop. (almost solely in the perf. and pluperf.), of abstract objects, to come or fall upon, to befall, to happen to, to seize: timor i. exercitui; cura i. patribus; cupidus i. illum; (ante-cl.) religio i. in te; abs., lascivia et superbia i.; freq., abs. = to appear, to become prevalent, to approach, to come on: (lat.) postquam tenebrae incidebant; ubi pro modestia ac pudore ambitio et vis incidebat; occultus rumor incidebat, spread about; tanta commutatio rerum i., took place.

IN-CĒLEBER, bria, bre, adj. (Lat.) Not celebrated.

***IN-CĒLEBRATUS, a, um, adj. Not spoken of, not made known.**

INCENDIARIUS, a, um, adj. Causing a conflagration, avis; subst., Incendiarius, ii, m., an incendiary.

INCENDIUM, ii, n. [incendo]. 1) A fire, conflagration: facere, excitare, conflare i., to cause; extinguere i.; caedes et ii. Hence: A) (ante-cl. & lat.) = a burning heat (in the stomach): B) (lat.) = a shining brightness: i. siderum: C) (poet.) = a torch, firebrand. 2) Trop.: A) = fire, flame, conflagration, destruction, ruin: conflagrare incendio invidiae, alieni iudicii, to perish by: i. meum: B) = the fire, heat of passion and emotion: ii. cupiditatem; praeberere alicui incendia (poet.), to enkindle, to inflame.

INCENDO, di, sum, 3. v. tr [in-candeo]. 1) To set fire to, to kindle, to burn (on every side — cf. accendo): i. domum, urbem, odores, lychnum; (poet.) i. aram, to kindle a fire on the altar.

incensus aestus avertere, burning heat. 2) (Mostly poet.) *To make bright or shining, to illumine:* sol i. lunam. 3) *Trop.:* A) with the person excited as object, to inflame, to incite, to irritate, to exasperate, to enrage: i. aliquem querelis, morando; esp. in the pass., to be inflamed, incited or enraged: incensus amore; incendi gloria ad studia; imperator incensus ad rempublicam bene gerendam, full of burning zeal for; incensus ab aliquo in aliquem: B) with the passion excited as object, to kindle, to rouse, to excite: i. cupiditatem, odia improborum, libidinem alicujus: C) (poet.) i. coelum clamore, to set on fire with = to fill; i. vires, to strain every nerve: *D) (Pl.) = to endanger, genus suum.

*INCENSE, *adv.* [incendo]. (Lat.) Hotly, vehemently.

INCENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [incendo]. A setting on fire, burning, Capitolii; delere urbem incensione.

INCENSUS, a, um, *adj.* That has not made a return of his property to the censor, not assessed, not estimated.

INCENTIO, ōnis, *f.* [incino]. (Lat.) 1) A blowing on a musical instrument, tibiarum. 2) An enchantment (by means of music).

INCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [incipio]. 1) A beginning, operis. 2) An undertaking, attempt, amentum.

INCEPTO, 1. v. tr. [intens. of incipio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To begin, to commence, canere; i. aliquid, to undertake, to attempt; emphatically, i. cum aliquo, to begin with, i. e., to engage in argument with.

*INCEPTOR, ōris, *m.* [incipio]. (Com.) A beginner.

INCEPTUM, i, n., and (rar.) Inceptus, ūs, *m.* [incipio]. A beginning, undertaking, enterprise: ab i.; perficere i.

INCERNICŪLUM, i, n. [incerno]. A sieve.

INCERNO, 3. v. tr. To sift upon, to bestrew by sifting, terram.

INCERO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [in-cera]. To cover over with wax; hence (poet.) i. genua deorum, to affix to the knees of the gods many wax tablets containing one's vows = to pray ardently to the gods.

INCERTE, and INCERTO, *adv.* [incertus]. (Ante-cl.) Uncertainly, doubtfully.

INCERTO, 1. v. tr. [incertum]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To render uncertain or doubtful, animum.

INCERTUS, a, um, *adj.* Uncertain. 1) Objectively = that cannot be relied upon, not sure or safe, unreliable, res, consilium, eventus; tempora ii.; incertum est aum, etc.; multitudo i., inconstant, unsteady; Italici incerti utrum socii an hostes essent, of whom it was not known, whether, &c.; thus, likewise, i. infans masculus an femina esset; (poet.) luna i., dim; thus, also, sol, the sun in spring (when frequently covered with clouds); crines ii., disordered, dishevelled;

vultus i., disturbed; securis i., not striking a sure blow. Freq., as *subst.*, Incertum, i. n., that which is uncertain, uncertainty: creatus in i., for an indefinite time; vocare in incertum, to make uncertain; res est in incerto, is uncertain; sometimes 'incertum' is inserted adverbially, or without a direct connection with the rest of the sentence — Alexander, incertum quā fide, pacem fecit. 2) Subjectively = being in uncertainty about a thing, doubtful, doubting, hesitating, having no certain opinion or information: plebs Romana suspensa est et i.; me incerto (ante-cl.), without my knowledge; incertus quid dicam; incertus sententiae alicujus, veri, sui, respecting one's opinion, the truth, one's self.

INCESSO, āvi, —, 3. v. tr. [intens. of incedo]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) To fall upon one, to assault, to assail: i. aliquem jeculis sarisque; trop., to attack, to reproach, to upbraid (with words): i. aliquem conviciis, criminibus, to accuse; i. senatum diris execrationibus.

INCESSUS, ūs, *m.* [incedo]. 1) A going or walking, gait (esp. a majestic and dignified gait — v. Incedo): citus, tardus i.; fractus i., unmanly. 2) (Tac.): A) the approach of an enemy, invasion: *B) an entrance: claudere ii. hostium.

INCESTE, *adv.* [incestus]. Impurely, sinfully, unchastely.

*INCESTIFICUS, a, um, *adj.* [incestum-facio]. (Lat. poet.) Committing a bad action.

INCESTO, āvi, —, 1. v. tr. [incestus]. (Post. & lat.) To defile, to pollute, to contaminate: i. classem funere; in partib. by fornication = to dishonour, aliquam.

INCESTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [in-castus]. 1) Morally and religiously, impure, polluted, sinful: homo, res. 2) In partic. = unchaste, lewd, incestuous, amores, voces, sermo. Hence, as *subst.*, Incestum, i, n., incest (i. e., unchastity expressly prohibited by the laws of the Romans; as, fornication with a vestal virgin, with one's relatives, with freeborn persons): facere (committere) i.; ii. sororum, with one's sisters; ii. virginum vestalium.

INCESTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* (Rar.) = Incestum.

INCHOATUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of inchoo]. Commenced = incomplete, imperfect, unaccomplished: res i. et rudis; i. et mancus.

INCHOO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [perhaps from conor; acc. to others, from in-chaos]. To lay the foundation of, to begin, to commence (in opp. to accomplishment—cf. ordior, incipio): absolvere eam partem statuæ quæ inchoata erat; i. tantas res in consulatu suo; luna inchoatur, it is new-moon; i. sermonem; i. mentionem affinitatis, to mention by the way; (poet.) i. aras, to begin to sacrifice upon the altar; i. templum, to erect; res quas (communis intelligentia) in animis nostris inchoavit, the outlines of which we know by means of. In partia: A) = to begin to

expound or to set forth, philosophiam, aliquid de oratoribus: B) (lat.) = *to begin to speak*: Caesar i. de, etc.

INCIDO (I.), cidi, cāsum, 8. v. intr. [in-cado].

1) To fall into or upon, to rush upon: bellua i. in foveam, *into a pit*; caput i. arae; amnes ii. flumini, *empty into*; (poet.) i. ad terram, super agmina; abs., tela ii., *hit*; (poet.) i. undis (of the sun), *sinks*. Hence = *to rush into a place*: i. in vallum portasque; i. portis. 2) To fall or come upon *unexpectedly*, to fall in with: i. in hostes, in aliquem or alicui; i. inter catervas armatorum; freq. (with the secondary idea of danger), i. in manus alicujus, *to fall into the hands of*. Hence, 3) trop.: A) to fall or get into a state, condition, &c.: i. in morbum; i. in amicitiam alicujus, *to be entangled in the friendship of one*; i. in mentionem rei alicujus, *to chance to hit upon*; i. in sermonem, *to fall upon a topic of conversation*; incident in contentionem honoris, *they get into*; i. ad amplectendam amplitudinem alicujus, *to chance to promote*; id mihi in mentem i. (ἰδὼς ἔμπροσθεν), *occurs to my mind*; omnia tibi occurrunt et ii.; i. in Diodorum, *to assent to, to agree with*: B) of a point of time, to fall upon: tu incidisti in illud tempus reipublicae; bella gravissima ii. in ejus aetatem: C) of an event, to fall out, to occur, to come to pass, to take place, to happen: saepe ii. tempora ut, etc.; res atrox i.; potest incidere quaestio; potentibus mentio i., *at their banquet they came by chance to speak of*; contentio i. inter ipsos; forte ita i. (ut or ne); i. per id tempus ut, etc.: D) of a condition, disposition of mind, &c., to befall, to come over, to seize: terror i. exercitui; pestilentia i. in urbem.

INCIDO (II.), cidi, clausum, 8. v. tr. [in-caedo].

1) To cut into any thing; hence, to engrave, to inscribe on: (poet.) i. dentes, *to cut the teeth into (a saw)*; aliquid incisum est in aere, in columna aenea, in tabula; i. leges in aes; i. amores arbori. 2) To cut through: i. funem, *to cut*; i. venas alicui, *to open*; i. pennas, vites, *to clip, to lop*; (poet.) marmora incisa notis, *engraved with inscriptions*; i. facies, *to cut torches for one's self*; pulmo incisus, *cut up*. 3) Trop.: A) to break off, to interrupt, to check, to hinder: i. poema, sermonem; vocis genus crebro incidens, *frequently stopping or pausing*: B) to cut off, to take away, aliquid, horam, spem.

INCIENS, tis, adj. [kindred with ἰνκένω]. Pregnant, with young, sus.

INCILIS, e, adj. [contracted, for incidillis, from incido]. Cut in; hence, *subet.*, incile, is, n., a trench, ditch: in i. adhaeserunt.

INCULO, 1. v. tr. [perh. kindred w. ἰνυάλλω]. (Ante-cl.) To rebuke, to scold.

INCINGO, xi, etum, 8. v. tr. (Mostly poet. & lat.) To gird about: i. se, or, as a medial form, incingi serpentibus; hence, in general =

to surround, to enclose, aras verbenis; incinctus pellibus; incingi lauro, *to crown one's self with*.

INCINO, 8. v. intr. & tr. [in-cano]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Intr., to blow. 2) Tr., to cause to sound, to sing, to blow, varios modos.

INCIPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 8. v. tr. & intr. [incapio]. Prop., to lay hold of, to take in hand; hence, 1) Tr., to undertake, to commence, to begin, to make a commencement of (opp. to desinere, 'to leave off' — conf. inchoo): i. facinus, iter, bellum; quid incipiam? freq., with an infin., i. bellum gerere; frumentum incipit maturescere. Freq. = *to commence speaking or singing*: sic statim rex i.; i. a Jove; i. ab illa parte. 2) Intr. = *to commence, to begin*: ver i.; febricula i.

INCIPISSO, 8. v. tr. (Pl.) To commence, to begin.

INCISE, } adv. [incido]. In short clauses, INCISIM, } dicere.

INCISIO, ōnis, f. [incido]. An incision = INCISUM, i, n. } a short section or division of a sentence, a clause.

*INCITABŪLUM, i, n. [incito]. (Lat.) An incentive.

INCITAMENTUM, i, n. [incito]. An incentive, incitement, motive, inducement, periculum, to undergo danger.

INCITATE, adv. w. comp. [incitates]. Quickly, speedily, violently.

INCITATIO, ōnis, f. [incito]. 1) A setting in motion, inciting, incitement; and, pass. = a being incited, quickness, rapidity: sol fertur tantū i.; i. orationis. 2) An exciting, rousing, instigating; ardour, vehemence: i. mentis, enthusiasm; i. animi.

INCITATUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [part. of incito]. Urged on; hence, swift, rapid, quick, cursus; i. cursu or equo incitato, *at full speed or a gallop*.

IN-CITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To set in rapid motion, to incite, to urge on or forward: i. equos, *to spur on*; i. naves remis, *to propel rapidly forward*; i. se, *to hasten forward*; aestus se incitat, *rushes in*; i. sese ex castris, *to rush out*; also, in a medial sense, motus siderum incitatur, *becomes more rapid*; fluvius incitatur pluvis, *flows more rapidly on account of*. Hence, i. vitem, etc., *to promote the growth of*. 2) Trop., to incite, to excite, to rouse, to stimulate: i. animos; i. aliquem imitandi cupiditate; incitari his cohortationibus ad laborem; i. studium scribendi, *to stimulate one's fondness for writing*. In partic.: A) = *to inspire*: terrae vis i. Pythiam: B) in a bad sense, to incense, to irritate, to provoke, aliquem in consules; incitatus ob eam rem.

INCITUS (I.), a, um, adj. [in-cieo]. (Poet.) Set in motion, swift, hasta.

INCITUS (II.), a, um, adj. [in-cieo]. Unmoved, immoveable; only (ante-cl. & lat.) in the

combination 'ad incitas redigere' = *to bring to a stand-still* (as those pieces on a gaming-board that could not be moved any more were called 'calces incitae').

IN-CIVILIS, *e. adj.* (Lat.) 1) Unmannerly, uncivil, rude. 2) Unfair, unjust.

IN-CIVILITER, *adv.* with *comp.* [incivilis]. (Lat.) 1) Without civility, uncourtously. 2) Unjustly.

*IN-CLĀMITO, *1. v. intens. tr.* (Pl.) *To call out against any one, to scold, aliquem.*

IN-CLĀMO, āvi, ātum, *1. v. tr. & intr.* 1) To call to: i. alicui ut opem ferat fratri; i. in eum, se vidisse, etc. 2) To call upon, to call for one: i. comitem; si inelamaro, advola, *if I call.* In partic. — a) = *to call upon for assistance, to invoke*: nemo inelamavit — b) = *to cry out against one, to abuse, to chide, aliquem.*

IN-CLĀRESCO, rui, —, *3. v. incho. intr.* (Lat.) To become famous, docendi genere.

IN-CLEMENS, tis, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* (Rar.) Unmerciful, rigorous, severe, harsh: i. dictator, verbum.

IN-CLEMENTER, *adv. w. comp.* [inclemens]. Rigorously, severely, roughly.

IN-CLEMENTIA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) Inclemency, unmercifulness, severity, roughness.

*INCLINĀBILIS, *e. adj.* [inclino]. (Lat.) Readily inclining to, prone; *trop.*, i. in pravum.

*INCLINĀMENTUM, *i. n.* [inclino]. (Lat.) The formative termination of a word.

INCLINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [inclino]. 1) An inclining, bending, corporis; variae ii. trepidantium. Hence, i. vocis, *a sinking, esp. an alternate rising and sinking*; i. coeli, *the inclination of the earth from the equator to the pole, latitude.* 2) *Trop.*: A) an inclination, tendency, propensity: crudelitas est i. animi ad asperiora; esp., in a good sense = *a favourable disposition towards*: i. voluntatis; iudicium i. ad nos; repentina animorum i., *the sudden arising of a favourable disposition*: B) a turning = alteration, change: i. fortunae; maxime ii. temporum; i. ad spem meliorem, *prospect.*

INCLINĀTUS (I.), *a, um, adj. w. comp.* [part. of inclino]. 1) Inclined, bent; of the voice = low, deep. 2) *Trop.*: A) declining, sinking, going down, fortuna, res: B) inclined, favourably disposed: animus ad pacem inclinator; i. ad causam alicujus; plebs i. ad Poenos.

INCLINĀTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [inclino]. (Gell.; only in *abl. sing.*) A termination.

IN-CLĪNO, āvi, ātum, *1. v. tr. & intr.* [Vide Clinatus]. *I. Tr.* — 1) To bend, to incline in any direction: i. caput in dextram partem; milites ii. se in unum locum (in order to break through there); sol i. se, *sinks*; thus, also, in a medial sense, dies inclinatur in pomeridianum tempus; freq., i. aciem = *to cause to fall back*; (poet.) i. oculos, *to close*; i. aquas ad litora,

to lead. 2) *Trop.*: A) morally, to incline or turn one's mind or feelings in any direction: i. se ad Stoicos, *to incline or lean to the opinion of the Stoics*; fortuna se eo i. quo favor hominum; i. animos in illam sententiam, ad hanc causam, *to dispose favourably*: B) *to turn in another, esp. a less favourable direction*; in partic. = *to bring down, to cause to decline*: i. eloquentiam, rem-publicam, omnia; res inclinata est, *is near a crisis*: C) in grammar, to inflect. *II. Intr.* — 1) (Poet.) To incline, to bend: corpora ii.; sol i., *sets.* 2) To yield: acies i. 3) *Trop.*, to incline or lean to, to be favourably disposed toward: i. ad voluptates; sententiae multorum ii. eo ut pugna differatur; sententia i. agmen demittere, animus i., *I am inclined, &c.* 4) (Rar.) To change, to alter: ii. jam fata ducum.

INCLĪTUS = Inclutus, *q. v.*

INCLŪDO, ei, sum, *3. v. tr.* [in-claudio]. 1) To shut up, to confine, to keep in: i. aliquem in carcere; i. speciem suam in clipeo, *to insert*; i. aliquem in carcerem, in custodias; i. aliquem carcere, castra majoribus castris; i. se Heracleae and Heraeleam, in *H.* 2) To close, to stop or block up, to hinder, to obstruct: i. os spongiā, vocem, lacrimas. 3) *Trop.*: A) to enclose in any thing, to insert, to include: i. aliquid in omnes definitiones; i. verba versu; i. smaragdum auro, *to set*; i. suras auro, *to sheathe*; oratio inclusa libro quinto, *contained*; i. orationem in epistolam, *to insert as an episode*; (poet.) i. fata adamanti, *to engrave in*; i. tempora fastis, *to enter, to mark*: B) (poet. & lat.) to close, to complete, to end: dies ille i. fata nobis; vespera i. actionem; annus piscibus inclusus (the 'piscēs' being the last sign of the zodiac through which the sun has to pass).

*IN-CLŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [includo]. A shutting up.

INCLŪTUS (Inclitus or Inclŷtus), *a, um, adj. w. sup.* [κλειω, clueo, κλέω]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) Celebrated, renowned, famous, homo, iustitia Numae, fama; mons inclitus magnitudine.

INCLŷTUS = Inclutus, *q. v.*

IN-COACTUS, *a, um, adj.* (Lat.) Uncompelled, voluntary.

IN-COCTUS, *a, um, adj.* (Ante-cl.) Uncooked, raw, crude.

IN-COENĀTUS, *a, um, and* *INCOENIS, *e, adj.* [in-coena]. (Ante-cl.) Not having dined, hungry.

*IN-COENO, *1. v. intr.* (Lat., doubtf. read.) To dine at any place.

IN-COGITĀBILIS, *e, } adj.* (Ante-cl.) Incon-

IN-COGITANS, *tis, } siderate, thoughtless.*

*INCOGITANTIA, *ae, f.* [incogitans]. (Pl.) Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness.

IN-COGITĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* 1) *Pass.* (lat.), unconsidered, unpremeditated. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Inconsiderate.

*IN-COGITO, 1. v. tr. (Poet.) To devise something against one, to contrive, fraudem alicui.

IN-COGNITUS, a, um, adj. Unknown, that is not known or has not been examined, res; hoc Gallie erat i.; legem i. accipere, little known; judicare re incognita, without a proper investigation; i. causa condemnare, without a hearing; incognita veniere, things whose owner is unknown, which are unclaimed by anybody; i. qualis futurus esset, of whom I did not know what he might be.

*IN-COHIBEO, 2. v. tr. (Lucr.) To hold together, rem.

IN-COHIBILIS, e, adj. [incohibeo]. (Lat.) That cannot be kept together.

INCŌLA, ae, com. [incolo]. 1) One who resides in another than his native country, and is not admitted to the rights of citizenship, a foreign resident (cf. peregrinus): i. et peregrinus; Pythagorei, ii. paene nostri, almost our countrymen. 2) An inhabitant, in gen.: Socrates totius mundi se incolam arbitrabatur; also, of animals, bestiae ii. aquarum.

IN-CŌLO, ui, ultum, 8. v. tr. & intr. 1) Tr., to inhabit, urbem, locum. 2) Intr., to dwell, trans Rhenum.

INCŌLŪMIS, e, adj. w. comp. Uninjured, unimpaired, in good condition, without loss: ex-eritum salvum et i. reducere; esse i.; omnibus navibus incolumibus; incolumes a calamitate.

INCŌLŪMITAS, ātis, f. [incolumis]. An uninjured state, good condition, safety, preservation: i. est salutis tuta et integra conservatio (Cic.).

IN-CŌMITĀTUS, a, um, adj. (Mostly poet.) Unaccompanied, unattended, alone.

*IN-CŌMITIO, 1. v. tr. [in-comitium]. (Pl.) To insult in public.

*IN-COMMENDĀTUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Not commended, disregarded = given up: tellus i. (i. e., to the winds).

IN-COMMŌDE, adv. with comp. and sup. [incommodus]. Inconveniently, incommodiously, unseasonably: i. accidere, unfortunately.

*INCOMMŌDISTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (Pl.) A jocosely formed word, for incommodus.

IN-COMMŌDITAS, ātis, f. [incommodus]. 1) Inconvenience, incommodiousness, unsuitableness, unseasonableness: i. temporis; multae ii., great disadvantage. 2) Unbecomingness, impropriety: abstinere se incommoitate.

IN-COMMŌDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. [incommodus]. To cause inconvenience or trouble to any one, to incommode, to be inconvenient or annoying, alicui; nihil tibi i.

IN-COMMŌDUM, i, n. [of the adj. incommodus]. 1) Inconvenience, incommodiousness: locus ille plus habet adjumenti quam incommodi. 2) Unpleasantness, trouble, disadvantage, damage, loss, misfortune: affici incommodo; accipere i., to suffer; afferre i., to cause; i. valetudinis, indisposition; ii. et difficultates.

IN-COMMŌDUS, a, um, adj. with superlative. 1) Inconvenient, disagreeable, unseasonable, troublesome, incommodious, iter, res, severitas morum; valetudo i., indisposition. 2) Of persons, troublesome, unfriendly, disobliging, harsh, alicui, to one; also, vox i., harsh language.

IN-COMMŪTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (Bar.) Unexchangeable, status.

IN-COMPĀRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (Lat.) Incomparable, magister.

IN-COMPERTUS, a, um, adj. Not found out, unknown.

IN-COMPŌSITE, adv. [incompositus]. 1) Without order, disorderly, venire. 2) Of discourse, inelegantly, clumsily: aliquid i. efferre, dicere.

IN-COMPŌSĪTUS, a, um, adj. 1) Not well put together, out of order, disordered, agmen. 2) Esp. of discourse and style, inelegant, clumsy, oratio, motus.

IN-COMPRĒHENSĪBĪLIS, e, adj. (Lat.) That cannot be held or seized; almost always trop.: A) that cannot be caught hold of or refuted: i. in disputando: B) incomprehensible: C) endless, illimitable, opus.

IN-COMPRĒHENSUS, a, um, adj. Not comprehended, incomprehensible.

IN-COMPTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. 1) (Prop. of the hair.) Unadorned, undressed, inelegant, capillus, caput, homo. 2) Of discourse, unadorned, artless, oratio, versus.

IN-CONCESSUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Not allowed, forbidden. *2) Not conceded = impossible.

IN-CONCĪLIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl.) 1) To gain over to one's self, to entice, to take in, aliquid. 2) To make an enemy of any one = to turn against: i. copias in se.

IN-CONCINNITAS, ātis, f. [inconcinus]. (Lat.) Want of connection, awkwardness, inelegance, sententiarum.

IN-CONCINNĪTER, adv. [inconcinus]. (Lat.) Awkwardly.

IN-CONCINNUS, a, um, adj. Prop., badly united or connected = awkward, inelegant, homo; asperitas agrestis et i.

IN-CONCUSSUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Unshaken = undisturbed, firm, pax, gaudium.

INCONDITE, adv. [inconditus]. (Lat.) Confusedly.

IN-CONDĪTUS, a, um, adj. [in-condo]. 1) Without order, disordered, confused, acies, ordo ramorum; hence, trop., artless, irregular, inelegant, rude, uncouth, genus dicendi, verba, carmina; barbaria i.; libertas i. 2) (Lat.) Unburied.

IN-CONFŪSUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Unconfused: trop., animus i., not disconcerted.

*INCONGĒLABĪLIS, e, adj. [in-congelo]. (Lat.) That cannot be frozen.

IN-CONGRUENS, *tis, adj.* (Lat.) Unsuitable, incongruous, inconsistent.

IN-CONNIVENS, *tis, adj.* (Lat.) Not closing the eyes.

IN-CONSEQUENS, *tis, adj.* (Lat.) Not following (from the premises), inconsequent; hence, per i., want of consequence.

***IN-CONSEQUENTIA**, *ae, f.* [in-consequor].

(Lat.) Inconsequence, inconclusiveness.

IN-CONSIDERANTIA, *ae, f.* [in-considero]. (Doubtful read.) Inconsiderateness.

IN-CONSIDERATE, *adv. w. comp.* [inconsideratus]. Inconsiderately, thoughtlessly.

IN-CONSIDERATUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) *Pass.*, that has not been considered, unadvised, inconsiderate, overhasty, cupiditas, temeritas. 2) *Act.*, inconsiderate, heedless, homo.

***IN-CONSOLABILIS**, *e, adj.* (Lat.) Inconsolable = incurable, vulnus.

IN-CONSPECTUS, *a, um, adj.* (Lat.) Indiscreet, not well-considered.

IN-CONSTANS, *tis, adj. w. comp. & sup.* Inconstant, changeable, capricious, inconsistent: i. homo, res; ii. literae, venti.

IN-CONSTANTER, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [inconstans]. Inconstantly, capriciously, inconsistently, loqui.

INCONSTANTIA, *ae, f.* [inconstans]. Inconstancy, changeableness, unsteadiness, fickleness.

IN-CONSULTE, } *adv. w. comp.* [inconsultus].

IN-CONSULTO, } Inconsiderately, unadvisedly.

IN-CONSULTUS, *a, um, adj.* 1) Not consulted: *senatu inconsulto aliquid facere*, without having consulted. *2) (Poet.) Having received no advice, without advice: *abire i.* 3) Inconsiderate, unadvised, injudicious, indiscreet: *homo i. et temerarius*; ratio, largitio i.

***INCONSULTUS**, *us, m.* [in-consulo]. (Pl.) A not taking advice (only in the *abl. sing.*): *inconsulto meo*, without having consulted me.

IN-CONSUMPTUS, *a, um, adj.* (Ovid.) Unconsumed, undiminished.

IN-CONTAMINATUS, *a, um, adj.* Uncontaminated, undefiled.

***IN-CONTENTUS**, *a, um, adj.* [in-contendo]. Unstretched: i. *ides*, out of tune.

IN-CONTINENS, *tis, adj.* 1) (Lat.) Not retaining. 2) *Trop.*, not restraining one's self, incontinent, intemperate, manus; i. sui.

IN-CONTINENTER, *adv.* [incontinens]. Intemperately, incontinently.

IN-CONTINENTIA, *ae, f.* [incontinens]. 1) (Lat.) Inability of retaining: i. *urinae*. 2) Inability to restrain one's self, incontinence, intemperance.

IN-CONVENIENS, *tis, adj.* Not accordant, inconsistent, dissimilar, corpus.

IN-COQUO, *xi, ctum, 3. v. tr.* 1) To boil in or with any thing: i. *cratrem herbis*; i. *radices*

Baccho, in vino. 2) (Poet.) To dip in, to dye: *vellera incocta Tyrios rubores, with purple*. 3) *Trop.*, to fill with: *pectus incoctum honesto*.

IN-CORPÖRALIS, *e, adj.* (Lat.) In-

IN-CORPÖREUS, *a, um, adj.* corporeal.

***IN-CORRECTUS**, *a, um, adj.* (Poet.) Uncorrected, unimproved.

IN-CORRUPTUS, *adv. w. comp.* [in-corruptus]. Uncorruptly, purely, justly.

IN-CORRUPTUS, *a, um, adj.* with superlative.

1) Uncorrupted, uninjured: *sanguis i.*; *templum i.*, not destroyed; *praeda i.*, undiminished; *pro incorruptis restituere, in their previous uninjured condition*. 2) *Trop.*: A) uncorrupted, unadulterated, pure, genuine, true, upright, *fides*, *animus*; i. *sensus*, reliable; i. *judicium*, just: B) unseduced, unviolated: *virgo i.*, spotless, pure: C) unbribed, *judex*.

IN-CREBESCO, or **IN-crebesco**, *ui, —, 2. v. incho. intr.* To become frequent or strong, to spread, to increase, to prevail, *ventus*, *fama belli*, *mores deteriores*; *increbescit proverbio, it becomes a proverb*.

***INCREBRO**, *ävi, —, 1. v. tr.* [in-creber]. (Pl.) To do frequently.

IN-CREDIBILIS, *e, adj.* 1) Incredible, extraordinary, *fides*, *vis ingenii*, *voluptas*; *hoc i. est dictu*, *memoratu*, *incredible to relate*. *2) (Pl.) Unworthy of credit.

IN-CREDIBILITER, *adv.* [incredibilis]. Incredibly, extraordinarily.

IN-CREDITUS, *a, um, adj.* (Lat., rar.) Disbelieved.

IN-CREDULUS, *a, um, adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) Unbelieving, incredulous. 2) (Lat.) Incredible.

IN-CREMENTUM, *i, n.* [increresco]. 1) Growth (of plants and animals): *vitium i.* 2) *Trop.*, growth, increase, augmentation: *afferre i. rei* aliqui; *esse in incremento, to increase*. 3) (Poet.): A) that from which any thing grows = seed: *dentes populi ii. futuri*: B) = a pupil, disciple, foster-child: i. *Jovis*: C) a rhet. fig., an advancing from weaker to stronger terms (*ἀνέλιξις*).

***IN-CREMO**, *—, ätum, 1. v. tr.* (Lat.) To burn, aliquem.

IN-CREPITO, *ävi, ätum, 1. v. freq. tr.* To call or cry out to one; hence, *trop.*: A) (poet.) in a good sense, to call upon, to challenge: B) in a bad sense, to chide, to taunt, to rail at: i. *et accusare Belgas*; *irridere et i.*; i. *aetatem, to complain of*; hence (lat.) = to upbraid or reprove one with, *alicui ignaviam*.

IN-CREPO, *ui, itum (rar. & lat. ävi, ätum), 1. v. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to make a noise, to rush, to rustle, to rattle, to sound: *discus i.*; *arma ii.*; *quidquid increpat, at the least noise*; i. *malis* (of a dog), to gnash or grind the teeth. Hence, *trop.*, to be noised abroad, to be reported: *suspicio, tumultus i.* si quid i. *terroris*. 2) *Tr.*:

A) *to make a noise against, to strike against with noise*: unda i. latus; (poet.) Jupiter me increpuit, *thunders against me*: B) (poet.) *to cause to sound or resound, to utter aloud*: i. lyram; i. minas; i. aliquid: C) *trop.* — a) *to upbraid, to chide, to rebuke, to censure, filium, milites, perfidiam alicujus, eorum arrogantiam*; also, i. in aliquem, *to inveigh against* — b) (lat.) *to accuse, singulos avaritiae* — e) (poet.) *to urge on, bovem stimulo* — d) (poet.) *to complain of any thing indignantly, absumptum Itym.*

IN-CRESCO, āvi, —, 8. v. intr. 1) *To grow into or upon any thing*: squamas ii. cuti; (poet.) seges ferrea increvit jaculis acutis, *grew into pointed spears*; *trop.*, irae ii. animis. 2) *To grow, in gen., to increase, dolor, audacia*; *trop.*, of speech, *to advance from weaker to stronger expressions.*

IN-CRETUS, a, um, adj. [in-cerno]. (Poet. & lat.) *Un sifted = unseparated, mixed, mingled*: piper i. cum sale.

*IN-CRUENTATUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) *Unbloody, not stained with blood*: inque cruentatus Coeneus.

IN-CRUENTUS, a, um, adj. *Bloodless*: i. procellum, *in which little or no blood has been shed*; miles i. rediit, *without having shed his blood*; i. exercitus, *that has not lost any men.*

IN-CRUSTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [in-crusto]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) *To cover with a coat or rind, to encrust*: (poet.) i. vas sincerum, *to besmear the cleanly vessel, i. e., to give to virtues the names of vices.*

IN-CŪBITO, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Frequent. of incubo, q. v.; part. incubitatus, in Plautus.*

IN-CŪDO, ui, itum (rar. āvi, ātum), 1. v. intr. 1) *To lie in or upon any thing, stramentis, cortici*; (poet.) i. purpura, auro; hasta i. humero, *rests upon*; (poet.) i. ponto (of night), *to settle, to spread.* In partic.: A) *to lie down or to sleep in a sacred place (a temple, &c.) in order to receive an oracle or divine inspiration = τυχεῖν ὁρᾶν*; i. in fano, also with the dat. fano Aesculapii; i. Jovi, *in the temple of Jupiter*: B) (poet.) i. ferro, gladio, *to fall upon one's sword*: C) *to sit upon eggs, to brood, to hatch*: gallinae ii. fetibus alienis; also, ova incubita, *hatched.* 2) *Trop.*: A) (Pl.) *to stay in any place for some time = to reside, to abide at*: i. rure; i. Erymantho: B) *to brood over a possession, to watch carefully, to guard*: i. pecuniae, thesauris publicis, *to keep in one's possession*: C) *to impend over any thing, to threaten*: i. Italiae.

IN-CŪDO, di, sum, 8. v. tr. (Poet.) *To forge, to fabricate (only in the perf. part.)*: lapis incusatus, *a sharpened stone (for a handmill).*

INCULCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [in-calco]. 1) *To tread in or down, to stamp down, semen.* 2) *Trop.*: A) *to press or cram into, to insert, verba Graeca*: B) *to inculcate, to impress, aliquid*

memoriae iudicis: C) *to obtrude*: qui se auribus nostris inculcant.

IN-CULPATUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) *Blameless, inculpable.*

IN-CULTE, adv. v. comp. [incultus]. 1) *Without refinement, roughly, uncouthly, inelegantly.* 2) *Of speech, artlessly, plainly.*

IN-CULTUS (I.), a, um, adj. with comp. 1) *Uncultivated, untilled, ager, regio*; (poet.) i. via, *unbeaten, untrodden*; ii. sentes, *grown wildly together*; *subst.*, Inculta, ōrum, n. pl., *desolate regions.* 2) *Trop.*: A) *uncultivated, unpolished, unrefined, rude, ingenium*; homines ii. indoctique; ii. versus; incultus oratione; ii. Laestrygonae, *savage, wild*: B) *disordered, unadorned, coma*; in gen. = *neglected, filthy, squand, genae*; homines intonsi et ii.

IN-CULTUS (II.), ūs, m. [in-colo]. *Want of cultivation*: A) *of something external = neglect, disuse*: suos honores (honours) desertos esse per i.: B) *of the mind, neglect of proper culture, incultivation*: i. et socordia; i. et negligentia.

INCUMBO, cūbui, cūbĭtum, 8. v. intr. [in-cubo].

1) *To lay one's self upon, to lean or recline upon, to lean or bend toward*: i. toro, aratro, olivae; i. in aliquem. In partic.: A) *to fall upon*: i. in gladium, or i. ferro, *to fall upon one's sword*; thus, jocose, i. in spongiam, *to be blotted out or destroyed by a sponge*: B) *to rush upon*: i. in hostem, etc.: C) (poet.) *to lean toward, to overhang*: sillex i. ad amnem; laurus i. arae: D) *to fall down upon, to burst or break forth upon*: ventus i. mari, silvae; cohors febrium i. terris: E) *to press upon, to hasten, to decide*: i. fato. 2) *Trop.*: A) *to apply one's self to, to devote one's self to, to exert one's self in, to take pains with*: i. in bellum; i. in aliquod studium; i. in rempublicam; i. ad ulciscendas iniurias; i. ad laudem; (lat.) i. huic cogitationi; i. ut, etc. (rar.): huc i. = ad hoc; oratio i. iudici jam inclinatio, *to press or work upon*: B) *of an inclination, disposition, &c., to incline*: quocunque incumbit orator, *to whatsoever side he inclines*; municio pia ii. eodem, *are inclined the same way*; inclinatio voluntatum i. ad illum (or illo, to it); so, also, i. in cupiditatem, *to be inclined to.*

IN-CŪNABŪLA, ōrum, n. pl. 1) *Swaddling-clothes, swathing-bands.* 2) *Trop.*: A) = *a birth-place*: ab incunabulis, *from childhood*: B) *origin, beginning*: reverti ad ii. sua; dicere de oratoris quasi ii.

IN-CURATUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) *Uncared for, vulnus, uncured.*

INCŪRIA, ae, f. [in-cura]. *Want of care, carelessness, negligence, indolence*: i. tantae rei, *in so important an affair*; vitia quae fadit i, *inattention.*

IN-CŪRIOSE, adv. with comp. [incuriosus]. *Without care, carelessly, negligently.*

IN-CŪRIOSUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) 1) *Act.,*

careless, negligent, indifferent, unconcerned about any thing: incuriosus in capite comendo; i. proximorum, neglectful of; i. imperii proferendi, indifferent about; i. frugibus serendis, in sowing. 2) *Pass.*, not made or done with care, careless, flimsy, historia.

IN-CURRO, curri (rarely cūcurri), cursum, 3. v. intr. 1) To run into, toward, or against any thing, in columnas; in partic., to rush at or upon, to assail, to assault, to make an attack upon, in aliquem and alicui (Tac. also i. novissimos); i. levi armaturae hostium; thus, freq. = to make a hostile incursion into, to invade: ea gens i. in Macedoniam. 2) *Trop.*: A) to border upon, to extend to: agri privati ii. in publicum: B) to run against, to come into collision with, to offend against: i. in bene-meritum; hence, abs., quis est tam Lynceus qui nusquam incurrat: C) to light upon accidentally, to meet: i. in aliquem; hence, to come or fall upon (in reading, writing, or speaking): i. in aliquid; thus, also, i. oculis or in oculos, to strike or catch one's eye, to become visible: D) to run into (an evil), to get into, in maximam fraudem, in difficultatem, in damna; i. in reprehensiones, in odia hominum, to incur; thus, also, i. in voces, to fall into disrepute: E) to inveigh against, to censure, in tribunos: F) to befall, to happen to: casus qui in sapientem potest incurrere: G) to take place, to happen, to occur: ii. tempora quae, etc.; i. in diem; aliquid i. in disputationem, occurs in a treatise.

INCURSIO, ōnis, f. [incurro]. 1) A running against, an attack, onset, atomorum, armatorum. 2) An inroad, irruption, incursion: facere i. in fines Romanorum.

IN-CURSIŌ, i. v. intr. [intens. of incurso]. (Lat.) 1) To attack, to rush upon: i. in aliquem. 2) To dash against, to clash with.

IN-CURSO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. [intens. of incurro]. To run against: (poet.) i. rupibus. In partic.: A) to rush upon or against, in aliquem, in agmen Romanorum; hence, to attack, to assail: i. aliquem pugnis, cornibus; i. agros Romanorum, to make an incursion into; agmen incursum ab equitibus, assaulted by: B) to fall upon, to occur to, strike: i. auribus, oculis: C) to befall, to come upon one (of an evil): i. in aliquem; i. in amicos, to treat hostilely.

IN-CURSUS, ūs, m. [incurro]. 1) A running or rushing in, fluminis. 2) An attack, assault: refugere tela et il.

*INCURVISCO (Incurvesco), 3. v. inch. intr. 'incurvus'. (Ante-cl.) To bend or curve.

INCURVICERVICUS, a, um, adj. [incurvus-cervix]. (Ante-cl.) Having a crooked neck.

INCURVO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [incurvus]. To curve, to bend, to crook, arcum; trop., to bow or cast down: injuria i. amicum; i. aliquem querelā, to move to pity.

IN-CURVUS, a, um, adj. Crooked, curved, bent (prop., curved at the end), homo, status, lituus.

INCUS, ūdis, f. [in-cudo]. An anvil; hence trop. — a) prov., eandem i. tundere, to labour always at the same thing — b) incudi reddere verus, to place on the anvil again = to revise, to re-touch; juvenis positus in ipsa i. studiorum = still under training.

INCUSATIO, ōnis, f. [incuso]. Accusation, blame.

INCŪSO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [in-causa]. To accuse (directly, without the intervention of a court — cf. accuso), to charge one with; hence, to censure: i. aliquem superbiae et luxus; i. factum alicujus; i. aliquos quod, etc.; (lat.) mortes liberorum ei incusatae sunt, were laid to his charge.

INCUSSUS, ūs, m. [incutio]. (Lat.) A dash- ing or striking against, armorum.

IN-CUSTODITUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Unguarded, not watched; hence, unobserved, omitted, observatio dierum. 2) Unconcealed, amor. 3) Heedless, incautus.

INCŪTIO, cussi, cussum, 3. v. tr. [in-quatio]. 1) To strike upon or against, to dash against: i. scipionem in caput alicujus; prorae puppibus incutiebantur; i. alicui colaphum, to give one a box on the ear. 2) To hurl, to cast, to throw to or at a place: i. faces et hastas. 3) Trop.: to strike into, to inspire with, to excite: alicui terrorem, desiderium; i. alicui foedum nuncium, to bring bad news; i. alicui negotium, to occasion trouble.

INDAGATIO, ōnis, f. [indago]. A searching into, investigating, verbi rarioris, veri.

INDĀGATOR, ōris, m. [indago]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A searcher, investigator, explorer.

*INDĀGATRIX, icis, f. [indago]. She that explores, an investigator.

INDĀGO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To trace out, to track (of dogs in hunting): canis natus ad i. 2) Trop., to trace out, to explore, to investigate, inusitatas vias; i. indicia communis exitii.

INDĀGO (II.), inis, f. (Poet. & lat.) 1) An encircling, enclosing of a wood, by a circle of hunters and nets: saltus cingere indagine, with nets and hunters; hence, an enclosing, surrounding of enemies: debellare gentem quasi indagine; also (poet.), a chain or net-work of fortifications: indagine claudere; trop., inclusi in illa poenarum indagine, threatened on all sides by punishments. 2) An investigation, inquiry.

INDE, adv. [is-de]. 1) Of space, from that place, from there, thence: non i. venit unde malleum; i. loci, from that place or region. 2) Of persons and things, with the signification of the prep. ex: A) from this: tum oritur audacia; i. omnia scelera gignuntur: B) erant duo

all'. 1. majorem adoptavi, *of them*: C) *from or on that side, spectare, pugnare*. 3) *Of time*: A) *thereupon, then*: B) *from that time, ever since*: C) *in combination with other words denoting time: jam i. a principio, from the very beginning; i. usque repetens*. 4) *Of enumeration, then, upon this*.

IN-DEBITUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Undue, undeserved: *praemia poscere non indebita*.

IN-DECENS, tis, *adj. w. comp.* (Poet.) Unbecoming, unseemly, indecent, ugly, nasus, risus.

IN-DECENTER, *adv. with comp. & sup.* [indecens]. (Lat.) Unbecomingly, disgracefully, indecently.

*IN-DECET, 2. v. *impers. tr.* (Lat.) It misbecomes, aliquem.

IN-DECLINABILIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Inflexible, unchangeable, animus.

IN-DECLINATUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unchanged, constant, firm.

INDECOR, ōris, or INDECŌRIS, e, *adj.* [indecor]. (Poet. & lat.) Unbecoming, indecorous, inglorious, disgraceful.

IN-DECŌRE, *adv.* [indecorus]. Unbecomingly, indecently.

IN-DECŌRO, 1. v. *tr.* [indecor]. (Poet., doubtf. read.) To disfigure, to disgrace.

IN-DECŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* Unbecoming, indecorous, unseemly, unsightly, gestus, visus; hoc ut turpe sic i. est.

*IN-DEFATIGABILIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Unwearied, indefatigable.

*IN-DEFATIGATUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Unwearied.

IN-DEFENSUS, a, um, *adj.* Undefended, unprotected: *relinquere urbem desertam et i.*

IN-DEFFESSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Unwearied.

IN-DEFINITUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Indefinite.

*IN-DEFLETUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unwept.

IN-DEJECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Not thrown down.

IN-DELEBILIS, e, *adj.* (Poet.) Indelible, imperishable.

IN-DELIBATUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Untouched, uninjured, virgo; ii. opes, unchanged.

IN-DEMNATUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-damno]. Uncondemned, unsentenced = *that has not had a fair trial*: *civem i. interficere*.

INDEMNIS, e, *adj.* [in-damnum]. (Lat.) Unhurt, without loss.

IN-DENUNCIATUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Not announced.

*IN-DEPLORATUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unwept, undeplored.

IN-DEPRĀVATUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Uncorrupted, undepraved.

*IN-DEPRECABILIS, e, *adj.* [in-deprecor]. (Lat.) That cannot be averted by prayer.

IN-DEPREHENSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Undiscovered, unnoticed, error.

*IN-DESERTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unforsaken.

*IN-DESES, Idia, *adj.* (Lat.) Not inactive.

*IN-DESPECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) That one cannot look down into, unfathomable.

*IN-DESTRUCTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Untouched, unhurt.

*IN-DETONSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unshorn.

*IN-DEVITATUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unavoided.

INDEX, Icis, *comm.* [indico]. 1) *Of persons, a discloser, informer*: ii. *detulerunt haec*; i. *venit ad eum qui nunciaret, a messenger*; Janus i. belli pacisque. In partic., in a contemptuous sense = *a spy, betrayer*; *septus armatis ii.* 2) *Of impersonal objects*: A) *that which discloses or betrays something, an index, sign, mark*: *oculi ii. animi*; thus, also, *annulus i. auctoris*: B) *digitus i., or merely i., the forefinger*: C) = *a touchstone*: D) *the title of a book, inscription on a picture, &c.*: E) (lat.) *a register, catalogue, librum, poetarum*.

INDI, ōrum, *a. pl.* *The inhabitants of India, the Indians*; also, in the *sing.*, *Indus, i. m., an Indian*; (poet.) = *an Ethiopian, or = an Arabian*.

INDIA, ae, *f.* [Indi]. India; divided by the ancients into I. Citerior and I. Ulterior (*on this side and on the other side of the Ganges*).

INDICATIO, ōnis, *f.* [indico]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *An indicating, a fixing of the price, rating*; hence = *value, price, rate*.

INDICĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) = *Indicatio*.

*IN-DICENS, tis, *part.* [in-dico]. Not saying; only in the combination '*me indicente, without my telling*'.

INDĪCUM, ū, *n.* [index]. 1) *A disclosure, information, discovery, conjurationis*; *facere i. alicui = deferre i. ad aliquem, to give information*; *profiti i., to inform against accomplices, to turn state's evidence* (in order to escape punishment). Hence: A) = *a permission to give evidence* (against accomplices): *postulare i.*: B) *a remuneration for giving evidence or information*: *edictum cum poena et i.*; *partem indicii accipere*. 2) *A sign, mark, token, proof*: ii. *et vestigia veneni*; i. *benevolentiae meae*; *dare, edere i.*; *indicio esse, to be a proof, huic rei, quam vere judicatum sit*.

IN-DĪCO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) *To point out, to indicate, to make known* (esp. briefly), *causam rei, aliquid*; esp., *to declare the price at which any thing is to be sold = to estimate, to value, to put a price upon*: i. *fundum alicui*. 2) *To betray, to inform against, to disclose, consilio, se, rem omnem*; *aba., i. de conjuratione*. 3) *To betray, to discover, to reveal vultus i. mores*; i. *dolorem lacrimis*.

IN-DICO (II.), xi, etam, 8. v. tr. To declare publicly, to proclaim, to announce, to appoint: i. concilium Bibracte; i. supplicationem Romae; i. diem comitum. In partic.: A) i. exercitum ad portas, to order to: B) = to impose upon (as a punishment, &c.): i. alicui multam, tributum; i. sibi, to enjoin upon one's self: C) i. familiaribus coenas, to appoint banquets to one's friends = to invite one's self as their guest.

INDICTIO, ōnis, f. [indico]. (Lat.) An imposition of a tax, a tax, impost.

IN-DICTUS, a, um, adj. 1) Not said, unsaid: dictum reddere indictum; (poet.) i. nostris carminibus, uncelebrated in my poems. 2) In particular, indicta causâ, without a hearing, without a defence.

INDICUS, a, um, adj. [India]. Of India, Indian.

INDIDEM, ad. [inde-idem]. From the same place: i. America, likewise from America; i. ex Achaia; i. verbum duci potest, can be derived from the same thing.

INDIES, adv. [= in dies]. From day to day — v. Dies.

IN-DIFFERENS, tis, adj. Indifferent: A) morally = that is neither good nor bad: B) (lat.) in grammar, syllaba i. = doubtful, either short or long: C) homo i. circa victum = not caring for, indifferent about.

IN-DIFFERENTER, adv. [indifferens]. (Lat.) 1) Without distinction, indifferently. 2) With indifference.

***IN-DIFFERENTIA**, ae, f. [indifferens]. (Lat.) Want of difference, likeness.

INDIGENA, ae, adj. [indo = in and gigno]. Born or grown in a country, native, indigenous, homo, bos; i. Africae, in Africa; hence, subst., Indigena, ae, comm. = a native of a country.

INDIGENS, ntis, part. of Indigeo, q. v.

INDIGENTIA, ae, f. [indigens]. Need, want, indigence (subjective, denoting the feeling of need — cf. inopia); also, as a philosophic tech. term = insatiable desire, insatiableness.

INDIGEO, gui, —, 2. v. intr. [indo = in, and ego]. 1) To need, to stand in need of: i. alterius, consilii; i. aliquo, to need one's assistance; (lat.) i. addiscere aliquid; hence = to long for: i. auri. 2) To be in want of, to lack, to want: i. pecuniâ, existimatione; hence, part. as subst., Indigena, tis, and (ante-cl.) Indigea, is, comm., a needy, indigent person.

INDIGES, ōtis, m. [indo = in and gigno]. (Usually in the pl.) A native hero, who, after his death, is worshipped as a tutelary deity of his country: dii indigetes, tutelary gods.

INDIGES, is, comm. — v. Indigeo.

IN-DIGESTE, adv. [indigestus]. (Lat.) Without arrangement, immethodically.

IN-DIGESTUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Unarranged, disorderly, confused.

INDIGNABUNDUS, a, um, and **INDIGNANS**, tis, adj. [indignor]. Full of indignation, indignant, enraged.

INDIGNATIO, ōnis, f. [indignor]. Indignation: tanta i. senatus exarsit; hence, in rhet., an exciting of indignation (by means of rhetorical art).

***INDIGNATIUNCULA**, ae, f. [dim. of indignatio]. Slight indignation.

INDIGNE, adv. w. sup. [indignus]. 1) Un deservedly, unworthily, shamefully, disgracefully: i. aliquem injuriâ afficere. 2) With indignation, indignantly: i. aliquid pati or ferre, to take offence at.

INDIGNITAS, ōtis, f. [indignus]. 1) Unworthiness; impropriety, baseness, meanness, heinousness of any thing: i. accusatoris (because he was a slave); i. rei. In partic., unworthy or undeserved treatment, indignity: omnes ii. et molestias perferre. 2) Indignation caused by unworthy treatment = indignatio: tacita poterit esse nostra i. ?

IN-DIGNOR, âtus, 1. v. dep. tr. To consider as unworthy or disgraceful, to be indignant at, to be angry at (from disapprobation and contempt — a more elevated expression than irascor): i. haec, at this; thus, likewise, i. vicem ejus; i. quod hoc factum sit; i. aerarium expilari; (poet.) fluvius i. pontem = does not tolerate; indignandus, deserving of indignation.

IN-DIGNUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Unworthy, undeserving: indignus honore; indignus qui haec impetret, to obtain this; also (rar.), ii. ut redimantur; (poet.) i. referri, to be told; (poet.) i. avorum, unworthy of his ancestors. Freq., abs. (the thing of which one is unworthy being understood): calamitates hominum indignorum, not deserving them; ad ii. et non idoneos exemplum transferre, to punish innocent persons. Freq., in a good sense = too good for a thing: i. es qui illud facias, too noble to do this; (poet.) circumdat vincula collo indigno, that ought not to bear them. 2) Unbecoming, unsuitable, improper: haec sunt ii. genere vestro, majestate populi Romani; non indignum videtur narrare, etc. 3) Exciting indignation, unworthy, revolting, disgraceful, shameful, shocking, cruel: i. facinus, mors; nihil illo est indignius; indigna pati, to suffer ill treatment; (poet.) i. hiems = very severe; sometimes, as an exclamation, i. facinus! or simply indignum! shame!

INDIGUS, a, um, adj. [indigeo]. (Poet. & lat.) Needy, in want, opus, of aid; hence (lat.), very desirous: i. servitii.

IN-DILIGENS, tis, adj. with comp. 1) Act., Careless, heedless, negligent: i. rei alicujus. 2) Pass. (lat.), neglected, hortus.

IN-DILIGENTER, adv. w. comp. [indiligens]. Carelessly, negligently, heedlessly.

IN DILIGENTIA, ae, f. [indiligens]. *Want of carefulness, carelessness, negligence*: i. veri, in the examination of truth; i. literarum.

INDIPISCO, (ante-cl.) } 8. v. tr. [indo =
INDIPISCOR, deptus, dep. } in and apiscor].
1) To attain, to reach, to overtake, navem; letum i. aliquem; i. multum dolorem, to suffer. 2) To obtain, mercedem, divitias. 3) (Lat.) To begin, to commence, pugnam.

IN-DIRECTUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Not direct, indirect, actio.

***IN-DIREPTUS**, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Unplanned.

INDISCRETE, adv. [indiscretus]. (Lat.) Without distinction, indiscriminately.

INDISCRETUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Unseparated, undivided, caput; suus cuique sanguis (= children) indiscretus, closely and inseparably connected. 2) Undistinguished, without distinction, undistinguishable, nomina, similitudo, proles; voces ii., confused.

***IN-DISERTE**, adv. [indisertus]. Without eloquence, ineloquently.

IN-DISERTUS, a, um, adj. (Rar.) Not eloquent, ineloquent.

***IN-DISPOSIT**, adv. [indispositus]. (Lat.) Without order, irregularly.

***IN-DISPOSITUS**, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Without order, unarranged, confused.

***IN-DISSIMULABILIS**, e, adj. (Lat.) That cannot be dissembled.

IN-DISSOLUBILIS, e, adj. Indissoluble.

INDISTINCTE, adv. [indistinctus]. (Lat.) Without distinction.

IN-DISTINCTUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Without distinction, not properly distinguished; hence, trop., indistinct, confused, orator.

IN-DIVIDUUS, a, um, adj. 1) Indivisible. 2) (Tac.) Inseparable (from any one).

INDO (I.), or **ENDO**, prep. (Ante-cl.) = In.

IN-DO (II.), didi, ditum, 3. v. tr. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) 1) To put, to set, or to place into or upon any thing: i. salem in aquam; i. ignem in aram; i. guttam in os, to pour into; i. compedes servis, to put on; i. pontem, to throw over (a river); i. castella rupibus, to erect; i. custodes, to add; i. venenum potioni, to put into, to mix with; Deus toto operi suo inditus, pervading the whole; (poet.) i. cicatrices in scapulas, to imprint. 2) Trop., i. alioni nomen, to give; i. hostibus alacritatem, to inspire with; i. novos ritus, to introduce.

IN-DŪCILIS, e, adj. 1) Indocile, unteachable, learning with difficulty, disliking to learn: i. et tardus; (poet.) i. pati, that has not learned to suffer; i. quieti, that cannot bear well. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Unlearned, ignorant, uns cultivated, rude, uncouth: i. genus; agricola i. coeli, ignorant of the celestial phenomena; numerus i., rude. 3) Pass.: A) that is taught with difficulty: i. usus

disciplina, the slow discipline of experience: B) (poet.) untought = unshown, via.

INDOCTE, adv. with comp. [indoctus]. Unlearnedly, ignorantly, unskilfully.

***IN-DOCTOR**, ōris, m. (Doubtful reading, Pl.) An overseer of slaves.

IN-DOCTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. Uninstructed, unlearned, ignorant, rude, unskilful, awkward, homo, manus, mos; (poet.) i. ferre juga, that has not learned; thus, also, indoctus pilae; (lat.) i. pleraque, in most things.

INDŌLENTIA, ae, f. [in-doleo]. (Rar.) Freedom from pain.

INDŌLES, is, f. [indo-olesco]. Labors or natural quality, nature: i. arborum, frugum pecudumque (the peculiarities of the different sorts of). 2) In partic., of men, natural talents or abilities, genius, disposition: adolescentes bonā i. praediti; i. segnis, alta; i. virtutis or ad virtutem, natural inclination to.

IN-DŌLESCO, lui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. [in-doleo]. 1) Prop. (lat.): A) to pain, to smart, to ache (of the limbs): pes i.: *B) to feel pain at any thing: i. tactum hominum. 2) Mentally, to feel grief or affliction, to be grieved, troubled, or afflicted: i., me tam sero hoc cognoscere; (poet.) i. aliquid and re aliqua, to be grieved at any thing; perh., also, *i. alionjus (doubt. read.).

***IN-DŌMABILIS**, e, adj. (Pl.) Untameable.

IN-DŌMITUS, a, um, adj. 1) Untamed, wild, equus. 2) Trop.: A) unconquered, unsubdued, invincible, Hercules, mors, nationes: B) unrestrained, unbridled, ungovernable, unmanageable, cupiditas, libido; mare, ventus i. = impetuosus, violent.

IN-DORMIO, Ivi, Itum, 4. v. intr. 1) To sleep upon any thing; i. cubili, stratis. 2) Trop., to sleep over any thing = not to attend to, to do negligently or slowly: i. causae, temporis: i. malis, to be regardless of; i. in homine colendo.

IN-DŌTATUS, a, um, adj. Without a dowry, unportioned, soror; (poet.) corpora ii, buried without the usual funeral gifts and honours; ars i., unadorned, poor.

IN-DŪBITABILIS, e, adj. (Lat.) Indubitable.

IN-DŪBITATUS, a, um, adj. Beyond doubt, undoubted, certain.

IN-DŪBITO, āvi, ātum, 4. v. intr. (Poet.) To doubt of any thing, viribus suis.

IN-DŪBIUS, a, um, adj. (Tac.) Indubitable, certain.

INDŪCIAE, or **INDŪTIAE**, ārum, f. pl. [prob. from induo, 'inserted time']. A truce, armistice; ii. biennii cum hoste erant, for two years; per ii., during the armistice; res est in ii., there is an armistice; sumus in ii., we have a truce. Hence, trop., in gen. = a pause, stillness, quiet.

IN-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. I.— 1) To lead or bring into: i. oves in rura; i. aquam in domos; i. exercitum in Macedoniam; (poet. & lat.)

i. mare urbi. In partic. — 1) i. reos in curiam (lat.) = *to bring into court*; i. elephantos in circū, *to lead into the circus*; i. gladiatores, *to exhibit*; i. tragoediam, *to bring upon the stage*. 2) Trop.: A) *to introduce, to bring in or into*: i. novos mores; i. seditionem in civitatem; i. novum verbum in linguam Latinam; also = *to introduce a person as speaking*: i. novam personam; i. Tiresiam deplorantem coecitatem suam; i. sermonem hominum, *to introduce persons as conversing together, to write a dialogue*; hence, of conversation = *to introduce, to commence*: i. sermonem a tali exordio: B) trop.—a) *to enter into an account-book*: i. pecuniam in rationem, alicui, *to bring into an account, to put to any one's account as paid by him*; i. agrum ingenti pecunia, *to charge a great sum for* — b) *to induce, to move, to bring to, to prevail upon*: i. aliquos ad bellum, *ad misericordiam*; i. aliquem ad credendum, *to believe, ut mentiat, to lie*; i. in errorem — c) in partic., in a bad sense = *to mislead*: i. aliquem spe, pretio; hence—d) *to mislead by fraud, to deceive, to cajole, to take in, socios* — e) i. in animum, or simply i. animum, *to bring one's mind to a thing, to determine, to resolve (esp. of something important, and requiring self-command), to undertake*: i. aliquid; i. animum ut illud oblivisceretur, *ne id aegre patiar, defendere vitam ejus*.

II. *To draw over or upon one's self*: — 1) *To put on*: i. sibi calceum; i. soleas in pedes; i. caectus manibus; i. laurum capellis. 2) *To draw one thing over another in order to cover it, to lay or put over*: i. plumas membris; i. nitorem cuti; i. nubem coelo; i. coria super lateres; i. pontem flumini, *to throw a bridge over*. 3) With inverse construction, *to overlay with any thing, to cover, to overspread*: i. postem pioe, scuta pellibus, *to cover*; (poet.) i. fontes umbrā. Hence: A) i. solum, *to make level (by spreading over a layer of earth, and filling it up)*: B) *to draw wax over the letters on a wax-tablet* = *to strike out, to erase*: i. nomina, *the items of a debt*; i. senatusconsultum = *to annul*.

INDUCTIO, ōis, f. [induco]. 1) *A leading or bringing into, an introducing (cf. Induco), aquarum*; i. juvenum in circū, *a bringing forward, exhibitum*; i. erroris, *a misleading into*. 2) A) i. animi, *a resolution, purpose*: B) tech. t. in rhet., *induction (ἰνδύωσις) = a method of reasoning from similar cases and examples*.

*INDUCTOR, ōris, m. [induco]. (Pl., doubtf. read.) *A chastiser, scourger*: inductores aعرimi.

INDUCTUS (I.), ūs, m. [induco]. *An inducement, persuasion (only in the abl. sing.)*: alicujus persuasus et i., *at another's instigation*.

INDUCTUS (II.), a, um, adj. [part. of induco]. (Lat.) *Introduced from a foreign country, foreign*; hence, *not belonging to a subject or place, extraneus, foreign*.

*INDUCŪLA, ae, f. [induo]. (Pl.) *An undergarment worn by women*.

INDULGENS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of indulgeo]: 1) *Indulgent, kind, friendly, tender, gracious*: i. alicui and in aliquem, *to one*. 2) *Addicted or given to, aleas*. 3) *Pass. (lat.), fondly beloved*.

INDULGENTER, adv. with comp. & sup. [indulgens]. *Indulgently, kindly, tenderly*.

INDULGENTIA, ae, f. [indulgens]. 1) *Indulgence, kindness, gentleness, forbearance (in opp. to severitas), in aliquem; trop. (lat.), i. coeli, mild weather*. 2) In partic., *tender love, tenderness*: educari in sinu et i. matris; i. fortunae, *favour*.

INDULGEO, lsi, ltum, 2. v. tr. & intr. [indulcis]. 1) *Intr., to be indulgent or kind to, to treat courteously and kindly*: Caesar i. civitati Aeduorum; i. debitori. Hence: A) *to gratify, to yield to, alicui and (ante-cl.) aliquem, ardori militum, precibus alicujus; (poet.) i. ordinibus, to give room to, to set apart*: B) *to take care of, to attend to, valetudini*; i. hospitio, *to pay attention to one's guest*: C) *to indulge in any thing, to give one's self up to, to be given to, novis amicitiiis, irae, somno, eloquentiae*; i. non plus quam sextario vini, *to allow one's self no more than*: D) in partic., i. sibi, *to indulge one's self, to gratify one's lust*. 2) Tr. (lat.), *to concede, to allow, to grant, to permit, alicui aliquid*.

INDUMENTUM, i, n. [induo]. (Lat.) *A garment, clothing*.

INDUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. [= ἰνδύω]. *1) (Poet.) *To bring into, to let pass into (only trop.)*: i. aliquid ex facie hominum in vultus ferarum = *to change*. 2) In partic., reflexively, i. se (rarely, in a medial sense, indui), *to get into, to involve one's self in, to be entangled in, to fall into or upon*: i. se vallis, hastis, *to be impaled upon*; venti se ii. in nubem; i. se in laqueos, *to put one's self in a halter, to hang one's self*; arbor i. se in florem, *begins to blossom*; i. se mucrone, *to stab one's self*. Hence, trop., i. se in laqueos, *to entangle one's self in a difficulty*; indui sua confessione, *to be caught by*; also, i. se reipublicae, *to identify one's self with the state*; indui in poenas legum, *to incur*. 3) *To put on*: i. alicui vestem; i. sibi torquem; i. galeam; i. soleas pedibus; (mostly poet.) *indutus vestem, clad with a garment*; (poet.) i. scalas, *to carry a ladder on one's head (by putting the head through between the rounds)*; i. aures aselli, *to get asses' ears*. Hence — a) i. alicui nomen, *to give a name to* — b) — *to assume, munia duois*; i. personam judicis, and i. proditorem, *the part of a judge, of a traitor* — c) (lat.) *to adopt, to embrace, to assume*: i. mores Persarum; i. hostiles spiritus: i. novum ingenium — d) (lat.) i. societatem, *to make a league*; i. seditionem, *to engage in*. 4) (Poet. & lat.) *To surrender, to cover, to clothe, to furnish, to invest, to induce with any thing*: i.

cratera coronâ; arbores. i. se pomis; freq., in the pass., indutus veste, armis, galeâ, also (poet.) galeam (v. 3); indutus duabus personis, endowed with two characters.

IN-DÛRESCO, *rui*, —, 3. v. *incho. intr.* (Lat.)

1) To become hard, to harden. 2) *Trop.*, to harden one's self, to become hardy; corpus i.; milites induruerant pro Vitellio, *adhered undauntedly to; i. in prævum.*

IN-DÛRO, *âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.)

1) To make hard, to harden, nivem. 2) *Trop.*, to harden, to steel, animus; i. frontem, to become shameless; hostium timor induratus (est) resistendo, *the timid enemies were hardened by opposition.*

INDUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [= '184]. *Of or belonging to India, Indian: I. ebur, dens, ivory; II. conchae, pearls; hence, subst., Indus, i, m.: A) an Indian; also (poet.) = an Ethiopian or Arabian: B) the driver of an elephant.*

INDUS (II.), i, m. [= '184]. 1) *A river in India, now the Indus or Sind. 2) A river in Persia and Phrygia.*

*INDÛSIÂRIUS, ii, m. [indusium]. (Pl.) *A maker of indusialia.*

INDÛSIÂTUS, a, um, *adj.* [indusium]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Clothed with an indusium.*

INDÛSIUM (or Intûsium), ii, n. [induo-intus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *An under-garment worn by women.*

INDUSTRIA, ae, f. [industrius]. *Industry, activity, assiduity (it denotes a readiness to undertake work—cf. diligentia), constant or persevering diligence: i. in. agendo; ponere industriam in scribendo, to take much pains in; i. itineraria, speed in travelling. In partic., adverbially, de or ex i., rarely (ante-cl. & lat.) ob i. or simply industriâ, on purpose, purposely, designedly.*

INDUSTRIE, adv. w. comp. [industrius]. *Industriously, actively, eagerly.*

INDUSTRIÔSE, adv. [industriosus]. (Lat., rar.) *Very industriously, actively, or zealously.*

INDUSTRIÔSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat., doubtful read.) *Very industrious or active.*

INDUSTRIUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [instead of industrius, from indu-sto = into]. *Industrious, assiduous, active: acer et i. in rebus gerendis.*

INDÛTIAE = Induciae, q. v.

INDÛTUS, ūa, m. [induo]. (Rare, lat.) *A putting on.*

INDÛVIAE, ârum, f. pl. [induo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Apparel, clothes.*

IN-EBRÎO, âvi, âtum, 1. v. & intr. [in-ebrius]. (Lat.) 1) To make drunk, to inebriate, aliquem. 2) *Trop.: A) = to saturate: B) i. aures alicui = to fill full of talk.*

INËDIA, ae, f. [in-êdo]. *Abstinence from eating, fasting, abstinence (objectively, without reference to the feelings or the health of the*

hungry person — cf. fames and esuries): necatus vigiliis et inedia.

*IN-EDITUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) *Still unknown.*

IN-EFFICAX, âcis, *adj.* (Lat.) *Ineffectual: vox i. verborum, incapable of producing.*

IN-EFFIGIÂTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-effigies]. (Lat.) *Shapeless.*

*IN-ËLÂBORÂTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) *Unlaboured, oratio.*

IN-ËLEGANS, tis, *adj.* *Not neat, inelegant, tasteless: ratio non i., not without foundation.*

IN-ËLEGANTER, adv. [inelegans]. *Not choicely, inelegantly, tastelessly, dicere; i. dividere, to make a bad division.*

IN-ËLUCTÂBILIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) *That cannot be overcome, unavoidable, inevitable: i. fatum, tempus; i. servitus.*

IN-ËMENDÂBILIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) *That cannot be amended, incorrigible.*

*IN-ËMÛRIOR, 3. v. dep. intr. (Poet.) *To die in or at any thing, spectaculo.*

IN-EMPTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) *Bought, unpurchased: i. consulatus, acquired without bribery.*

IN-ËNARRÂBILIS, e, *adj.* *Indescribable, inexpressible, labor.*

*IN-ËNARRÂBILÎTER, adv. [inenarrabilis]. *In an indescribable manner.*

IN-ËNARRÂTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) *Unexplained.*

IN-ËNODÂBILIS, e, *adj.* [in-enodo]. *That cannot be unravelled, indissoluble, capillus; trop., inexplicable.*

IN-EO, ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. tr. & intr. I. Tr.—1) Prop. (rar.), to go into, to enter, in urbem, also i. urbem; i. domum; i. viam, to enter upon; i. convivia, to go to banquets; abs. (Pl.), inibitur tecum, I will go in with you. 2) *Trop.: A) to enter upon (esp. a business or office), to begin, to commence (an action), bellum, magistratum, consulatum; inita aetate, after the beginning of: B) to enter into, to conclude, to make, to contract, societatem, foedus, hospitium, inducias: C) i. concilium, to form a plan or resolution; i. gratiam ab aliquo or apud aliquem, to gain one's favour; (poet.) i. somnum, to fall asleep; i. suffragia, to vote: D) i. numerum, to tell the number of, to count; in partic., i. rationem — a) = to make an estimate, operarum — b) to meditate, to consider, or to reflect upon, to devise: i. rationem, quemadmodum illa Romam perducatur, de commodis militum augendis; ad hunc interdicendum talem init rationem, he devised this plan for killing him; thus, also, i. aestimationem, to estimate, to value: E) (Pl.) to fall upon, to attack, to seize: febris i. aliquem. 3) = To cohabit with. II. Intr. — To begin, to commence, to set in (usually in the part.): in-unte anno, in the beginning of the year; ab in-unte aetate, from childhood.*

INEPTE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [ineptus]. Unsuitably, inconveniently: i. nocere; hence, absurdly, awkwardly, foolishly: i. dicere.

INEPTIAE, *ārum, f. pl.* (the sing. occurs only in the comic writers) [ineptus]. Fooleries, absurdities, trifles: ii. *paene aniles, foolish, almost womanish talk*; ii. *sententiarum, excessive affection*.

INEPTIO, *4. v. intr.* [ineptus]. (Poet.) To trifle, to play the fool.

INEPTUS, *a, um, adj. with comp. & sup.* [ineptus]. Unsuitable, improper, impertinent; hence, absurd, foolish, silly, *pedantic*, homo, res; sine vivat ineptus, *the pedant, fool*.

***IN-EQUITABILIS**, *e, adj.* (Lat.) Not to be ridden upon, unfit for cavalry, campus (*ἀνταρς*).

IN-EQUITO, *1. v. intr.* To ride upon any thing.

INERMIS, *e, and (rarely) Inermus, a, um, adj.* [in-arma]. Unarmed, defenceless, miles; trop., i. in philosophia, *not well versed in*; carmen i. (poet.), *hurting no one, unwarlike*; i. gingiva (poet.), *toothless*.

IN-ERRANS, *tis, adj.* Not wandering: stella i., *a fixed star (ἀράρη)*.

IN-ERRO, *1. v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To wander about in a place, montibus. 2) Trop., to float before: memoria imaginis i. oculis, *swam before the eyes*; versus i. in ore, *is at the tip of my tongue*.

INERS, *tis, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [in-ars]. 1) Without skill (in any art or trade), unskilled, unskilful, homo. 2) Inactive, lazy, idle, indolent, sluggish, homo, otium, senectus; (poet.) i. gleba, *not productive*; i. terra, *immoveable*; i. aqua, *stagnant*; i. tempus (horae), *leisure time or hours*; i. stomachus, *not digesting*; i. frigus, *rendering inactive*; i. caro, *insipid, without flavour*; i. nota censoria, *ineffectual*; querela i., *spirillous*; ii. versus, *frigid, flat*; i. vita, *quiet*: i. aequor, *calm*. In partic. = cowardly: i. et infortis; in proelia trudere inertem.

INERTIA, *ae, f.* [iners]. 1) Want of skill (in any art or trade), unskilfulness, awkwardness. 2) Inactivity, idleness: seguities et i.; i. labores, *aversion to labour*.

IN-ERŪDITE, *adv.* [ineruditus]. (Lat.) Unlearnedly, illiterately, awkwardly.

IN-ERŪDITUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* Unlearned, unlettered, illiterate, homo; voluptas i., *coarse*.

IN-ESCO, *ēvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [in-esca]. To allure with bait, to entice, to decoy, to wheedle: i. animalia cibo; trop., i. aliquem spe beneficii.

IN-EVECTUS, *a, um, adj.* (Poet.) Meant upon.

IN-EVITABILIS, *e, adj.* (Lat.) Unavoidable, inevitable.

***IN-EXCITABILIS**, *e, adj.* (Lat.) Properly, *unexcitable* = from which one cannot be aroused, somnus.

***IN-EXCITUS**, *a, um, adj.* (Poet.) Unaroused = calm.

***IN-EXCULTUS**, *a, um, adj.* (Lat.) Undorned, plain.

IN-EXCUSABILIS, *e, adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Not admitting of an excuse, inexcusable: i. homo, tempus.

***IN-EXCUSSUS**, *a, um, adj.* (Poet.) Unshaken.

IN-EXERCITATUS, *a, um, adj.* Unexercised, unpractised, untrained, undisciplined, histrio, miles; i. ad dicendum.

IN-EXHAUSTUS, *a, um, adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Unexhausted: i. pubertas, *unimpaired*.

IN-EXORABILIS, *e, adj.* That cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable: i. in or adversus aliquem, also (lat.) i. delictis, *toward, with regard to*; trop., i. disciplina, *inevitably rigorous*; i. odium, *implacable*.

***IN-EXPERRECTUS**, *a, um, adj.* (Poet.) Unawakened.

IN-EXPERTUS, *a, um, adj.* 1) Act., inexperienced in, unacquainted with, unused to: cultura potentis amicis dulcis est inexpertis, *to those that have not tried it*; inexpertus lasciviae; i. ad contumeliam, *unaccustomed to*. 2) Pass., untried, not proved, legiones, fides militum, navis.

IN-EXPIABILIS, *e, adj.* 1) That cannot be atoned for, inexpiable, religio. 2) Irreconcilable, implacable, obstinate, homo, bellum (= *ἀνεύρετος* OR *ἀνεύρετος* *ἀδύνατος*).

IN-EXPLEBILIS, *e, adj.* That cannot be filled, insatiable, stomachus; trop., cupiditas i.; and, with a gen., i. colloquiorum.

IN-EXPLETUS, *a, um, adj.* (Poet.) Not filled, unsatiated, insatiable; hence, adverbially, in-expletum lacrimans, *beyond measure*.

IN-EXPLICABILIS, *e, adj.* 1) That cannot be loosened, inextricable, indissoluble, intricate, vinculum, laqueus. 2) Trop. = attended with unconquerable difficulties, intricate, perplexed: bellum i., *endless*; i. morbus, *incurable*; i. via, *impassable*; i. res, legatio, *impracticable*; i. multitudo, *innumerable*; i. facilitas, *useless, leading to no result*.

***IN-EXPLORATE**, *adv.* [inexploratus]. Without previous examination, profiscisci.

IN-EXPLORATO, *adv.* [inexploratus] = In-explorate, q. v.

IN-EXPLORATUS, *a, um, adj.* Unexplored, unknown.

IN-EXPUGNABILIS, *e, adj.* That cannot be taken by assault, impregnable, inexpugnable: i. arx; trop., homo i., *unconquerable, firm*; gramen i., *that cannot be rooted out*; via i., *impassable*.

IN-EXSPECTATUS, *a, um, adj.* Unexpected.

IN-EXSTINCTUS, *a, um, adj.* Unextinguished, unextinguishable, ignis; trop., i. fames, *unappeasable*, nomen, immortal, libido, insatiabile.

*IN-EXSTIRPABILIS, e, *adj.* That cannot be rooted out.

IN-EXSÜPERABILIS, e, *adj.* 1) Insurmountable, Alpes. 2) Unconquerable, invincible, vis fati; *trop.*, not to be surpassed, unsurpassable, bonum.

IN-EXTRICABILIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Inextricable, irrecoverable, error.

IN-FABRE, *adv.* Without art or skill, unskillfully: *vas non i. factum.*

*IN-FABRICATUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unwrought, unfashioned, robora.

IN-FACÈTE, *adv.* [infacetus]. (Lat.) Unwittily, coarsely, insipidly.

IN-FACETIAE, *arum*, f. pl. (Poet.) Rude jests, coarse railery, low wit.

IN-FACETUS, or IN-FICETUS, a, um, *adj.* Not witty, coarse, insipid, rude, ill-mannered, clownish, homo, dictum.

*IN-FACUNDIA, ae, f. (Lat.) Want of eloquence.

IN-FACUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. Ineloquent, unskilled in speaking, rude in speech.

INFAMIA, ae, f. [infamis]. Ill fame, ill report of any one, disgrace, dishonour, infamy (it denotes the public talk and opinion of men, as depriving one of his good reputation — it is stronger than ignominia, q. v.): i. et ignominia; trahere aliquid ad i., to bring into disrepute; movere alicui i., to bring disgrace upon; i. sarcire, to repair; (poet.) = that brings any one into disrepute (= *ταχχος*); Cacus i. silvae; i. saeculi nostri, the disgrace of; (lat.) in pl., subire ii.

INFAMIS, e, *adj.* [in-fama]. 1) Ill-spoken of, notorious, infamous, disgraceful, homo, quaestus, vita; i. re aliqua, on account of any thing. 2) (Lat.) Causing an evil report, disreputable, materia; i. digitus, the middle finger (because it was used in pointing at persons insultingly).

INFAMO, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. tr. [infamis]. 1) To bring into ill repute, to brand with infamy, injuriam alicujus, aliquem. 2) To accuse of, aliquem temeritatis.

IN-FANDUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-for]. Prop., that cannot be expressed = detestable, shocking, heinous, res, dolor, mors; ii. epulae, of human flesh; Infandum, as interj., dreadful! pl. n. Infanda, as *adv.*, in a detestable manner: i. furens.

INFANS, tis, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [in-for]. Not speaking: — 1) That cannot speak, dumb: puer infans natus. 2) Without oratorical talent, ineloquent, homo; also, of things, i. historia, feeble in its language; (poet.) i. pudor, not talkative. 3) That cannot yet speak, infantile, infant, young, little; in partic., puer i., or simply i., a little child, an infant; ab i. or ii. (lat.), from infancy. Hence: A) (poet.) of or belonging to an infant, os: *B) childish, silly: omnia haec infantia fuerunt: C) of things = new, fresh,

boletus, statua (acc. to others = a mute statue): D) = child unborn.

INFANTIA, ae, f. [infans]. *1) (Ante-cl.) Inability to speak. 2) Want of readiness in speaking, ineloquence. 3) Infancy, childhood (extended by some to the seventh year): abi.; sometimes, *concr.* = children.

INFANTILIS, e, *adj.* [infans]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to little children: ii. blandimenta.

IN-FARCIO, or In fercio, si, sum or tum, 4. v. tr. To stuff or cram into, salem; *trop.*, i. verba, to cram in.

IN-FATIGABILIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Indefatigable.

IN-FATUO, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. tr. [in-fatuus]. To make a fool of, to infatuate, aliquem.

IN-FAUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unfortunate.

INFECTOR, *oris*, m. [inficio]. A dyer.

INFECTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-factus]. 1) Not done, not made, unperformed: facta infecta, things done and not done; omnia sint pro infectis, shall be considered as undone; re infecta, without having effected one's object; pace i., without making peace; victoria i., without having gained the victory; bello i., without having finished the war; dona ii. facere, to take back; i. reddere, to make of no effect, to undo. 2) Unwrought, unfinished: i. aurum, uncoined; pensa ii. *3) Impracticable, impossible: nihil ei infectum ratus.

*IN-FECUNDE, *adv.* [infecundus]. (Lat.) Unfruitfully; *trop.* sparingly, coldly, laudare.

IN-FECUNDITAS, *adis*, f. (Lat.) Unfruitfulness.

IN-FECUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. (Rar.) Unfruitful: ager i. arbore, in trees.

IN-FELICITAS, *adis*, f. Prop., unfruitfulness, infertility; hence, unhappiness, misfortune, infelicity.

IN-FELICITER, *adv.* with comp. & sup. [infelix]. Unhappily, unfortunately.

IN-FELIX, *icis*, *adj.* with comp. and sup. 1) Unfruitful, arbor; tellus i. arboribus, in trees. 2): A) unfortunate, homo, patria: B) = bringing misfortune, unlucky, calamitous: homo reipublicae infelix; arbor i., on which criminals are hung, the gallows.

INFENSE, *adv.* with comp. [infensus]. Hostilely.

INFENSO, 1. v. tr. & intr. [infensus]. (Tac.) 1) Tr., to treat in a hostile manner: i. Armeniam, to invade. 2) Intr., to act in a hostile manner, to be hostile: abs., diis infensantibus.

INFENSUS, a, um, *adj.* [in, and the unusual fendo—of. offendo]. Hostile, inimical, enraged (of disposition and feeling, esp. of excited feeling—*conf.* infestus): animus inimicus et i.; (poet.) i. alicui, to or against; (lat.) servitium i., odious, oppressive; valetudo i., bad; ii. opes, dangerous.

INFER — v. Inferus.

INFĒRIÆ (sc. Vistimæ), ārum, *f. pl.* [inferus]. *Sacrifices in honour of the dead.*

INFĒRIUS, *adv.* — v. Infra.

INFERNE, *adv.* [infernus]. (Lucr.) *Below, beneath.*

INFERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [inferus]. 1) (Rar.) *Situate or lying beneath, the lower, pars; ii. stagna, in the low lands; ii. fulmina, lightnings issuing from the earth; subst., Inferna, ōrum, n. pl., the abdomen.* 2) In partic., of or belonging to the lower world, infernal, dii; (poet.) rex i. = Pluto; Juno i. = Proserpina; palus i. = the Styx; i. ratis, Charon's boat. Hence: A) Inferni (= Inferi), ōrum, *m. pl., the shades or spirits in the lower world:* B) inferna, ōrum, *n. pl., the infernal regions.*

IN-FĒRO, intŭli, illātum, *v. tr.* 1) To carry or bring into: i. aliquid domum suam; i. aliquid in ignem, to throw into the fire; i. spolia templo (*dat.*): i. pedem in aedes, to betake one's self into, to enter; thus, also, i. se per medios hostes, to go through the midst of the enemy; also, agmen inferum in urbem, marches into; i. fontem urbi, to lead into. Hence: A) in partic., i. aliquem sepulcris = to bury: B) i. signa hosti or in hostem, to make an attack upon; thus, likewise, i. pedem and i. pugnam, gradum, and also, i. arma, to attack, to rush upon: C) i. se, to betake one's self to a place, to repair to, to go into; i. se in periculum, to rush into; i. se hostibus, to rush upon; in partic. (Pl.) = to strut: D) to bring into (an account), to give in, to charge: i. falsas rationes; i. aliquid rationibus; i. sumptum alicui: B) *trop.* — a) to bring forward, to introduce, to utter, to deliver: i. sermonem; i. mentionem rei alicujus, to mention — b) to bring or strike into, to occasion, to cause: i. alicui timorem, spem, to inspire with; i. bellum Italiae, contra patriam, to commence war against — c) (poet.) i. ignem gentibus = to make known — d) (Pl.) to bring into any condition: i. aliquem in pauperiem. 2) (Rar.) To bring, to put, or to place upon any thing: i. aliquid in equum; i. menam secundam, to serve up. 3) To bring or carry to a place: i. scalas ad murum; i. vallum usque ad stationes, to extend. Hence, *trop.*: A) i. alicui injuriam, to inflict; i. alicui calamitatem, periculum, moram, to cause; i. mortem (vulnera) alicui; i. manus et vim alicui, to lay violent hands upon; i. crimen alicui, to bring a charge against; i. litem alicui, to cause; i. alicui certamen, to begin: B) (lat.) to pay, tributum alicui: C) (poet.) to offer, to sacrifice, cymbia, honores Anchisæ. 4) Tech. t. in rhetoric, to infer, to conclude.

INFĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* [root IN; whence, with Æolic digamma, in-f-er; like *lepos*, from *h-*]. *L. Posit.* — That is below or underneath, the lower: A) in the *sing. n.*, limen i., mare i., the

Tuscan Sea (opp. to mare superum, the Adriatic) B) in the *pl.* — a) *m.*, dii ii., the gods of the lower world; in partic., as *subst.*, InfĒri, ōrum, *m. pl.* the inhabitants of the lower world, the dead; also = the lower world, in *gen.*: apud (ad) ii., in the lower world; excitare aliquem ab ii., to raise from the dead; ab inferis existere, to rise from the dead — b) *n.*, omnia supra infera, all that is above and below; loca ii.

II. *Comp.*, InfĒrior, *us.* — 1) The lower in situation or place: i. locus; ferri in inferius, to be carried downward; ex i. loco dicere, below, from the ground (not from the rostra — opp. to ex superiore loco); aqua i., in the lower part of the town; i. exercitus (Tac.), of Lower Germany; *subst.*, Inferiores, *um, m. pl., the inhabitants of the lower part of the town.* 2) *Trop.*: A) of time, later, younger: i. aetate, in respect to age; erant ii. quam illorum aetas, were later, were subsequent to: B) of number, rank, quality, &c., inferior, weaker: i. erat pecuniis, fortunâ, gratiâ; ii. animo, less courageous; causa i., the weaker cause; i. erat numero navium, he was inferior in the number of ships; crudelis erga ii., towards one's inferiors; i. versus, i. e., a pentameter (as following after a hexameter); abs., Alexandrum inferiorem fore, that Alexander would be conquered.

III. *Sup.* — 1) InfĒmus, a, um: A) the lowest, last, solum, radices montis; i. ara, the lowest part of the altar; ab infimo, from below; ad infimum, at the bottom; cum scripsissem hæc ii., this last part (of the letter): B) *trop.*, of rank, quality, &c., the lowest, meanest, poorest, worst: i. faex populi; i. conditio; i. loco natus; preces ii., most humble. 2) Imus, a, um: A) the lowest, deepest: ab ii. unguibus usque ad verticem; i. quercus, the lowest part of an oak; i. vox, the deepest, the bass; suspirare ab imo, to fetch a deep sigh; (poet.) superi et ii. deorum: B) *trop.*, of time (poet.), the last, mensis; ad imum, at last.

IN-FERVESCO, ferbui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* To grow hot, to boil.

INFESTE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [infestus]. *Hostilely, with bitterness.*

*INFESTIVĪTER, *adv.* [infestivus]. (Lat.) *Inelegantly.*

*IN-FESTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) *Not polished, inelegant.*

INFESTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [infestus]. (Lat.) 1) To make unsafe, to infest, to molest: belluæ ii. illas oras. 2) To injure, to hurt, to impair: vinum i. nervos.

INFESTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [infendo]. 1) *Pass.*, made unsafe, unsafe, disturbed, infested, exposed to danger and attack, pars Cilicis, senectus ejus, vita filii; via i. excursionibus hostium, on account of the inroads of the enemy. 2) *Act.*, making unsafe, hostile, inimical, offensive (it denotes hostile actions, but only of a temporary kind — cf. infensus and hostilis): i.

alicui; i. superbiae alicujus; gens i. Romanis; frequently of an attack made in battle: infestus equum admittit in illum; infestis pilis procurare, to rush forward with their javelins ready to be hurled; so, also, infesto spiculo aliquem petere; infestis signis impetum facere, consistere, etc., with standards pointed against the enemy; infesto exercitu venire; trop., acelus i., cruel; bellum i., bloody; infestis speculatoribus dimicare, the spectators being unfavourable (and requiring the gladiators to fight until one of them is dead).

INFICIO, feci, factum, 3. v. tr. [in-facio]. To put something upon an object, esp. to change its surface. 1) To dye, to colour, to stain, to tinge: i. se vitro, mare sanguine; (poet.) i. diem notâ, to denote with a black mark; pallor i. ora; volumina fumi infecere diem, obscured; virgo inficit teneras genas ore rubentes, blushes. Hence, trop.: A) sapientia animum ejus non coloravit sed infecit, has touched lightly, has only tinged it: B) i. aliquem artibus, to imbue with, to instruct in; i. animos, to influence, to act upon. 2) To mix with something, to admix: i. aquam re aliqua; i. pocula veneno. In partic.: A) (poet.) i. pabula tabo, to taint, to poison; furia infecta venenâ, with hair of venomous serpents; scelus infectum, the crime with which they are polluted: B) to infect, to spoil, to corrupt: i. animum desidiâ; infici opinionum pravitate.

IN-FIDELIS, e, adj. with comp. & sup. That cannot be relied upon, unfaithful, faithless, dishonest, homo, socii.

INFIDELITAS, âtis, f. [infidelis]. Unfaithfulness, faithlessness, perfidy, infidelity: vide quantae sint ii. in amicitia.

IN-FIDUS, a, um, adj. Unfaithful, untrustworthy, treacherous, unsafe, amicus, civitas, societas regni, (poet.) mare.

IN-FIGO, xi, xum, 3. v. tr. 1) To fix, to drive, or to thrust into: i. taleas in terram; i. gladium in pectus; (poet.) i. hastam terrae; (poet.) sagitta infigitur arbore, sticks in; vulnus infixum, made by the thrust of a lance. 2) Trop., in the perf. part., infixed, impressed: id quod infixum est in hominum cogitationibus; dolor infixus pectori; (lat.) infixum mihi est vitandi, it is my firm resolution.

*INFIMATIS, is, m. [infimus — conf. nostras, vestras]. (Pl.) One of the lowest (in condition, rank, &c.).

INFIMUS — v. Inferus.

IN-FINDO, fidi, fissum, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To cut into, to cleave: i. sulcos telluri; (poet.) i. sulcos mari, to plough up, to sail through the sea.

INFINITAS, âtis, f. [in-finis]. Boundlessness, endlessness, infinity = boundless extent: i. locorum; in omnem i. peregrinari, through the boundless space.

INFINITE, ade. [infinitus]. 1) Without

bounds, without end, infinitely; hence, incessantly. 2) (Lat.) Indefinitely.

*IN-FINITIO, ònis, f. Endlessness, infinity.

IN-FINITUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. 1) Endless, boundless, unlimited, infinite, spatium, imperium, spes, potestas; i. multitudo, exceedingly great; i. odium, immeasurable; i. bellum; infinito plus (lat.), infinitely more; subat., Infinitum, i, n. (lat.), an infinite number or quantity: i. auri. 2) Indefinite, general, without regard to any particular person or time, quaestio, res.

INFIRMATIO, ònis, f. [infirmus]. (Lat.) 1) A weakening, an invalidating, judiciorum. 2) A refuting, disproving, rationis.

INFIRME, ade. w. comp. [infirmus]. Weakly, faintly: i. animatus; in partic. = superstitiously.

INFIRMITAS, âtis, f. [infirmus]. 1) Want of strength, weakness, feebleness: i. corporis; puerorum; in partic. (lat.) = infirmity, sickness, indisposition. Hence, meton. = the weaker sex or age: haec i. (women or children). 2) Trop., of the mind: A) weakness, want of capacity: i. animi: B) fickleness, inconstancy.

INFIRMO, âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr. [infirmus]. 1) To weaken, to enfeeble, legiones. 2) Trop., to diminish the consequences or to weaken the effect of any thing: A) = to refute, to disprove, res tam leves, aliquid: B) to diminish, to invalidate, fidem testis: C) to annul, legem.

IN-FIRMUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Not strong or firm, weak, feeble (it denotes want of strength in enduring something — cf. debilis, imbecillus): i. homo, classis, valetudo; i. ad resistendum; i. adversus aliquem; nuptiae ii. (Com.), not lasting. In partic. = indisposed, sick, infirm, homo, corpus. 2) Trop.: A) faint-hearted, timid, pusillanimous: animus tenuis et i.; haec re terrentur infirmiores, less courageous men: B) = superstitious: C) = unreliable; D) of things, of no weight or consequence, trivial, inconclusive: res i. ad probandum.

INFIT, v. def. [in-fio]. (Rar., and only in this form.) He begins: i. ibi postulare; in partic., abs. = he begins to speak: ibi l., annum se tertium et octogesimum agere.

INFITIAS, or INFICIAS, acc. f. pl. A denying; only in the combination 'i. ire' (usually with a negation), to deny: non i. eo, quasdam esse materias, etc.

INFITIÁLIS, e, adj. [infittias]. Negative, consisting in denial, quaestio.

INFITIATIO, ònis, f. [infittior]. A denying; esp., a denying or disowning of a debt.

INFITIATOR, òris, m. [infittior]. The denier of a debt, a cheat: lentus i., a bad payer, an insolvent.

INFITIOR, âtus, 1. v. dep. tr. [infittias]. To deny, to disown (from personal reasons and from regard to one's own interest — cf. nego); i. aliquid; in partic. = to deny a debt or deposit: i. quod

debetur, depositum; (poet.) fama infitianda facta, of which the deeds have to be ashamed.

*INFLAMMANTER, adv. [inflammo]. (Lat.) In an inflammatory manner.

INFLAMMATIO, ōnis, f. [inflammo]. 1) (Lat.) A setting on fire, conflagration. 2) (Lat.) As a tech. t. in surgery, inflammation. 3) Trop., of the mind, a kindling, inflaming.

IN-FLAMMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To set on fire, to kindle, to light up, taedas, classem; vulnera inflammantur, become inflamed. 2) Trop., to inflame, to kindle, to rouse, to incite, populum in improbos; i. cupiditates, aliqueum amore.

INFLATE, adv. w. comp. [inflatus]. In an inflated manner — a) proudly, pompously — b) = with exaggeration.

INFLATIO, ōnis, f. [info]. 1) A blowing or puffing up, inflation, a swelling up: i. praecordiorum, inflammation of the breast. 2) In partic. = flatulency: habet magnam inflationem is cibus, is very flatulent.

INFLATUS (I), a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of info]. 1) Blown or puffed up, inflated, swollen, vestia, bucca, amnis; capilli ii., flowing. 2) Trop.: A) puffed up, proud, haughty, re aliqua, on account of any thing: *B) excited, angry: C) of style, bombastia, turgid.

INFLATUS (II), ūs, m. [info]. A blowing late or upon: primo inflatu tibicinis, at the first blast, sound; trop., i. divinus, divine inspiration.

IN-FLECTO, xi, xum, 3. v. tr. 1) To bend, to curve, capillum; i. se, and in a medial sense, insecti, to bend, to turn. 2) Trop.: A) of sound, esp. the voice, to inflect, to modulate: i. voces cantu; vox inflexa, sonus inflexus, soft, plaintive: B) to change or alter by bending, to warp, to turn, animum, orationem; i. magnitudinem animi = to lessen; i. jus; i. aliquem precibus = to persuade; i. oculos alicuius, to turn the eyes of a person to one's self.

IN-FLETUS, a, um, adj. Unwept, unlamented. IN-FLEXIBILIS, e, adj. (Lat.) That cannot be bent, inflexible; trop., unchangeable.

INFLEXIO, ōnis, f. [inflecto]. A bending.

INFLEXUS, ūs, m. [inflecto]. (Lat.) A bending, curving; trop., of the voice, i. modulationis, variations.

IN-FLIGO, xi, otum, 3. v. tr. 1) To strike one thing on or against another: i. alicui securim; puppis inflata vadis, dashed against; trop., arripitur ab adversario verbum, et ex eo in eum opus aliquid, qui laceravit, infigitur, he hurled at, is let fly against. Hence, 2) to inflict by striking: i. alicui valnus; i. turpitudinem, detrimentum, to bring upon, to cause.

INFLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To blow into, aquam in os palumbi; i. verba, to blow out, to utter with too great exertion. 2) To blow up, to inflate, to cause to swell: ventus i. charbasum; trop., prov., i. ambas buccas alicui, to puff out both the

cheeks against = to threaten, to be angry at. 3) To blow upon (an instrument), calamus, tibias. Hence: A) i. sonum, etc., to give a tone, to sound; B) tibicen i., begins to sound. 4) Trop.: A) to puff up, to inflate, to elate: rumor falsus i. animos; i. spem: B) scriptor vehementius i., fills his cheeks rather too much.

IN-FLUO, xi, xum, 3. v. intr. 1) To flow into: fluvius i. in pontum, empties into; hence, trop., copiae Gallorum in Italiam ii., pour into; negotia influentia, a press of business. 2) Trop. = to steal into imperceptibly, to insinuate one's self: i. in animos; i. in aures concionis; sermo Graecus i. in civitates Asiae, spreads through; bonum i. illis, falls to the lot of.

IN-FODIO, fodi, fossum, 3. v. tr. To dig in, to bury, to inter: i. taleas in terram; (poet.) i. corpora terrae.

INFORMATIO, ōnis, f. [informo]. A representation, sketch; hence, of the mind, a conception, idea: i. quaedam dei.

INFORMIS, e, adj. [in-forma]. 1) That has no form, or not a proper form, shapeless, res, alveus. 2) Ill-formed, deformed, misshapen, horrid, cadaver, facies, hiems, letum.

IN-FORMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Poet.) To form, to shape, to fashion, olipeum. 2) Trop.: A) of the mind, to form a notion of any thing, to conceive; hence, to represent, to sketch, to depict, to describe, to delineate; i. deos; i. oratorem, to describe the (ideal) orator: B) to form by instruction, to educate: i. aetatem puerilem ad humanitatem.

INFŌRO, 1. v. tr. [in-forum]. (Pl.) A jocosely formed word — to take to the forum = to accuse in court, aliquem.

IN-FORTŪNĀTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. Unfortunate.

*INFORTŪNITAS, ſtis, f. [in-fortuna]. (Lat.) Misfortune.

INFORTŪNIUM, ii, n. [in-fortuna]. (Antecl.) Misfortune; esp. = punishment, chastisement: habebis i., thou wilt come badly off.

INFRA [instead of infera, sc. parte]. I. Prep., with acc. — 1) Below, beneath, under: ad mare i. oppidum; i. coelum. 2) Trop.: A) of time = after, later than: Homerus non i. Lycurgum erat: B) of size, smaller than: ursi sunt magnitudine i. elephantos: C) of worth, rank, consideration, &c., below, beneath: eum i. homines infimos esse puto; non i. speciem illius est, not inferior in beauty; id est i. officium grammatici: D) of number, less than, below: i. decem. II. Adv., with comp. (inferius). — 1) Below, underneath: i. esse; (poet.) inferius currere, lower; infra quam, below the spot where; i. scripsi, I have added below (in the letter); in partic., abs. (poet.) = in the lower world, down below. 2) Of value or esteem, below, beneath: despectare aliquem ut multum i.

*INFRACŬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [infringo]. A breaking to pieces; *trop.*, i. animi, *dejection, broken spirits.*

INFRACTUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of infringo]. Prop., broken, shattered. *Trop.*, 1) weakened, impaired: animus i., *dejected*; oratio i., *subdued*; i. tributa, *diminished*; i. fama, *injured*. 2) Of discourse, broken off, unconnected: infracta loqui; loquela i. (Lucr.), *sleeping talk* (conf., also, Infringo, 2).

IN-FRAGILIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) That cannot be broken to pieces, *infrangible*; *trop.*, strong, unbroken, vox.

IN-FRĒMO, ui, —, 3. v. intr. (Poet.) To growl, to bellow, to roar, aper.

IN-FRĒNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Rar.) Using no bridle: eques i., *on an unbridled horse.*

IN-FRENDEO, 2. v. intr. (Poet.) To gnash (the teeth), dentibus.

INFRĒNIS, e, and INFRĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-frenum]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Without a bridle, unbridled, equus. Hence, *trop.* = untamed, unrestrained, lingua. 2) = Infrēnatus: Numida i.

IN-FRĒNO (Infraeno), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To furnish with a bridle, to bridle, equum; (poet.) i. currum, to put the horses to the chariot. 2) Trop., to check, to curb, to restrain, impetum, navigia, aliquid.

IN-FRĒQUENS, tis, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. 1) Of persons, that seldom does a thing or is rarely at a place, rare, unfrequent, negligent: cultor i.; i. miles, that does not appear at his standard, negligent; hence, also (Pl.), militia i. (of a lover who makes but few presents). 2) Of things, that seldom occurs or is seldom used, rare, unusual, vocabulum, usus. 3) Of number, not numerous, in small numbers: i. senatus, not full; ii. copiae, hostes. 4) Of places, where not many come or are present, seldom visited, thinly inhabited, solitary: infrequentissima urbis, the least inhabited parts of the town; causa i., at which only few hearers are present. Hence, with an abl. — not rich in, not filled with: pars urbis i. aedificiis, thinly occupied with; signa ii. armatis (also only ii.), surrounded by but few soldiers; also, with the genit., i. rei militaris, inexperienced; *trop.*, i. vocum Latinarum, unacquainted with.

INFREQUENTIA, ae, *f.* [infrequens]. 1) Smallness of number, fewness: i. senatus, the thinness of the senate; i. legionum, incompleteness. 2) (Tac.) Solitariness: i. locorum, loneliness, absence of population.

IN-FRICO, cui, otum and cātum, 1. v. tr. To rub in, aliquid rei alicui; but, also, i. dentes, to rub the teeth (with something).

IN-FRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. tr. [in-frango]. 1) To break, to break off, to break to pieces, florem; remus infractus, appearing broken by the refraction of the light in the water; (poet.) i. vestes, to tear; (poet.) i. linguam = to stammer. 2) Freq., *trop.* = to break, to weaken, to

impair, to diminish, to restrain: i. militum vim, res or conatus adversariorum; i. aliquem or aliquid alicuius, to deject; in the pass., veritas pluribus modis infracta, falsified; fides infracta metu, shaken; testamentum infringitur, is made void; verborum ambitus infringitur, the harmony of the words is disturbed; numeri infringuntur, the rhythm is broken; vox infringitur (lat.), is made plaintive. 3) (Poet.) To strike one thing against another (so as to break or to hurt it): i. cratera alicui; i. colaphum alicui, to give one a box on the ear; i. lumbos postibus et liminibus, to bruise against.

*IN-FRONS, dis, *adj.* (Poet.) Without foliage = treeless, ager.

IN-FRUCTUOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Unfruitful; *trop.* = unprofitable, useless.

IN-FRŪNĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-frunisoor]. (Lat.) Incapable of enjoying; hence, *trop.* = senseless, silly, stupid, animus.

*IN-FŪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Painted.

INFŪLA, ae, *f.* [in-FUL-a, from the same root with fil-um]. 1) A band, bandage: depingere rem in ii. In partic., a fillet, broad, white, and made of wool, worn by priests and supplicants, and sometimes also by sacrificial victims, as a token of their destiny. 2) Trop., an ornament, a badge of honour (prop., as an object of religious veneration): ii. imperii = the public lands, domain; (lat.) esse infularum loco = to be held in great esteem; ii. domus, carved work.

INFŪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [infulo]. (Lat.) Adorned with the infula (of one who is led to death adorned as a victim).

IN-FULCIO, si, tum, 4. v. tr. (Lat.) To cram into: i. cibum alicui; *trop.*, to put in, to foist in, verbum.

IN-FŪMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To smoke; only in the part. infumatus, dried in the smoke.

INFUNDĬBŪLUM, i, n. [infundo]. A funnel.

IN-FUNDO, fudi, fustum, 3. v. tr. 1) To pour in or into: i. aliquid in vas; (poet.) with a dat., i. vinum reticulo; i. alicui venenum, to pour the poison into; i. alicui poculum, to pour into, to fill one's cup. Hence, of things not liquid, i. hordeum jumentis, to pour out, to strew; populus infusus circum, that had streamed or rushed into. 2) To pour upon, to throw or cast upon: i. oleum extis, ceram tabulis; mare i. gemmas litori; i. nimbum alicui; infusa humeris capillos, with the hair flowing down on the shoulders. Hence, infusus gremio alicujus, resting upon one's lap; infusus collo amantis, clinging to. 3) Trop.: A) to pour or throw into, to cause to enter, to communicate, to impart: i. orationem in aures alicujus; i. aliquid in animum; i. vitia in civitatem, to introduce; also (rar.), i. detrimenta civitati, to bring upon: B) to mix or to mingle with: homines infunduntur in alienum genus.

INFUSCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To make dark, to darken, to blacken*: i. aquam atramento; i. vellera, rufum colorem nigro. 2) *Trop.* = to spoil, to disfigure, to sully, to tarnish: barbaries eos infuscaverat, *had disfigured their language*; malevolentia i. vicinitatem; i. gloriam alicujus, *to obscure*; vox infuscata, *not clear*.

INGÆVÖNES, num, m. pl. *A people of Northwestern Germany.*

INGAUNI, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Liguria.*

INGĒMINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) *Tr.*, to double, to redouble, iotus; i. vocem, *to repeat*; i. Creusam, *to call repeatedly*; ingeminat, "Me miserum!" *repeats*, "Ah, woe is me!" 2) *Intr.*, to be redoubled, to be frequently repeated, to increase: i. clamor; oras, austr. ii.

INGĒMISCO, mui, —, 3. v. incho. intr. & tr. [ingemo]. *To groan or sigh over any thing*: i. malo alicui, and i. interitum alicujus; i. hostem eum esse iudicatum, etc.; also, abs. pueri ii. dolore.

INGĒMO, 3. v. intr. & tr. (Poet. & lat.) *To groan or sigh on account of any thing, to moan over, to bewail, laboribus*; i. caesos patres; (poet.) solum i.

INGĒNERO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. *To produce in any thing (at the time of its formation), to implant, to ingenerate*; also = to create, in gen.: natura i. amorem quendam in eos qui, etc.; societas quam ingeneravit natura; freq., part. ingeneratus, *inborn, inbred*.

INGĒNIĀTUS, a, um, adj. [ingenium]. (Antecl. & lat.) *Naturally constituted, disposed by nature*: lepide i.

INGĒNIOSE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [ingeniosus]. *Ingeniously, acutely, wittily.*

INGĒNĪOSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. [ingenium]. 1) (Poet.) *Adapted by nature to any thing, fit for*: ager i. ad segetes. 2) *Gifted, ingenious, acute, witty, inventive*: homo i. et sollers; res est i. dare, *requires discernment*.

INGĒNĪTUS, a, um, adj. [in-gigno]. (Lat.) *Inborn.*

INGĒNIUM, ii, n. [in-gigno]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *Innate or natural quality, nature*: i. loci, camporum, pomorum. 2) *Of persons*: A) with respect to disposition and morals, natural disposition, temper, character, bent, temperament, pium ac pudicum, inhumanum, mobile; suo i. vivere; redire ad suum i., *to his natural bent*; ingenio bono esse, *of a good disposition, well-disposed, good natured*; i. ingenii (Pl.), *the bent of his disposition*: B) with respect to intellect, natural capacity, understanding, talents, abilities, parts, acuteness, genius, wit, &c.: i. acre, tardum, acutum aut retusum; ingenii lumen, vis, celeres motus; ingenio abundare; ingenium alere, exercere, acueri; ii. hominum; ii. rudia; cum ingenio, *with discernment or sense*: C) (lat.) in the pl. = men of genius: D) (lat.) invention, a

good idea, clever thought: id i.; exquisita ii. coenarum, *contrivances at*.

INGĒNO, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) *An old form = Ingigno.*

INGENS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [perhaps in-genus, 'that goes beyond its kind,' 'monstrous']. 1) *Very great, huge, vast, extraordinary, enormous, campus*; i. pecunia, *a very large sum of money*; i. clamor, gloria; trop., i. spiritus, genus, noble. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Great in any thing, rich in, great, powerful, or distinguished in*: ingens famā, opibus; ingens animi, *of a strong mind*; vir ingens rerum, *a man of great deeds*.

INGĒNUE, adv. [ingenuus]. 1) *As becomes a freeborn man, liberally, educatus*. 2) *Freely, frankly, openly, candidly, &c.*

INGĒNUITAS, ātis, f. [ingenuus]. 1) *The condition of a freeborn man or gentleman, good birth*: i. alicujus. 2) *Trop.*, a mode of thinking becoming a freeborn man, noble-mindedness, frankness (in opp. to a mean and servile spirit).

INGĒNUUS, a, um, adj. [in-gigno]. 1) (Poet.) A) *of one's own country, native*: tophus i.: B) *innate, natural, indoles, color*. 2) *Freeborn, born of free parents* (cf. liber), homo; i. est an libertina? 3) *Trop.*, worthy of or suitable to a freeborn man, noble, upright, open, frank, ingenuus; also = cultivated, liberal: i. vita, animus, dolor, jocus; ii. studia atque artes, the liberal (i. e., not servile) arts. 4) (Poet.) *Delicate* (from being unused to hardship), weak, vires.

INGĒRO, gessi, gestum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To carry or put into* (usually of a considerable quantity), *to pour or throw into or upon*: i. ligna focu; i. aquam; i. alicui oculum, *to give, to impress upon*; i. pugnos in ventrem, *to 'plant' in*; i. verbera alicui, *to beat*; i. saxa in subeuntes, *to hurl upon*; i. se aliquo (lat.), *to rush to a place*. Hence, trop., *to pour out or forth*: i. alicui contumelias; i. dicta, *to utter, to throw out*; i. praeterita, *to mention*; i. probra in aliquem, *to heap reproaches upon*; i. aliquid coram, *to cast in one's teeth*; (poet.) i. scelus sceleris, *to heap*. 2) *To force upon, to obtrude or press upon, alicui aliquid*.

INGIGNO, gēnui, gēntum, 3. v. tr. (Used only in the perf. and in the part. — v. Ingenitus.) *To instil by birth or nature, to implant, to engender, to produce*: tellus i. herbas rupibus; trop., i. hominibus cupiditatem veri videndi; inginitus, *inborn*.

INGLŌRIUS, a, um, adj. [in-gloria]. *Without glory, inglorious, not renowned, homo, vita*; i. militiae, *in war*.

INGLŪVIES, ei, f. [kindred w. gula]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *The crop of birds, the gullet, swallow*. 2) *Trop.*, voraciousness.

INGRĀTE, adv. [ingratus]. 1) *Unpleasantly, disagreeably*. 2) *Unthankfully, ungratefully*: i. aliquid ferre, *to receive with unthankfulness*.

***INGRĀTIFICUS**, a, um, *adj.* [*ingratus-facio*]. (Ante-cl.) *Unthankful*.

INGRĀTIUS, *abl. pl.* of an unusual *subst.*, *ingratus* = *unthankfulness*; used adverbially = *against one's will*: extorquere alicui aliquid invito et ii.; amborum ii., *against the will of both*; ii. aliquos cogere ad pugnam, *against their will, unwillingly*.

IN-GRĀTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) *Unpleasant, disagreeable, not well-received*, labor, jocus, sapor; oratio non i. Gallis fuit. 2) *Received with no thanks, not acknowledged, thankless*: ai (illa) ingrata esse sciam, non committam, etc.; id tibi ingratum erit, *you will not be thanked for it*. 3) *Ungrateful, unthankful, homo, animus*; i. in aliquem, etc.; (lat.) i. adversus beneficia alicujus; (poet.) i. salutis, *for his preservation*; (poet.) ager i. = *unfruitful*; i. ingluvies = *insatiable*; ii. oculi = *quickly forgetting, forgetful*; cinis i. (poet.), *unable to render thanks*.

IN-GRĀVESCO, 3. v. *inch. intr.* 1) *To become heavy or heavier, to increase in weight*; (poet.) = *to become pregnant*. 2) *Trop., to increase*; esp., in a bad sense = *to become more oppressive or troublesome*: hoc studium quotidie i.; malum, morbus i.; aetate ingravescent, *advancing age*; corpora ii. defatigatione, *are oppressed*; annona i., *the corn becomes dearer*; alter quotidie i. = *becomes more dangerous, more powerful*; i. falsis (lat.), *to be entangled in greater dangers by false reports*.

IN-GRĀVO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) *Prop., to weigh down*; hence, *trop., to make worse, to aggravate*: illa casus meus i.; abs., anni ii., *become oppressive*.

INGRĒDIOR, gressus, 3. v. *dep. tr. & intr.* [*in-gradior*]. 1) *Tr. & intr., to go into, to enter*: i. intra munitiones, in vitam, ad deos penates; (poet.) i. castris, *into the camp*; i. domum illam; i. pontem Milvium, viam, *to tread or set foot upon*; i. mare, *to go to sea*. Hence, *trop.*: A) *to enter upon, to engage in*: i. in spem, *to take hope*; i. in sermonem; i. nonum annum, *to enter one's ninth year*; i. iter, consulatum, *to enter upon*; i. pericula, *to undergo*; i. vestigia alicujus, *to tread in the footsteps of any one*; i. viam aliquam vivendi, *to take a course*; i. in rempublicam, *to engage in public affairs*: B) *to begin, to commence an action*; i. orationem, disputationem, hanc rationem studiorum; i. dicere, scribere aliquid; (poet.) abs., i. = *to begin to speak*: C) *to rush upon, to attack*: i. aliquem. 2) *Intr., to go along, to walk, to proceed*: i. tardius, per nives; i. vestigiis patris, *to walk in the steps of the father, i. e., to imitate*.

INGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [*ingredior*]. 1) *A going into, an entering, fori*. 2) *A commencement, beginning*. 3) *Of discourse, the pace, gait*.

INGRESSUS, ūs, *m.* [*ingredior*]. 1) (Lat.) *A going into* = *an inroad*: exoipere ii. hostiles.

2) *A going, walking, gait*: prohiberi ingressum, *from moving*; i., cursus, accubitus, etc. = *his manner of walking, &c.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) *A beginning, entrance*: ii. capere, *to take a beginning*.

INGRUO, ui, —, 3. v. *intr.* [*in-ruo*]. *To rush or break into*: Aeneas i. Italia, *falls upon, attacks furiously*; trop., morbus i. in aliquos, *seizes them*; abs., bellum i., *breaks in*; tela ii.

INGUEN, Inis, *n.* [*perhaps from in-geno*]. *The front part of the body between the hips, the groin*: suffodere inguina alicui; hence = *the privy members*.

INGURGITO, āvi, —, 1. v. *tr.* [*in-gurges*]. *To plunge, to dip, or to throw into (an abyss)*: trop. — a) i. se in flagitia, *into the abyss of vice*; i. in copias alicujus, *to revel or to wallow in any one's wealth* — b) *to glut or gorge one's self with immoderate eating or drinking*: i. se; i. ingenium poculis, *to drown one's understanding in*; i. se in vinum, *to guzzle, to swallow down*.

***IN-GUSTĀTUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) *Not tasted* = *not tasted before*.

IN-HĀBILIS, e, *adj.* 1) *Unmanageable, unwieldy, navis, telum, corporum moles* (of elephants). 2) *Trop., unfit, unapt, incapable*: i. studiis, labori; ii. ad consensum, *unable to agree upon a common plan*.

IN-HĀBITĀBILIS, e, *adj.* *Uninhabitable*.

IN-HĀBITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (Lat.) *To dwell in, to inhabit, regionem*; abs., inhabitantes, inhabitants.

IN-HAEREO, haesi, haesum, 2. v. *intr.* 1) *To hang, to stick, to cleave, to cling, or to adhere to*: sidera ii. sedibus suis; animi ii. corporibus; i. ad saxa; res i. in visceribus; lingua i., *is grown fast to the mouth* (of a tongue-tied person); (poet.) canis inhaesus suis, *that is about to fasten upon (the hare)*. 2) *Trop., illa i. vultibus tuis* (poet.), *hangs on thy looks*; (lat.) i. alicui = *to be always about one*; (poet.) i. studiis, *to apply one's self to*; i. oculis, *to be before the eyes*; illud i. in mente, *is impressed upon*; virtutes voluptatibus ii., *are inseparably connected with*.

IN-HAERESCO, 3. v. *inch. intr.* *To stick, to cleave, or to adhere to*: i. in re aliqua or rei alicui; trop., poëtae ii. in mentibus.

IN-HALO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* *To breathe to or upon*: i. alicui popinam, *the smell of an eating-house*.

INHIBEO, ui, Itum, 2. v. *tr.* [*in-habeo*]. *Prop., to hold any thing close to one's self*; hence, 1) *to keep back, to hold in, to curb, to check*: i. frenos, equos. In partic.: A) i. remis, or i. navem (retro), or merely i. — a) *to row backwards* (without turning the ship) — b) *less correctly, although so used by Cicero* = *remos i., to cease rowing*: B) *trop., to arrest, to check*: i. impetum victoris: C) = *to detain, to keep from*: i. aliquem a re aliqua: D) (lat.) = *prohibere, to hinder, to prevent, to restrain*: inhiberi rec-

tum agere cursum; inhiberi quominus, etc. 3) (= Adhibeo) *To employ, to use, to practise, to exercise: i. imperium alicui or in aliquem; i. supplicium alicui, to inflict upon; i. damnum aliquemque coercionem.*

*INHIBITIO, ōnis, *f.* [inhibeo]. *A restraining: i. remigam, a rowing backward.*

INHIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To stand open-mouthed, to gape: inhians Cerberus. In partic. = to gape after any thing: infans i. uberibus.* 2) *Trop. (poet. & lat.): A) to gape or gaze at: i. in aliquem; i. gaxis; hence = to inspect, to examine: i. pectoribus reclusis: B) to desire eagerly, to long for, aurum, hereditatem.*

INHONESTE, *adv. w. comp.* [inhonestus]. *Dishonourably, disgracefully.*

INHONESTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [inhonestus]. (Poet.) *To dishonour, to disgrace, palmas.*

INHONESTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) *Dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful, indecent, vita, mors, vulnus, cupiditas; of rank = base, debased: inhonestus matre ignota.* 2) (Poet.) *Ugly, filthy, nasty.*

INHONORATUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) *Unhonoured, not respected; also, of persons without any office or post of honour: i. vita, private, retired.* 2) *Without presents: aliquem i. dimittere; societas i. unrewarded.*

*INHONORIFICUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) *Dishonourable.*

INHONORUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-honos]. (Lat.) 1) *Unhonoured, not respected, ignoble, of small note.* 2) *Ugly, unsightly: signa ii., stripped of their ornaments.*

INHORREO, 2. *v. intr.* *To bristle with any thing: aries i. haud secus quam vallo septa, as if encircled by palisades.*

INHORRESCO, rui, —, 3. *v. incho. intr.* 1) *To begin to bristle, to bristle up: aper inhorruit armos, raised his bristles; gallinae ii., erect their feathers; messis spicosa i. campis.* 2) (Poet.) *To begin to quiver or shake: aer i.; veris adventus i. foliis, the leaves rustle at the approach of spring; mare i., grows rough; unda i., rises, swells.* 3) *To shudder, to shake, to tremble with cold or horror (v. Horreo).*

INHOSPITALIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) *In-hospitable.*

*INHOSPITALITAS, ātis, *f.* *Inhospitality.*

INHOSPITUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) = *In-hospitalis.*

INHUMANE, *adv. with comp.* *Inhumanly, cruelly, contrary to human affections.*

INHUMANITAS, ātis, *f.* [inhumanus]. 1) *Inhumanity, cruelty, barbarity.* 2) *Want of good breeding: A) = impoliteness, discourtesy: B) disobligingness, unkindness.* 3) *Churlishness.* 4) *Niggardliness.*

*INHUMANITER, *adv.* [inhumanus]. *Un civilly, rudely, discourteously.*

INHUMANUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) *Inhuman, cruel, barbarous, scelus, homo; testamentum i., unjust.* 2) *Without good breeding: A) = impolite, discourteous, homo, negligentia: B) uncultivated, aures.* 3) *Senes ii., churlish.*

INHUMATUS, a, um, *adj.* *Unburied.*

IN-IBI, *adv.* 1) *Of place, just there.* 2) *Of time, on the point of, nearly, almost: mors i. eum occupavit; i. est, it is near at hand, wit soon happen.*

INIGO, āgi, aotum, 3. *v. tr.* [in-ago]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To drive into, gregem in stabula; hence, trop., to instigate, feras ad nocendum.*

INIMICE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [inimicus]. *Inimically, hostilely.*

INIMICITIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [in-amicitia]. (The *sing.* is rarely used; mostly ante-cl.) *Enmity, hostility (in one's private relations — v. Inimicus): suscipere ii.; gerere, habere, exercere ii. cum aliquo, to be at enmity or variance with; suut (intercedunt) mihi ii. cum aliquo.*

INIMICO, 1. *v. tr.* [inimicus]. (Poet.) *To render hostile, to exasperate, urbem.*

INIMICUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [inimicus]. 1) *Inimical, hostile (in private relations; it refers to one's personal feeling — cf. hostilis, hostis, and adversarius), unfavourable: i. alicui, to one; subst., Inimicus, i. m., and Inimica, ae, f., an enemy: i. alicujus, meus; inimicissimi ejus, his greatest enemies.* 2) *Of things, unfavourable, injurious: omnia ei ii. sunt; odor nervis i.* 3) (Poet.) = *hostilis: terra i.; tela ii., the weapons of the enemy.*

IN-IMITABILIS, e, *adj.* *Inimitable.*

INIQUE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [iniquus]. 1) *Unequally, unsuitably: certatio i. comparata, where the combatants are unequally matched.* 2) *Unfairly, unjustly.* 3) *Unwillingly, with repugnance: iniquissime aliquid ferre, with great repugnance.*

INIQUITAS, ātis, *f.* [iniquus]. 1) *Unevenness of the ground, inequality.* 2) *Difficulty, disadvantage, unfavourable condition, temporum, rerum.* 3) *Unfairness, injustice, immoderate severity, hominis, exitii; in partic. = an unreasonable demand: obtinere ii.*

INIQUUS, a, um, *adj. with comp. & sup.* [inaequus]. 1) *Uneven, locus.* 2) *Unfavourable: A) of things — a) esp. of places = incommensurable, difficult, locus, via, ascensus, also tempus — b) disadvantageous, injurious: vina ii. capiti — c) (Pl.) = disagreeing with, at variance with: hoc i. est comico choragio — d) (poet.) = immoderate, excessive: sol i., exceedingly hot; i. pondus, too heavy: B) of persons, unfavourably disposed, inimical, hostile, adverse, alicui and in aliquem; also, subst., ii. mei, my enemies*

adversaries. 3) Unfair, unjust, hard, severe, rigorous, pater, conditio. 4) Unwilling, discontented, impatient: iniquo animo (= inique) aliquid pati (ferre), mori, unwillingly.

*INITIAMENTA, ōrum, n. pl. [initio]. (Lat.) Initiatory lessons, principles, rudiments; hence, transferred, an initiation into secret rites.

*INITIATIO, ōnis, f. [initio]. (Lat.) A participation in a secret religious worship.

INITIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [initium]. To initiate or admit to secret religious rites, esp. to the mysteries of Ceres: i. aliquem Cereri; trop., to initiate, in gen.: i. aliquem studiis iisdem.

INITIUM, ii, n. [ineo]. 1) An entrance = a beginning, commencement, belli, omnium rerum; facere i. dicendi; sumere (capere) i. ab re aliqua; bonis ii. (as abl. abs.), notwithstanding the good beginning; (lat.) = origin: ii. obscura; ii. Tiberii, the accession of T. to the crown; novis ii. opus est, of a new thing; in partic., adverbially, initio, in the beginning, at first. 2) In the pl.: A) in natural philosophy, the elements, the constituent parts of things: B) the elements, first principles of a science (cf. principia): C) secret worship of a deity, sacred mysteries; hence (poet.) = things used in the celebration of mysteries.

INITUS, ūs, m. [ineo]. 1) (Lucr.) A coming in, arrival. 2) (Lucr.) A beginning. 3) (Poet. & lat.) Copulation.

INJECTIO, ōnis, f. [inicio]. A laying on; in partic., i. manus, the laying of one's hands on a person or thing, as an act of forcible seizure, or a summons to court (v. Injicio, 2).

INJECTUS, ūs, m. [inicio]. 1) (Lat.) A throwing or casting upon, pulveris. 2) (Lucr.) A putting in: i. animi in corpus.

INJICIO, jēci, jectum, 3. v. tr. [in-jacio]. 1) To throw, to cast, or to put in or into: i. ignem castris; i. se in ignem, in medios hostes, morti, to fling one's self into, to rush into. Hence: A) to inspire with, to infuse into, alicui timorem, religionem, mentem, alacritatem et studium: B) to cause, to occasion, certamen, cunctationem: C) in discourse, to mention casually, to suggest, to drop a remark, aliquid; i. de re aliqua; i. aliquid esse factum, to remark: D) of the mind, i. se in aliquid, to throw itself into, to reflect upon. 2) To throw, to lay, or to put upon: i. pallium in aliquid; more freq., i. pallium alicui, to throw over; i. brachia collo, to throw around; i. pontem flumini, to throw across; i. manicas (frenos) alicui, to put on. In partic., i. alicui manum, to lay one's hand on — a) = to take hold of (in order to make one stand still) — b) as a symbolic act, to claim a thing as one's property, to take possession of; hence, trop., i. manum quieti alicujus, to disturb one's repose — c) = to summon before a court.

*IN-JUCUNDE, adv. in comp. [injuvandus]. Unpleasantly.

*IN-JUCUNDITAS, ātis, f. [injuvandus]. Unpleasantness.

IN-JUCUNDUS, a, um, adj. 1) Unpleasant: labor nobis i. 2) Bitter, severe, adversus malos.

IN-JUDICATUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) 1) Not adjudicated. 2) Undecided.

IN-JUNGO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To join into, tigna in assere. 2) To join to or with, to unite or attach to, aggerem muro. 3) Trop.: A) to bring upon, to inflict, to occasion, alicui injuriam, laborem: B) to lay or impose upon, alicui munus, civitatibus servitutem, onus; (lat.) i. alicui ut aliquid faciat; i. sibi ut = to make it one's business, to resolve, to determine.

IN-JURATUS, a, um, adj. That has not sworn, unsworn.

INJURIA, ae, f. [in-jus]. 1) The violation of another's right, injustice, injury, wrong, violence: facere, inferre, imponere alicui injuriam, to wrong, to do an injury to; defendere, propulsare injuriam, to ward off; accipere i., to suffer; per i. or injuriā, unjustly, without cause. Freq., followed by the gen., with various significations — a) i. ejus, tua, committed by him, by thee — b) injuria sociorum, tua, committed against the allies, against thee — c) i. judicii, the injustice of a judgment; i. legatorum violatorum, committed by doing violence to the ambassadors. 2) In partic.: A) in the pl., as a tech. t. in the lang. of law = injuries, affronts: actio injuriarum, an action for a personal injury: B) (Com.) = unjust severity, rigour: i. paterna: C) = unlawful acquisition: obtinere i.: D) revenge for an injury inflicted: E) a dishonouring, debauching of a woman: F) injury, in gen., damage, harm: i. frigoris, temporis, oblivionis; sine agrorum i., without damaging the fields.

INJURIOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [injuria]. (Lat., doubtf. read.) To do an injury.

INJURIOSUS, adv. w. comparative [injurius]. Unlawfully, unjustly.

INJURIOSUS, a, um, adj. [injuria]. 1) Acting unjustly, unjust, wrongful, in aliquem. 2) Trop., injurious, noxious, ventus, pes, hurtful, destructive.

INJURIUS, or Injūrus, a, um, adj. [injuria]. (Rar.) Unjust.

IN-JUSSUS (I.), ūs, m. Absence of command; only in the abl. sing.: i. meo, alicujus, without my or any one's command.

IN-JUSSUS (II.), a, um, adj. [part. of jubeo]. (Poet.) Unbidden = of one's own accord.

IN-JUSTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [injustus]. Unjustly, wrongfully, unfairly: i. facta, unjust deeds; i. vendere, too high.

IN-JUSTITIA, ae, f. [injustus]. Injustice, unjust proceeding; in partic. = (undue) rigour, severity.

IN-JUSTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. Unjust: A) of persons = that does or means to

do wrong, hemo; (poet.) i. neverca, *harsh, cruel*; i. dens, *malicious*: B) of things = *unreasonable, excessive, oppressive*, onus, fenus, iracundia; regnum i. (poet.), *unjustly obtained*.

*IN-NÄBILIS, e, *adj.* (Poet.) *Not to be swum in, not navigable*.

IN-NASCOR, nātus, 3, v. *dep. intr.* To be born in, to grow, or to spring up: robora ii. rupibus; hederā i. in cornibus; *trop.*, non mihi avaritia innata est, *I am not covetous by nature*; hoc in animis eorum innatum et insitum est, *is innate*.

IN-NÄTO, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To swim into: pisces ii. in concham; unda dulcis i. freto, *flows into*. 2) To swim upon, to float upon: homines ii. flumini (*do not sink*); (poet.) undam innatat alnus; *trop.*, innatans verborum facilitas, *floating on the surface, superficial*.

IN-NÄVIGÄBILIS, e, *adj.* Unnavigable.

IN-NECTO, exui, exum, 3, v. *tr.* 1) To tie to, to tie together, to connect: i. palmas remis, comas; innecti cervicibus alicujus, *to embrace one's neck*. Hence, *trop.*: A) i. causas morandi, *to bring forward one after the other*: B) innecti conscientiae alicujus (= ἐπὶ συνειδήσει τιναί), *to be implicated in*: C) i. fraudem clienti (poet.), *to ensnare, to defraud one's client*: D) innexus alicui or rei alicui, *closely connected with*. 2) To bind or entwine with something, tempora sertis, *fancies laqueos*.

IN-NITOR, nixus or nixus, 3, v. *dep. intr.* 1) To lean or to rest upon, to support one's self by: i. hastae or hastā; i. in aliquem, in cubitum; *trop.*, salus mea i. incolumitati ejus. 2) (Lat.) = To end, to terminate: syllaba i. in b litteram.

IN-NO, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *intr.* To swim or to float in or upon, aquae; (poet.) i. fluvium; *trop.*, classis i. mari, *sails upon*; fluvius i. litori, *flows upon*.

IN-NÖCENS, tis, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* 1) Harmless, vinum, epistola; ii. contentiones, *carried on without acrimony*. 2) Innocent, guiltless, faultless, irreproachable, homo; i. factorum, *in respect of*. 3) In partic. = *disinterested, unselfish, praetor*.

INNÖCENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [innocens]. Innocently, irreproachably, harmlessly.

INNÖCENTIA, ae, f. [innocens]. 1) (Lat.) Harmlessness. 2) Innocence, guiltlessness, irreproachableness. 3) In partic., *disinterestedness, integrity*.

INNÖCUE, *adv.* [innocuus]. (Poet. & lat.) *Harmlessly*: i. vivere, *without injuring others*.

IN-NÖCUUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-noceo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Harmless, innocuous, herba; lupi ii. aomini, *not injurious*; litus i., *safe*. 2) Innocent, inoffensive: agere causas innocuas, *to plead the cause of the innocent*. 3) Uninjured, undamaged, navis.

IN-NÖTESCO, tui, —, 3, v. *intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To become known or noted, re aliqua, *by any thing*.

IN-NÖVO, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *tr.* Prop., to re new; *trop.*, i. se ad suam intemperantiam, *to return to*.

INNOXIE, *adv.* [innoxius]. (Lat.) *Harmlessly*.

IN-NOXIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) Harmless, innoxious, animal; vulnera ii., *not mortal*; saltus, iter i., *without dagger*. 2) Innocent, servus. 3) Undeserved, paupertas. 4) (Ante-cl. & lat., and in Sall.) Unhurt, uninjured.

*IN-NÖBILUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lucr.) Unclouded, cloudless.

*INNÖBIS, e, *adj.* [in-nubes]. (Lat. poet.) Cloudless.

IN-NÜBO, psi, ptum, 3, v. *intr.* To marry into: i. thalamis vestris; ea quo innupserat, *the family into which she had married*.

INNÜBUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-nubo]. (Poet.) Unmarried: laura i., *the virgin laurel* (because Daphne, who was changed into the laurel tree, was unmarried).

IN-NÜMÉRÄBILIS, e, *adj.* Innumerable, countless.

INNÜMÉRÄBILITAS, ätis, f. [innumerabilis]. Innumerableness, infinite number.

INNÜMÉRÄBILITER, *adv.* [innumerabilis]. (Lucr.) Innumerably.

INNÜMÉRÄLIS, e, (Lucr.), and IN-NÜMERUS, a, um, (poet. & lat.), *adj.* = Innumerabilis.

IN-NUO, nui, nütum, 3, v. *intr.* To nod to, to give a nod, alicui.

IN-NUPTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unmarried: (ante-cl.) ii. nuptiae (= γάμος ἄγαμος), *an unhappy marriage, not deserving the name of a marriage*.

IN-NUTRIO, ivi, itum, 4, v. *tr.* (Lat.) To nourish or bring up in any thing: i. aliquem castris, mari, bellicis laudibus.

INO, ūs or ōnis, f. [= Ἰνώ]. The daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, wife of the Theban king Athamas, mother of Learchus and Melicertes, and step-mother to Phrixus and Helle. Being persecuted by Athamas, she threw herself into the sea, and was afterwards worshipped as the sea-goddess Leucothea.

*IN-OBLITUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Not forgetful = thankful.

*IN-OBRÜTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Not overwhelmed.

IN-OBSÉQUENS, tis, *adj.* (Lat.) Disobedient

IN-OBSERVÄBILIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) *Not to be observed, inobservable*.

IN-OBSERVANTIA, ae, f. Inattention; in partic. = *want of punctuality*. (Lat.)

IN-OBSERVÄTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Unobserved, unperceived.

IN-OCILUUS, a, um, *adj.* (Later poet.) Not setting: i. axis, the North Pole.

IN-OCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To harrow in, semen.

INOCULATIO, ōnis, *f.* [inoculo]. An inoculating.

INOCULATOR, ōris, *m.* [inoculo]. An inoculator, ingrafter.

IN-OCULO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To inoculate, to ingraft.

IN-ODORUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) Without smell: ii. ossa, not anointed. 2) Without the sense of smell, animalia.

INOFFENSE, *adv.* with comp. [inoffensus]. (Lat.) Without stumbling, without hindrance.

IN-OFFENSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) Without stumbling, without hindrance, pes. 2) Trop.: A) unobstructed, undisturbed, mare, vita: B) uninterrupted, via; (lat.) i. literarum eonjunctio, not harsh or grating.

IN-OFFICIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* Unfaithful, dis-obliging, in aliquem; in partic., testamentum i., unkind (in which nothing is bequeathed to the nearest relatives).

IN-OLESCO, āvi, Rum, 3. v. intr. & tr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Intr., to grow in or upon any thing: i. libro, upon the bark; trop., vox i. linguae = remained fixed in the memory. 2) Tr. (lat.), to implant, alicui amorem sui.

IN-OMINĀLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) = Inominatus.

IN-OMINATUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Inauspicious = unlucky.

IN-OPERTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Uncovered; trop., i. veritas, naked.

INŌPIA, ae, *f.* [inops]. Want: 1) a lack, scarcity, dearth of any thing: i. argenti, rei frumentariae, occasionis, advocatorum. 2) In particular, a want of necessities, need, poverty, indigence, helplessness (objective = a want of means, in itself considered; opp. to copia or opulentia — cf. egestas and indigentia): i. publica, pecuniary embarrassment of the state; i. aerarii, exhaustion of the treasury. In partic.: A) = want of provisions: ad ultimum inopiae adducere, to the extremity of want; inopia locorum = the want of provisions in those places: B) trop., of an orator, a poverty of words and ideas: i. et jejunia.

IN-ŌPINĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) That no one would have supposed, inconceivable. 2) Disreputable.

IN-ŌPINANS, tis, *adj.* Not expecting, contrary to one's expectation, unawares: inopinantes eos oppressit; illo inopinante, contrary to his expectation.

INŌPINANTER, *adv.* [inopinans]. (Lat.) Unexpectedly.

INŌPINATE (Lat.), *adv.* [inopinatus]. Unexpectedly.

IN-ŌPINĀTO (Liv.), expectedly.

IN-ŌPINATUS, a, um, *adj.* Unexpected;

as substantive, Inopinatum, i, a., something unexpected.

IN-ŌPINUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Unexpected.

***INŌPIOSUS**, a, um, *adj.* [inopia]. (Pl.) In want of something, consilii.

***IN-OPPORTUNUS**, a, um, *adj.* Unsuitable, inopportune.

IN-OPS, ōpis, *adj.* [in-ops, opes]. 1) Without means, helpless; in partic. = poor, destitute, indigent: inopes relictī a duce; inopes coacti sunt ad opulentiorum auxilium confugere; vita i., wretched; aerarium i., exhausted; i. conscendere, unable; urbs i. ab obsidione, without provisions by reason of. 2) Poor in any thing, destitute of, in want of: i. ab amicis or amicorum; senatus i. consilii; via i. aquarum; i. somni cibique, without; homo i. mentis, distracted. 3) Trop.: A) of style and discourse, poor, meagre, jejune, orator, lingua Latina: B) (poet.) animus i., dejected; amor i., unsuccessful.

IN-ŌPTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Undesired.

IN-ŌRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Not pleaded; only in the combination 're i., without a hearing.

IN-ORDINĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Rar.) Disordered, without order; almost always of troops (= not in ranks), while 'incompositus' signifies 'not in regular divisions'; subst., Inordinatum, i, a., disorder: aliquid ex i. in ordinem redigere.

***IN-ŌRIOR**, 4. v. intr. (Doubtful read., lat.) To show one's self.

IN-ORNĀTE, *adv.* [inornatus]. Without ornament, inelegantly.

IN-ORNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Unadorned. 2) Trop.: A) of style, simple, plain, orator, verba: B) uncelebrated.

INŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-ors]. (Lat.) Without a mouth, speechless.

IN-OTIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Not idle, very busy.

INŌUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ine]. Of or belonging to Ino (q. v.).

INQUAM, inquis, —, v. def. I say; it is placed between the words of a quotation, and used — 1) in citing the very words of a person: Romulus 'Jupiter,' inquit, 'tuis jussus avibus,' etc.; rarely with a dat., i. mihi. 2) In repeating emphatically one's own words = I say 3) In stating objections made to one's arguments = it is said. N.B.—Sometimes 'i.' is superfluous (hoc adjunxit: Pater, i., meus, etc.); sometimes it is pleonastically repeated, and sometimes it is wanting where it ought to be.

IN-QUIES, ōtis, (Lat.) 1) Subst. *f.*, restlessness, unquietness. 2) *Adj.* (= Inquietus), restless, unquiet.

INQUIETĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [inquieto]. (Lat.) Disturbance, agitation.

INQUIETO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [inquietus]. (Lat.) To disturb, aliquem.

INQUIETUDO, inia, f. [inquietus]. (Lat.) Disquietude.

INQUIETUS, a, um, adj. with (lat.) comp. & sup. Restless, unquiet: i. ingenium; i. mare, impetuosus.

INQUILINUS, i, m. 1) One who lodges in a hired house, a tenant, lodger, sojourner: te inquilino, non domino: ii. privatarum aedium. *2) Trop., as adj., M. Tullius inquilinus civis urbis Romae, a foreign-born citizen. [fr. incolo].

INQUINATE, adv. [inquinatus]. Impurely, loqui.

INQUINATUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of inquino]. 1) Befouled, polluted. 2) Trop., contaminated, sullied, impure, sordid.

INQUINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [in and the unusual verb cunio]. To defile, to pollute, to contaminate, vestem; trop., to stain, to disgrace: i. amicitiam nomine criminoso; i. famam alterius; i. se parricidio; vite inquinata omnibus vitiis.

INQUIRO, āvi, ātum, 3. v. tr. [in-quaero]. 1) To seek after, to look or search for, to try to find out, corpus alicujus, sedes; i. vitia alicujus. 2) To search or inquire into (conf. an-qui-ro): i. in patrios annos; i. quid sit furere; nimium in se i., to be too rigorous against one's self. 3) In partic., to search for grounds of accusation against one, to seek for evidence: i. in competitoribus.

INQUISITIO, ōnis, f. [inquire]. 1) A seeking or searching for, militum; esse alicui inquisitioni (Pl.), to have to be looked for = not to be at hand. 2) An inquiring into, examination, investigation, veri. 3) A searching for grounds of accusation against one, a legal inquisition: i. annum impetrare, to obtain a whole year for.

INQUISITOR, ōris, m. [inquire]. 1) A seeker, searcher; in partic., in the time of the emperors, a secret emissary, spy. 2) An examiner, investigator, rerum. 3) In partic., a searcher for documents in support of an accusation.

IN-R — v. **IRE**.

IN-SĀLUBRIS, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. (Lat.) 1) Unwholesome, unhealthy. 2) Trop., unprofitable.

IN-SĀLUTATUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Ungreeted, unsaluted.

IN-SANABILIS, e, adj. w. comp. Incurable, morbus; trop., contumelia i., irreparable; ingenium i., incorrigible.

INSANE, adv. w. comp. [insanus]. Madly, insanely; improp. = excessively, amare.

INSANIA, ae, f. [insanus]. 1) Madness, mad or senseless behaviour; pl. = mad tricks: (poet.) i. belli, a mad desire for war; concupiscere ad i., even unto madness. 2) Improp. (v. Insanus): A) = poetic inspiration: B) = mad extravagance;

esp. = extravagant luxury, magnificence, excess: i. mensarum, villarum, libidinum, in debauchery.

INSANIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. intr. [insanus]. To be mad, crazy, or senseless, to be seized with madness or rage (esp. of the passions and affections — most freq. of love, hatred, anger, &c.). i. ex amore, ex injuria; (poet.) i. amore or amores alicujus, to be madly in love with; i. in libertinas, to run madly after; (poet.) i. similem errorem, to be mad in a like manner; i. solemnias, to be a fool after the usual fashion.

INSANITAS, ātis, f. [insanus]. (A word formed by Cicero, and used by him only.) Unhealthiness, unsoundness, diseased condition.

IN-SĀNUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. (Properly, not sound.) 1) Mad, insane. 2) Mad with a passion (love, hatred, anger, &c.), raging, raving, frantic, homo, mens, cupiditas. 3) Trop.: A) (poet.) vates i., the inspired priestess (Sibyl): B) of things — a) (poet.) roaring, raging: procellae, fluctus ii.; forum i., resounding with noise — b) excessive, vast, immense, mons, moles substructionum, dolor, fulgores. Hence, the n. Insanum, as an adv. = immoderately, excessively.

INSATIABILIS, e, adj. 1) That cannot be satisfied, insatiable, cupiditas, avaritia; (lat.) with a genit., i. sanguinis, with blood. 2) That never clogs or satiates, not satiating, unsating, varietas, pulchritudo.

INSATIABILITER, adv. [insatiabilis]. Insatiably.

***IN-SATIĒTAS**, ātis, f. (Pl.) Insatiableness, insatiationess.

IN-SĀTURABILIS, e, adj. Insatiable.

IN-SĀTURABILITER, adv. [insaturabilis]. Insatiably.

INSCENDO, di, sum, 3. v. intr. & tr. [in-scando]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Ascendo. To step into or upon, to climb up, to mount, in currum, in lectum, in arborem; i. quadrigas, equum; abs., i. = to embark.

INSCENSIO, ōnis, f. [inscendo]. A mounting, ascending: i. in navem, an embarking.

IN-SCIENS, tis, adj. 1) Not knowing; me insciente factum est, without my knowledge; insciens fecit, unknowingly. 2) (Com.) Ignorant, silly.

INSCIENTER, adv. w. sup. [insciens]. Ignorantly, stupidly, facere.

IN-SCIENTIA, ae, f. [insciens]. Ignorance, want of knowledge, inexperience in any thing (opp. to scientia — cf. inscitia): i. et error; i. locorum, bellum.

IN-SCITE, adv. with comp. & sup. [inscitus]. Unskilfully, absurdly.

INSCITIA, ae, f. [inscitus]. 1) Ignorance, unskilfulness, awkwardness in any thing: i. rerum, inexperience in; (poet. & lat.) i. veri, aedificandi; i. erga domum suam (Tac.), of his domestic affairs; per inscitiam ceterorum, without the

knowledge of. 2) *Want of reflection, inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness:* i. barbarorum; male mereri de immerente inscitia est.

IN-SCĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp. & sup.* Unskilful, ignorant, awkward, simple, stupid.

INSCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-scio]. Not knowing, ignorant (cf. nescius), homo; fecit inscius, *emknowingly*; me inscio, *without my knowledge*; i. omnium rerum, and (Pl.) i. de re aliqua; ii. quid gereretur, *without knowing*; non sum inscius, *I know very well, I am well aware.*

IN-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Poet.) To mark by a trace or track, pulvis inscribitur hastâ; hence = to brand. 2) To write in or upon any thing: i. aliquid in statua, and i. aliquid monumento (*dat.*), to place an inscription upon; trop., inscriptum est in fronte ejus = *it is written upon his brow.* Hence, trop.: A) i. aliquid in animo, to impress upon one's mind: B) i. sibi nomen, to assume; i. vitis sapientiam, to give to vices the name of wisdom; (poet.) i. deos scelere, to use the gods as a pretext for crime; i. suam dexteram leto alicujus, to charge with. 3) To write upon = to mark with an inscription, statum, aras. In partic.: A) to give a title to a book, to entitle, to inscribe: i. librum "Oratorem," to entitle a book "The Orator"; liber qui "Oeconomicus" inscribitur, which is entitled: B) to offer for sale or rent by posting up a bill: i. aedes venales; i. aliquid literatorem, to offer a man for sale as a grammarian; C) (poet.) to make known, to indicate.

INSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. [inscribo]. 1) An inscription on a statue, &c. 2) The title of a book. 3) A branding: i. frontis.

IN-SCRIPTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) Unwritten. 2) Concerning which nothing is written in the laws, unmentioned.

IN-SCULPO, psi, ptum, 3. v. tr. 1) To carve or cut into, to engrave, aliquid saxo, literas tabellae. 2) Trop., to imprint, to impress upon, aliquid in mente.

IN-SECABILIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) That cannot be cut up, inseparable, indivisible.

IN-SECO, cui, ctum, 1. v. tr. 1) To cut into: i. corpora mortuorum, to dissect. 2) (Poet.) = To form by cutting into: dentes insecti pectine.

INSECTANTER, adv. [insector]. Acrimoniously, bitterly. (Lat.)

INSECTATIO, ōnis, f. [insector]. 1) A pursuing, hostis. 2) Trop., a pursuing with words, a railing at, mocking, deriding, insulting, censuring: i. nostri, of us.

INSECTATOR, ōris, m. [insector]. A persecutor; trop., a censurer, vitiorum.

INSECTIO, ōnis, f. [obsol. insecō = 'to tell']. (Ante-cl.) A narration.

IN-SECTOR, ātus, dep., and (Pl.) Insecto, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To pursue, to attack: A) with weapons, &c., i. hostem telo; (poet.) i.

herbam rastris = to try to extirpate: B) with words, &c. = to rail at, to censure, to inveigh against: i. aliquem maledictis; i. audaciam alicujus.

INSECTUM, i, n. [insecō—cf. *Irrepro-*]. (Lat.) An insect.

*INSECTURA, ae, f. [insecō]. (Lat.) An incision.

*INSEDABILĪTER, adv. [in-sedo]. (Lucr.) Unquenohably.

IN-SEMĪNO, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To sow into, to implant; trop. i. morbum.

IN-SĒNESCO, nui, —, 3. v. *inch. intr.* To grow old in or at any thing = to spend much time in: i. iisdem negotiis, libra.

IN-SENSIBILIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) That cannot be felt, insensible; trop. = incomprehensible.

*IN-SENSĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) Insensible = imperceptible by the senses.

IN-SEPĀRABILIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Inseparable.

*IN-SEPTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Hedged in.

IN-SEPULTUS, a, um, *adj.* Unburied: mors i., without burial; sepultura i., a burial without the usual rites (with reference to the burning of Caesar's corpse in the forum).

IN-SEQUOR, cūsus, 8. v. *dep. tr.* 1) To follow closely, to follow after, esp. in the order of time: i. aliquid; suspicio i. facta improborum; abs., vocalis, nox i.: i. navem oculis. 2) In partic., to follow with a hostile intention, to pursue, to harass: i. aliquid bello, to war against; i. hostem; (poet.) i. arva, to labour at; i. ora manu, to strike; abs. = to press with questions. Hence: A) of inanimate objects = to overtake: mors i. Gracchum: B) to pursue with words, to censure, to reproach, to asperse: i. aliquid dicitis, contumeliâ; i. turpitudinem vitae. 3) A) to pursue any thing earnestly, to go on with: i. longius, to pursue the matter further: B) to take pains, to endeavour, ut erudiam aliquid, i. aliquid facere.

IN-SĒRO (I.), sēvi, ātum, 3. v. tr. 1) To sow or plant in, to ingraft, surculum arbori or in arborem; i. oleae truncos, to plant between; also (poet.), to graft, to furnish with grafts, to put a graft upon, vitem; arbutus inseritur fetu nucis, is grafted upon. 2) Trop.: A) to implant, to ingraft: eloquentia i. novas opiniones: i. vitia; in particular, part. insitus = implanted, inborn, deeply rooted: sapientia i. in istam domum; hoc naturâ est insitum; odium, opinio penitus insita; amor menti insitus: B) = to admit into (a family): insitus in Calatinos.

IN-SĒRO (II.), rui, rtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To put in or into, to insert: i. collum in laqueum; i. rostrum lagenae; i. cibum alicui in os; (poet.) i. oculos in pectora, to look into. 2) Trop., to bring or introduce into, to mix or mingle with: i. querelas; i. deos vel minimis rebus, i. con-

clones operi, to *insert*; i. aliquem coeleri, to *involve* in; i. se rei, to *minge with*, to *engage* in; (poet.) i. aliquem stellis, to *place among the stars*; insertus numero civium, *admitted into*.

INSERTA, ae, f. [insero]. (Lat.) An ornament.

*INSERTIM, adv. [insero II.]. (Ante-cl.) By *insertion*: i. fundere, to *pour in*.

INSERTO, i. v. tr. [freq. of insero II.]. (Poet.) To *put into*, to *insert*: i. dexteram clipeo.

IN-SERVIO, ivi, itum, 4. v. intr. & tr. 1) (Lat., rar.) To *serve*, to *be a slave to*, alicui. 2) Trop.: A) to *serve*, to *be devoted or attached to*, to *do a service or favour to*, to *assist*, alicui and (Pl.) aliquem: B) to *conform to*, to *adapt one's self to*, temporibus; nihil est a me temporis causa inservitum, *I have never temporized*: C) to *be devoted to any thing*, to *take care of*, honoribus, famae, suis commodis, to *promote*.

IN-SIBĪLO, i. v. intr. (Poet.) To *whistle or hiss in*: Euris i. pinetis.

INSĪDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. intr. & tr. [insedeo]. 1) To *sit in or upon any thing*, toro, equo. Hence, trop. = to *be fixed or seated in*, to *adhere to*: res i. in animo, in sensu, *makes a lasting impression*; desiderium mihi i., *has taken root*. 2) As a military tech. t., to *keep possession of*, to *occupy*, arcem, locum; viae insidentur hostium praesidiis. Hence = to *inhabit*, ea loca.

INSĪDIAE, ārum, f. pl. [insideo]. 1) An *ambush, ambuscade* = A) *the places where one lies in wait for an enemy*; and, B) *the persons who lie in wait*: invadere aliquem ex ii.; milites collocare in ii.; collocare, disponere insidias. 2) Trop., a *snares, ambush, plot, deceitful attack*: interficere aliquem ab ii. or per ii.; insidias struere, parare, tendere, comparare alicui (also, contra aliquem), to *lay snares or traps for*; insidias caedis atque incendiorum deposcere, *the office of (secretly) spreading fire and slaughter*. Hence, in gen. = *an artifice, stratagem, crafty or insidious conduct*: adhibere insidias; insidiis or ex ii. or per ii. (opp. to aperte), *by artifice, craftily*.

INSĪDIATOR, ōris, m. [insidiator]. 1) One who *lies in ambush* (a soldier or bandit). 2) Trop., one who *lies in wait for any person or thing*, a *lurker, waylayer*.

INSĪDIOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [insidiae]. To *lie in ambush*, to *lie in wait for*; trop., to *lay snares for*, to *plot against*: i. alicui; i. temporis, to *wait for an opportunity*; i. temporibus, to *watch craftily all the circumstances of the times*.

INSĪDIŌSE, adv. w. sup. [insidiosus]. *Cunningly, artfully*: i. fides, *malicious inventions*.

INSĪDIŌSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. [insidiae]. *Insidious, deceitful, artful, homo*; *of things, dangerous, delusive, locus, poeula*.

IN-SĪDO, sēdi, sessum, 3. v. intr. & tr. 1) To *sit down in or upon*, to *settle on*: apes i. flori; i. alicui, *on any one's lap*; digiti ii. membris (poet.), *leave an impression upon*. So, also, Capitulum inessum diris avibus, *on which — have settled*; (poet.) i. cineres patriae, to *make one's abode upon*. 2) Trop.: A) to *settle*, to *remain fixed or rooted*: quum semen inssedit in iis locis, etc.; id penitus inssedit in memoria; genus ibi inssedit (poet.), *settled there*: B) (poet.) to *take possession of*, to *establish one's self in*, to *occupy*: i. arces.

INSIGNE, is, n. [insignis]. 1) A *mark, token, badge*: i. fortunae; i. virtutis, laudis. 2) A *sign*: quod erat insigne, eum omnibus sui copiam facere, a *sign or proof, that, &c.*; quod erat i. quum arma capienda essent, a *signal*. 3) In partic.: A) = a *badge of office or honour*: ii. regia, a *diadem*; ii. consularia, pontificalia or pontificum: B) i. navis, a *flag or figure at the stern of a ship*: C) an *ornament, badge, worn by warriors upon their shields, helmets, &c.*

INSIGNIO, ivi, itum, 4. v. tr. [insignis]. (Lat.) To *put a mark upon*, to *mark*, to *distinguish*: i. rem aliqua re; trop., insigniri = to *distinguish one's self*, to *make one's self conspicuous*; also, to *distinguish above others*, to *adorn*: (poet.) Io i. clipeum auro, a *golden image of Io adorned the shield*; i. aliquem, to *make known*, to *name*.

INSIGNIS, e, adj. [in-signum]. 1) *Marked with any thing, remarkable by, distinguished by*: i. maculis; Phoebus i. crinibus; trop., homo i. omnibus notis turpitudinis, *branded*; vestis i., *peculiar, distinguished by certain marks or ornaments*. 2) = *Extraordinary, striking*; in a good sense = *distinguished, eminent, remarkable, noted*; in a bad sense = *immoderate, excessive*: i. virtus; i. studium erga aliquem; i. odium, periculum, impudentia; homo insignis facie or debilitate aliqua corporis, also i. ad debilitatem, *for, by*.

INSIGNITE, adv. w. comp. [insignitus]. *Extraordinarily, signally*.

INSIGNITER, adv. w. comp. [insignis]. *Notably, extraordinarily, signally*.

INSIGNITUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of insignio]. 1) *Distinguished by a mark*; hence, *clear, plain*. 2) *Distinguished, striking, remarkable*.

*INSĪLIA, ium, n. [insilio]. (Lucr.) *The treadle of a weaver's loom*.

INSĪLIO, lui (rarely lili), —, 4. intr. [in-salio]. To *leap into or upon*: i. in phalangas, e navi in scaphum, in equum; also (poet. & lat.) i. puppi (dat.) and tauros, to *rush upon*; i. Aetnam, undas, *down into*; trop., i. in malum cruciatum = to *come to*.

IN-SĪMUL, adv. (Lat.) *At the same time*.

INSĪMULATIO, ōnis, f. [insimulo]. A *charge, accusation, probrorum*.

IN-SIMŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To charge or to tax one with, to accuse (originally, of an unjust accusation — cf. *accuso*, *crimino*): i. aliquem proditiōis, repetundarum crimine, falsis criminibus; i. aliquem omnia incerta dicere, to charge one with having said; thus, also, Alcibiades insimulatur mysteria enunciavisse; (Com.) i. aliquem magnum facinus, of a great misdeed; i. aliquem durum, to accuse one of severity; abn., i. aliquem. 2) With the acc., to allege, to maintain something against one, aliquid; neque aliud quam patientia aut pudor insimulari potuit.

IN-SINCĒRUS, a, um, adj. 1) (Poet.) Not genuine, adulterated. 2) (Lat.) Not candid, unfair, insincere.

***INSINUATIO**, ōnis, f. [insinuo]. A tech. t. in rhetoric, a mode of beginning a speech by which an orator seeks to gain the favour of his hearers, as insinuating, ingratiating one's self into favour.

IN-SINUO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) To bring into the midst of a thing, to introduce, to cause to arrive at, or to get to: i. ordines, to push the files into the open spaces of the enemy's ranks; i. aetum per septa domorum, to let in; (poet.) opes tibi ii., are imparted to thee. In partic., reflexively, i. se, to penetrate, to make one's way into, to get to: i. se inter equitum turmas; i. se ad aliquem; flumen i. se inter valles; (lat.) Tigris i. se mari, empties into. 2) Trop.: A) i. se in philosophiam = to acquire a thorough knowledge of: B) i. se in familiaritatem, consuetudinem, usum alicujus, to insinuate, to ingratiate one's self into: C) (lat.) i. aliquem alicui, to bring one into favour with another. 3) Intr. (rar.) = i. se, to penetrate into: i. ad causam, to make one's way to, to arrive at; i. alicui, to ingratiate one's self with.

INSIPIENS, tia, adj. with comp. and sup. [insipiens]. Unwise, foolish.

INSIPIENTER, adv. [insipiens]. Unwisely, foolishly.

INSIPIENTIA, ae, f. [insipiens]. Injudiciousness, indiscretion, folly.

IN-SISTO, stiti, —, 3. v. intr. & tr. 1) To set one's self in or upon any thing, to stand or to tread upon, to set foot upon: i. in iugo; i. jacentibus (dat.), upon those that had fallen; i. vestigiis alicujus, to tread in one's footsteps; thus, also, i. honoribus alicujus, to fill the same offices; (lat.) i. in sinistram pedem; i. firmiter, to get a firm footing; abn., prave l., to take a false course, to act unjustly. So, also, tr., to step upon, to tread upon, plantam, lumen; i. vestigia, to make steps; in partic., i. iter, viam, to enter upon; trop., i. rationem rei alicujus, to determine upon. 2) To follow at one's heels, to press upon, to pursue, hostibus; hence, bellum i. moenibus, comes up to. 3) To pursue eagerly, to apply one's self to: i. rei alicui and in rem aliquam, also tr., i. negotium, to attend to. 4) To continue,

to persevere, or to persist in, flagitare, urbem oppugnare. 5) Intr., to stand still, to stop: paulum i.; motus stellarum ii.

INSITICIUS (Insitit.), a, um, adj. [insero l.]. (Lat.) Engrafted; hence, trop., foreign.

INSITIO, ōnis, f. [insero l.]. 1) An engraving. 2) = The season for grafting.

INSITIVUS, a, um, adj. [insero l.]. (Poet. & lat.) Engrafted; trop., spurious, substituted.

INSITOR, ōris, m. [insero l.]. An engrafter.

IN-SOCIABILIS, e, adj. That cannot be joined together, insoociable, incompatible, gens; i. alicui; regnum est i., admits no partner.

***IN-SOLABILITER**, adv. [in-solor]. (Poet.) Inconsolably.

IN-SOLENS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [solor].

1) Unaccustomed, unused to: i. belli, ruris colendi; i. in dicendo; i. malarum artium, inexperienced in; i. infamiae; abs. (Com.), quid tu Athenas insolens? why do you, contrary to your custom, come to Athens? 2) Unusual, excessive, immoderate, laetitia. 3) Unable to bear unwonted good fortune, haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent: i. et superbus; i. ostentatio; i. in re aliena = extravagant, lavish.

INSOLENTER, adv. with comp. and sup. [insolens]. 1) Contrary to custom, unusually. 2) Too greatly, immoderately, excessively: lacte et i., with immoderate joy. 3) Haughtily, proudly, insolently.

INSOLENTIA, ae, f. [insolens]. 1) A being unaccustomed to any thing, unacquaintance with: i. iudiciorum, fori. 2) Unusualness, novelty of any thing: i. loci, verborum. 3) Want of moderation, excess, extravagance, esp. in expenditure: i. hujus seculi. 4) Freq., haughtiness, pride, insolence: i. ex rebus secundis.

***IN-SOLEO**, 2. v. intr. (Ante-cl.) To be wont, to use.

INSOLESCO, 3. v. intr. [inch. of insolor]. (Rar.) To grow haughty or insolent, to become elated, rebus secundis.

***IN-SOLIDUS**, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Not solid = soft, tender.

IN-SOLITUS, a, um, adj. 1) Act., unaccustomed to any thing, rerum bellicarum; exercitus i. ejus tumultus: i. ad laborem; abn., ego aliquem insolitum prodire, contrary to his habit. 2) Pass., unusual, uncommon, loquacitas, labor.

IN-SOLUBILIS, e, adj. (Lat.) 1) Indissoluble. 2) That cannot be paid, creditum. 3) Incontestable.

INSOMNIA, ae, f. [insomnis]. Sleeplessness: carere insomnia, to have no sleepless nights.

INSOMNIS, e, adj. [in-somnus]. (Poet. & lat.) Sleepless, homo, nox.

IN-SOMNIUM, ii. n. [in-somnus]. 1) A dream. 2) = Insomnia.

IN-SŪNO, ui, —, 1. v. intr. & tr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Intr., to sound in or on any thing: cō

verna i., *resounds*; *ventus, unda* i., *roars*; also = *to hawk, to hem*. 2) *Tr.*, to cease to sound, *verbera*; *abs.*; i. *flagello*, to crack or snap with a whip; i. *calamis*, to play upon.

IN-SONS, *tis, adj.* 1) Innocent: *arguere aliquem* i.; i. *proberi*, of a misdeed. 2) (Poet.) Harmless, not hurting, *Cerberus*.

IN-SŌPĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Not lulled to sleep = sleepless, watchful, *draco*.

IN-SPECTATIO, *ōnis, f.* [inspecto]. (Lat.) 1) (Doubtful read.) A looking into, considering. 2) In the *pl.*, points of a smooth substance upon which the sun shines.

IN-SPECTIO, *ōnis, f.* [inspicio]. 1) A looking at, inspection, *agri*. 2) *Trop.*: A) a looking over, revision, examination, *tabularum*: B) consideration, contemplation; hence = theory (as opp. to practice).

IN-SPECTO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* To look at, to behold, *aliquem*; also, *abs.*, me inspectante, before my eyes; i. *per impluvium*, to peep through.

INSPECTUS, *ūs, m.* [inspicio]. (Lat.) A looking at, beholding, inspecting.

*IN-SPERABILIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Not to be hoped for.

IN-SPERANS, *tis, adj.* (Does not occur in the *nom.*) Not looking for, not expecting: me insperante, contrary to my expectation; accidit mihi insperanti.

INSPERATE, } *adv.* [insperatus]. Unexpected.

INSPERATO, } *edly.*

IN-SPERATUS, a, um, *adj. w. sup.* Unhoped for, unexpected, *praesidium*; *pecunia* i.; also, of unpleasant things = unforeseen, *malum*; *ex i.* (= *ἐξ ἀπροσδοκήτων*), unexpectedly.

INSPERGO, *si, sum, 3. v. tr.* [in-spargo]. 1) To strew or sprinkle into or upon: i. *molam et vinum*; i. *farinam potioni*, to mix into or with. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To bestrew, to besprinkle, *oleum sale*.

INSPICIO, *exi, ectum, 3. v. tr.* [in-specio]. 1) To look into or upon: i. in *speculum*; i. *domos*, to look down upon; *freq.*, of a reader, to look into, to read; in *partic.*, i. *libros* (Sibyllinos). 2) To look at, to view, to inspect, to examine carefully: i. *exta*, the entrails of the victims. In *partic.*, of generals and officers = to review, to inspect: i. *arma, viros, classem, singulos milites*. 3) Mentally, to look at, to examine, to consider, to become acquainted with, to understand: i. *ingenia Graecorum, legem*; i. *aliquem* (one's character, manner of living, &c.); i. *res ciorum*; i. *quid decent*.

*INSPICO, *1. v. tr.* [in-spica]. (Poet.) To make pointed, to sharpen (so as to resemble an ear of corn), *aliquid*.

IN-SPIRO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Intr.*, to blow into or upon: *aurae fl. ramis arborum*; i. *cenchae*. Hence (lat.) i. *litterae*, to aspirate, to pronounce with a rough

breathing. 2) *Tr.*: A) to blow or breathe into one, *venenum*; i. *animam homini*; usually *trop.* — a) = to infuse into, to inspire with, *aliciui amorem, iram* — b) (lat.) i. *aerum fistulā*, to produce by blowing: B) to inspire, *aliquem*; also, in *gen.* = to inflame, to excite.

IN-SPŌLIATUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Unplundered, not robbed.

IN-SPUO, *ui, —, 3. v. intr.* To spit into or upon: i. *aliciui in frontem, in faciem alioquius*.

IN-SPŪTO, *1. v. tr.* [freq. of inspuo]. (Pl.) To spit upon, *aliquem*.

IN-STABILIS, e, *adj.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) Not fit to stand upon, on which one cannot stand, *tellus, locus*. 2) Not standing fast or firm, unstable, tottering, *gradus*; i. *ingressus, unscis* (of the climbing up a steep hill); thus, also, *acies* i., *hostis* i. *ad conferendas manus*, not maintaining its (his) ground; *arbor* i. (that has been sawed through). 3) *Trop.*, unstable, inconstant, *fickle, motus, animus*.

INSTANS, *tis, adj. w. comp.* [part. of insto]. 1) Present, *tempus*; *subst.*, *Instantia, um, n. pl.*, present occurrences. 2) Urgent, pressing, *cura*.

INSTANTER, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [instans]. Urgently, vehemently, *dicere, petere*.

INSTANTIA, *ae, f.* [instans]. (Lat.) Urgency; force, vehemence (in speaking); earnestness (in supplication).

INSTAR, *n. indecl.* 1) (Poet.) External appearance, figure: *quantum* i. in *ipso* est! *what a majestic frame!* *habere* i. *urbis*, to have the appearance of. 2) A likeness, image: *parvum* i. *eorum quae, etc.*, merely a shadow of, &c. 3) In combination with a *gen.*, i. and *ad* i. denote likeness to, equality with (in appearance, value, number, &c.): *equus* i. *montis*, as large as; *cohortes quaedam, quod* i. *legionis videretur*, post *silvam erant, eo many* as to look like; *obtinere* i. *puncti, to look like*; *unus ille dies mihi* i. *immortalitatis fuit*, is worth immortality to me; *Plato mihi est* i. *omnium*, is worth them all; *aliquid mortis* i. *putare, as bad as death*.

INSTAURATIO, *ōnis, f.* [instaurō]. A renewal, repetition (v. *instaurō*).

INSTAURATIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [instaurō]. Renewed, repeated, *ludi*.

INSTAURO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [in-STAUR-o, from *sto*]. 1) To renew, to repeat, to celebrate anew (esp. of things that are repeated at stated intervals and with fixed ceremonies): i. *ludos, ferias, sacrificium*. Hence (poet.) = to consecrate: *instaurare diem donis*. 2) To renew, in *gen.*, *bellum, caedem*. Hence — a) (lat.) = to restore, to repair — b) (poet.) to requite, *aliciui aliquid*.

IN-STERNO, *strāvi, strātum, 3. v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To lay upon as a cover, to spread over: i. *pulpita tignis*. 2) To cover or cover over with: i. *cavernam palea*; *alipedes instrati*

estro; insternor humeros pelle, *I cover my shoulders with a skin*; equus instratus speciosius, *more magnificently caparisoned*; torus modice instratus, *with modest, plain coverings*.

INSTIGATOR, ōris, m. } [instigo]. (Lat.) An
INSTIGATRIX, icis, f. } instigator.

INSTIGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [fr. instiguo]. To instigate, to set on, to incite, to stimulate: i. Romanos in Hannibalem; te instigaute, *at your instigation*.

IN-STILLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To drop into: i. oleum caulibus; i. merum in ignem; trop., to instil: i. praeceptum. 2) (Poet.) To drop upon: guttae ii. saxa.

INSTIMULATOR, ōris, m. [instimulo]. An instigator, stimulator.

IN-STIMULO, 1. v. tr. (Poet.) To stimulate, to urge on, aliquem.

INSTINCTOR, ōris, m. [instinguo]. (Lat.) An instigator, sceleris, *of a crime*.

INSTINCTUS, ūs, m. [instinguo]. (Almost always in the *abl. sing.*) Instigation, impulse: divinus i., *divine inspiration*; also = *instinct*.

IN-STINGUO, nxi, notum, 3. v. tr. (Mostly in the *part. instinctus*.) To instigate, to incite, to impel: instinctus illis vocibus, *divino spiritu*.

IN-STIPULOR, 1. v. dep. tr. (Pl.) To stipulate or to bargain for.

INSTITA, ae, f. (Poet. & lat.) The fringe or border on the tunic of a Roman lady; hence, nulla i. = *no lady*.

*INSTITIO, ōnis, f. [insisto]. A standing still.

INSTITOR, ōris, m. [insto]. One who sells goods, or carries them about for sale, on another's account, a factor, trader, hawker, pedlar: aqua habet ii. (lat.), *even water is hawked about*; trop., i. eloquentiae (lat.), *one who shows off his eloquence* (as a merchant his wares), a charlatan, mountebank.

INSTITORIUM, ii, n. [institor]. (Lat.) The trade of a pedler or huckster.

INSTITUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. [in-statuo].

1) Prop.: A) (Com.) to put, to place, or to set into: i. argumenta in pectus, *to introduce, to form in*; i. aliquid in animum: B) i. aciem, *to draw up*; i. arbores, *to plant*. 2) To set or put up, to build, to erect, to make, turrim, pontem, vineam. 3) To set up, to found, to establish, officinam. Hence: A) to prepare, to arrange, to draw up, convivium, delectum, actionem; i. sermonem, *to enter into*: B) to put in order, to regulate: i. vitam, aciem: C) to introduce, to appoint, to institute, to ordain: i. festos dies, ludos; i. legem; i. condicionem, *to make*; i. ut, etc., *to provide that, &c.*; multa i., *to make many regulations*: D) to constitute, aliquem heredem, tutorem: E) to procure, magnum pilorum numerum; i. aliquos sibi amicos, *to make one's self friends*. 4) To begin, to undertake, historiam, iter; esp. with an *inf.*, i. scribere; ut ad id

quod institui revertar, *on which I have commenced to write*. 5) To resolve, to determine, to purpose, aliquid facere. 6) To instruct, to form, to train up: i. aliquem ad dicendum; i. aliquem artibus, *in the arts*; i. lyra, *to play upon the lyre*; i. aliquem Latine loqui.

INSTITUTIO, ōnis, f. [institutio]. 1) An arranging, ordering (*abstr.* — cf. institutum); arrangement, disposition, rerum. 2) Custom, manner, plan or method of action: ratio et i. nostra. 3) Instruction, education: i. puerilis, *in boyhood*; suscipere i. de re aliqua, *an explanation, treatise*; also, i. philosophi = *the system of*.

INSTITUTUM, i, n. [part. of instituo]. 1) An arrangement, regulation, custom, practice, esp. in civil affairs (*concr.* — cf. institutio): leges et ii. majorum; mors et i.; parere institutis patriae, *the customs sanctioned by ancient usage*; ex i., *according to agreement*. 2) Habit, mode of life: oblivisci instituti sui. 3) An undertaking, purpose, plan, design, project: perficere i.; institutum vitae capere, *to form a plan of life*; i. libri, *the plan of a book*. 4) Instruction; in partic., ii. philosophiae or philosophorum (in opp. to praecepta), *the practical principles inculcated by instruction*.

IN-STO, stiti, —, 1. v. intr. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To stand in or upon: i. in medio triclinio; i. jugis. Hence (Pl.), i. rectam viam, *to go right, to be right*. 2) Of place, to be near: Varus i. cum tribus legionibus. 3) Of time, to be near at hand, to impend, to threaten: poena, ludi ii.; iter mihi i. subitum et longum, *is before me*; also (Pl.), exitium eum i.; agere id quod i., *that which now claims attention, the business at hand*. 4) Trop.: A) to be near in a hostile manner, to pursue, to harass, to press hard upon: i. fugientibus; hostes audacius ii.: B) to push or to urge forward, to pursue, to devote one's self to any work with assiduity and zeal: i. operi; (poet.) i. curram, *to work at*; so, also (ante-cl.), i. mercaturam, (Com.) insta! hasten! i. famae, *to advance one's fame*: C) to continue, to persist in, poscere: D) to request strongly, to solicit, to demand: negare alicui instanti; i. ut fiant nuptiae; i. alicui: E) (Com.) to affirm persistingly, to insist upon any thing, aliquid esse factum.

*IN-STRATUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Not strewn, unspreed, cubile.

IN-STRENUO, adv. [instrenuus]. (Lat.) Not courageously, mori.

IN-STRENUUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Inactive, sluggish; in partic. = cowardly, undetermined, dux.

IN-STREPO, ui, itum, 3. v. intr. (Rar., poet.) To resound, to rattle, to creak.

IN-STRINGO, nxi, lotum, 3. v. tr. To bind, aliquem vinculis.

INSTRUCTE, adv. with comp. [instructus]. With great preparation.

INSTRUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [instruo]. 1) (Lat.) *An erecting, building, balnei.* 2) *An arranging, setting in order, militum.*

INSTRUCTOR, ōris, *m.* [instruo]. *A preparer, convivii.*

INSTRUCTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of instruo]. 1) *Arranged, set in order, drawn up, exercitus.* 2) *Furnished or provided with, re aliqua.* 3) *Instructed, in re civili, omnibus artibus; i. ab historia, with regard to; accusatores instructi et subornati, instructed beforehand.*

INSTRUMENTUM, i, n. [instruo]. *That with which one must be furnished in order to do or to practice any thing; hence, 1) household stuff, furniture, moveables: i. regium; i. ac supellex Verrii.* 2) *A tool, implement of any kind: i. villae (rusticum), agricultural implements; thus, also, tueri arationes magno i.; i. militare, requisites for war, military equipage.* 3) = *Dress, apparel; ornament, embellishment: ii. anilia.* 4) *Trop., a means, furtherance, assistance: ii. virtutis, the natural qualities that may assist one in practising virtue; i. oratoris (dicendi), the accomplishments requisite for an orator; ii. luxuriae, means of luxury.* 5) *A register, record, document.*

INSTRUO, xi, etum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To build into, to join to by building: i. contabulationem in parietes.* 2) *To build, to erect, muros, agerem.* 3) *To set in order, to arrange, esp. of soldiers, to draw up in battle array: i. aciem, copias; i. milites in plures ordines; i. insidias in loco aliquo, to lay an ambush.* 4) *To make the necessary arrangements for a thing, to prepare, to arrange, litem, accusationem, to prepare the necessary documents, evidences, &c., for an accusation; i. testes, to fit out (to furnish them with all the necessary documents, proofs, &c.); instructus ad caedem, hired for murder; i. fraudem, to devise a fraud.* 5) *To furnish or to provide with any thing, to fit out, to equip: i. menses epulis; i. socios armis; i. domum, to furnish with everything necessary; i. se ad aliquid; i. siliam (lat.), to portion; i. bellum (like parare bellum), to prepare for war; res quae vitam instruunt (lat.), embellish, make comfortable. Hence (Pl.), i. alicui aurum = to procure.* 6) *To instruct, aliquem artibus.*

***INSUASUM**, i, n. (Pl., doubtful read.) *A kind of dark colour.*

INSUAVIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* *Not sweet, unpleasant, disagreeable, odor, litera, homo.*

INSUAVITAS, ātis, *f.* (Lat.) *Unpleasantness, disagreeableness.*

INSUBIDE, ade, [insubidus]. (Lat.) *Awkwardly, stupidly, foolishly.*

INSUBIDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* (Lat.) *Awkward, stupid, foolish.*

INSUBRES, ium, *m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Cisalpina (Northern Italy). In the sing., Insuber, bris, m., also as adj. = Insubrian.*

IN-SUDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Post. & lat.) *To sweat at or on any thing, libellis insudat manus.*

***INSUEFACTUS**, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of the otherwise obsolete insue-facio]. *Accustomed or inured to.*

IN-SUESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. incho. tr. & intr.* 1) (Post.) *Tr., to accustom or to habituate one to any thing: pater me i. ut, etc.; ista a pueris insueti sunt, they are accustomed to it.* 2) *Intr., to accustom or to habituate one's self, to become accustomed to any thing, alicui; i. fallere.*

IN-SUETUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) *Act., unaccustomed, unused to: i. vera audire; i. operi, not used to the work; i. moribus illorum; i. ad onera portanda; i. ad tale spectaculum; hence = inexperienced in, unacquainted with: i. laboris, navigandi, rerum majorum.* 2) *Pass., to which one is not accustomed, unusual, unwonted, iter, pabula, solitudo; fetus i. (poet.) a monster; adverbially, Insueta (n. pl.), unusually, rudens.*

INSŪLA, ae, *f.* [kindred with ἰνῆλος (iv, êk), 'in the sea']. 1) *An island.* 2) *A building (of several stories) containing dwellings for several families, and let out to poor people; usually forming, either alone or together with a few other houses, mostly belonging to the same proprietor, a district of its own, separated from others by alleys, &c.; hence the name.*

INSULANUS, i, m. [insula]. *An islander.*

INSŪLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [insula]. (Lat.) *The keeper of an isolated house = the keeper of a temple.*

INSULSE, adv. with *comp.* & *sup.* [insulsus]. *Tastelessly, insipidly, absurdly.*

INSULSITAS, ātis, *f.* [insulsus]. *Want of taste, insipidity, silliness, absurdity, villae, Græcorum.*

INSULSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [insalsus]. 1) *Unsalted = unsavoury, cibus.* 2) *Trop., tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd, homo, dicta.*

INSULTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [insulto]. (Lat.) *Properly, a jumping or leaping over; trop., a scoffing at, insulting.*

INSULTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [in-salto]. (Poet.) 1) *To leap, to jump, or to spring at or upon: i. rogo, busto, upon; i. aquis, down into; carinae ii. fluctibus, skip over; (Com.) i. fores calcibus, to kick at; i. nemora (poet.), to bound through the forests; also, abs. (of horses) = to stamp.* 2) *To behave insolently toward, to scoff at, to revile, to insult: i. alicui in calamitate; i. casibus alicujus; i. in miseria alicujus; i. in rempublicam; i. morte alicujus (Post.), to behave wantonly at one's death; (lat.) i. omnium capitibus = to treat wantonly; (ante-cl. & lat.) with an acc., i. signitum alicujus.*

*INSULTŪRA, ae, f. [insilio]. (Pl.) A leaping at or upon

IN-SUM, fui, esse, v. intr. 1) To be in a person or thing, to be found in: numi ii. in marsupio; vitium i. in moribus; also, with the dat., huic virile ingenium i.; audacia i. animo, dwells in; abs., admonitio frequens inerat, took place. 2) (Poet.) To be upon any thing: annulus i. digito; comae ii. capiti.

IN-SŪMO, sumpsit, sumptum (or sumsi, sumtum), 3. v. tr. 1) To take for any thing, to apply to, to spend in, to bestow upon: i. pecuniam (sumptus) in rem aliquam; frustra i. operam; (lat.) i. paucos dies classi reficiendae; i. operam rei alicui or in re faciendae; i. curam ad aliquid faciendum. 2) (Lat.) To take to or for one's self: i. animum aliquid faciendi, to form the resolution.

IN-SUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To sew into, to sew up in, aliquid in culeum; (poet.) i. puerum femori; i. aurum vestibus = to embroider; (poet.) insutus pelle, wrapped in; terga boum insuto plumbo (of the cestus), loaded with lead. 2) (Doubtful read.) = To tack to: i. reipublicae privatam impensam.

IN-SŪPER. I. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Prep., with the acc. — Over, above. II. Adv. — 1) Above, on the top, incumbere, castellum imponere. 2) (Lat.) From above. 3) Over and above, moreover, besides: stipendio i. imposito; aliam i. addere ignominiam; (lat.) i. habere, to slight, not to mind.

IN-SŪPERABĪLIS, e, adj. 1) That cannot be passed over, insurmountable, impassable, Alpium transitus, via. 2) Unconquerable, gens; i. morbus, incurable; i. fatum, unavoidable.

IN-SURGO, rexi, rectum, 3. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) To rise, to get up (for the purpose of performing any action, esp. to strike a blow, &c.): si forte prolapsus est, insurgere haud licitum; in partic., i. remis (of rowers, who, as they pull their oars, raise themselves from their seats) = to row hard; Entellus ostendit dextram insurgens (of a pugilist). Hence: A) of inanimate objects, aquilo, pulvis i., rises; silva i., appears on the ascent of the hill: B) trop. — a) mens, poëta, oratio i., soars, becomes sublime; vox i., rises — b) = to become more powerful: Caesar i.: C) in partic. — a) to rise for any thing = to take pains about — b) to rise against: i. regnis alicujus.

IN-SŪSURRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) To whisper something into one's ear, alicui aliquid; also, abs., i. familiariter in aurem. 2) Trop., Favonius i. navigandi nobis tempus esse, whispers to us, reminds us.

IN-TĀBESCO, fui, —, 3. v. incho. intr. (Poet. & lat.) To melt: ceras i. igni; hence, to pine or to waste away: i. videndo, to die of envy.

*IN-TACTĪLIS, e, adj. (Lucr.) Not tangible.

IN-TACTUS (I.), a, um, adj. w. comp. 1) Un-

touched: i. nix, not melted away; i. cervix, untouched by the yoke; i. saltus, not entered before, untrodden; trop., i. Pallas, the virgin; i. virgo, chaste, innocent. 2) In particular, frequently = unhurt, uninjured: i. profugit; intactum aliquem dimittere; vires ii., unimpaired; bellum i. trahere, to protract. In partic., of something injurious = untouched by, free from: intactus infamiā; i. a sibilo, never hissed; i. religione, without religious scruples. 3) Untried, unattempted; nihil i. reliquit.

*IN-TACTUS (II.), ūs, m. (Lucr.) Intangibility.

IN-TĀMINĀTUS, a, um, adj. [in and the unusual verb tamino — cf. contamino]. (Poet.) Uncontaminated, undefiled, honor.

IN-TECTUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) 1) Uncovered: homo prope i., naked; pedes ii., without sandals. 2) Trop., open-hearted, frank.

INTEGELLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of integer]. Pretty safe, tolerably uninjured.

INTEGER, gra, grum, adj. w. comp. & sup. [in-TAG, tango]. Untouched: — 1) undiminished, whole, unimpaired, unhurt: i. thesaurus, annus; exercitum i. reducere; i. valetudo; aetas i., blooming; vires ii., fresh, unimpaired; i. ac salvus; caput i., unchanged (opp. to transfiguratum). In particular: A) aper i. = fresh, not spoiled; (poet.) fons i., pure, limpid: B) gentes ii., not attacked (also ii. ab aliquo); ii. prociumbunt, unwounded: C) virgo, etc., i., chaste: D) die integro, the day being still whole = early in the morning. Hence, subst. — a) restituere, etc., in integrum, to restore to its former condition — b) de or ex integro, anew. 2) Trop.: A) healthy, fresh, sound, corpus, sanguis: B) morally, uncorrupted, innocent, spotless, irreproachable, honest, virtuous: vir, vita, animus, testis i.; (poet.) integer vitae, blameless in life; i. a conjuratione, innocent of: C) untouched by a passion, a vice, &c.: adhuc i. = not in love: servare se i., impartial; mens i., sound, uncorrupt: D) in or with which nothing has yet been done, undecided, undetermined: certamen, pugna i.; res erat integra or in integro, untouched, undisturbed; ei ne integrum quidem erat, he was no longer at liberty, it was no longer in his power; discipulus i., who has not received any instruction.

IN-TĒGO, xi, etum, 3. v. tr. To cover, turrem cooris.

INTEGRASCO, 3. v. incho. intr. [integer] (Com.) To renew itself, to begin anew.

INTEGRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [integer]. (Com.) A renewal.

INTEGRE, adv. with comp. & sup. [integer]. 1) (Lat.) Wholly, entirely. 2) Trop.: A) uncorruptly, correctly, purely, disce, scribere: B) Irreproachably, honestly, disinterestedly.

INTEGRĪTAS, ātis, f. [integer]. 1) An unimpaired or undiminished condition of any thing, entireness, soundness, corpora, valetudinis. 2)

Trop.: A) pureness, incorruptness, sermonis; i. mulieris, chastity: B) irreproachableness, honesty, probity, integrity.

INTEGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [integer]. 1) To restore to its former condition: i. artus in pravam elapsos, to cure; (poet.) i. mare, to fill. Hence, *trop.*, to recreate, to refresh: animus defessus integratur. 2) To renew, pugnam, seditionem, to begin anew.

INTEGUMENTUM, i, n. [integer]. A covering, envelope; hence, *trop.*, i. dissimulationis, of dissimulation, i. e., which amounts to dissimulation: but, i. flagitiorum, that conceals one's crimes; (Pl.) jocosely, i. corporis alicujus = one's constant companion.

*INTELLECTIO, ōnis, f. [intelligo]. Prop., an understanding (of a whole by a given part); hence, as a rhet. tech. t., synecdoche.

INTELLECTUS, ūs, m. [intelligo]. 1) (Lat.) 1) Discernment, perception by the senses: i. saporum, acrimoniarum; intellectus in cortice peritis, connoisseurs know a tree by its bark. 2) Understanding, comprehension: i. boni; capere intellectum disciplinarum, to comprehend; hoc caret intellectu, cannot be understood, is unintelligible; illud habet intellectum, can be understood. 3) (Lat.) = The faculty of understanding, understanding, intellect, reason: nostro intellectu, according to our judgment. 4) The meaning, signification, sense of a word: verba quaedam diversas ii. habent.

INTELLIGENS, tis, adj. [part. of intelligo]. 1) Understanding, knowing well, acquainted with: vir i. dicendi; subst., and abs., Intelligentes, connoisseurs. 2) Intelligent, in gen.

INTELLIGENTER, adv. [intelligens]. Intelligently.

INTELLIGENTIA, ae, f. [intelligens]. 1) The power of discerning or understanding, understanding, intellect: deus inlucit i. in animo; id quod in nostram i. cadit, that which can be understood by us; i. communis or popularis, common sense. 2) Intelligence, discernment, understanding, knowledge, taste, connoisseurship: ii. omnium rerum; i. pecuniae quaerendae; also = discernment by the senses: est intelligentia quaedam, etai vitiosa, in gustu et odoratu.

INTELLIGIBILIS, e, adj. [intelligo]. (Lat.) Intelligible.

INTELLIGO, lexi, lectum, 3. v. tr. [interlego]. 1) To perceive, to observe, to see, to discern (mostly by means of the external senses): ex vultu ejusdam Ephori intellexit P., insidias sibi fieri; mihi ea irata est, video et i.; de gestu intelligo, quid respondeas; ex tuis literis, to audisse, etc.; tibi i. preces suas non audiri, he saw, noticed; intelligor falsus esse (Tac.), it is discovered that I am false; i. quod dicas, I know well. 2) To have an insight into, to understand, to comprehend. 1. aliquid; i. quid sit

deus; i. ista esse vera; i. magna ex parvis. In partic.: A) non multum in re aliqua i., to have no great insight into; nihil i. to have no knowledge; Catonem sua aetas non i.: B) (Com.) intellexit' (for intellexistine) do you understand? also in answers, intelligo = very well, I understand you: C) intelligendi auctor, a thinker: D) sometimes = to mean, to understand, by: sanguinem quid intelligis? hoc intelligi volo, I wish this to be understood by it; motum illum ex aeterno intelligi convenit, this motion must be understood as being from eternity; illud unum intelligi volumus (with the acc. c. inf. following), we would have this one thing understood, that, &c.; ea quae non dicunt sed intelligi volunt, wish to be understood.

INTĒMĒLII, ōram, m. pl. A Ligurian tribe, living east of the Alps. Their capital was called (Albium) Intemellium.

IN-TĒMĒRĀTUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Undeiled, unviolated, inviolate, fides; munera ii., pure; castra ii., unattacked; i. modestia, undiminished.

IN-TEMPĒRANS, tis, adj. with comp. & sup. Without moderation or self-control, intemperate, immoderate, homo, animus; i. in cupiditate rei alicujus; paulo intemperantior = rather merciless, unbearing; in partie. = incontinent, debauched.

INTEMPĒRANTER, adv. with comp. & sup. [intemperans]. Without moderation, intemperately, immoderately.

INTEMPĒRANTIA, ae, f. [intemperans]. 1) Immoderate quality, intemperateness: i. coeli, too great coldness or heat. 2) Want of moderation, immoderateness, intemperance, libidinum; militum i., unruliness, insubordination; i. Pausaniae = haughtiness, arbitrariness; i. vini, immoderate use of; i. risus, immoderate laughter.

IN-TEMPĒRĀTE, adv. [intemperatus]. Intemperately, vivere.

IN-TEMPĒRĀTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. (Lat.) 1) Of climate, untempered, inclement. 2) Immoderate, intemperate, benevolentia.

INTEMPĒRIAE, ārum, f. pl. [in-tempero]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) = Intemperies 1. 2) Trop. = intemperate behaviour, madness: quae te ii. tenent? are you mad?

IN-TEMPĒRIES, ei, f. 1) Of the weather, intemperateness, too great cold, heat, &c., i. coeli = unpleasant weather; i. aquarum, excessive rains; also, in gen. = a storm, tempest. 2) Trop.: A) calamity, misfortune: B) intemperate behaviour, fury, madness, amiei; i. militum, unruliness.

INTEMPESTIVE, and (lat.) Intempestiviter, adv. [intempestivus]. Out of season, unseasonably.

*INTEMPESTIVITAS, ātis, f. [intempestivus]. (Lat.) Unseasonableness.

IN-TEMPESTIVUS, a, um, adj. Unseason-

able, inopportune, inconvenient, epistola, timores; i. Minerva, *unseasonable spinning* (of which art Minerva was the patroness).

INTEMPESTUS, a, um, adj. [in-tempestas].

1) Unseasonable: i. nox, *the dead of night* (in which it is not convenient to undertake any thing); hence, personified, Nox i., *the diurnal Night*. 2) (Poet.) Unwholesome, unhealthy.

IN-TENDO, tendi, tentum or tensum, 3. v. tr.

1) To stretch out, arcum, nervos; i. dextram ad statuum; telo intento, *with a drawn sword*. Hence: A) (poet.) i. vincula collo, *to lay or put on*: B) i. longiorem fugam, *to extend one's flight farther*: C) tenebrae ii. se, *spread*: D) *to furnish with any thing by stretching*: i. brachia tergo, *to bind with the cestus*; i. citharam nervis, *to string*; i. sellam loris; (poet.) i. locum sertis, *to hang with*; tabernacula intenta vela, *covered with*: E) (poet.) i. sagittam (for i. arcum) = *to shoot*; i. numeros nervis, *to play*. 2) Trop., to strain, to exert, vocem, animum, se ad firmitatem: i. officia, *to exert one's self for the fulfilling of one's duties*. Hence: A) to augment, to increase: i. odium, formidinem; i. pretia alimentorum; (lat.) i. syllabam, *to make long*: B) = *to maintain, to assert*: i. se esse illius sororem. 3) To direct or turn toward any place: i. pugnam in omnes partes; trop., i. aliquem ad custodiam curam = *to spur on, to urge on*; quoad alicui oculorum intendere possum, *as far as I can see*. Hence: A) to direct one's thoughts or attention to any thing, to be intent upon: i. animum in or ad rem and rei alicui (also, aba., i. in or ad aliquid, and rei alicui, esp. lat.); i. curam, ingenium, etc., also i. se; quo animum intendis? *what do you purpose? what have you in mind?* (lat.) i. in se, *to contemplate one's self*: B) i. iter or merely i., *to direct one's course somewhere*, i. e., *to go, to repair to a place*, in Italian, aliquo: C) i. or animo i., *to intend, to purpose, to exert one's self, to endeavour, to undertake, aliquid facere or aliquid*: D) i. alicui litem, actionem, *to try to fasten upon, to seek to bring upon*; thus, likewise, i. crimen in aliquem, *to bring forward*; i. alicui fallaciam, *to practise a deception upon*; i. periculum alicui or in aliquem, *to prepare for one*.

INTENTATIO, ōnis, f. [intento]. (Lat.) A stretching out toward any thing, digitorum.

IN-TENTATUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Untried, unattempted.

INTENTE, adv. w. comp. [intentus]. 1) Intently, with close attention. 2) Intensely, eagerly, with great exertion.

INTENTIO, ōnis, f. [intendo]. 1) A stretching out, straining, nervorum, aëris. 2) A directing of the mind toward any thing, exertion, effort, animi. In partic. = close attention, application: i. iustus, *to the game*. 3) (Lat.): A) intention, purpose: haec i. tua ut libertatem reveces: B)

a charge, accusation: C) tech. t. in rhetoric, *the first or major premise in a syllogism*.

IN-TENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [intens. of intendo]. 1) To stretch out toward a person or thing: i. manus in aliquem; i. gladium alicui. 2) Trop., to hold out threateningly, to threaten with: i. alicui vulnere, mortem; i. arma Latinis, *to threaten the L. with war*; i. nomen Romanum, *to hold out the Roman name as an object of terror*: so, also, i. alicui fulmen dictatorium; periculum intentatur ab re aliqua, *is impending*; i. crimen, *to threaten an accusation*; aba., i. = *to attack, to accuse*.

INTENTUS (I.), a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of intendo]. Bent, stretched, strained, aroused; trop., full of expectation: animus i. Hence: A) intently occupied with, eager: intentus operi; intentus aliquo negotio; Romani intenti festinabant; senatus nihil sane i.: B) intent upon, attentive to, watching attentively: i. rei alicui and in or ad rem aliquem: C) = strict, vigilant, cura, disciplina: D) oratio i., *vehement*; pretium i., *raised*.

INTENTUS (II.), ūs, m. [intendo]. A stretching out, palmarum.

IN-TEPEO, 2. v. intr. (Poet.) To be lukewarm.

IN-TEPESCO, pui, —, 3. v. incho. intr. (Lat.) To become lukewarm.

INTER, prep. with acc. 1) Of two, between, betwixt: Mons Jura est i. Sequanos et Helvetios; emissi i. stationes hostium. Hence, judicare i. Marcellos et Claudios; interest i. hominem et bestiam. 2) Of more than two, among, amidst, in the midst of: quum Hercules i. homines esset; i. multitudinem; versari i. tela hostium; i. se, mutually; i. nos, among ourselves, confidentially; adolescens i. suos nobilissimos, among his fellows; honestissimus i. suos numerabat; disertus i. paucos (lat.), *as but few are*; venisti i. falcarios, among the scythe-makers, i. e., to their street or quarter of the town; but, accusare aliquem i. sicarios, to charge one with being an assassin. 3) Of time: A) between: i. horam tertiam et quartam: B) in the course of, during: i. decem annos; i. ipsum pugnae tempus; freq., i. coenam; i. has turbas; esp. before a gerund or a gerundive = at: i. ludendum, during play; i. haec, in the mean while; i. vias, on the way; i. omnia, i. cuncta, before everything; i. cetera, especially.

*INTER-AESTUANS, tia, part. (Lat.) Bubbling up at intervals: i. stomachus, that has frequent eruptions.

*INTERAMENTA, ōrum, n. pl. Timber for the building of a ship, esp. the hold.

INTERAMNA, ae, f. The name of two Italian towns — a) in Umbria, now Terni, the birthplace of Tacitus, the historian — b) in Latium, now perhaps Teramo.

INTERAMNAS, *ĕtis*, *adj.* [Interamna]. Of or belonging to Interamna; *subst.* Interamnes, *um*, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Interamna.

INTER-ĀRESCO, 8. *v. incho. intr.* To become dry, to dry up.

***INTER-BĪBO**, 8. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To drink up.

***INTER-BĪTO**, 8. *v. intr.* (Pl.) = *Intereo*.

INTERCĀLĀRIS, *e*, *adj.* [intercalo]. Of or for insertion, intercalary, dies, mensis; *Calendae ii.*, the first day of an intercalary month; *ii. calendae priores*, the first day of the first intercalary month (Julius Cæsar having inserted two such months).

INTERCĀLĀRIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *Intercalaris*.

INTERCĀLĀTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [intercalo]. An intercalation (of a day or month). (Lat.)

INTER-CĀLO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., to proclaim that any thing is to be inserted; hence, to insert, to intercalate; *frequ. imper.*, intercalatur, an intercalation (of a day or month) is made.

INTERCĀPEDO, *inis*, *f.* [intercipio]. An interruption, intermission, delay for some time.

INTER-CĒDO, *cessi*, *cessum*, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To go or to come between, to intervene: *Iuna i. inter solem et terram*; *si tertius hio i.* 2) *Trop.*: A) aegritudo i. huius gaudii, interrupts; magni casus ii., occur: B) of time, to intervene, to pass: dies, nox i.: C) to step between, to interpose — a) tech. t., of the tribunes of the people, to protest against: i. rogationi; i. de re aliqua; i. pro aliquo, in behalf of any one; i. quominus aliquid fiat — b) (lat.) to resist, in gen., to oppose, to hinder: i. iniquitatibus magistratum; i. imaginibus, to demand the removal of; i. casibus, to remedy: D) to interpose, to become surety for, pro aliquo; i. magnam pecuniam pro aliquo, to procure by going security for him. 3) To be or to lie between: palus i. Hence, *trop.*, of any relation between two persons or things — to exist: ira i. inter eos: vetus nobis usus i., we have been for a long time on friendly terms; amicitia, bellum i.

***INTERCEPTIO**, *ōnis*, *f.* [intercipio]. A taking away.

INTERCEPTOR, *ōris*, *m.* [intercipio]. One that takes away, an interceptor, usurper, emblesser, praedas; i. litis alienae, who adjudges to himself the property in dispute.

INTERCESSIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [intercedo]. 1) (Lat.) An intervention. 2) An objection, protest. 3) A mediation, interposition; in partic. in money affairs, a becoming or giving surety.

INTERCESSOR, *trīs*, *m.* [intercedo]. 1) A) a protester: B) a hinderer, opposer. 2) A mediator; hence, a rarity.

INTERCESSUS, *ūs*, *m.* [intercedo]. (Lat.) An intervention.

INTERCĪDO, *idi*, *isum*, 3. *v. tr.* [inter-caedo]. (Lat.) To cut through in the middle, to cut

asunder, to cut into pieces; i. arundinem, venas; i. Isthmum, to dig through; i. montem, to cut through; i. pontem, to break down; jugum mediocri valle intercisum a castris, separated Hence, in partic. (lat.), i. commentarios, to falsify by cutting out single leaves.

INTERCĪDO, *ididi*, —, 3. *v. intr.* [inter-caedo]

1) To fall between: nullum telum vanum i. inter arma et corpora. Hence, *trop.*, to fall out, to happen, to come to pass: si qua ii. 2) To fall to ruin, to be lost, to perish, inimici, libri; verba ii., fall into disuse; hoc mihi i., has slipped from my memory; thus, likewise, id in memoria ejus.

***INTERCĪNO**, 3. *v. tr.* [inter-cano]. (Poet.) To sing between: i. aliquid medios actus.

INTERCĪPIO, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, 3. *v. tr.* [inter-capio]. 1) To stop a thing between its starting-point and goal, to intercept, to catch up: i. tela, literas, comitatus; hostes ii. magnum numerum jumentorum; a suis interceptus, cut off from; (poet.) i. hastem, to receive in one's own breast the spear aimed at another. 2) To take or to snatch away: i. aliquid ab aliquo or (poet.) alicui; i. pecunias, to embesle. Hence, of death, to carry off: fata eum ii.; interceptus veneno; (poet.) i. Cererem, to destroy the seed. 3) (Cat.) To interrupt, to hinder, iter, sermonem.

INTERCISE, *adv.* [intercido]. Interruptedly, piecemeal, confusedly.

INTERCLŪDO, *ūs*, *isum*, 3. *v. tr.* [inter-claudo]. 1) To shut or to block up, to stop (a passage), to cut off, fugam, viam; i. alicui aditum; i. hostibus comitatum. 2) To cut off a person from any thing: i. aliquem re frumentaria, comitatu, ab auxilio. Hence = to hinder: dolore intercludor quominus, etc. 3) To shut in: i. aliquem angustiis or in angustiis.

INTERCLŪSIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [intercludo]. 1) A stopping, checking, animae. 2) (Lat.) A parenthesis.

INTERCŪLUMNIUM, *ii*, *n.* [inter-columna]. The space between two columns, an intercolumniation.

***INTER-CONCĪLIO**, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat., doubtful reading.) To gain the favour of, to conciliate.

INTER-CURRO, *curri*, *cursum*, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To run between; hence, *trop.*: A) to be intermingled with, to be among: dolor i. his exertationibus: B) to step between, to intercede. 2) To run in the mean time somewhere: ipse i. Veios.

INTER-CURSO, 1. *v. intr.* [freq. of intercurro]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To run between; also, of countries = to be or to lie between.

INTERCURSUS, *ūs*, *m.* [intercurro]. (Rar., only in the abl. sing.) A running between, intervention, interposition: luminis i.

INTER-CUS, *litis*, *adj.* [inter-cutis]. Between the skin and the flesh, under the skin, inter-

**staneous aqua* i., *dropsey*; hence, *trop.* (lat.) *internal*.

*INTER-CUSSUS, ūs, m. [inter-quatō]. A striking between, luminis. (Doubtful read.)

INTER-DICO, xi, otum, 3. v. tr. 1) To interdict, to forbid: i. ne illud facias; i. alicui aliqua re; (mostly lat.) i. alicui aliquid; i. feminis convivis; interdicta voluptas (poet.), a forbidden pleasure; also, gener interdicti non potest socero, i. e., intercourse with his son-in-law. In partic., i. alicui aqua et igni, to forbid the use of fire and water, i. e., to banish (fire and water being regarded as the greatest necessities of life); aqua et igni mihi interdictitur, I am banished; i. sacrificiis, to exclude from the services of the gods (to excommunicate). 2) Tech. t., of a praetor: A) to issue an interdict, to make a provisional decree relative to the possession of a property, until the title thereto is decided by judicial process: B) to bring forward a complaint in accordance with a praetor's interdict. 3) To mention by the way.

INTERDICTIO, ōnis, f. [interdictio]. An interdicting, forbidding: i. finium, approach to the boundaries; i. aquae et ignis, banishment.

INTERDICTUM, i, n. [interdicto]. 1) A prohibition. 2) Tech. t., an interdict, provisional decree of a praetor (v. Interdicto).

INTERDIU, and (ante-cl.) INTERDIUS, adv. [inter-dies]. During the day, by day (opp. to noctu or nocte, 'by night').

INTER-DO, dēdi, dātum, 1. v. tr. (Lucr.), and (Pl.) INTERDUO, subi. -duim. 1) To distribute: cibus interdatus (through the body). 2) To give for: nihil i., I care nothing about it.

INTERDUATIM, adv. (Ante-cl.) = Interdum.

*INTER-DUCTUS, ūs, m. A separation of words by points, interpunctuation.

INTERDUM, adv. [instead of interduatim, from interdo]. 1) Now and then, occasionally, at times (it denotes less frequency than 'nonnunquam,' and greater than 'aliquando'). 2) (Lat.) = Interea.

INTERDUO — v. Interdo.

INTER-EA, adv. 1) Meanwhile, in the mean time (it denotes a duration which at least partly coincides with the duration of another action — of. interim and tantisper): i. tamen dum haec, etc. In the comic writers, the gen. loci is added, without altering the signification. 2) To denote opposition (= tamen), meanwhile, however; esp. in the comb. 'quum i.,' whilst, however.

INTEREMPTIO, ōnis, f. [interimo]. A slaughter.

INTEREMPTOR, ōris, m. [interimo]. (Lat.) = Interfector, a slayer, murderer, aliqujus.

INTER-EO, ii, itum, 4. v. intr. To go among (several things so as no longer to appear), to disappear, to be lost, to go to ruin (stronger than pereire): literae ii.; navis i. naufragio; muriae pilla i. magnitudine maris; pecunia i.; sacra ii., fall into disuse; salus urbis i.; (Com.) in-

terii! I am undone! usus tormentorum i., is in vain; freq. = to perish, to die (in any manner, whilst 'perco' implies a violent death): inteream si, etc., may I perish, &c.

INTER-EQUITO, 1. v. intr. To ride between: i. ordines, between the ranks.

*INTER-FACIO, 3. v. tr. (Very doubtful read.) To make between, murmur.

INTERFATIO, ōnis, f. [interfor]. A speaking between, an interruption of (one's own or another's) speech.

INTERFECTIO, ōnis, f. [interficio]. (Very rare.) A killing, murdering.

INTERFECTOR, ōris, m. [interficio]. A slayer, murderer (always followed by a gen. of the person murdered — cf. homicida).

INTERFECTRIX, icis, f. [interficio]. (Lat.) A murderess, aliqujus.

INTERFICIO, feci, factum, 3. v. tr. [interfacio]. To destroy, to kill, to slay (in gen. — cf. neco, jugulo, occido, etc.), aliquem; i. exercitum, to cut to pieces; (poet.) i. messes, fructum, to destroy; (ante-cl. & lat.) i. aliquem vitam, to deprive of life.

INTER-FIO, fieri, —, v. intr. irr. (Ante-cl.) To be destroyed, to perish, to pass away.

INTER-FLUO, xi, —, 3. v. intr. To flow between: fretum i. illas urbes.

INTER-FODIO, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl.) To dig or to pierce through, pupillas.

INTER-FOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. (Not used in the first pers. pres. ind.) To speak between, to interrupt (in speaking), aliquem.

*INTER-FUGIO, 3. v. intr. (Ante-cl.) To flee between.

*INTER-FULGEO, 2. v. intr. To shine between.

INTER-FUNDOR, fūsus, 3. v. pass. (Poet. & lat.) To be poured between: aequora interfusa Cycladas, flowing between; maculis interfusa genas, with cheeks stained (with blood).

INTER-IBI, adv. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Interim, meanwhile.

INTERIM, adv. [inter]. 1) Meanwhile, in the mean time (of something momentary — cf. Interea). Hence: A) = between whiles: B) notwithstanding. 2) (Lat.) = Interdum, sometimes.

INTERIMO, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. tr. [interemo]. To take away from the midst, to destroy, to kill, to slay, to annihilate: i. aliquem, vitam, sensus; i. sacra, to abolish.

INTERIOR, adj. in the comp. (cf. intimus) [intra]. The inner, interior: i. pars domus; nationes ii., living farther inland; epistolā interiore, in the midst of the letter. Hence: A) cursus, gyros i. = the shorter: B) rota i. (on a race-course), the inner wheel; thus, also, i. iotibus tormentorum, too near to be hit by shots from, inside of the range of the tormenta: i. periculo vulneris, too near to be in danger of a wound: C) trop., closer, more intimate: societas, amicitia

i.; timor i., *penetrating more deeply*: consilia ii., *secret, confidential*.

INTERITIO, ōnis, *f.* (rar.), and INTERITUS, ūs, *m.* [interio]. Ruin, destruction, legum, ex-ercitas.

INTER-JACEO, 2. *v. intr.* To lie between: campus i. Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis; (lat.) with the acc., i. duas syrtis; i. inter eam et Rhodum.

INTER-JACIO — *v.* Interjicio.

INTERJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [interjicio]. (Lat.) 1) *A throwing between* = an insertion, parenthesis. 2) *An interjection*.

INTERJECTUS, ūs, *m.* [interjicio]. *A throwing between* = interposition, intervention, terrae: i. temporis, noctis, *expiration*.

INTERJICIO or INTER-JACIO, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* To throw, to cast, to place, or to put between: i. cohortes; nasus interjectus est oculis, *is between*; hence, *trop.*, to intermingle (in speech), to introduce, suspiciones, preces et minas; i. moram, to grant. *Freq., part.* interjectus, *thrown or placed between, situated between*: illi ii. sunt inter philosophos et eos qui, etc., *occupy a middle position between*; paucis diebus interjectis, *after a few days*; longo intervallo i., *at a great distance*.

INTER-JUNGO, nxi, netum, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar.) 1) To join together, manus. 2) (Lat.) To yoke, equos; hence, *trop., intr.*, to rest.

INTER-LABOR, psus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* (Poet.) To glide or to flow between.

*INTER-LATEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To lie concealed between.

INTER-LĒGO, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To pluck off here and there, frondes.

INTER-LĪNO, lēvi, lūm, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To smear between, to besmear with: i. caementa luto. 2) To falsify documents, &c., by smearing over single words, to make erasures in, tabulas.

*INTER-LŪCO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To place between.

INTERLŪCŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [interloquor]. (Lat.) *A speaking between, interlocation*.

INTER-LŪQUOR, lŏquūtur or lŏcūtus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To speak between, to interrupt in speaking, alicui.

INTER-LŪCEO, xi, —, 2. *v. intr.* 1) To shine or to glitter forth, sol. 2) (Poet.) To be seen through (on account of thinness of substance or smallness of numbers), acies. 3) *Trop.*: A) to appear, to be visible: B) aliquid i. inter gradus dignitatis, *a distinction is made between*.

INTER-LŪNIUM, ii, *n.* [inter-luna]. (Prop. the *new* of the otherwise unusual *adj.* inter-lunus.) The time of new moon.

INTER-LUO, 3. *v. intr.* To flow between: fretum i. Capreas et Surrentum.

*INTER-MĀNEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To remain between.

INTER-MENSTRUUS, a, um, *adj.* Between two months, tempus; *subst.*, Intermenstruum, i, *n.*, the time of new moon.

INTER-MINŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* Unbounded.

INTER-MĪNOR, ātus, *dep.*, and (ante-cl. & poet.) INTER-MĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* To threaten, to menace, alicui; i. alicui vitam, *to threaten to take one's life*. Hence = to forbid threateningly: i. ne quis, etc.; also, cibus interminatus.

INTER-MISCEO, soui, xtum or stum, 2. *v. tr.* To mix among, to intermix or to mix up with, dignos indignis.

INTERMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [intermitto]. An intermitting, breaking off, discontinuing: i. operae forensis; i. epistolarum, *of a correspondence*; i. fit ab actione.

INTER-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr. & intr.* I. *Tr.*—1) To let come between, to let pass, diem; nullum tempus i. quin, *to let no time pass without*, &c.; brevi tempore intermisso, *after the expiration of a short time*; also, trabes intermissae paribus spatiis, *between which there were equal intervals*. 2) To leave free from: i. reliquum tempus a labore or ad laborem, *to intermit the labour for the rest of the time*; usually in the *part.*: pars intermissa a flumine, *where the river was not*; loca intermissa custodiis, *not occupied by guards*; per intermissa, *through the openings in the wall*. 3) To leave or to break off for a time (cf. mitto, omitto, cesso), to interrupt, to discontinue, to intermit: i. studia doctrinae, proelium, laborem; i. literas ei mittere; so, also, coelum i. nitescere. Thus *esp., freq. part.* intermissus, *interrupted, discontinued, ventus, libertas*; mos i., *gone out of use*; verba ii. usu quotidiano, *no longer in daily use*. II. *Intr.* — To leave off for a limited distance or time, to cease: qua flu-
men i., *leaves an interval*.

INTER-MŌRIOR, tuus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* To die off or away by decreasing slowly and imperceptibly (cf. morior, demorior, etc.); hence, *freq. trop.*, to wither, to decay, to become extinct: ignis, stirps i.: *esp. in the part.* intermortuus, *dead, extinct, lifeless*, civitas, concio, reliquiae Catilinae, boni mores; also = to swoon.

INTERMUNDIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [inter-mundus]. The spaces between the worlds, according to the system of Epicurus.

INTER-MŪRĀLIS, e, *adj.* Between two walls, amnis.

INTER-NASCOR, nātus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* To grow among or between.

INTERNECIO, or INTERNICIO, ōnis, *f.* [inter-neco]. An utter, complete destruction; a massacre, extermination, carnage: cum magna i. improborum; bella gerere ad i., deleri, trucidari ad i., *to the last man*; concurrere ad i., *until one of the parties is killed*; i. memoriae, *extinction of*.

INTERNECIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [internecio]. Murderous, destructive, bellum.

INTER-NĒCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl.) To kill, to destroy utterly, hostes.

INTER-NECTO, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To tie together, to bind up, orinem.

INTER-NITEO, 2. v. intr. (Lat.) To shine forth from between the openings of an opaque object: praecipue obscuritas terrori erat: nam etiamsi qua sidera internitebant, etc.

INTERNODIUM, ii, n. [inter-nodus]. (Poet. & lat.) The space between two knots or joints, an internode.

INTER-NOSCO, ōvi, ōtum, 3. v. tr. To know one thing from another, to distinguish, to tell apart: i. blandum amicum a vero; i. fures, to distinguish from other men.

***INTER-NUNCIO**, 1. v. intr. To send messengers between (from one party to another).

INTER-NUNCIUS, ii, m., and **INTER-NUNCIA**, ae, f. A bearer of messages between two parties or persons; a negotiator, mediator, messenger, go-between.

INTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [intra]. 1) The inner, interior: mare i., the Mediterranean Sea. 2) = Inward, internal, ignis; trop., domestic, discordia, bellum; subet., Interna, ōrum, n. pl., internal or domestic affairs.

IN-TĒRO, trīvi, trītum, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To rub into, to erumble into: i. aliqūid potioni; trop., tute hoc intristi, tibi omne exedendum est, you have made this mess, now you must eat it = "as you have brewed, so you must drink."

INTERPELLATIO, ōnis, f. [interpello]. 1) An interruption, of a speech. 2) An interruption, hindrance.

INTERPELLĀTOR, ōris, m. [interpello]. An interrupter, disturber, sermonis.

INTERPELLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [interpello, prob. akin to the German 'bellen' and the Anglo-Saxon 'spellian']. 1) To speak between, to interrupt one in a speech, aliquem. 2) To bring any thing forward as an objection, to object, aliqūid. 3) In gen., to hinder, to obstruct, to disturb: i. aliquem in jure suo; i. victoriam jam partam; also with ne, quominus, and (poet.) infn. 4) (Lat.) To importune with entreaties or questions, to beset, aliquem.

INTERPŌLIS, e, *adj.* [inter-polio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Polished up, vamped up, painted, mulier.

INTERPŌLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [interpolis]. To polish or to furbish up: i. togam, to dye over again; i. satietatem epularum ludis, to vary, to interchange; i. tabulas, to falsify; (Pl.) jocosely, i. aliquem = to disfigure one by beating, to beat into a new shape.

INTER-PŌNO, pŏsui, pŏsitum, 3. v. tr. 1) To set, to lay, to place, or to put between: i. Numidas inter illos; i. pedites equitatu. In

partic. = to insert (in a speech), verba, aliqūid. 2) Trop., to let enter or come between, to interpose: A) of time, to suffer to elapse: i. moram; i. spatium ad recreandos animos; triduo interposito, after three days; (lat.) i. cunctationem, to cause delay: B) to interpose for the purpose of deciding, mediating, &c. — a) i. iudicium, detortum, to pass, to issue; i. poenas, to fix, to determine; i. auctoritatem suam — b) to pledge: i. fidem suam in rem aliquam; i. iugurandum, to take an oath — c) to bring forward, to allege (esp. as a reason, objection, &c.): i. causam; gladiatores interpositi sunt, as a pretext for making the complaint — d) to employ, to use, operam, studium pro aliquo: C) to intermix, to intermingle, querelas; i. se bello; i. se in istam pacificationem, to interfere (as a mediator); i. nomen alicujus in re turpi: D) to interpose (as a hindrance): i. se, to oppose one's self, audaciae alicujus; nihil me interpono, I have no objection; i. se quominus, etc.

INTERPŌSITIO, ōnis, f. [interpono]. 1) A putting in between, insertion (in a speech), certarum personarum; also = an insertion of words between the lines of a manuscript. 2) Tech. t., an inserted sentence, a parenthesis.

INTERPŌSĪTUS, ūs, m. [interpono]. A putting between, interposition: i. terrae, between the sun and the moon.

INTERPRES, ōtis, com. [inter-PRET, ΦΡΑΞ, φράξω, 'to point out,' 'to tell']. 1) One who negotiates between two parties, a mediator, negotiator, agent, pacis; i. iudicii corrumpendi, in the bribing of the judges; to interpret, through your agency; as goddess of Marriage, Juno is called (poet.) i. (harum) curarum, the author of; i. divum (of Mercury), the messenger of the gods (i. divum, in another sense, see below). 2) An explainer, expounder: i. juris = a lawyer; i. coeli = an astronomer; ii. comitorum, the haruspices, who determined from the auspices whether the comitia were properly held; i. divum, a prophet. 3) A translator: nec converti ut i. sed ut praetor. 4) An interpreter: appellare, audire, aliquem per i.

INTERPRĒTAMENTUM, i, n. (Lat.) = Interpretatio.

INTERPRĒTATIO, ōnis, f. [interpretor]. 1) An explanation, exposition, interpretation: i. juris, ostentorum et somniorum; nec i. facilis est. 2) Meton., signification, meaning. 3) A rhetorical figure, an explanation of one word by another.

INTERPRĒTOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. & tr. [interpres]. 1) Intr. (Pl.), to act as mediator or interpreter; trop., i. memoriae alicujus, to assist the memory of one. 2) To explain, to expound, to interpret: i. somnia, fulgura, jus alioui. In partic. — a) = to understand, to regard, to judge of any thing in a certain manner: i. ab-

quid in meliorem partem; i. beneficia grate; i. sententiam alicujus recte; interpretabatur se jurejurando esse liberatum, *he interpreted it in this way, that, &c.*; i. victoriam ut suam, to lay claim to; pauci Agricolaui ii. (lat.), comprehended — b) = to conclude, to infer: i. consilium ex necessitate, to judge of the intention from the necessities of one's situation. 3) To explain = to decide, to determine: non i., recte an perperam illud factum sit.

INTER-PRIMO, essi, essum, 8. v. tr. [interpremo]. (Ante-cl.) To press or to squeeze to pieces, to crush, to alieni fauces.

*INTERPUNCTIO, ōnia, f. [interpungo]. A placing of points between words, interpunction.

INTER-PUNGO, nxi, notum, 3. v. tr. To place points between words, to point, to punctuate; hence, *part. interpunctus, well-divided, oratio; subcl.* Interpunctum, i. n. = interpunctio.

INTER-QUÉROR, estus, 8. v. tr. (Rar.) To interrupt with complaints, to interpose a complaint while another is speaking: i. quod, etc.

INTER-QUIESCO, ōvi, ōtum, 8. v. intr. To rest between whiles.

INTER-REGNUM, i, n. An interregnum: — 1) under the kings, the interval between the death of a king and the election of his successor, during which the ten principal senators (i. e., the chiefs of the ten decuriae of the Ramnenses) were in turn invested with the highest power, each one for five days. The senator in office was called 'interrex.' 2) During the republic, the time when there were no consuls in Rome, either because they were absent, or because they had died: then a patrician senator was elected 'interrex,' who was provisionally invested with the supreme power, and presided at the election of new consuls.

INTER-REX, ōgia, m. An interrex, regent — v. Interregnum.

INTER-RĪTUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Unterrified, undaunted: i. leti, not afraid of; (poet.) classis i. fortis, without obstruction.

INTER-RŌGATIO, ōnis, f. [interrogo]. 1) A questioning, interrogating; freq. of judicial interrogations: i. testium, the hearing of. 2) As a rhetorical figure, an interrogation. 3) In dialectics, an argument, syllogism, because dialecticians frequently gave to a syllogism an interrogatory form.

INTER-RŌGATIUNCŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of interrogatio]. A short syllogism.

INTER-RŌGO, ōvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To interrogate, to ask, to question: i. aliquem aliquid or de re aliqua, concerning any thing; i. sententias, to ask for their opinions; sententiae interrogari coeptae sunt; sententiam interrogatus, being asked for his opinion. In partic. of judicial examinations = to examine, to cross-question, testum. 2) To go to law with one, to

bring an action against, to sue: i. aliquem lege or legibus (also without the latter word); (lat.) i. aliquem facti alicujus, to call to account for any deed. 3) (Lat.) Intr., to make a syllogism in the form of interrogations, to argue — v. Interrogatio 2.

INTER-RUMPO, ūpi, uptum, 3. v. tr. 1) To break asunder or into pieces: i. venas, to cut i. pontem, to break down. 2) Trop., to interrupt, to break off, to disturb, orationem, iter.

*INTERRUPTĒ, adv. [interruptus]. Interruptedly, with interruption.

INTERRUPTIO, ōnia, f. [interrumpo]. (Lat.) An interruption.

INTERRUPTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of interrumpo]. 1) Broken up, broken asunder, interrupted, disturbed, voces, consuetudo; ignes ii. (poet.), at intervals. 2) Separated, incolae terrae.

INTER-SCINDO, soldi, scissum, 3. v. tr. 1) To tear asunder: i. pontem, to break down; i. venas, to cut; i. aggerem, to pull down. Hence = to separate: Chalcis interscinditur freto. 2) Trop., to interrupt, to disturb, laetitia.

INTER-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum, 8. v. tr. (Lat.) To write between.

INTER-SĒPIO, sepsi, septum, 4. v. tr. 1) To fence about, to hedge in, to stop up, to enclose, foramina. 2) To cut off, to separate: i. urbem vallo ab arce; i. alicui conspectum exercitus abeuntis.

INTER-SĒRO (I.), sēvi, ātum, 3. v. tr. To sow or to plant between, vites.

INTER-SĒRO (II.), sēvui, sertum, 3. v. tr. To put between, to interpose: i. oecula mediis verbis (poet.); i. causam, to plead, to allege.

INTER-SISTO, stiti, —, 3. v. intr. (Lat.) To stop in the middle of a speech.

INTER-SĪTUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Situated between, interposed.

INTER-SPIRATIO, ōnis, f. A drawing breath between.

INTER-STINGUO, nxi, notum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Lat.) Part. interstinctus (prop., pointed here and there), set with here and there, checkered: facies i. medicaminibus, covered here and there with salves. 2) (Ante-cl.) To extinguish, ignem.

INTERSTĪTIO, ōnis, f. [intersisto]. (Lat.) A pause, respite.

INTER-STRATUS, a, um, part. of the otherwise unusual verb intersterno. Laid between.

INTER-STRĒPO, 3. v. intr. (Poet.) To shriek or scream among: anser i. olores, cackles among.

INTER-STRINGO, nxi, ictum, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) To squeeze tight: i. alicui gulam, to throttle.

INTER-SUM, fui, esse, v. intr. 1) To be between: A) of space, pons i. inter eos: B) of time, quadraginta anni i. inter eos. Hence, trop., to be different, to differ: vera ii. a falsis, differs from; * *res repudiatur interest res peditur* (an imitation of a Greek construction); (Com.)

hoc dominus ac pater i., *there is this difference between.* 2) To be present at any thing, to take part in {cf. assum}: i. in convivio; i. negotio alicui, proelio; i. rebus divinis, to be occupied with; (lat.) i. alicui, to be with one. 3) *Impers.*, Interest: A) there is a difference: i. inter hominem et bestiam; multum, nihil i., *there is a great difference, no difference:* B) it concerns, it is of interest or importance: i. meâ, tuâ, to me, to thee; i. illius, him; i. Ciceronis; multum, magui, maxime i., *it is of great consequence, &c.*; quid illius i.? *what does he care?* ad rem nihil i., *it has nothing to do with;* multum i., duos esse consules; i. ut (ne) illud fiat; i. qualis aditus sit.

INTER-TEXO, xui, xtum, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) 1) To interweave, to intertwine: i. flores hederis. 2) To adorn by interweaving: i. vestem notis.

*INTER-TRÄHO, xi, otum, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) To take away: i. puteo illi omnem animam = to exhaust utterly.

INTERTRIMENTUM, i, n. [inter-tero]. 1) Loss by rubbing, waste (of gold or silver in melting, &c.). 2) *Trop.*, loss, damage.

INTERTURBATIO, onis, f. [interturbo]. Confusion, disquietude, animi.

INTER-TURBO, 1. v. intr. (Com.) To cause confusion, disquietude, or disturbance.

INTERVALLATUS, a, um, adj. [intervallum]. (Lat.) Having intervals: febris i., *intermittent fever.*

INTERVALLUM, i, n. [inter-vallus]. Prop., the space between two palisades: — 1) an interval, distance: sequi aliquem magno i. 2) Of time, an interval, pause: dolor dat i., *intermits for a while;* video te longo (or ex longo) i., *after a long time;* datur hoc i., *this respite;* dicere intervallo, *after a pause;* (lat.) ex i., *soon after.* 3) Difference, dissimilitude: quantum intervallum inter te et illum interjectum putas?

INTER-VELLO, vulsi, vulsum, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) 1) To pluck out here and there: barbam aut vellunt aut ii., *thin, by pulling out the hairs here and there.* 2) *Trop.* (lat.), to take away out of the midst.

INTER-VENIO, vëni, ventum, 4. v. intr. 1) To come between = to come in while something is going on, to come upon: vereor ne molestus interveniam; i. sermoni, *during the conversation;* i. alicui, to take one by surprise; casu i. 2) *Trop.*: A) to intervene = to interrupt, to disturb, to hinder, to stand in the way of: nox i. proelio; i. gloriae alienae; i. alicui aliquid cogitanti: B) (lat.) to act as a mediator, to interpose, to interfere: C) of public authorities, to exercise official authority, to interfere: eatenus interveniebat ne quid perperam fieret: D) to happen, to occur, to fall to: exigua fortuna i. sapienti (= βαρὺς ἀνὴρ τὴν περὶ τὴν πτωχείαν), a scanty fortune falls to the share of the wise.

INTERVENTOR, òris, m. [intervenio]. One who comes in between, an interrupter, disturber: dies vacuus ab ii., *from troublesome visitors.*

INTERVENTUS, ūs, m. [intervenio]. 1) A coming between, intervention, lunae, noctis. 2) *Trop.*, interposition, mediation, assistance.

INTER-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Lat.) To turn to evil, to change, to alter, to pervert, ingenia. 2) To turn aside = to embarrass, to parloin, pecuniam; i. consulatum, to deprive of. 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To defraud one of any thing, to cheat out of, aliquem muliere, possessione. 4) (Lat.) To squander, to waste, pecuniam.

INTER-VISO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) To look after, to go to see, quid faciant coqui; (Pl.) i. domum, to go and take a look at. 2) To visit from time to time, aliquem.

INTER-VOLITO, 1. v. intr. To fly about among.

INTER-VOMO, 3. v. tr. (Lucr.) To pour out amongst, to throw up, undas.

IN-TESTABILIS, e, adj. Incapable, by reason of bad character, of being a witness or of making a will; hence, detestable, abominable, infamous, dishonourable, homo, saevitia: (Pl.) as a pun = castrated.

INTESTATO, adv. [intestatum]. Without having made a will, intestate, mori.

IN-TESTATUS, a, um, adj. 1) (Com.) Not convicted by witnesses. 2) Intestate, dying without having made a will: mortuus est i. 3) (Pl.) In a double sense = castrated.

INTESTINUS, a, um, adj. [intus]. Inward, internal, intestine, malum, bellum; opus i., *fine, inlaid work.* In partic., as *subst.*, Intestina, òrum, n. pl., the guts, intestines (in the lower part of the abdomen—cf. exta, viscera): i. medium, the mesentery.

IN-TEXO, xui, xtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To weave into, to inweave: i. diversos colores picturae; i. purpureas notas filis. Hence, *trop.*, to interweave, to intermingle, to add to: venae toto corpore intextae; i. laeta tristibus; i. aliquid in causa; i. ridicula versibus; i. Varronem, to introduce as speaking; (post.) i. facta chartis, to commit to writing. 2) (Poet.) To bind around, to surround, to cover, ulmos vitibus, hastas foliis.

INTEXTUS, ūs, m. [intexo]. (Lat.) A weaving into, inserting (of words).

INTIBILI, òrum, m. pl. A town in Spain, at the mouth of the Ebro.

INTIME, adv. [intimus]. 1) Most intimately: i. aliquo uti, to be on intimate terms with one. 2) Most cordially, commendari.

INTIMUS, a, um, adj., *sup.* to interior [intra]. 1) The inmost, innermost: in i. sacrario, in the inmost part of the sanctuary; abdidit se in i. Macedoniam, in the interior of M.; (lat.) *subst.*, Intima, n. pl., the intestines. 2) *Trop.*: A) = most profound, deepest: i. artificium, disputatio,

philosophia: B) = secret, hidden, consilia: C) most intimate, closest, familiar, amicus, familiaritas; i. consiliis alicujus, *with the designs of one*; hence, *subst.* Intimus, i. m., *a most intimate friend*: i. alicui, *of one*; ii. mei, *my most intimate friends*.

IN-TINGO, or In-tinguo, nxi, netum, 3. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To dip in, calamum, facies sanguine.

IN-TOLÉRABILIS, e, adj. w. comp. Intolerable, insupportable.

INTOLÉRABILITER, adv. [intolerabilis]. (Lat.) Intolerably.

IN-TOLÉRANDUS, a, um, adj. Intolerable, insupportable; the n. Intolerandum, as adv., intolerably.

IN-TOLÉRANS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Act., *that cannot bear any thing*, intolerant, impatient: homo i. laboris, rerum secundarum, *who cannot bear his prosperity*. 2) Pass. (poet. & lat.), insufferable, intolerable.

INTOLÉRANTER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [intolerans]. Intolerably, immoderately: i. gloriari.

INTOLÉRANTIA, ae, f. [intolerans]. 1) (Lat.) Intolerance, impatience. 2) Intolerableness, insufferableness, insolence: i. morum; i. regis = *intolerable haughtiness*.

IN-TŌNO, ui, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. — To thunder: pater (Jupiter) i. ab alto coelo; trop. = to resound, to roar: nemus, vox tribuni i. II. Tr. — To thunder forth: i. aliquid; (poet.) hiems intonata fluctibus, *thundered over*; (poet.) i. tumultus, *to sing* (on a loud sounding lyre).

IN-TONSUS, a, um, adj. Unshorn, capilli, coma, deus, os; (poet.) mons i. = *leafy, covered with bushes, &c.*; freq. trop., of the ancient Romans, who did not cut their hair or shave their beards = *rough, stern, severe*; hence, in gen., rude, uncivilized, savage: homines ii.

IN-TORQUEO, si, sum, 2. v. tr. 1) To twist, to wind, to turn around: i. oculos, *to roll*; i. pallium circa brachium, *to wrap around*; i. angues capillis, *to entwine*; i. funem, *to plait, to twist*. 2) To brandish, to hurl: i. jaculum alicui; i. telum in hostem; i. hastam equo (poet.), *from the horse*; trop., i. contumelias, *to cast, to hurl*. 3) To wrench, to strain, talum; i. mentum, *to distort the mouth* (in speaking); trop., oratio intorta, *perplexed*; mores intorti, *distorted, corrupted*.

INTRA [in]. I. Prep. w. acc. — 1) Of space, within: esse i. parietes; i. Taurum montem; venire i. illas regiones. Hence: A) to denote a limitation or boundary: i. verba peccare (lat.), *to transgress in words only*; i. nos, among; i. se meditari, *within one's self*; i. legem, *within the limits of the* (sumptuary) *law*; i. famam, *below his reputation*: B) of number, under: classis

erat i. centum. 2) Of time: A) within: i. viginti dies; i. decimum diem quam Pheras venerat, *after he had arrived*: B) in the course of: i. viginti annos testum non subierat. II. Adv. w. comp. (interius) & sup. (intime, q. v.). — Within, on the inside; trop., interius attendere *more carefully*.

*INTRABILIS, e, adj. [intro]. That can be entered.

IN-TRACTABILIS, e, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Intractable, unmanageable: homo i., *rough, stubborn*; genus i. bello, *unconquerable*; i. locus, *uninhabitable*; i. bruma, *intolerable*.

IN-TRACTATUS, a, um, adj. Not handled: i. equus, *unbroken*; i. scelus, *unattempted*.

IN-TREMISCO, 3. v. intr. [inch. of intremo]. (Lat.) To begin to tremble or to quake.

IN-TREMO, 3. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) To tremble, to quake.

IN-TREPIDE, adv. [intrepidus]. Undauntedly, intrepidly.

IN-TREPIDUS, a, um, adj. Not trembling, unshaken, undaunted, intrepid, homo, vultus; hiems i., *spent in quiet winter quarters*.

IN-TRIBUO, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) To contribute (taxes), aliquid.

INTRÍCO; āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [in-tricæ]. (Ante-cl.) To entangle, to perplex, aliquid.

INTRINSECUS, adv. [intra]. (Lat.) 1) On the inside, inwardly. 2) Toward the inside, inward.

IN-TRITUS, a, um, adj. [in-tero]. Not rubbed away; trop., not weakened, cohorts.

INTRO (I), adv. [in]. 1) To the inside, within: venire i. ad aliquem. 2) (Ante-cl.) On the inside, inwardly, internally.

INTRO (II), āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. To go into, to enter, in hortos, in Capitolium, ad aliquem; abs. (lat.), *to appear before a court*; freq., of enemies = *to penetrate*: arma Romana eo ii.; i. intra praesidia. Hence: A) trop., *to penetrate into*; i. in rerum naturam, *to pierce into*; i. in mentem judicis = *to be rightly understood*; i. in familiaritatem alicujus, *to become one's intimate friend*: B) tr., to enter: i. portum, januam, regnum; i. mare; trop., cupido gloriae i. animos, *seizes*.

INTRO-DŪCO, xi, otum, 3. v. tr. To lead or to bring into, to introduce: i. milites, copias in fines hostium; i. philosophiam in domos; i. ambitionem in senatum; i. consuetudinem, exemplum. Hence, trop.: A) *to introduce in speaking* = *to quote, sermones suos*: B) *to bring forward as an assertion, to maintain*: i. non modo natum mundum, sed etiam pacis manu factum.

INTRODUCTIO, ōnis, f. [introduco]. A leading in, introduction.

INTRO-EO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. intr. & tr. To go into, to enter: i. in urbem, ad aliquem; i. domum, curiam, urbem; i. portā, *by the gate*.

INTRO-FĒRO, tūli, lātum, 3. v. tr. To carry into, aliquem in urbem, cibum liberia,

INTRŌ-GRĒDIOR, essus, 3. v. dep. intr. [intro-gradior]. (Poet.) To step into, to enter.

INTROITUS, ūs, m. [introeo]. 1) A going into, an entering: nocturnus i. Smyrnam, into S.; thus, also, i. in urbem; primo i., at his first entrance; prohibere aliquem introitu. Hence, trop.: A) an entering upon an office; i. sacerdotii: B) an entrance = a beginning, introduction, prelude: i. defensionis, operis, fabulae. 2) Concr., a place of entrance = a passage: omnes ii. praecclusi erant.

INTRO-MITTO, misi, missum, 3. v. tr. To send in, to let into, to permit to enter, aliquem ad aliquem; i. legiones; i. neminem in aedes; trop. (lat.) i. verba in usum, to introduce.

INTRORSUM, } adv. [intro and versum or
INTRORSUS, } versus]. 1) Toward the inside, inwards: accipere hostes i. in castra; i. perspicere; reducere aliquid i. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Inwardly, internally, within: i. est turpis.

INTRŌ-BUMPO, ūpi, uptum, 3. v. intr. To break into, in aedes.

***INTRO-SPECTO**, 1. v. intr. (Pl.) To look into.

INTRO-SPICIO, spexi, spectrum, 3. v. tr. 1) To look into, domum; trop. (lat.) = to look at, to view: i. aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis. 2) Trop. = to examine, to inspect, to observe: i. mentem alicujus; i. in omnes reipublicae partes; i. in mentem suam.

INTRŌ-VŌCO, 1. v. tr. To call in, aliquem ad filium.

IN-TRŪDO, si, —, 3. v. tr. To thrust in; trop., i. se, to obtrude one's self.

INTŪBUM, i, n. }

INTŪBUS, i, c. } Endive, succory.

IN-TUEOR, itus, 2., also (ante-cl.) Intuor, 3. v. dep. tr. & intr. 1) To look closely at, to look or to gaze upon: i. solem; i. in aliquem, huc atque illuc. In partic.: A) = to look upon one with admiration, aliquem; B) of localities, to look towards, to have an aspect towards. 2) Trop., of the mind: A) = to observe, to consider, to contemplate, aliquid: B) to pay attention to, to keep in view: i. tempestatem impendentem; i. oratores; i. quid illi sentiant.

IN-TŪMESCO, mui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To swell up, genae. 2) Trop.: A) = to rise, to swell, to increase: vox i.; fluctus i.; motus i.: B) = to be puffed up, to be elated: C) i. alicui, to become angry at.

IN-TŪMŪLATUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Unburied.

IN-TURBATUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Not alarmed, not disconcerted.

IN-TURBIDUS, a, um, adj. (Tac.) 1) Undisturbed, calm, annus. 2) Not causing disturbance, quiet, homo.

INTUS, adv. [in]. 1) (Pl.) From the inside,

from within: aliquid i. proferre foras. 2) On the inside, within: esse i.; estne frater i.? is your brother at home? (Pl.) *i. domum esse, at home; i. agere equos, to keep close to the goal (of a poet); hence, trop., in one's inmost soul: i. canere, to sing to one's self = to think only of one's own advantage. 3) Toward the inside, within, in: deducere aliquem i.

IN-TŪTUS, a, um, adj. 1) Not safe, unguarded, unfortified, castra. 2) Unsafe, unreliable, amicitia.

***IN-ŪBER**, ūris, adj. (Lat.) Not full, ill-fed.

INŪLA, ae, f. [ἰνύλη]. Elecampane (a plant).

IN-ULTUS, a, um, adj. 1) Unrevenged: A) not having avenged one's self: inultus animam amisit: B) whom others have not avenged: imperatores suos inultos jacere sinebant. 2) Unpunished: A) of things, i. injuria: B) of persons, aliquem inultum esse sinere; hostes inultos abire pati; (poet.) dum catulos ferae celent inultae, undisturbed; proficiscor i., safe.

IN-UMBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To cast a shadow upon, to shade, locum; vespere i., evening sets in with its shade. 2) Trop., to obscure, dignitatem alicujus.

INUNDATIO, ōnis, f. [inundo]. (Lat.) An overflowing, inundation.

IN-UNDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) To overflow, to inundate, terram; Enna inundabitur sanguine; also, imbres ii. campis; trop., Cimbri ii. Italiam. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Intr., to be inundated by, to overflow with: fossa i. sanguine.

IN-UNGO, nxi, notum, 3. v. tr. (Rar.) To besmear with ointment, to anoint: inungi, abs. = to use eye salve.

INURBĀNE, adv. [inurbanus]. Inelegantly, in an unpolished manner, rudely.

IN-URBĀNUS, a, um, adj. Without refinement, taste, or cultivation: — 1) not refined, not witty, inelegant, coarse, dictum, homo. 2) Impolite, rude, boorish, uncemely, unseemly, homo, gestus, habitus.

IN-URGEO, si, —, 2. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To push, to thrust.

IN-ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3. v. tr. 1) To burn in, to brand, notam vitulo. 2) To burn, to consume: i. sanguinem vulnere. 3) Trop., to attack or to affix indelibly, esp. something bad: A) to stamp, to imprint, to brand: i. alicui notam; hence, also, i. aliquem notā; i. alicui ignominiam; i. famam turpitudinis: B) = to cause, to inflict: i. alicui dolorem; so, also, i. reipublicae mala multa; i. leges nobis, to force odious laws upon.

INŪSITĀTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [inūsita-tus]. In an unusual manner, unusually.

IN-ŪSITĀTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. Unusual, uncommon, extraordinary.

IN-USTUS (I), a, um, adj. (Lat.) Unburnt.

IN-USTUS (II), a, um, part. of inurc.

*IN-USUS, ūs, m. (Pl., doubtf. read.) *A not using, disuse.*

IN-UTILIS, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. Useless, unserviceable, unfit: homo i. ad pugnam and pugnae, for battle; i. ad usus civium; res est i. mihi, to me. Freq. emphatically = hurtful, injurious: civis seditiosus et i.; oratio i. civitati.

INUTILITAS, ātia, f. [inutilis]. Uselessness, unserviceableness; emphatically = injuriousness.

INUTILITER, adv. [inutilis]. 1) Uselessly. 2) Injuriously.

INUS, i, m. [ineo]. *The god of Herds*; among the Latins, identified with the Arcadian Pan.

IN-VĀDO, si, sum, 3. v. intr. & tr. 1) To go, to come, to get, or to penetrate into (usually, in a hostile manner, and doing mischief): quocunque ignis i.; malum i. in vitam hominum; i. in collum alicujus, to fall (impetuously) upon one's neck. Hence (poet.), i. viam, to enter upon; i. magnum aliquid, to undertake, to attempt; abs. (lat.) i. tria millia stadiorum, to advance. 2) In partic., to penetrate into with a hostile intention, to rush upon, to attack, to invade: i. in Asiam, in aliquem; i. castra, hostes; i. alicui barbam, to take hold of one's beard. Hence = to attack with words, to address harshly, to censure: i. aliquem minaciter; i. consules cur, etc.; i. dictum alicujus. 3) To seize upon a thing, to take possession of, to usurp: i. regnum; i. in nomen Marii, to assume. 4) To fall upon, to seize: terror i. hostes; avaritia i. in animos eorum; in this signification, also (later), with the dat., furor i. improbis.

INVALENTIA, ae, f. [invaleo]. (Lat.) Weakness, indisposition.

*IN-VĀLEO, 2. v. intr. (Ante-cl.) To be strong.

IN-VĀLESCO, lui, —, 3. v. incho. intr. To grow strong, to increase in power, to become more powerful, to prevail: rex opibus i.; luxuria, amor i.; verba ii., come into use.

IN-VĀLIDUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. 1) Not strong, weak, feeble, impotent, ineffectual, homo, exorcitus; stationes ii., not sufficiently defended; moenia ii. adversus irrumperentes, not affording sufficient protection. 2) Weakened by sickness, infirm: i. et aeger.

INVECTICIUS, a, um, adj. [inveho]. (Lat.) Introduced from abroad, not native; trop., gaudium i., not hearty.

INVECTIO, ōnis, f. [inveho]. 1) An importing (of goods), rerum. 2) An inveighing against, invective.

IN-VĒHO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To carry, to bring, or to bear into, to introduce: i. pecuniam in aerarium; i. artem illis; divitiæ ii. avaritiam, bring on. 2) Hence, pass. and the part. invehens, in a medial sense: A) i. curru, equo,

navi (sometimes the latter words are omitted, and must be supplied from the context) = to drive, to ride, or to sail into: i. litori, to sail to the shore; i. corpori patris, to drive over; i. per auras, to glide through the air; also, i. urbem, to ride into; i. sinum Corinthium; invehens curru, driving; in the same signification, also (prop. only of cavalry), invehere se, to break into, to penetrate: B) = to rush upon, in aliquem; victores ii., rush on, advance; in partic., trop. = to attack with words, to inveigh against: vehementer i. in aliquem; multa invehens in eum, with many reproaches.

*IN-VENDIBILIS, e, adj. (Pl.) Unsaleable.

IN-VĒNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. v. tr. 1) To come or to light upon, to find (usually, by chance — cf. reperio): i. aliquem domi; i. naves paratas; inveniuntur qui, etc., there are persons who, &c. Freq., i. in libro, in annalibus, apud plerosque auctores, to find by reading. 2) To find out, to ascertain, to discover: i. aliquid ex captivis; i. conjurationem. 3) To invent, to devise, to contrive, artes, fallaciam; non i. quid faciam, I do not know. 4) To come by, to obtain, to procure, to acquire, to effect: i. gloriam ex re, veniam ab hoste, nomen ex re aliqua; (poet.) i. mortem manu = to kill one's self; i. cursum incredibilem, to make possible; i. laudem, to gain; i. auspicia, to introduce; (Com.) i. infortunium, to meet with. 5) (Poet. & lat.) I. se = to find one's way: dolor se invenit, appears.

INVENTIO, ōnis, f. [invenio]. 1) An inventing, invention. 2) A betr., the faculty of invention.

INVENTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of inventio]. A trifling invention.

INVENTOR, ōris, m. [invenio]. An inventor, contriver: i. legis, author.

INVENTRIX, icis, f. [invenio]. An inventress, authoress.

INVENTUM, i, n. [part. of invenio]. An invention, contrivance, discovery: i. meum est; ii. Zenonis.

IN-VĒNUSTE, adv. [invenustus]. (Lat.) Ungracefully, inelegantly.

IN-VĒNUSTUS, a, um, adj. 1) Ungraceful, inelegant. *2) (Com. = ἀνέπιθρος.) Unfortunate in love.

INVERECUNDE, adv. [inverecundus]. (Lat.) Immodestly, shamelessly.

IN-VĒRECUNDUS, a, um, adj. w. sup. Immodest, shameless, impudent.

IN-VERGO, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & poet.) Prop., to incline or to turn to; to pour upon: i. vine fronti; i. liquores in aliquem.

INVERSIO, ōnis, f. [inverto]. 1) An inversion, verborum. 2) Trop., in rhetoric: A) irony: B) an allegory: C) transposition.

IN-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) To turn upside down, to turn about, annulum; alvei na-

vium inversi. Hence (poet.) 1. terram vomere = to plough; i. mare = to stir up; i. vinaria, to upset, to empty; Boreas i. ornos, overthrows; coelum invertitur, revolves; annus inversus, the turn (i. e., the end) of the year. 2) Trop., to turn about, to invert, to pervert, to change for the worse: i. virtutes, to misrepresent (by means of sophisms); i. verba, to use ironically; also, verba inversa, perverted from their proper sense, having a double meaning, ambiguous, obscure; hence = used figuratively; mores inversi, perverted; consuetudo inversa, perverse; i. aliquid (Tac.), to express in other words.

IN-VESPERASCIT, 3. v. impers. intr. (Rar.) It becomes evening, evening approaches.

INVESTIGATIO, ōnis, f. [investigo]. A searching into, investigation, veri.

INVESTIGATOR, ōris, m. [investigo]. He that traces out, an investigator, discoverer: i. conjurationis.

IN-VESTIGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To track or trace out, to search into, to investigate: i. captivos, causas rerum, voluptates. 2) To find out by investigating, to ascertain, aliquid, ubi ille sit; i. literas per notas scriptas, to decipher.

IN-VESTIO, ūvi, ūtum, 4. v. tr. (Lat., rar.) To clothe, to cover, porticum pictura.

IN-VETERASCO, āvi, ātum, 3. v. incho. intr. To grow old: A) esp. = to become settled, established, or inveterate: i. aes alienum; exercitus i. in Gallia; mos, opinio i., becomes prevalent; inveteravit in nostra civitate ut, etc., it has become customary, &c.: B) = to fall into oblivion: si inveteravit, actum est.

*IN-VETERATIO, ōnis, f. [invetero]. A growing old = inveteracy (of a disease).

IN-VETERO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To render old; almost solely in a medial sense, inveterari = to become old; and, part. Inveteratus, a, um, as adj. = old, inveterate, established, amicitia, malum.

IN-VICEM, adv. [v. Vicis]. 1) By turns, alternately: timor atque ira i. sententias variabant; multis i. casibus victi victoresque; requiescat Italia, uratur i. Africa; hisq. sermonibus mox traducta est. 2) (Mostly lat.) Mutually, reciprocally, on both sides: haec i. obstant; i. diligere; flagitia i. objectaverunt.

IN-VICTUS (I), a, um, adj. w. sup. [in-vinco]. Unconquered; hence, unconquerable, invincible, imperator; gens i. armis; i. a labore, adversus gratiam, in mortem (by). Hence, tropa defensio i., irrefutable; i. pietas, unshaken; i. adamas, indestructible; civitas sibi quaedam invicta fecerat = certain unallerable limits; (poet.) i. ad vulnera, invulnerable.

IN-VICTUS (II), ūs, m. (Lucr., doubtf.) An insupportable life.

INVIDENTIA, ae, f. [invideo]. (Rar.) A philosophical tech. t., an envying, envy.

IN-VIDEO, ūdi, ūsum, 2. v. tr. & intr. 1) (Antecl. & lat.) To look maliciously at, to cast a spiteful look upon, aliquid. 2) To envy, to grudge anybody any thing: i. alicui honorem (rarely), or (freq.) i. honori alicujus, to envy one an honour; i. commodis alicujus; (rar.) i. alicui in re aliqua, (lat.) i. alicui re aliqua, (poet.) i. alicui rei alicujus, to envy one any thing (after the Greek φθόνος rei alicujus); (poet.) res invidenda, enviable; invidetur mihi, I am envied. Hence (poet.): A) to be loth, to be unwilling: invidens deduci triumpho: B) to hinder, to prevent: multa ii., pure apparere tibi rem; cur ego invidetur? why should I be hindered?

INVIDIA, ae, f. [invideo]. Envy, grudge, jealousy, ill-will, hatred: A) act., an envying, hating: proditus est invidiā ducum; absit i. verbo, without boasting: B) freq., pass., of one who is the object of envy, hatred, &c. — odium, unpopularity: esse in invidiā or invidiam habere, to be hated; adducere aliquem in invidiam, to make one odious; regnare sub alienā i., so that another has to bear the odium; i. decemvralis, hatred of the decemvirs; also, in the pl., procellae invidiarum.

INVIDIOSE, adv. w. comp. [invidiosus] Spitefully, enviously, hatefully, odiously: i. aliquem criminari; i. queri, bitterly.

INVIDIOSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. [invidia]. 1) (Poet.) Full of envy, envious, jealous, dea, alicui. 2) That excites envy, envied, enviable, possessio, pecunia. 3) That creates odium, odious, hated, hateful, res, homo; i. apud aliquem; hoc vobis invidiosum est, brings ill-will upon you; copia non i., satisfactory.

INVIDUS, a, um, adj. [invideo]. 1) *(Poet.) Looking malignantly at = angry with: vicus i. aegris. 2) Envious, jealous, laudis alicujus, of one's glory; nox i. coeptis nostris (poet.), unfavourable to our undertaking; subst., Invidus, i, m., an envier.

IN-VIGILO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. (Poet. & lat. 1) To be awake at, in, or on account of any thing, rei alicui. 2) To watch over any thing, to be watchful for, to be intent upon, to pay great attention to: i. victui, pro re aliqua; i. venatui.

IN-VIOLABILIS, e, adj. (Poet.) Inviolable.

INVIOLATE, adv. [inviolatus]. Inviolately.

IN-VIOLATUS, a, um, adj. 1) Unhurt, inviolate. 2) Inviolable.

IN-VISITATUS, a, um, adj. [in-visito]. 1) Unseen, alicui, by any one. 2) (Lat.) Unvisited, unfrequented.

IN-VISO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) To go to see, to look after, to take a look at, i. e., for the purpose of seeing how matters stand, res rusticas, domum. 2) To visit, to go to visit, ad aliquem, Delum.

INVISUS (I), a, um, adj. with comp. & sup.

[*part. of invidere*]. Hated, detested, odious, disagreeable, homo, negotium; res i. alicui.

IN-VISUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [video]. Unseen.

INVITABILIS, e, *adj.* [invito]. (Lat.) Charming; attractive.

INVITAMENTUM, i, n. [invito]. An inviting quality, a charm, incitement, allurements.

INVITATIO, ōnis, f. [invito]. An invitation, hospitium, alicujus in Epirum; i. ad dolendum, a courting of grief. In *partic.*, an invitation to drink at table; hence = a feast, banquet, carousal.

*INVITATIUNCULA, ae, f. [*dim.* of invitatio]. (Vide Invitatio.) II. vini, little drinking matches.

INVITATUS, ūs, m. (Only in the *abl. sing.*) An inviting, invitation.

INVITE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [invitus]. Against one's will, unwillingly.

INVITO, āvi, ātum, 3. v. tr. 1) To invite one as a guest, and hence = to treat, to regale, to entertain: i. aliquem ad coenam, in hospitium; i. aliquem domum or lecto ac domo. Hence: A) = to drink to, to pledge: i. aliquem poculis; B) i. se (Com.), to regale one's self, to carouse; hence, *trop.*, i. aliquem (or se) gladio, to treat to the sword, to seek to kill. 2) To invite, in gen., to incite, to allure, to summon, to challenge: i. aliquem ad audiendum, in libidinem; i. hostes ad deditionem; i. et allicere appetitum animi; i. assentationem: (poet.) i. culpam, to allure to; i. somnos, to invite to.

INVITUS, a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* [in-volo]. Against one's will, unwilling, reluctant: invitus hoc feci; invitissimus eum dimisi, very much against my will; id fiet illo et me invitissimo, very much against the will of us both; (poet.) ope invita, involuntary.

INVIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-via]. Without a road, impassable, saltus, collis; (poet.) maria invia Teucris; nil virtutis invivum, is impossible; *subst.*, Invia, ōrum, n. *pl.*, impassable places.

IN-VOCATIO, ōnis, f. [in-voco]. An invoking, invocation. (Lat.)

IN-VOCATUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Uncalled. 2) Uninvited.

IN-VOCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To call upon, to invoke, esp. as a witness or for aid: i. deos; i. fidem militum; i. aliquem ad fortunam communem defendendam; i. arma alicujus adversus aliquem. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To call one by a name, to name: i. aliquem dominum.

*IN-VOLATUS, ūs, m. [involo]. A flying, flight.

IN-VOLITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. [*freq.* of involo]. (Poet.) To float or to wave upon: comae il. humeris.

IN-VOLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. 1) To fly to or into a place. 2) *Trop.*, to fly at a person or thing, to rush or to pounce upon: i. ad aliquem, alicui in oculos; i. in possessiones ali-

cujus. Hence, as *tr.* = to attack: i. castra, aliquem; cupido i. animos, seizes; (poet.) i. aliquid to carry off, to take possession of.

*IN-VOLŪCER, eris, ere, *adj.* (Lat.) Unable to fly, unfledged.

INVOLUGRE, is, n. [involve]. (Ante-cl.) A napkin (used in shaving).

INVOLUGRUM, i, n. [involve]. That in which any thing is wrapped, a wrapper, covering, case; *trop.*, ii. simulationum.

INVOLŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of involve]. Wrapped up = obscure, difficult to understand, res.

IN-VOLVO, vi, ūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To roll to or upon a thing: i. montem monti; (poet.) mons i. silvas secum, sweeps down with itself; i. orbem, to form a circle. 2) A) to wrap or to wind one thing around another: i. aliquid corpori; B) to surround by wrapping or enveloping, to enwrap, to envelope, to cover, to involve: i. sinistram sago; i. vulpem foeno; (poet.) nimbi ii. diem; capite involuto, with the head veiled; *trop.*, i. se literis, to be absorbed in study; i. se sua virtute, to wrap himself up in his virtue.

INVOLVULUS, i, m. [involve]. (Pl.) A caterpillar, that wraps itself up in leaves.

IN-VULGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. (Rar.)

1) *Tr.* (lat.), to bring before the public, to publish, aliquid, disciplinas. 2) *Intr.*, to make a deposition, to give evidence.

IN-VULNERABILIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Invulnerable.

IN-VULNERATUS, a, um, *adj.* Unwounded.

IO, interj. [= iō]. An expression of pain, oh! ah! or of joy (esp. io triumphe!), he! huzzah! hurrah!

IO, ūs or ōnis, f. [= 'iō]. A daughter of the Argive king Inachus. Being beloved by Jupiter, she was changed, through the jealousy of Juno, into a cow, and watched by the hundred-eyed Argus. After long wanderings, her human form was restored to her in Egypt, where she gave birth to Epaphus, and was afterwards identified with Isis.

IOCASTA, ae, f. [= 'iōkasta]. A daughter of Menoeceus, sister of Creon, wife of Laius, and mother of Œdipus.

IOŁAUS, i, m. [= 'iōlaus]. A son of Iphicles, and companion of Hercules.

IOŁCIACUS, a, um, *adj.* [Iolcus]. Of or belonging to Iolcus.

IOLCUS, i, f. [= 'iōlaks]. A town in the Thessalian province of Magnesia, where Jason built the ship Argo.

IOLE, es, f. [= 'iōla]. A daughter of King Eurytus of Œchalia, whom Hercules carried off, and gave in marriage to his son Hyllus.

ION, ōnis, m. [= 'iōn]. A son of Xuthus and Creusa, and mythical progenitor of the Ionian race.

IONES, num. m. pl. [= Ἴωνες]. The Ionians, one of the four principal Hellenic tribes, who, after the Trojan war, emigrated for the most part to the coast of Asia Minor, and there founded numerous colonies, to the inhabitants of which the name Iones was, in later periods, esp. applied.

IONIA, ae. f. [= Ἰωνία]. A district of Asia Minor, between Caria and Æolia.

IONIACUS, a, um, adj. [Iones]. (Post.) Ionian, Ionic.

IONICE, adv. [Ionicus]. (Lat.) In the manner of the Ionians.

IONICUS, a, um, adj. [Iones, = Ἰωνικός]. Ionian, Ionic.

IONIS, idis, adj. f. [Iones, = Ἰωνίς]. Ionian; subst., an Ionian woman.

IONIUS, a, um, adj. [Iones, = Ἰώνιος]. Ionian, Ionic: mare I. — a) (usually) the sea between Italy, Sicily and Greece — b) = the Adriatic Sea.

IONUS, a, um, adj. [Iones]. Ionian; subst., Iona, ae. f. (poet.), an Ionian woman.

IOS, i, f. [= Ἴος]. One of the Sporades, in the Ægean Sea, now Nio.

IOTA, n. indecl. [= ἰῶτα]. The Greek letteriota.

IPHIAS, ἑdis, f. [= Ἰφιάς]. The daughter of Iphis = Eucadne.

IPHICLUS, i, m. [= Ἰφικλος]. An Argonaut and famous racer.

IPHICRATENSIS, e, adj. [Iphicrates]. Of or belonging to Iphicrates; subst., Iphicratenses, ium, m. pl., the soldiers of Iphicrates.

IPHICRATES, is, m. [= Ἰφικράτης]. A celebrated Athenian general.

IPHIGENIA, or **IPHIANASSA**, ae. f. [= Ἰφίγεια, Ἰφιάνασσα]. A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who, when on the point of being offered, by the Greeks in Aulis, to Diana, as an expiation for her father's offence, was carried off by the goddess to Tauris, and there made her priestess.

IPHINOE, es, f. [= Ἰφινόη]. A daughter of the Argive king Proetus (v. Proetus).

IPHIMEDIA, ae. f. [= Ἰφίμεδεια]. The wife of Alceus, and mother of Otus and Ephialtes.

IPHIS (I.), is, m. [= Ἰφίς]. 1) Grandfather of Iphis (II.). 2) A youth of Cyprus.

IPHIS (II.), idis, f. [= Ἰφίς]. A daughter of Ligdus and Telethusa, changed into a boy.

IPHITUS, i, m. [= Ἰφίτης]. 1) One of the Argonauts, son of Eurytus and Antiope. 2) A Trojan, companion of Æneas.

IPSE (ante-cl. Ipseus), ipse, ipsum, dem. pron. [is-pse]. Self: it is used with substantives and pronouns of all three persons; when used alone, it is of the third person, and = himself, herself, itself: quaeram ex i., I shall ask him himself; ego i., I myself; tu i., thou thyself; qui i., who himself; Caesar i.; omnibus potius quam nobis ipsis consulimus; valvae ipseae seasperuerunt, of

themselves, of their own accord; ipsius domus, his own house. In partic.: A) ipse per se or simply ipse (= αὐτός καθ' αὐτόν) = in, of, or by himself (herself, itself, themselves): per se ipsa maxima est; moventur per se ipsa: B) ipse, to denote the master of the house, or a master in gen. = he, the master; thus, also, ipse, to denote the lady of the house = she, the mistress: ego eo quo me ipsa misit; ipse dixit (αὐτός ἴπα), the well-known formula of the Pythagoreans: C) et ipso (= καὶ αὐτός), also himself, he likewise, if the same predicate is attached to a new subject: victor ex Aequis transit in Volscos et ipso bellum molientes, who on their part prepared for war; Crassus et i. tres recitatores excitavit: D) to emphasize a statement = just, precisely, exactly, the very: triennio ipso major; triginta ipsi erant dies, it was just thirty days; nunc ipsum, just now; tum ipsum, just then; in tempore ipso, at the very nick of time; eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, and that was the very cause of the war: E) the sup. ipssissimus is found in Pl.: i. sum (= αὐτότατος), I am the very person.

IRA, ae. f. [perhaps kindred w. ἱς]. Anger, wrath, rage: with obj. genit., i. vulnerum, fugae, on account of; so, also, i. praedae amissae, diatoris creati; ii. suae et paternae, against himself and his father; plenus irarum paternarum, burdened with the anger felt against his father; ii. coelestes, the wrath of the gods; ii. humanae, of men; per iram = irā incensus aliquid feci, in anger; res mihi est irae, excites my anger; eo irarum procedere, so far in one's anger. In particular, ira belli, the rage, fury; differre iras = the satisfying of one's anger, revenge; die aliquam iram (poet.), a cause of anger.

IRACUNDE, adv. w. comp. [iracundus]. Angerily, wrathfully.

IRACUNDIA, ae. f. [iracundus]. 1) Natural proneness to anger, irascibility. 2) Violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion: reprimere, remittere i., to subdue; iracundiam suam reipublicae dimittere, to part with for the sake of the state; inflammari iracundiā.

IRACUNDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [ira]. Irascible, choleric, irritable, passionate, irifful, hoio; i. in (adversus) aliquem; (poet.) deo i.: fulmina ii., hurled in wrath, wrathful.

IRASCOR, 8. v. dep. intr. [ira]. To be angry, to be in a rage, alicui; also, i. admonitioni, on account of an admonition; i. aliquid, at any thing; i. nostram vicem, on our account; (poet.) taurus i. in cornua, presses his rage into his horns.

IRATE, adv. w. comp. [iratus]. (Lat.) Angerily.

IRATUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [ira]. Angry, enraged, alicui, with one; quum iratio factus esset; (poet.) mare i., stormy; i. sitis, raging; i. venter, hungry.

IRIS, idis, f. [= Ἴρις]. 1) The goddess of the

Rainbow, daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and messenger of the gods. 2) (Lat.) The rainbow. 3) (Lat.) The sword-lily (a plant).

IRONIA, ae, f. [= *ειρωνία*]. Irony: sine ulla ironia loquor.

IR-RASUS, a, um, adj. [part. of *irrado*]. (Ante-cl.) Shorn, shaved, caput.

IR-RATIONÁLIS (In-r.), e, adj. (Lat.) Ir-rational: usus i., mechanical exercises.

IRRAUCESCO, rausi, —, 3 v. incho. intr. [in-raucus]. To become hoarse.

*IR-RĒDĪVIVUS (In-r.), a, um, adj. (Poet.) Prop., that cannot be restored = irreparable.

*IR-RĒDUX (In-r.), ūcis, adj. (Lat.) That does not bring back.

IR-RĒLIGĀTUS (In-r.), a, um, adj. (Poet.) Unbound: irreligata comas, with the hair untied.

IR-RĒLIGĪOSE, adv. [irreligiosus]. (Lat.) Impiously, irreligiously.

IR-RĒLIGĪOSUS (In-r.), a, um, adj. Impious, irreligious, undevout.

IR-RĒMEĀBĪLIS, e, adj. [in-remeo]. (Poet.) From which one cannot return, unda.

IR-RĒMĒDIĀBĪLIS, e, adj. [in-remedium]. (Lat.) 1) Incurable. 2) Trop., implacable.

IR-RĒPĀRĀBĪLIS (In-r.), e, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Irreparable, irremediable.

IR-RĒPERTUS (In-r.), a, um, adj. (Poet.) Not found, undiscovered.

IR-RĒPO (In-r.), psi, —, 3 v. intr. 1) To creep in, into, or upon: serpens i. in (ad) aliquem, arbori, upon the tree. 2) Trop., to creep or to steal into, to come into imperceptibly, to insinuate one's self: i. in animos hominum; i. in testamenta locupletum; dolor i. animo (lat.); abs. = to insinuate one's self as a friend.

IR-RĒPREHENSUS (In-r.), a, um, adj. (Poet.) Blameless, irreprehensible.

IR-RĒQUIETUS (In-r.), a, um, adj. (Poet.) Unquiet, restless.

*IR-RĒSECTUS, a, um, adj. [in-reseco]. (Poet.) Unsent, unpared.

*IR-RĒSOLŪTUS (In-r.), a, um, adj. (Poet.) Unloosed, vincula.

IR-RĒTIO (In-r.), ivi, itum, 4 v. tr. To catch in a net, to ensnare, to entangle, aliquem; trop., i. aliquem corruptelarum illecebris; i. aliquem laqueis interrogationum.

*IR-RĒTORTUS (In-r.), a, um, adj. (Poet.) Not turned back.

IR-RĒVĒRENS (In-r.), tis, adj. (Lat.) Irreverent, disrespectful: i. operis, indifferent about.

IR-RĒVĒRENTER, adv. [irreverens]. (Lat.) Without reverence, irreverently, disrespectfully.

IR-RĒVĒRENTIA, ae, f. [irreverens]. (Lat.) Want of reverence or respect, irreverence.

IR-RĒVŌCĀBĪLIS (In-r.), e, adj. w. comp. (Poet. & lat.) 1) That cannot be recalled, irrevocable, actas, verbum. 2) Trop., irreversible, unalterable, casus; animus i., implacable.

IR-RĒVŌCĀTUS (In-r.), a, um, adj. (Poet.) 1) Not called back; hence, not asked to repeat a thing. 2) Not to be recalled or kept back.

IR-RĒIDEO (In-r.), isi, isum, 2 v. intr. & tr. 1) Intr., to laugh at any person or thing, to joke, to jest, in re aliqua. 2) Tr., to laugh to scorn, to deride, to scoff, to ridicule, to make sport of: i. aliquem, deos.

*IR-RĒIDICŪLE, adv. [irridiculus]. Unwittily.

IR-RĒIDICŪLUS (In-r.), a, um, adj. (Ante-cl.) Laughable, ridiculous: hence, subst., Irridiculus, i, n., a laughing-stock: irridiculo habere aliquem, to make a laughing-stock of; esse irridiculo, to be a laughing-stock.

IRRĒGĀTIO, ōnis, f. [irrigo]. A watering, irrigating.

IR-RĒGO (In-r.), āvi, ātum, 1 v. tr. 1) In agriculture, to lead or to conduct water, &c., to a place: i. aquam in areas. Hence (poet.), i. imbres, to pour over or upon; trop., somnus i. quietem per membra, diffuses rest over the limbs. 2) To water, to irrigate, to inundate: Nilus i. Aegyptum; i. hortulos fontibus. Hence, to moisten, to wet, to bedew: cruor i. terram; ille i. genas fletu; sopor i. artus, bedews; hence, trop., to refresh, to strengthen: i. vino aetatem; jocosely (Pl.), i. aliquem plagis, to cudgel soundly.

IRRĒGUUS, a, um, adj. [irrigo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Act., watering, irrigating, aquae; hence, moistening; trop. (poet.), somnus i. refreshing. 2) Pass., watered, herba, hortus; hence, moistened, wet: corpus i. mero, soaked.

IRRĒSIO, ōnis, f. [irrideo]. A deriding, mocking: cum i. audientium, amidst the scoffs of.

IRRĒSOR, ōris, m. [irrideo]. A derider, mocker.

IRRĒSUS, ūs, m. [irrideo]. Mockery, derision: irrisui esse, to be a laughing-stock; irrisui aliquem habere, to make sport of one; ab i., out of mockery.

IRRĒTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. [irrito]. Easily excited, irritable.

IRRĒTĀMEN, īnis, (poet.) } n. [irrito]. A
IRRĒTĀMENTUM, i, } means of exciting
a passion or of inciting to a thing, an incitement, incentive, provocative: acere iras militum omnibus ii.; i. gulae, of the appetite; i. invidiae; ii. pacis, the inducements to peace; (poet.) opes ii. malorum, the incentives to crime.

IRRĒTĀTIO, ōnis, f. [irrito]. An exciting, inciting; an incentive, provocative: i. gulae, animorum; ii. conviviorum, allurements presented at banquets.

IRRĒTATOR, ōris, m. [irrito]. (Lat.) An inciter, instigator.

IRRĒTĀTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of irrito]. (Lat.) Excited, irritated.

IRRĒTŌ, āvi, ātum, 1 v. tr. [prob. in-rigor, rictus]. 1) To excite, to irritate, to incite, to instigate, esp. to anger: i. aliquem; i. animos

ad bella, i. iracundiam. 2) (Poet. & lat.): A) to incite, in gen., to urge on, to stimulate, to prompt: i. infantiam ad discendum; haec segnius ii. animos: B) to excite = to rouse, to provoke, to cause: i. cupiditatem, suspiciones; i. amores.

IRRITUS, a, um, adj. [in-ratus]. 1) Invalid, void, testamentum. 2) Vain, without effect, useless, ineptum, labor; i. telum, *hurled without effect*; i. donum; praeda i.; i. lingua, *not believed*; freq., the n. as subst.: ad (in) irritum cadere (redigi), to fail, to come to nought. 3) (Poet. & lat.) Of persons, accomplishing nothing, undertaking in vain: irritus revertitur, *without having attained his object*; also, irritus legationis, *effecting nothing by his embassy*; i. spei, *disappointed in his hope*.

*IRRÖBÖRASCO, rävi, —, 3. v. *inch. intr.* [in-roboro]. (Lat.) To acquire strength.

IRRÖGÄTIO, önis, f. [irrogo]. An imposing (of a fine).

IR-RÖGO (In-r.), ävi, ätum, 1. v. tr. 1) Prop., to propose against any one: i. alicui multam, to impose with the consent of the people. 2) To impose, in gen., to appoint, to ordain, to inflict: i. sibi mortem, to kill one's self; i. plus labori, to bestow upon.

IR-RÖRO (In-r.), ävi, ätum, 1. v. tr. & intr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To drop or to sprinkle upon like dew: i. liquores vestibus. 2) To bedew, to moisten, to wet: i. crinem aquis. 3) Intr., to drop or to trickle upon like dew: lacrimae ii. foliis.

*IR-RUCTO (In-r.), 1. v. intr. (Pl.) To belch into: i. alicui in os.

IR-RÜGO (In-r.), 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To wrinkle, aliquid.

IRRÜMÄTIO, önis, f. [irrumo]. Actus irrumandi (Catull.).

IRRÜMÄTOR, öris, m. [irrumo]. (Catull.) Qui irrumat; trop., a deceiver, impostor.

IRRÜMO, ävi, ätum, 1. v. tr. [in-ruma]. To practise a kind of filthy obscenity.

IR-RUMPO (In-r.), rüpi, ruptum, 3. v. intr. 1) To break, to burst, or to rush in or into: i. in castra, intra tecta; with acc., i. portam, oppidum, limina domus; (poet.) i. thalamo, into the chamber. 2) Trop., to enter, to penetrate, to rush into: imagines ii. in animos nostros: calamitates ii. ad me; i. in patrimonium alicujus, to seize; in partic., i. in fletum alicujus = to endeavour to prevent; i. quietem, to disturb.

IR-RUO (In-r.), ui, —, 3. v. intr. 1) To rush into: i. in mediam aciem, to force one's way into; also (ante-cl.) i. se. 2) Trop. — a) i. in alienas possessiones, to seize upon — b) to run against: multa circumspicienda ne quo irruas; i. in odium offensionemque populi Romani, to incur.

IRRUPTIO, önis, f. [irrumpo]. A breaking into, an irruption: facere i. in popinam.

*IR-RUPTUS (In-r.), a, um, adj. (Poet.) Unbroken.

IRUS, i, m. [= ἴρος]. A beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca; proverbially = a beggar, in gen.

IS, ea, id, dem. pron. [i, ē]. He, she, it; this, that: is qui, *he who* (when 'is' would be in the same case as the relative, it is not usually given, unless for the sake of emphasis or clearness); eas divitias putabant, *this they considered as wealth*. In partic.: A) et is or isque is used to describe more precisely the preceding subject, or to make it more conspicuous = and indeed, and that, and what is more: sermo isque multus de nobis fuit; vinacula eaque sempiterna: B) is qui is sometimes connected with a verb in the first or second person = I who, thou who: haec omnia is feci qui sodalis ejus eram; qui in proximum annum consulatum peteres, is per municipia — eucurristi, etc., *thou who wast seeking the consulship for the next year, wast running about, &c.*: C) sometimes, after a preceeding relative, it is used instead of a second relative: omnes tum fore, qui —, nec eos, etc.: D) it is used emphatically, to refer back to a preceding pronoun or substantive (especially when such pronoun or substantive is separated from the predicate by an inserted sentence): id ipsum honestum, quod, etc., id efficit turpe; plebem, quae, etc., eam Milo delenivit: E) to denote, in a certain person or thing, a particular quality = such a one, of such a nature or kind: non is es qui gloriaris, *you are not such a one as to, not the man to, &c.*: F) id est, that is to say, that is — to explain something that precedes, freq., by adding a clearer expression: mollitia animi, id est laborum et dolorum fuga; quid sonat vox, id est, quae res huic voci subjicitur? G) in eo esse — a) to be gone so far = to be on the point of: in eo est ut miles in muros evadat, *the soldier is on the point of scaling the walls* — b) to depend or to rest upon that: in eo mihi sunt omnia — c) to be so: quod scribis, non est in eo, *is not so, is not true*: H) id, substantively: ad id (locorum), *as yet*; ad id diei, *until that day*; id temporis, *at the same time*; in id, *for that purpose, to that end*; id prodeco (Com.), *therefore I come forward*; idne estis auctores mihi (Com.)? *do you advise me to that?* ex eo, also eo, hence.

ISAEUS, i, m. [= Ἰσαῖος]. 1) A Greek orator, of Chalcia, teacher of Demosthenes. 2) An orator at Rome, under Hadrian, a native of Assyria.

ISÄGÖGE, es, f. [= ἰσαγόγη]. (Lat.) An introduction.

ISÄRA, ae, m. A river in Gaul, now the Isère.

ISAURIA, ae, f. A country in the southern part of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Cilicia.

ISAURICUS, a, um, adj. [Isauria]. Isaurian; subst. Isauricus, i, m., a surname of P. Servilius Vatia, who conquered Isauria.

ISAURUS, a, um, *adj.* [Isauria]. *Isaurian*; *subst.*, Isauri, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the *Isaurians*.

ISCHOMACHE, es, *f.* [= Ἰσχυμάχη]. *The wife of Pirithous*, called also Hippodamia.

ISELASTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἰσχυλαστικός]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to the entrance of a victorious general into the city*: certamen i., *public games celebrated at the time of a triumphal entrance*; subst., Iselasticum, i, n., *a present made to a victorious general by the emperor*.

ISLACUS, a, um, *adj.* [Isis]. *Of or belonging to Isis*; *subst.*, Islacus, i, m., *a priest of Isis*.

ISIONDENSIS, a, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to the city of Isiondum (in Pamphylia), Isiondian*; hence, Isiondenses, ium, *m. pl.*, the *inhabitants of Isiondum*.

ISIS, Idia or is, *f.* [Ἰσις]. *The principal goddess of the Egyptians, wife of Osiris*; later, confounded by the Greeks with Io.

ISMARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ismarus]. *Of or belonging to Ismarus*; (poet.) = *Thracian*.

ISMARUS, i, m., and Ismāra, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Ἰσμαρος]. *A mountain of Thrace, on the Hebrus, with a town of the same name*.

ISMENIS, Idia, *f.* [Ismenus]. (Poet.) = *A Theban woman*.

ISMENIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ismenus]. *Ismeonian*; (poet.) = *Theban*.

ISMENUS, i, m. [= Ἰσμενός]. *A river in Boeotia, near Thebes*.

ISOCRATES, is, *m.* [= Ἰσοκράτης]. *A celebrated rhetorician and orator, of Athens, who, after the battle of Chæroneæ (388 B.C.), committed suicide*.

ISOCRATEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Isocrates]. *Isocratic*.

ISOCRATIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Isocrates]. (Lat.) *Isocratic*; *subst.*, Isocratius, ii, m., *a pupil of Isocrates*.

ISSA, ae, *f.* [= Ἰσσα]. *An island in the Adriatic Sea, now Lissa*.

ISSAEUS, or Issacus, a, um, and Issensis, e, *adj.* [Issa]. *Of or belonging to Issa, Issæan*; *subst.*, Issenses, ium, *m. pl.*, the *inhabitants of Issa*.

ISSICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Issus]. *Of Issus*: I. sinus, *the Gulf of Issus*, now Golfo di Ayas.

ISSUS, i, *f.* [= Ἰσός]. *A maritime town in Cilicia, made famous by the victory of Alexander over Darius — now Lajazzo*.

ISTAC, *adv.* [istic I.]. (Poet.) *There, that way*.

***ISTAC-TENUS**, *adv.* (Pl.) *Thus far*.

ISTAEVONES, num, *m. pl.* *A people of North-western Germany*.

ISTE, a, ud, *dem. pron.* [is-te]. *This, that* — it usually refers to the person spoken to, or to things belonging to the person spoken to (cf. sic), so that it freq. may be rendered, *this (or that) of yours*: i. oratio, *that speech of yours*; vunc isti doceant, *those philosophers whom you*

follow; homines ista auctoritate praediti quæ vos estis; ista ipsa in dicendo facilitas, *that fluency you have in speaking*. Hence: A) with the secondary notion of contempt (perhaps, originally, of the opposite party, in the trial of a cause, to whom the orator is supposed to address his speech — Cicero, in his orations, uses this pronoun almost exclusively in speaking of Verres): iste vir optimus; non erit ista amicitia sed mercatura, *that will be no friendship, but a bargain*: B) to denote an object that has been mentioned before, and is referred to again as something more remote: sunt ista = *it is so, such is the case*.

ISTER (also Hister), tri, *m.* [= Ἰστρος]. *The name of the lower part of the Danube (the upper part, Danubius)*.

ISTHMICUS, a, um, *adj.* [isthmus]. (Poet.) = *Isthmius*, q. v.

ISTHMIUS, a, um, *adj.* [isthmus]. *Of or belonging to the Isthmus, Isthmian*: *subst.*, Isthmia, ōrum, *n. pl.*, the *Isthmian games*.

ISTHMUS, i, *m.* [= Ἰσθμός]. 1) *An isthmus, esp. the Isthmus of Corinth*. 2) (Poet.) = *The Straits of the Dardanelles*.

ISTIC (I.), ae, oc or uc, *dem. pron.* [iste-hic]. *A strengthened 'iste' — this same, the one here or there*: istuc considerabo, *that which you now say*; homo istuc ætatis, *of that age*. With the interrogative particle 'ne' it forms 'isticine.'

ISTIC (II.), *adv.* [istio I.]. 1) *There, in that place (where you are, or to which you point)*. 2) *In that matter (which you mention)*. 3) *Trop., i. sum, I am all attention*.

ISTIM, *adv.* [iste]. *Thither, to that place*.

ISTINC, *adv.* [istio I.]. 1) *Thence, from that place (where you are)*: istine loquere. 2) (Pl.) *Thereof, of that (which you have there)*: dimidium mihi i. de præda da.

ISTIUS-MÖDI, as an *indecl. adj.* *Of that kind or nature, such*.

ISTO, *adv.* [iste]. 1) (Pl.) *On that account, therefore*. 2) *Thither, to that place (where the person spoken to is)*. 3) *Thereinto = into that matter*: admiscere aliquem i.

ISTOC, *adv.* [istic I.]. *Thither, there, to that place (where you are)*.

ISTORSUM, *adv.* [isto-versum]. (Com.) *Thitherwards, towards that place (where you are)*.

ISTRI (Hist.), ōrum, *m. pl.* [Istria]. *The Istrians*.

ISTRIA (Hist.), ae, *f.* [= Ἰστροία]. *A district bordering upon Illyria*.

ISTRIANI (Hist.), ōrum, *m. pl.* (Lat.) = *Istri*.

ISTRICUS (Hist.), a, um, *adj.* [Istria]. *Istrian*.

ISTUC, *adv.* [istio I.]. (Com.) 1) *Thither, there, to that place (where you are)*. 2) *To that*

matter (which you speak of); i. ibam, *I was just about to speak of that.*

ITĀ, adv. [is-ta]. 1) (Rar.) To denote degree — so (= tam, adeo): i. accurate ut. 2) To denote manner — thus, so, in such a manner: i. se gessit, tamquam, etc.; so, likewise, ita ... quomodo or ut, as ... so also; ita est, eo ē; ut i. quique optimus est, ita, etc., *in the same proportion as one is good, &c.*; ita constital, fortiter esse agendum, *I have resolved that, &c.*; itane? *indeed? is it so?* Sometimes 'ita' stands, almost superfluously, beside a pronoun (quod quidem ita malo) or before an explicative sentence. 3) In partic.: A) in an answer = ay, yes, certainly: 'Mihine?' 'Ita': B) in asseveration, as sure as: ita vitam, ut maximos sumptus facio: C) to denote a restriction — only this much, with this restriction, only under this condition: ita fama variat ut tamen, etc.; ita vos irae indulgere oportet, ut potiorē frā salutem habeatis; ita admissi milites, ne senatus tamen iis daretur; ita in Etruriam transmissurus fuit S., si, etc.: D) non ita, not very, not particularly: non i. multi; haud i. magna manu; non i. valde: E) sometimes = itaque, therefore.

ITĀLIA, ae, f. [probably fr. 'Itala', 'a bull,' on account of the excellence and abundance of its cattle]. Italy.

ITĀLICA, ae, f. [Italica]. 1) *The confederate name of Corfinium during the Social war.* 2) *A town in Hispania Baetica.*

ITĀLICENSIS, e, adj. [Italica]. Of or belonging to Italica; *subst.*, Italicensēs, ium, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Italica.

ITĀLICUS, a, um, adj. [Italia]. Italian: bellum I., the Social war; hence, *subst.*, Italicus, i, m., as Italian; *pl.* Italici, ōrum, the confederate Italians in the Social war.

ITĀLIS, idia, adj. f. [Italia]. (Poet.) Italian; *subst.*, an Italian woman.

ITĀLIUS, } a, um, adj. [Italia]. Italian;
ITĀLUS, } subst., Itali, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Italians.

ITĀ-QUE, adv. 1) (Prop. = et ita, in all its significations.) And so, and thus, &c. 2) As an inferential particle, therefore, for that reason, consequently, now (usually in the beginning of a sentence; in later writers, placed after one or several words); sometimes, pleonastically, i. ergo, and hence therefore.

ITEM, adv. [is]. 1) Just so, in like manner (usually corresponding with ut, sicut, quemadmodum, etc.): fecisti i. ut praetores solent; non i. ceteri. 2) Likewise, also: secuti et i. alii; Romulus augur cum fratre Remo i. augere.

ITER, itineris, n. [eo, ire, itum]. 1) A way, journey made by one to a place; in partic., of soldiers, a march: in itinere, on the way, on the march; ex i., from the line of march (by a move-

ment to one side); parare, comparare, instituere i., to prepare for a journey; ingredi i., to set out on; facere i., to make (= to travel, to march); conficere i., to finish; intendere (maturare) i., to hasten; convertere i., to direct somewhere; habere i. aliquo, to have a journey before one, to intend to travel somewhere; hence, trop., i. disputationis, interrumpere i. amoris = progress. 2) A journey, march (as a measure of distance): i. unius diei, a day's journey or march; quam maximis potest itineribus in Galliam contendit, by forced marches. 3) Concr., a way, road (that leads to a place — cf. via): ii. pedestria, roads by land; deviis ii. proficisci in provinciam; (poet.) i. aquae, passage. Hence: A) = a street (in a town): refertis itineribus agrestium turbā: B) trop., senectae iter; i. proum ad honores relicurus; esp. = a way, course, means, mode of proceeding: duo ii. audiendi; i. salutis, means of safety; patiamur puerum ire nostris itineribus, to go our way = to be instructed in the same method as ourselves: C) the right of going somewhere: dare alicui iter in provinciam, admittance.

ITĒRĀTIO, ōnia, f. [itero]. A repetition, iteration.

ITĒRĀTO, adv. [itero]. (Lat.) Again, once more.

ITĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [iterum]. To do a second time, to repeat, aliquid; i. facta sua, to relate again; itera mihi haec, say it again; i. pugnā, to begin anew; i. campum, to plough a second time; (poet.) i. januam, to pass through again; i. aequor, to navigate again; i. mella lapsa trunciis, to sing again; lanae iteratae muricibus, dyed twice; i. tumulum, to raise again; i. catenas, to double; i. iactata, to throw again.

ITĒRUM, adv. 1) A second time, again: i. consul; primo..., i., ...tertio; semel iterumque = several times; (poet. & lat.) iterum iterumque, i. atque i., over and over again, repeatedly. 2) (Rar.) On the other hand, on the contrary.

ITHĀCA, ae, f. [= 'Ithakē]. An island of the ITHĀCĒ, es, f. Ionian Sea, where Ulysses reigned — now Teaki.

ITHĀCENSIS, e, adj. [Ithaca]. Of or belonging to Ithaca, Ithacan.

ITHĀCUS, a, um, adj. [Ithaca] = Ithacensis; *subst.*, Ithacus, i, m., the Ithacan = Ulysses.

ITĪDEM, adv. [ita-idem]. In the same manner, just as, likewise, also: mihi i. ut tibi, to me as well as to you.

ITĪO, ōnia, f. [eo]. A going, walking, walk: ii. crebrae; obviam i.; domum i.

ITIUS (ii, m.) PORTUS. A port in Gaul, opposite to Britain, now, acc. to some, Boulogne.

ITO, 1. v. intr. [freq. of eo]. (Rar.) To go, ad coenas.

ITONE, es, f. [= 'Itrōnē]. } A town in Bee-
ITONUS, i, m. [= 'Itrōnēs]. } otia.

ITONIUS, a, um, adj. [Itone]. Itonian.

ITURAEA, ae, f. [= 'Itræia]. A country of Coele-Syria, northeast of Palestine.

ITURAEUS, a, um, adj. [Ituræa]. Of or belonging to Ituræa, Ituræan; subet., Ituræel, ðrum, m. pl., the Ituræans.

ITUS, ūs, m. [eo]. A going, gait; esp. in opp. to reditus = a going away, departure.

ITYLUS, i, m. [= 'Itræos]. A son of the Theban king Zethus, killed by his own mother, she mistaking him for the son of Amphion.

ITYS, yos, m. [= 'Itræ]. A son of Teræus and Procræ, killed by his mother, and served up to his father as food.

IULÆUS, a, um, adj. [Iulus]. Julian: A) named after Iulus, the son of Æneas: B) relating to Julius Cæsar and his family = Julius.

IULUS, i, m. The son of Æneas, called, also, Ascanius.

IXION, ōis, m. [= 'Ition]. The king of the Lapithæe, in Thessalia, father of Pirithous; for an attempt upon the virtue of Juno, he was bound to a perpetually revolving wheel, in the lower world.

IXIONIUS, a, um, adj. [Ixion]. Of or pertaining to Ixion, Ixionie.

IXIONIDES, æs, m. [Ixion]. The Ixionide = Pirithous.

JACEO, cui, cūm, 2. v. intr. [jacio, 'to throw']. Prop., to be cast or thrown down, 1) To lie = to lie prostrate (as opposed to standing upright, both of lifeless and living objects—cf. cubo, situs est): j. humi, in litore, ad pedes alicujus; j. in aqua; jacuit rupto corpore. In partic: A) = to lie dead, wounded, or overpowered, to have fallen: j. pro patria sua; victa jacet pietas; jacent suis testibus, they are struck down by their own witnesses: B) = to lie ill or sick: C) = to lie in bed: ad quartam horam jaceo, post hanc vagor: D) (poet.) oculi jacentes, bent to the ground, downcast: E) (lat.) of places, to lie low, to be low or flat: loca urbis plana et jacentia; mare jacet (poet.), is calm; hence, in gen., of countries, instead of situm esse, to be situate, to lie: quæ gens j. supra Ciliciam: F) (poet.) = to lie or to hang loose: crines, lora j., lying loose: G) = to lie spread out: summo deapexit ab æthere terras infelix Phæathon penitus jacentes. 2) Trop.: A) to lie down = to be sunk in any condition or state: j. in moerore, amore, in silentio: B) to remain long anywhere, esp. in a state of inactivity, to be idle or inactive, to be quiet and still: j. Brundisii; in pace jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit; omnia hic jacent, everything is dull here, there is nothing stirring: C) to be cast down, to be dejected: Gneius noster totus j.; militum animi j.: D) to be prostrate, to be without power, influence, or esteem: Cæsar natus j.; pauper ubique j.; justitia j.;

hence, of things = to be neglected or disregarded, to be of no avail or effect: ea j. quæ improbantur; maximas virtutes jacere necesse est, voluptate dominante; beneficium j.; are illa j., is of no use; E) not to be in use, to be idle or unemployed: cur hoc nomen tamdiu j. in adversariis? why is this sum left standing so long in your memorandum-book? pecunia j., is not turned to account: F) to fall to the ground, to be refused: jacet omnis ratio Peripateticorum: G) to be low in price: præmia prædiorum j.: H) to lie open, to be obvious: verba j.

JACIO, jeci, jactum, 3. v. tr. 1) To throw, to cast, to hurl: j. fulmen in medium mare; j. materiam de muro in aggerem. Hence: A) (poet.) j. odorem, to send forth, to emit; interdum j. igniculos viriles: B) j. scuta, etc., to throw away: C) trop. — a) to throw, to cast: j. contumeliam in aliquem; j. probra in feminas illustres; j. ridiculum, to heap ridicule (upon one's opponent); j. odium, to strew, to sow — b) to throw out (in speaking), to utter, to mention, to intimate: j. aliquid, and de re aliqua; j. fortuitos sermones, to touch upon casual topics of conversation; j. querelas; j. mentionem rei alicujus; j. adulteria, to charge with; inter alias res jecit, oportere, etc., among other things he mentioned, that, &c. 2) To lay, to set, to construct (prop., by throwing, casting, &c.): j. fundamenta urbis; j. aggerem; (poet.) j. muros.

JACTABUNDUS, a, um, adj. [jacto]. (Gell.) 1) Tossing to and fro, agitated, stormy. 2) Boasting, vaunting.

JACTANS, tis, adj. v. comp. [part. of jacto]. Bragging, boastful, vain-glorious, epistola, rex.

JACTANTER, adv. v. comp. [jactans]. Boastfully, ostentatiously.

JACTANTIA, æs, f. [jactans]. (Lat.) A boasting, bragging, ostentation, militaris; j. sui.

JACTATIO, ōis, f. [jacto]. 1) A throwing or tossing to and fro, a shaking, agitation: esp. the motion or action of the body in speaking, gestures: j. corporis, manus; j. navis, the tossing of a ship in a storm; j. maritima. 2) Trop.: A) a bragging, boasting, ostentation, vanity: j. et insolentia hominum nonnullorum; j. verborum; j. eruditionis, display: B) j. animorum, violent agitations: C) j. popularis, a boastful display, made for the purpose of securing popular favour.

JACTATOR, ōris, m. [jacto]. (Lat.) A boaster, braggart.

JACTATUS, ūs, m. [jacto]. (Lat.) = Jactatio 1.

JACTITO, i, v. tr. [freq. of jacto]. (Rar.) Trop., to mention frequently, to throw out, to utter: j. ridicula; j. officium.

JACTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [freq. of jacio].

1) To throw, to cast, to fling, to hurl, to scatter: j. hastas, lapides in locum aliquem; (poet.) j.

vulnere, they wound each other with the javelins. Sometimes, in partic. = to throw away, to cast off, arma, merces; j. jugum, to shake off; j. sua, to expose. Hence: A) (poet.) j. lucem, to scatter, to spread: B) trop., to throw or to fling out threats, &c.; j. probra in aliquem; j. minas; j. terrorem, to spread terror. 2) To throw or to toss about, to shake, to swing, to drive about, esp. of an orator making gestures: j. brachia, oerviculum, corpus, oculos, se; jactari adversa tempestate, in mari, to be driven up and down; jactari domi suae, to be hustled about, assaulted in one's own house. Hence, trop.: A) jactari febri, clamore, ab aliquo, to be disturbed, disquieted, or plagued: B) numus jactatur, fluctuates in value: C) to consider, to discuss: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat; j. curas pectore, to consider within one's self, to revolve: D) to intimate, to throw out, to mention, to utter, to say: j. rem in concione; talia jactanti; j. aliquem beatum, to proclaim one happy; j. aliquid in condicionibus, to mention expressly in; jactantur voces, it is said: E) reflexively, j. se — a) to talk boastfully of one's self, to boast: j. se intolerantius, in or de re aliqua, (poet.) alieui, before, in the presence of, some one — b) to make an ostentatious display, to behave with self-sufficiency and arrogance (e. g., of orators and philosophers, when in disputing they feel entirely certain of their positions): j. se magnificentissime; j. se in pecuniis insperatis, to be extravagant and insolent from the sudden acquisition of wealth; j. se tribuniciis actionibus — c) j. se, and pass. jactari, to be officious or active in, to occupy one's self with, to devote one's self to, forensi labore, in causis: F) to boast or to brag of, to vaunt, to extol: j. gratiam urbanam, nomen; j. victoriam esse suam.

JACTŪRA, ae, f. [jacto]. 1) A throwing away, esp. a throwing overboard: si in mari j. est facienda. 2) Expense, cost, sacrifice: provincia exhausta sumptibus et jacturis; magnam j. facere; magnis jacturis animos conciliare, to secure by great sacrifices. Hence, 3) loss, damage, detriment (originally of that to which one voluntarily submits, in order to escape something worse — cf. damnum, detrimentum): jacturam facere or accipere, to suffer; jacturam afferre, to occasion, to cause; j. rei familiaris.

JACTUS, ūa, m. [jacio]. 1) A throwing, casting, a throw, cast, fulminum, telli, tessarum; (poet.) j. sagittae. Hence, jactu se dare in mare, to cast one's self. 2) (Lat.) Trop., a throwing out, an uttering: j. vocis, a casual assertion.

JACULABILIS, e, adj. [jaculor]. (Poet.) That may be thrown or hurled, telum:

JACULATIO, ōnis, f. [jaculor]. (Lat.) A throwing, casting, hurling; trop., j. verborum, an uttering.

JACŪLATOR, ōris, m. [jaculor]. A thrower, easter, hurler; in partic. — a) as a milit. tech. term, a thrower of the javelin (a kind of light-armed soldier — b) (Pl.) = a fisherman.

*JACULATRIX, icis, f. [jaculor]. (Poet.) She that hurls (an epithet of Diana).

JACŪLOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. & intr. [jaculum]. I. Tr. (poet. & lat.) — 1) To throw, to cast, to hurl: j. ignes puppibus; j. silicem in hostes. Hence, j. se in tela hostium = to rush upon; j. verba, j. lucem, to throw out, to emit. 2) To throw or to hurl at, to hit, to strike, cervos; j. astra disco, to cleave. Hence (poet.), trop., to aim at, to strive after: jaculare multa. II. Intr. — To hurl the javelin: j. in dextrum latus, totum diem. Hence, trop., to attack, to assail: j. in aliquem probris, sententiis, with reproaches, imputations, gibes, &c.

JACŪLUM, i, n. [Jaculus]. A dart, javelin. JACŪLUS, a, um, adj. [jacio]. That is thrown: rete j., or n. jaculum, as subet., a fishing-net: hi jaculo pisces, illi capiuntur ab hamis.

JAM, adv. [is — conf. coram, clam, palam]. At this or at that time: — 1) denoting earliness, now, already: scio j.; j. a prima adolescentia; admirabatur, non j. supplicium de eo sumptum esse, not yet; j. diu; j. dudum. 2) Denoting lateness, now at last, at length, only now: jam sero diei, not till late in the day; jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras. 3) Of future time, soon, presently, immediately: ille quidem aut j. hic aderit aut j. adest; j. intelliges, etc. Hence: A) j. ut (Pl.), as soon as: B) (poet. & lat.) jam ... jam, now ... now, at one time ... at another: C) esp. in commands and exhortations, now! come! jam age! jam parce! jam desine! pray, have done! 4) With comparatives, still, yet: hic jam plura non dicam; quid j. amplius expectes? 5) As a particle of transition, furthermore, now, so now, therefore: jam quantum consilio valeat, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognostis; j. illud ojus audaciae est? 6) With other particles: jam non, not yet; jam tum, just then, already; jam nunc, even now.

JAMDIU, JAMDŪDUM, JAMPRIDEM, are now generally written separately — vide Diu, Dudum, PriDEM.

JANĀLIS, e, adj. [Janus]. Of Janus: J. virga.

JANICŪLUM, i, n. (or mons Janiculus). One of the seven hills of Rome.

JANIGENA, ae, com. [Janus-gigno]. (Poet.) A descendant of Janus.

JANITOR, ōris, m. [janua]. A door-keeper, porter: j. carceris; coeli j. = Janus; inferorum j. = Cerberus.

JANTRIX, icis, f. [Janus]. A portress, a female door-keeper.

JĀNUA, ae, f. [Janus]. A door, a house-door (of a private house, esp. considered as the

opening through which persons pass in and out of the house — cf. ostium, fores, valvae): claudere, aperire j. Hence: A) (poet.) an entrance, in gen., Disis: B) trop., an access, approach: aliâ j. ingressus sum in causam; janua[m] fame[m] patefacere.

JĀNUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Janus]. Of or pertaining to Janus: Januarius mensis, or, *subst.*, Januarius, i, n., *January*.

JĀNUS, i, m. [perh. from Zēv, poet. for Zēus]. I. As a *prop. noun*, the deity who presided over the first beginnings of things, hence the god of the Fear, of Time, &c. — he was represented with two faces. II. As an *appell. noun*, a covered passage or arcade, esp. from one street to another. In partic.: A) the gate through which, agreeably to the ancient custom, the army passed, when proceeding to war, and probably also when they returned again, and which therefore remained open in time of war, and was closed in time of peace (claudere janum, janus apertus): B) *pl.*, Jani, three arched passages, leading from the Forum to the adjoining streets: J. summus, medius, imus. Under the J. medius the bankers had their stands.

JĒCUR, ōris, or jēcōnōris, jēcōnōris, n. [*hncap*]. The liver; freq. mentioned, in the poets, as the seat of the passions.

JĒCUSCŪLUM, i, n. [jecur]. A little liver.

JĒJUNE, *adv. w. comp.* [jejunus]. Meagerly, dryly, jejunely.

JĒJŪNIOSUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [jejunus]. (Pl.) Fasting, hungry.

JĒJŪNITAS, ōtis, f. [jejunus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) Hungeriness, emptiness of stomach. 2) Trop.: A) of style, dryness, meagreness, jejuneness: B) ignorance, bonarum artium,

JĒJŪNIUM, ii, n. [jejunus]. 1) A fasting, fast: instituere j. Cereris. 2) (Poet.) Hunger: satiare j. 3) Leanness, poorness (of an animal).

JĒJŪNUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [kindred w. *stus*]. 1) Fasting, hungry: plebecula misera et j.; (poet.) dentes j.; sonus j., a howling from hunger; (poet.) = *thirsty* (negare jejunae aquam). 2) Trop.: A) without or destitute of any thing: (poet.) corpora j. succo; aures j. hujus orationis, unacquainted with; (poet.) j. divitiarum et imperii, greedy of: B) barren, unproductive: j. ager; hence, cognitio j., useless: C) poor, paltry, weak, powerless, contemptible: j. animus, res gesta, ars, concertatio verborum: D) in partic. of style, dry, feeble, jejune, spiritless.

JĒNTĀCŪLUM, i, n. [jento]. (Lat.) A breakfast.

JĒNTO, 1. v. *intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To breakfast.

JŌCĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [jocor]. (Lat.) Jocular.

JŌCĀTIO, ōnis, f. [jocor]. (Rar.) A joking, a joke.

JŌCOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. intr. & tr.* [jocus]. 1) *Intr.*, to jest, to joke, cum aliquo, de re aliqua 2) *Tr.*, to say in jest: j. aliquid.

JŌCŌSE, *adv. w. comp.* [jocosus]. Jestingly, jocosely.

JŌCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [jocus]. Jecose, ha morous, funny, droll, homo, res, imago.

JŌCŪLĀRIS, e, and (Com.) JŌCŪLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [joculus]. Facetious, jocular, droll, laughable; *subst.*, Jocularia, um, n. *pl.*, *jestes*, jokes.

JŌCŪLĀRĪTER, *adv.* [jocularis]. (Lat.) In a jocular or comical manner.

*JŌCŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. [joculor]. A jester, joker.

*JŌCŪLĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [joculator]. Jestng, jocular.

JŌCŪLOR, 1. v. *dep. tr.* [jocus]. (Only in the *pres. part.*) To say jokingly, to joke, aliquid.

JŌCŪLUS, i, m. [*dim.* of jocus]. A little joke.

JŌCUS, i (*pl.* joci and joca), m. 1) A jest, joke (cf. ludus): agere, agitare j. cum aliquo; joco or per jocum, by way of a joke, in jest; joci causâ, for the sake of the joke; extra jocum, joco remoto, *joking aside, without joking*; hospes multi joci, given to joking; dare jocum, to occasion, to give rise to; jocum movere, to crack a joke; movere alicui jocum, to divert. 2) (Poet.) = Ludus, play, pastime, a trifle.

JŌHIA, *interj.* Oh! O!

JORDĀNES, is, m. The Jordan, the principal river of Palestine.

JŪBA (I.), ae, f. 1) The mane of a horse. 2) Meton., the hair of the head, the crest of a helmet, &c.

JŪBA (II.), ae, m. The name of two Numidian kings:—1) J. I., the son of Hiempsal, an adherent of Pompey, who committed suicide, after Cæsar's victory at Thapsacus. 2) J. II., son of the preceding, who was taken, after the death of his father, to Rome, by Cæsar, where he distinguished himself as a historian. He was finally restored to his kingdom by Augustus.

JŪBAR, āris, n. [juba I.]. (Poet.) 1) The radiance of a heavenly body, brightness, splendour. 2) Meton., a heavenly body, a luminary: it portis, jubare exorto, delecta juvenus; hanc animam fac jubar, make into a constellation.

JŪBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [juba I.]. Having a mane or crest.

JŪBEO, jussi, jussum, 2. v. *tr.* [kindred with gubernor]. 1) To order, to bid, to command: j. aliquem abire, illos in hoc loco exspectare; j. se duci, aliquid aegrotanti dari; consules jubentur exercitum scribere; faciunt quod jussi sunt, what they were bidden to do; with the thing ordered as the subject: locus lautique legatæ praeberi jussa sunt, were ordered for. Rarer combinations are: j. alicui aliquid facere, alicui ne

haec scribat and j. respondeat; j. ut naves Euboeam petant; consules jusserunt ne id fieret; (Pl.) jubet famulos, rem divinam apparent. Hence: A) = to impose, to lay upon: (lat.) j. alicui tributum; j. caedem, to order, to command: se, also, labores jussi, mora, poena jussa; (rar.) j. aliquem aliquid: B) in a milder sense, to bid, to entreat, to counsel: j. aliquem sine cura esse; esp. in the phrases: j. aliquem salvere, to salute, to greet one; j. aliquem valere, to bid one farewell. 2) Polit. tech. t., of the senate and people, to order, to decree, to ratify, to approve: j. legem, rogationem; j. aliquem regem, tribunum, to choose; j. alicui provinciam, to allot.

JUCUNDE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [jucundus]. Agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully: j. esse; jucundius bibere.

JUCUNDITAS, ōtis, f. [jucundus]. Agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment: j. vitae; dare se jucunditati, to enjoyment; esp. of persons = cheerfulness, liveliness: tanta est in homine j.; plurimae tuae jj., thy favours, kind offices.

JUCUNDUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. [juvo]. Pleasant, agreeable, delightful (either to the senses or to the mind — cf. gratus): j. homo, ager, officia; hoc mihi est jucundum; verba ad audiendum jj.

JUDAEA, ae, f. 1) Judea, the southern part of Palestine. 2) = Palestine.

JUDAEUS, a, um, adj. [Judaea]. Jewish; subst., Judaei, ōrum, m. pl., the Jews.

JUDAICUS, a, um, adj. [Judaea]. Of the Jews, Jewish, bellum, victoria.

JUDEX, icis, m. [jus-dico]. 1) One who hears and decides lawsuits, a judge (the Roman 'jude' partook partly of the character of an arbitrator and partly of that of a jurymen): habere j. de re aliqua; esse j. in aliquem, or de re aliqua; ferre alicui judicium (of the plaintiff), to propose a judge; dicere judicium (of the defendant), to name a judge; dare judicium (of the praetor), to grant a judge; in partic., j. quaestionis, a judge who presided over a trial in place of the praetor. 2) A judge, umpire, in gen.: me judice non sordidus auctor.

JUDICATIO, ōnis, f. [judico]. (Rar.) 1) A judicial investigation, a judging. 2) A judgment, opinion.

JUDICĀTO, adv. [judico]. (Lat.) Deliberately, considerately.

*JUDICATRIX, icis, f. [judico]. (Lat.) She that judges or decides.

JUDICĀTUM, i, n. [judico]. (Rar.) A matter adjudged or decided.

JUDICĀTUS, ūs, m. [judico]. (Rar.) The office of a judge.

JUDICIALIS, e, adj. [judicium]. Of or pertaining to judging, judicial, consuetudo; annus j., the year in which Pompey altered the form of

trials; j. genus dicendi, the forensic kind of speaking.

JUDICIĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [judicium]. Of or pertaining to the courts, judiciary: j. lex, relating to the courts of justice.

JUDICIUM, ii, n. [jude]. 1) A judicial investigation, a trial (esp. respecting facts as distinguished from law): facere, exercere judicium, to institute, to conduct; dare judicium (of the praetor), to grant; committere j., to hold, to undertake (prop., to summon the jurors together); accipere j., to accept the office of a judge; ferre j. (of a judge), to give his vote; judicio quempiam arcessere, to sue; jj. publica, criminal trials; jj. privata, civil trials; jj. legitima, prosecuted within the city. Hence, meton.: A) a court of justice; aliquem in judicium vocare, deducere, adducere, to summon before court: B) a suit at law: habere j.; vincere judicium, to gain one's suit: C) the body of judges: sortiri j.: D) the sentence or decision of a court: j. senatus, populi; judicium condonare potentiae alicujus. 2) A judgment, decision, opinion, in general: judicium facere rei alicujus, to give an opinion about any thing (dignitatis suae, quanti quisque faciendus sit); meo j., in my opinion or judgment; res non est mei judicii, I am not able to decide about it; si quid est mei judicii, as far as I am able to judge. 3) The faculty of judging, judgment, discernment: fama judicii mei; j. intelligens, subtle; judicio minus firmo praeditus. Hence = discretion, good judgment: judicio aliquid facere.

JUDICO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [jus-dico]. 1) To investigate judicially, to decide, to judge, to give judgment: j. rem minime dubiam; j. recte et ordine; j. falsum, to decide unjustly, j. debere viro dotem. In partic.: A) to prosecute, to charge, to condemn: j. alicui capitis vel pecuniae, to prosecute one for a capital or finable offence; so, also, j. alicui perduellionis, to charge with treason; j. alicui perduellionem (of a judge), to pronounce guilty of treason: hence, B) part. perf. judicatus — a) of things = decided: res, causa judicata — b) of persons = condemned: judicatum duoi. 2) Beyond the sphere of law: A) to judge, in gen., to deem, to be of opinion, recte, aliquid, de re aliqua; j. aliquid verum esse: B) to judge of, to estimate: j. aliquem ex suo ingenio; j. aliquid pondere; j. sensu oculorum: C) to declare, to proclaim: j. aliquem hostem; j. Socratem sapientissimum: D) to determine, to resolve: j. abesse eorum consiliis; mihi judicatum est, I am resolved.

JUGĀLIS, e, adj. [jugum]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Fastened to a yoke, yoked together, jumenta. 2) Trop., matrimonial, nuptial, vinculum, lectus. JUGĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [jugum]. Yoked together.

JUGĀTIO, ōnis, f. [jugo]. A binding (of vines to props or rails).

JUGĒRUM, *i*, (also *jūgēre*, *jūgērūm*, *jūgērī-bus*, acc. to 3d decl., from an old *nom.* *juger* or *jugas*), *n.* [*jūgis*]. A *juger* or *acre* of land (containing 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length and 120 in breadth — about five-eighths of an English acre).

JUGIS (*I.*), *e*, *adj.* [*jungo*]. Joined together: *auspiciūm j.*, a *married auspice* (occasioned by a yoke of oxen voiding dung at the same time).

JUGIS (*II.*), *e*, *adj.* Perpetual, lasting, perennial; esp. of water = *always flowing*: *j. putea, aqua*.

JUGLANS, *dia, f.* [= *Jovis-glans*]. A *walnut*.

JUGO, *āvi, ātum, 1.* [*jugum*]. 1) To yoke on to something, esp. to bind a vine to cross-laths or rails. 2) *Trop.*: A) to join together, to connect: *virtutes inter se jugatae sunt*; *verba jugata, kindred*: B) to join in marriage, to marry: *j. aliquam alicui*.

JUGOSUS, *a, um, adj.* [*jugum*]. (Poet. & lat.) **Mountaneous.**

JUGULAE, *ārum, f. pl.* [*jugum*]. The three stars in Orion's belt; hence, *meton.* = *Orion*.

JUGULATIO, *ōnis, f.* [*jugulo*]. A cutting of the throat, a murdering, killing.

JUGULO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [*jugulum*]. 1) To cut the throat, to murder, to kill, to slay (esp. by stealth — *conf. meco, trucidō, etc.*), *aliquem*. 2) *Trop.*, to confute, to convict, to overthrow: *j. aliquem factis decretisque*; *jugulari sua confessione*; *prov., suo gladio jugulari, to be beaten with one's own weapons*; *j. aliquem plumbeo gladio* = *to overcome without difficulty*.

JUGULUM, *i, n.* [*jug*, root of *jungo*]. 1) The collar-bone. 2) The throat: *dare, praebere, offerre alicui jugulum, to present the throat (to be cut)*; *petere j., to aim at the throat, and, trop. = to attack the main argument*; hence, *j. causae* = *the chief point*.

JUGUM, *i, n.* [= *ἵψυς* — cf. *jungo*]. 1) A yoke for oxen; also, a yoke or collar for horses: *impōnere bestiis j.*; *equi excutiunt j.* Hence: A) a yoke or pair of draught cattle, a span of horses: *arare paucioribus jj.*; (poet.) *flectere jj., to guide the chariot*; hence, *trop. = a pair, in gen.*; *j. impiorum*: B) *trop.* — a) the yoke as the badge of subjection and slavery: *j. servile*; *accipere, exuere j.*; especially of a conquered army: *sub jugum* or *jugo mittere, to make pass under the yoke* (consisting of two upright spears and one crossing them at the top); hence, also, of abstract things: *calamitates terroresque mortaliūm sub jugum mittere, to overcome* — b) the yoke, as denoting a union of effort and activity: *pari jugo niti, to work with equal efforts* — c) the yoke of misfortune: *ferre jugum pariter dolosi* — d) the yoke of love, affection, or marriage: in *pari j. caritatis*; *Venus eos aeneo jugo cogit*. 2) *Meton.*, any yoke-like crossbar, connecting two things to-

gether: A) the cross-lath of a trellis for supporting vines, &c.: B) the beam of a pair of scales, and hence, the constellation *Libra*: C) a weaver's beam: D) a rower's bench. 3) The ridge or peak of a mountain, also a chain of mountains: in *jugo consistere*; *jj. silvarum*.

JUGURTHA, *ae, m.* A king of Numidia, conquered, after a long and tedious war, by C. Marius, and carried in triumph to Rome.

JUGURTHINUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Jugurtha*]. *Jugurthine, bellum*.

JULIANUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Julius I.*]. Of or belonging to *Julius Caesar*; *subst.*, *Juliani, ōrum, m. pl.*, the soldiers of *Julius Caesar* in the Civil war.

JULIUS (*I.*), *ii, m.*, and *Jūlia, ae, f.* The name of an old patrician gens, in which the most illustrious family was that of the *Cæsars* — *v. Caesar*. Of the women of the gens *Julia*, the most famous are the following: — 1) A daughter of *C. Julius Caesar*, married to *Pompey*. 2) The daughter of the *Emperor Augustus* — she was banished, for her dissoluteness, from Rome.

JULIUS (*II.*), *a, um, adj.* [*Julius I.*]. *Julian*: *J. lex, a Julian law*; *Julius mensis*, or simply *Julius*, the month of *July*, so called in honour of *J. Caesar* — its original name was *Quintilis*.

JUMENTUM, *i, n.* [for *jugumentum*, from *jungo*]. 1) A beast used for drawing or carrying, a beast of burden (but not the ox, to which it is freq. opposed). 2) (Lat.) A carriage.

JUNCEUS, *a, um, adj.* [*juncus*]. 1) Made of rushes, *rush-*. 2) Like a rush or reed; *trop.* (*Com.*), *virgo j.*, slender.

JUNCOSUS, *a, um, adj.* [*juncus*]. Full of rushes, *litora*.

JUNCTIM, *adv.* [*jungo*]. 1) (Lat.) Unitedly, together. 2) Successively: *j. gessit duos consulatus*.

***JUNCTIO**, *ōnis, f.* [*jungo*]. A joining, union.

JUNCTURA, *ae, f.* [*jungo*]. (Poet. & lat.)

1) A joining, uniting, and, *concr.*, a junature, joint: *j. genuum*; *j. verborum, combination*. 2) *Trop.*, *j. generis, relationship, consanguinity*.

JUNCTUS, *a, um, adj.* *v. comp. & sup.* [*part. of jungo*]. United, joined, connected: *junctor eum exitu*; *junctor ponto, nearer*; *junctissimi, the nearest relatives*; *oratio j., well-connected*; *trop. = bordering upon, near*: *Italia juncta Dalmatis*; *loca juncta Jano*.

JUNCUS, *i, m.* [*ἵψυς*]. A rush.

JUNGO, *xi, ctum, 3. v. tr.* [*ΖΥΓ*, whence *ἵψυς* and *ἵψυς*]. To bind together, to join, to unite: *j. naves*; *j. ligna inter se, verba*; *j. aliquid ad priora*; *j. virtutem cum eloquentia*; *j. se alicui or ad aliquem, to associate one's self with*; *improbitas juncta scelere*; *j. laborem, to continue without interruption*. In *partic.*: A) to join or to unite in marriage: *j. aliquam alicui*; *j. aliquam secum matrimonio or in matrimonio*; also (poet.), *j. se*

or j. mgi alicui, to marry any one: B) j. foedus, amicitiam, to make an alliance, to contract a friendship: C) jungunt dexteras, they shake hands; jungunt ocula, they kiss each other: D) = to yoke, to harness, equos curru; also, rheda equis juncta, attached to; boves juncti, a yoke of oxen: E) j. ostia, fenestras, to shut; F) j. verba, to compound.

JUNIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Junius I.]. Junian.

JŪNIOR, us, adj. — v. Juvenis.

JŪNIPĒRUS, i, f. The juniper-tree.

JŪNIUS (I.), ii, m., and Junia, ae, f. The name of a patrician and of a plebeian gens; of the former was Lucius J. Brutus, the first consul at Rome; of the latter, Marcus J. Brutus, the leader of the conspiracy against Julius Caesar, and others of the family of Bruti (v. Brutus), also, D. J. Juvenalis (v. Juvenalis).

JŪNIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Junius I.]. Junian: J. mensis, the month of June.

JŪNIX, icis, f. [contr. for juvenix]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A young cow, calf, heifer.

JŪNO, ōnis, f. The daughter of Saturn and Rhea, sister and wife of Jupiter, queen of heaven, the goddess of Marriage and Childbirth, and protectress of women. Hence, 1) J. inferna = Proserpina; urbs Junonis = Argos. 2) (Pl.) As a term of endearment: mea J.! my wife! my queen!

JŪNŌNĀLIS, e, adj. [Juno]. (Poet.) Junonian, tempus = mensis Junius.

JŪNŌNĪCŌLA, ae, com. [Juno-colo]. (Poet.) A worshipper of Juno.

JŪNŌNĪGENA, ae, m. [Juno-gigno]. (Poet.) The son of Juno = Vulcan.

JŪNŌNIUS, a, um, adj. [Juno]. Of or belonging to Juno, Junonian: J. custos = Argos; J. mensis, the month of June; J. hospitia or regna = Carthage; J. ales, the peacock; J. Hebe, the daughter of Juno.

JŪPĪTER, } Jovis, m. [Zet̄-pater]. 1) Son of JUPPĪTER, } Saturn and Rhea, brother of Neptune and Pluto, brother and husband of Juno, the chief god of the Roman mythology, corresponding to the Zeus of the Greeks, and presiding over nature, as well as the other gods: Jovis satelles or avis = the eagle; Jupiter Stygius = Pluto; also, as an exclamation of surprise: Jupiter, est ne illic Charinus! 2) Meton.: A) the sky, the air: sub Jove: B) the planet Jupiter.

JŪRA, ae, m. A chain of mountains, extending from the Rhine to the Rhone.

JŪRANDUM, i, n. [juro]. (Pl.) = Jusjurandum.

JŪRĀTOR, ōris, m. [juro]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A swearer, one who takes an oath; esp. (Com.): A) a sworn judge: B) a censor.

JŪRĀTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of juro and juror]. Bound by an oath, under an oath.

*JŪREA, ae, f. [jus II.]. Broth. (Pl.)

JŪRĒ-CONSULTUS or JŪRIS-CONSULTUS, i, m. [jus-consulto]. One learned in the law, a lawyer.

*JŪRĒ-JŪRO, l. v. intr. (Doubtful reading.) To swear.

JURGIUM, ii, n. [jurgo]. A quarrel, dispute, altercation (of. rixa, proelium): jj. vicina (poet.), among neighbours; nectere jurgium cum aliquo, to pick a quarrel; jurgia jactare, to quarrel; causam jurgii inferre, to begin a quarrel.

JURGO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. & intr. [juro-ago]. 1) Intr., to quarrel, cum aliquo. 2) Tr., to utter reproaches, to chide, to blame: haec jurgans; istis jurgatur verbis.

JŪRIDĪCIĀLIS, e, adj. [jus-dico]. Relating to right or justice.

JŪRIS-CONSULTUS — v. Jureconsultus.

JŪRIS-DICTIO, ōnis, f. 1) Administration of justice in civil matters, civil jurisdiction: conficere j. 2) Jurisdiction, legal authority or power: redigere civitates sub j. populi Romani.

JŪRIS-PĒRĪTUS or JŪRĒ-PĒRĪTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. (= Jurisconsultus; also written separately.) Versed or learned in the law.

JŪRO, āvi, ātum, l. v. intr. & tr. [jus I.]. I. Intr. — 1) To swear, to take an oath: jura am tenens; j. vere, to swear truly. In partic.: A) j. per Jovem, or j. Jovem, by Jupiter: B) j. in verba alicujus, to swear according to a form dictated by another; hence = to swear fidelity to: milites in verba P. Scipionis jurarunt; thus, also, j. in legem; j. in nomen alicujus; trop., j. in verba magistri = to follow implicitly; juratur tibi (lat.), the oath to thee is taken. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To conspire, to bind one another by an oath, in facinus; in me jurarunt somnus, ventus, fidesque. II. Tr. — 1) To swear something, to declare on oath: j. jusjurandum pulcherrimum; j. falsum, something false; j. morbum, that one is sick; j. se cum non esse deserturum, that, &c.; j. aliquid in se, to call down upon one's self. 2) To swear by some one, to invoke: j. Jovem lapidem; j. terram, mare, sidera; hence (poet.), palus diis juranda, the Styx, by which the gods must swear; numina jurata, by whom one has sworn. 3) To abjure, to renounce by oath: j. calumniam, to swear that one is not guilty of calumny.

JŪROR, ātus, l. v. dep. intr. & tr. [jus I.] To swear, to take an oath: judici demonstrandum est, quid juratus sit; jurato mihi crede, believe me upon my oath.

JUS (I.), jūris, n. 1) Law (considered as just and right), equity (it differs from 'lex,' as being a generic term, denoting the whole body of laws, and hence the principles of law; while 'lex' signifies a specific enactment): j. naturale, humanum, gentium, the law of nature or of nations; j. civile, civil law; j. praetorium, Quiritium; j.

divinum, relative to religious affairs; fas jusque, divine and human law: jus publicum, political or constitutional law; jus privatum, the laws regulating the relations of private individuals; summum jus, the strict letter of the law. 2) A right founded on nature, custom, or positive law: *j. suum obtinere, to defend one's right; de suo jure cedere, to yield one's right; jus suum amittere, eripere alicui; respondere de j.; j. dare, reddere, dicere (poet. loqui), to pronounce judgment, to give a judicial decision; jus publicum, common right; jura communia, rights enjoyed by all; jure, with right, justly; j. optimo et meo (tuo, etc.), with full right, with perfect justice; j. causae, the justness of the cause; petere j., that which is just; j. non est pugnare.* 3) A right conceded to one = privilege, prerogative, authority, power: *j. agendi cum plebe; j. materiae caedendae, the privilege of hewing stone and felling timber; jus patrum, the father's power of life and death over his children; esse sub j. alicujus; j. de tergo ao vita; esse sui juris, to be one's own master.* 4) A court of justice: *ire, vocare, rapi in jus.*

JUS (II.), jūris, n. [= *ἵος*]. Broth, soup: *j. Verrinum* (a pun on the name of Verres), *hog broth, i. e., the justice of Verres.*

JUS-JURANDUM, jūrisjūrādi, etc., n. An oath (taken by citizens, civil officers, &c. — of. sacramentum): *j. dare, jurare, accipere, to take an oath; j. violare, negligere, to break; j. servare, jurejurando stare, to keep one's oath; jurejurando teneri, to be bound by an oath; obstringere civitatem jurejurando, to bind by an oath; adigere aliquem jurejurando or jusjurandum, to put one upon his oath, to make him take an oath.*

JUSSUM, i, n. [part. of jubeo]. 1) An order, command: *jj. efficere, to execute; jj. capessere, to obey; detractare jj. alicujus; jussis alicujus, at one's command.* 2) A decree of the people.

JUSSUS, i, m. [jubeo]. (Only in abl. sing.) An order, command: *j. alicujus.*

JUSTE, adv. with comp. and sup. [justus]. Rightly, justly, fairly, properly.

JUSTIFICUS, adv. [justus-facio]. (Poet.) Acting justly.

JUSTINUS, i, m. A Roman historian, of the second century.

JUSTITIA, ae, f. [justus]. 1) Justice, equity, also = moderation, clemency. 2) (Lat.) The whole body of the laws. 3) (Lat.) Personified, the goddess of Justice.

JUSTITIUM, ii, n. [jus-sisto]. 1) A suspension of business in the courts of justice, a legal vacation: *edictare or indicere j., to order the courts to be closed (which was done on solemn or critical occasions); j. remittere, to terminate a suspension of legal proceedings.* 2) (Lat.) A cessation of public business, a public mourning.

JUSTUM, i, n. [justus]. 1) What is just and equitable, justice: *praeter justum, beyond what*

is right or fair. 2) Rights, privileges: *jj. tuae praeberere servis justa.* 3) Usages, formalities prescribed by custom or law: *jj. ludorum; esp = the funeral obsequies due to any one: justa funebria, or simply justa facere; conficere jj. funebria; jj. solvere funeri.*

JUSTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [jus] 1) Just, righteous, equitable, fair, homo, lex; j. in socios. 2) Meton.: A) rightful, lawful, legitimate, well-grounded, just: *j. poena, querela, timor; j. causa, a sufficient reason; j. imperium; uxor j., a lawful wife; hence = mild, moderate: servitus j.: B) in proper form or order, bellum, proelium, acies: C) suitable, proper, sufficient, complete, perfect, right: j. numerus, aetas, iter, altitudo muri; j. exercitus, proelium, eloquentia.*

JUTURNA, ae, f. A nymph, sister of Turnus; also, a fountain in Latium, named after her.

JUTURNĀLIA, ium, n. pl. [Juturna]. The festival of the nymph Juturna.

JUVĒNALIS (I), e, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Juvenile, youthful, suitable for young people; subst., Juvenalia, ōrum, n. pl., games instituted by Nero.

JUVĒNALIS (II), is, m. (Decimus Junius J.) A Roman satirist, of the time of Domitian and Trajan.

JUVENCUS, a, um, adj. [juvenis]. Young, equus. Subst.: A) Juvencus, i, m. — a) (sc. bos) a young bullock — b) (sc. homo) a young man: B) Juvenca, ae, f. — a) (sc. bos) a young cow, a heifer — b) a young woman, a girl.

JUVĒNESCO, nul, —, 3. v. inch. intr. [juvenis]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To reach the age of youth, to grow up. 2) To grow young again.

JUVĒNILIS, e, adj. [juvenis]. Youthful, licentia, anni.

JUVĒNILITER, adv. [juvenilis]. Youthfully, after the manner of youth.

JUVĒNIS, e, adj. w. comp. (juvenior, rare, or junior). 1) (Poet. & lat.) Young, youthful: *anni jj.; ovis j.* 2) Subst. comm., a young man or woman, a youth: *jj. utriusque sexus.*

JUVĒNOR, 1. v. dep. intr. [juvenis]. To act like a youth, esp. = to be wanton or frolicsome.

JUVĒNTA, ae, f. [juvenis]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) The season of youth, youth: *ab juvena, from youth; hence, also = youth, young people.*

JUVĒNTAS, ātis, f. [juvenis]. 1) (Poet.) The time of youth, youth. 2) The goddess of Youth, Hebe.

JUVĒNTUS, ūtis, f. [juvenis]. 1) The season of youth (from the twentieth to the fortieth year), youth (v. Juvenis). 2) Young men, youth, esp. as a milit. tech. t. = the men of military age: *j. convenerant; j. Trojana, delecta. Hence, princeps juventutis — a) in the time of the republic the first among the knights — b) under the emperors = the emperor's son, the prince.*

JUVO, jūvi, jūtum, 1. v. tr. 1) To help, to aid, to support (in any effort or endeavour — cf. auxilium fero, subvenio, etc.): juvare aliquem in re aliqua; j. hostes frumento; j. homines. Hence = to further: j. disciplinam vitae; (poet.) imbres j. arva, *benefit*; diis juvantibus, *with God's help*. 2) To please, to gratify, to delight: fabulae te j. *Freq., impers., juvat, with the infn., or acc. and infn. as subj., it delights, pleases*: j. me, literas tuas tibi profuisse, *I am delighted, that, &c.*; j. haec facere.

JUXTA [prob. JUG and STA, roots of jungo and sto]. 1. Prep. w. acc. — 1) Of place, close to, near to, hard by: j. murum, Rhenum; virgo astat j. genitorem; (Tac.) j. libertatem = *among a free people*. Hence, *trop.*, to denote likeness, approaching to, just as: j. divinam religionem fides colitur; velocitas j. formidinem. 2) Of succession, next to, immediately after: j. deos in tua manu positum est; doctissimus j. Varronem. 3) (Lat.) According to. II. Adv. — 1) Near to, near by, alongside: legio quae j. constiterat; (poet.) accedere j., *to come near*. 2) In like manner, equally, alike: suae hostiumque vitae j. pepercit; horum ego vitam mortemque j. aestimo; j. hieme atque aestate. With the dat. (rar.): res parva ac j. magnis difficilis; also, with ac (atque), et, quam, etc.: j. reipublicae ac sibi consulere; j. ac si hostes adessent; j. eam rem aegre passi quam quum, etc.; j. mecum omnes intelligitis, *as well as I*.

JUXTIM, adv. [prob. contr. fr. jug-sta-tim — v. Juxta]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Next to, close by: j. assidere. 2) Near to, in the neighbourhood.

KALENDAE — v. Calendae.

LĀBASCO, and **LĀBASCOR**, dep., 3. v. intr. [inch. of labor I.]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) To threaten to fall, to totter, res. 2) *Trop.*, to vacillate in opinion, to be irresolute, to waver, to give way.

LĀBĀDŪS, i, m. [= Λάβδαρος]. *A king of Thebes, the father of Laius.*

LĀBEA, ae, f. (Ante-cl.) = Labium.

LĀBEĀTAE, ārum, } m. pl. *A people living*
LĀBEĀTES, tium, } *north of Macedonia, —*
whose capital was Scodra.

LĀBEĀTIS, Idis, adj. f. [Labeates]. *Of or belonging to the Labeates, terra, palus.*

***LĀBĒCŪLA**, ae, f. [dim. of labes]. *A slight stain or disgrace.*

LĀBĒ-FĀCIO, fēci, factum, pass. Labe-flo, factus sum, 3. v. tr. [labo-facio]. (Ante-cl. & lat., instead of the more cl. labefacto.) 1) To cause to totter, to shake, to loosen: l. turrim, partem muri, arborem; l. epistolam a suis vinculis, *to break open*: l. dentes alicui, *to knock loose*. 2)

Trop.: A) to cause to fall, to destroy, to overthrow, aliquid; l. fidem, *to destroy one's credit*; (poet.) ignes labefacti aëre multo, *weakened, allayed*: B) of the mind, to cause to waver, to shake: l. aliquem: l. classarios, *to shake their fidelity*.

LĀBĒFACTĀTIO, ōnis, f. [labefacto]. (Lat.) *Trop.*, a shaking, loosening, weakening.

LĀBĒ-FACTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [freq. of labefacio]. 1) *To bring near to a fall, to cause to totter, to shake, to loosen, arborem, signum*; l. alicui dentes, *to knock loose*. 2) *Trop.*: A) *to make insecure*; hence, to weaken, to injure, to ruin, to overthrow, to destroy: l. alicujus dignitatem, opinionem, causam, Carthaginem, amicitiam, leges; l. aliquem = *to deprive one of his respect, influence, or authority*; hence (poet.) l. vitas hominum, *to disquiet, to disturb*; l. onus ventris, *to cause an abortion*: B) of the mind, to cause to waver or to fluctuate, aliquem.

LĀBELLUM (I.), i, n. [dim. of labrum I.]. *A little lip.*

LĀBELLUM (II.), i, n. [dim. of labrum II.]. *A small bathing-tub.*

LĀBEO, ōnis, m. [labium]. 1) *One who has large lips*. 2) *The name of a family in the gentes Fabii and Antistii.*

LĀBĒRIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Laberius]. *Of or belonging to Laberius, Laberian.*

LĀBĒRIUS, ii, m., Lābēria, ae, f. *The name of a plebeian gens in Rome*; thus, esp. D. Laberius, a knight, celebrated as a composer of mimes.

LĀBES, is, f. [labor]. 1) *A falling, sinking, a sinking down or in*: l. terrae, *a sinking of the earth*; l. agri; dare l., *to fall*. 2) *Trop.*, a fall = ruin, destruction: l. ac ruina innocentiae; prima l. mali, *the first ruinous beginning of the evil*. Hence, of persons: Verres l. ac perniciēs provinciae. 3) *A spot, blot, stain, blemish* (always with censure implied — cf. macula): victima or toga sine l.; hence, *trop.* = a stain, blot, stigma, disgrace: l. animi, seculi; ll. conscientiae. Hence = *a despicable person, a reprobate*: coenum illud ac l.

LĀBIA, ae, f. and **LĀBIUM**, ii, n. [kindr. w. lambo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A lip*: prov., labiis ductare aliquem = *to make game of one*.

LĀBICĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Labici]. *Of or belonging to Labici, Labican; subst.*, A) Labicānum, i, n., *an estate near Labici*: B) Labicāni, ōrum, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Labici*.

LĀBICI (also Lavici), ōrum, m. pl., and **Lābicum**, i, n. *An ancient town in Latium, between Tusculum and Praeneste.*

LĀBIENĪĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Labienus]. *Of or belonging to Labienus.*

LĀBIENUS, i, m. *The name of several Romans*; esp. 1) Titus Allius L., a legate of Caesar in Gaul, subsequently an adherent of Pompey — he fell in the battle near Munda. 2) Q. Atilius L. sm

uncle of Titus Atius L. 3) *A* rhetorician, who, from his boldness, was called Rabienus.

*LĀBIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [labium]. (Lucr.) Having large lips, thick-lipped.

LĀBIUM, ii, n. — v. Labia.

LĀBO, āvi, ātum, i. v. *intr.* [kindr. w. labor I.]. 1) To be ready to fall, to totter, to begin to give way (it denotes the possibility and imminence of a fall — cf. labor, cado): murus l.; naves sine justo pondere ll.; (poet.) litera labans, written with an unsteady hand. 2) *Trop.*: A) to waver, to hesitate, to be unstable or inconstant (esp. in opinion or fidelity): animi plebis ll.; labamus mutamusque sententias; fides l.; memoria l., becomes weak: B) to sink, to go to ruin: res Trojana l.; omnes reipublicae partes ll.

LĀBOR (I.), lapsus, 3. v. *dep. intr.* 1) To fall down or off, to glide, to slide, or slip down (it denotes the incipency and commencement of a fall — cf. labo and cado): of streams, serpents, birds, and in gen. of everything that moves with an easy, gliding motion — amnes ll. de fontibus; folia lapsa cadunt; sidera ll.; serpens l.; lacrimae ll. per genas; l. per funem, to glide down the rope; domus l., tumbles down. Hence: A) (lat.) = to slip away, to escape: l. custodiā and e manibus custodientium; res pectore l. = is forgotten, is not regarded: B) = to glide away, to pass away, to hasten away, aetas, tempus: C) l. longius = to wander too far from the subject. 2) *Trop.*: A) l. re aliqua, to lose a thing: B) = to fall into error, to blunder, to mistake, to err: l. in re aliqua, per errorem; l. consilio; l. verbo or in verbo, in respect to a word: C) to fall, to go to ruin, to sink, to perish, mores, republica, fides; hence, voces ll., die away = are not heard: D) to come or turn to (esp. to something bad), to fall into: l. in adulationem; l. eo ut assentiar Epicuro; misericordiā lapsus est in speciem crudelitatis.

LĀBOR (II. — obsolete, Labos), ōris, m. 1) Labour, exertion, toil: l. corporis; impendere l. rei alicui or ad rem aliquam; res est magni laboris, it is a great undertaking; homo magni laboris, a man who endures much toil; laborem subire, obire, to undergo; nullo labore, without trouble. Hence: A) = industry, activity, assiduity: summus l. in rebus publicis privatisque: B) = work, workmanship: ll. operum, domūs; hominum or boum ll. = cultivated fields (τρυφώματα); ll. belli, warlike exploits. 2) Hardship, drudgery, fatigue, trouble, distress, misfortune: ll. viae, militiae; vidit suorum laborem (= suos laborantes), the distress of his companions; in l. meo = in the time of my misfortune. In partic. — a) = sickness, disease, pain — b) ll. solis (poet.), an eclipse of the sun.

LĀBORIFER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [labor-fero]. (Poet.) Labour-bearing, toil-enduring.

LĀBORIOSE, *adv.* w. comp. & sup. [labori-

osus]. With labour and pains, laboriously, wearisomely: l. jus dicere, carefully.

LĀBORIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup [labor II.]. 1) That requires much labour, toil some, laborious, wearisome, difficult, troublesome, opus. 2) Inclined to labour, industrious assiduous (= φιλόνοτος), homo. 3) That endures much trouble and hardship, troubled, oppressed, harassed: quid nobis laboriosius?

LĀBORO, āvi, ātum, i. *intr.* & *tr.* [labor II.]. I. *Intr.* — 1) To labour, to exert one's self, to strive, to take pains (the idea of trouble and hardship predominating — conf. elaboro): l. ut (ne) aliquid fiat; (poet.) l. perspexisse; l. in re aliqua, also aliquid, (lat.) circa or in aliquid, to labour for a thing. 2) To suffer, to be troubled, afflicted, or oppressed: artus ejus vehementer ll., he is afflicted with the gout; (poet.) l. utero, to be in labour; l. ex intestinis, ex pedibus (of the part of the body afflicted), but also, trop., l. ex invidia, ex inscitia, ex aere alieno (of the cause of distress); l. crudelitate domestica, to suffer from; l. odio apud hostes, to be hated; (poet.) l. in aliquo = to be in love with any one; succurrere suis laborantibus (in the battle); thus, also, of inanimate and abstract subjects: naves ll. ex concursu, are injured; (poet.) quer oeta ll. aquilonibus, are shaken violently; silvae ll., are broken down (by masses of snow); hence, luna l., is eclipsed; trop., veritas l. is obscured. 3) To care or trouble one's self about, to be anxious or troubled: nihil laboro nisi ut salvus sis, nothing troubles me, except that you, &c.; l. alienis malis; non (nihil) laboro quis illud fecerit, I am quite unconcerned, I care not. II. *Tr.* (poet.) — 1) To fashion, to form, or to make with labour, aliquid; vestes laboratae auro, wrought with gold. 2) To labour at, to cultivate, frumentum.

LĀBRUM (I.), i, n. [labio]. 1) A lip: l. superius, the upper lip; l. inferius, the lower lip; prov., primis (primoribus) ll. gustare (attingere) aliquid, to acquire a superficial knowledge of a thing; non a summis labris venire, not to be lightly spoken. 2) An edge or margin of a vessel, ditch, grave, &c., dolii, fontia.

LĀBRUM (II.), i, n. [for lavabulum, lavabrum, from lavo]. 1) A basin or tub for bathing; a vat, wine-press. 2) Meton., a bath.

LĀBRUSCA, ae, f. (Either with or without vitis.) A kind of wild vine.

LĀBRUSCUM, i, n. The fruit of the labrusca, the wild grape.

LĀBYRINTHEUS, a, um, *adj.* [labyrinthus]. Of or pertaining to a labyrinth, labyrinthine.

LĀBYRINTHUS, i, m. [= λαβύρινθος]. A labyrinth, a building with many intricate, winding passages, of which there was one in Middle Egypt and another in Crete.

LAC, lactis, n., (ante-cl.) nom. lacte, m. acc.

lactem, m. [γαλακτ, stem of γάλα]. 1) *Milk*: lacte vivere; cum lacte nutritic errore auxisse. Hence: A) prov. — a) l. gallinaeum, *hen's milk* (of something that does not exist) — b) tam similem quam lacte lacti est = *as like as one egg is to another*: B) trop. — a) (poet.) cetera lactis erant = *milkwhite* — b) (Pl.) orationes vestrae sitae sunt in melle et lacte = *are as sweet as honey*. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *The milky juice of plants*.

LACAENA, ae, adj. f. [Λάκαινα]. *Lacedaemonian*, Spartan; subst., a *Lacedaemonian* or *Spartan woman*.

LACEDAEMON, ōnis, f. [= Λακεδαίμων]. *Lacedaemon* or *Sparta*, the chief city of *Laconia*, in the *Peloponnesus*; its inhabitants were noted for the severity of their customs and mode of life; hence, *dura Lacedaemon*.

LACEDAEMONIUS, a, um, adj. [Λακεδαίμωνιος]. *Lacedaemonian* or *Spartan*; subst., *Lacedaemonius*, ii, m., a *Lacedaemonian*.

LACER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [the root LAC appears in the Gr. λαιός, 'a rent,' kindr. w. λείω]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) *Pass*, torn to pieces, mangled, lacerated, corpus, vestis; l. currus, broken; l. domus, *thrown into disorder*. 2) *Act* (poet.), rending, lacerating, morsus.

LACERATIO, ōnis, f. [laero]. A mangling, tearing, rending, laceration, corporis; ii. mulieres genarum.

LACERNA, ae, f. A cloak or mantle, which the Romans wore over the toga, esp. when travelling, or in damp and cold weather.

LACERNATUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Wearing a lacerna.

LACERO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [lacer]. 1) To tear to pieces, to rend, to mangle, to lacerate (mostly by tearing, cutting, biting, striking, &c. — cf. laniō): l. corpus alicujus morsu; l. vestem, comas; l. terga verberibus. 2) Trop.: A) to tear to pieces, to traduce, to asperse, to censure, to rail at, to slander: l. aliquem, famam alicujus, carmina: B) to destroy, to ruin, to abuse, to maltreat, socios, plebem, patriam omni scelere; moeror me l., *torments me*. Hence, to dissipate, to squander, to waste: l. bona patria, pecuniam; l. diem.

LACERTA, ae, f. A lizard, eft.

LACERTOSUS, a, um, adj. [lacertus]. Muscular, brawny, sinewy, powerful.

LACERTUS, i, m. I. — 1) (Rar.) In the pl., the muscles: corpora astricta et expressa lacertis sunt; trop., to denote strength of style: in Lysia sunt ii.; carnis plus habet, minus lacertorum. 2) *The muscular part of the arm, between the shoulder and the elbow* (cf. brachium, ulna); hence = the arm, in gen.: excutere l., to swing; amplecti (innocere) colla lacertis, to embrace with the arms; hence, trop., eas (hastas) oratoris lacertis viribusque torquet. II. — A) a lizard: B) an unknown sea-fish.

LACESSO, sivi ors ii, situm, 3. v. tr. [LAC, stem of lacio, and suffix ESS, as capesso, from capio]. 1) To incite one to any thing by irritating and calling forth opposition, to provoke, to exasperate, to irritate; in partic. = to provoke to combat, to challenge: l. aliquem ad pugnam; hence = to attack, to assail: l. aliquem ferro, to attack with a sword; l. aliquem maledictis, to revile; l. hostes proelio or ad proelium, to provoke to battle; l. aliquem injuriâ, to provoke one by some outrage to retaliation; so, also, l. aliquem scripto, by writing, to force one to write in return. Hence — a) (poet.) aera lacecita sole refulgent, smitten by — b) (lat.) l. aliquem capitaliter, to make a deadly attack upon — c) l. deos precibus, to importune — d) (poet.) l. pelagus carinâ, to venture upon the sea — e) (lat.) pax lacecita, disturbed — f) l. aures, visum, to meet, to strike. 2) With the accus. of the thing, to stir up, to call forth, to cause, to produce, sermones hos, pugnam, bellum. 3) (Poet.) To strike against: l. pectora manibus; equus l. carceres pede.

LACETANI, ōrum, m. pl. [Λακεταναί]. The inhabitants of *Lacetania*.

LACETANIA, ae, f. [Lacetani]. A district of *Hispania Tarraconensis*.

LACHANISSO, 1. v. intr. [= λαχανίζω]. (Lat.) In the language of the common people = to be weak, languid.

LACHESIS, is, f. [= Δάχσις]. One of the three Fates, who spun the thread of life.

LACIÄDES, ae, m. [= Λακιδᾶς]. One from or belonging to the *Lacian* district of *Attica*.

LACINIA, ae, f. [λακίς]. 1) The lappet or flap of a garment: l. togae; prov., obtinere aliquid laciniâ, to get a thing by the lappet = hardly, without a firm hold. 2) The dew-lap of cattle. 3) (Lat.) A small strip, piece, or part; esp., a narrow strip of land.

LACINIUM, ii, n. [ῥά Λακινίου ἔκapor]. A promontory in *Bruttium*, near *Crotone*, with a temple to Juno — now *Capo delle Colonne*.

LACINIUS, a, um, adj. [Lacinium]. Of or belonging to *Lacinium*, *Lacinian*.

LACIO, v. tr. obsolete root of allicio, illicio, etc.; acc. to Festus = to entice, to allure.

LÄCO, } ōnis, m. [= Δάκων]. A *Laconian*,
LÄCON, } *Lacedaemonian*; pl., the *Lacedaemonians*.

LÄCONICUS, a, um, adj. [= Λακωνικός]. *Laconian*, *Lacedaemonian*. Hence: A) *Laconica*, ae, f. [= Λακωνική, sc. γῆ], the district of *Laconia*, in the *Peloponnesus*, of which the chief city was *Sparta*: B) *Laconicum*, i, n. — a) sc. balneum, the sweat-chamber of a bath-house — b) sc. vestimentum, a *Laconian garment*.

LÄCONIS, idis, adj. f. [Λακωνίς] = *Laconicus*.

LACRIMA (or *Laeryma*), ae, f. [kindred w. δάκρυ — cf. δάκρυμα]. 1) A tear: (poet.) dare alicui lacrimam = to weep for one; ire in lacrimas,

to shed tears, to weep; lacrimas non tenere, *not to refrain from*; ll. profundere, mittere, *to pour forth, to let flow*; ll. ciere, to excite, to cause. 2) (Lat.) *The moisture exuding from plants, a gum-drop, tear.*

LACRIMABILIS, *e*, *adj.* [lacrimo]. (Poet.) Worthy of tears, calling forth tears, lamentable, mournful, bellum, gemitus.

*LACRIMABUNDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lacrimo]. Weeping, shedding tears.

LACRIMO (Lacrym.), *āvi*, *ātum*, (sometimes also, as a *dep.*, Lacrimor, *ātus*), *l. v. intr. & tr.* [lacrima]. 1) *Intr.*, to weep, to shed tears (from any cause whatever, whether physical, such as smoke, pungent smells, &c., or mental, such as joyous or sorrowful affections of the mind — cf. fleo, ploro): saepe *l.*; oculi lacrimantes. 2) *Tr.* (rar.) *l.* aliquid, *to weep at any thing*; *l.* casum alicujus, *to bewail one's fate*. 3) (Poet. & lat.) Of plants, to drip, to weep: lacrimatas (*dep.*) cortice gemmas, *falling like tears*.

LACRIMOSE (Lacrym.), *adv.* [lacrimosus]. (Lat.) With tears, tearfully.

LACRIMOSUS (Lacrym.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lacrima]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) Full of tears, weeping, tearful, oculi. 2) Exciting tears, fumus; hence, sad, mournful, lamentable, doleful, bellum, funus; carmen *l.*, *a plaintive poem, an elegy*. 3) (Lat.) Of plants, dripping with sap.

LACRIMULA (Lacrym.), *ae*, *f.* [lacrima]. (Rar.) A little tear.

LACRYMA and LACRUMA — *v.* Lacrima.

LACTANS, *tis*, *part.* of the otherwise unusual verb lacto [lac]. Containing milk, full of milk, ubera.

LACTENS, *tis*, *part.* of the otherwise very rare verb lacteo [lac]. 1) Sucking, hanging at the breast, infans, Romulus; hostia *l.*, or abs. *l.*, *a sacrificial animal that is still a suckling*. 2) Containing sap or juices, milky, juicy, sappy, sata; annus *l.*, *the season in which plants are full of sap*.

LACTEOLUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*dim.* of lacteus]. White as milk, milk-white.

LACTES, *ium*, *f. pl.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) The guts, esp. the small guts, intestines: prov., canem fugitivum agnitis lactibus alligare = *to employ a weak remedy against a great evil*.

LACTESCO, *3. v. intr.* [*inch.* of lacteo, from lac]. 1) To turn to milk. 2) (Lat.) To get milk, i. e., to become capable of giving suck: asina *l.*

LACTEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lac]. 1) That consists of milk, milky: humor *l.* (= lac). 2) Full of milk, ubera. 3) White as milk, milk-white, collum; circulus *l.*, *the milky way in the heavens*.

LACTO, *āvi*, *ātum*, *l. v. tr.* [*freq.* of lacio]. (Ante-cl.) To entice, to allure; hence, to dupe, to wheedle, to cajole, aliquem, animos.

LACTUCA, *ae*, *f.* [lac]. Lettuce.

LACUNA, *ae*, *f.* [lacus]. 1) (Mostly poet.) A cleft, pit, hole, esp. one in which there is stag-

nant water = a pool, pend: terra in gremio suo gerit multos lacus et multas ll.; ll. Neptuniae, the ocean; ll. salsae, the depths of the sea. 2) Trop., a gap, chasm, void, loss, want: explore *l. rei familiaria*; labes et quasi *l. famae*.

LACUNAR, *āris*, *n.* [lacuna]. A panel-ceil ing, a carved and gilded ceiling with sunken panels: prov., spectare *l.* (poet.) = *to be absent-minded*.

LACUNO, *āvi*, *ātum*, *l. v. tr.* [lacuna]. Prop., to hollow out, to fret or pit; hence, to panel like a lacunar (*v.* Lacunar).

LACUNOSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lacuno]. 1) Prop., full of ditches, pits, or holes; hence, 2) in gen., having gaps or hollows, uneven.

LACUS, *ūs*, *m.* [root ΛΑΚ, λάκος, λάκκος, orig. 'any hollow']. 1) A large body of still water, a lake, pond (conf. lama, stagnum, palus, etc.); (poet.) of a fountain or stream. 2) A reservoir, basin, tank, cistern; also = a tub, vat; esp., the vat or receiving-tub of a wine press.

LACYDES, *is*, *m.* [= Λακίδης]. An Academic philosopher, of Cyrene, a disciple of Arcesilas.

LADAS, *ae*, *m.* [= Δάδας]. A Laconian, who was victorious, as a runner, in the Olympic games, and whose swiftness became proverbial.

LADON, *ōnis*, *m.* [= Δάδων]. 1) A river in Arcadia, which flows into the Alpheus — as a river god, the fabled father of Daphne. 2) One of Actaeon's hounds.

LAEDO, *si*, *sum*, *3. v. tr.* *1) (Ante-cl.) To strike, to dash against: *l.* naves ad saxa. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To hurt, to harm, to damage: lora ll. colla; hiems *l.* frondes; *l.* aliquem vulnerare; *l.* collum = *to hang one's self*. 3) Trop., to offend, to vex, to trouble, to annoy, to injure, to asperse, to abuse: *l.* voluntatem alicujus, aliquem; *l.* nulli os, *to offend no one to his face*; *l.* Pisonem, *to rail at*; *l.* foedus, fidem, *to break one's word*; testis *l.* eum, *harmed him, testified against him*; infortunia tua me ll., *grieve, sadden me*.

LAELIANUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Laelius]. Of or belonging to a Laelius, Laelian.

LAELIUS, *ii*, *m.*, and Laelia, *ae*, *f.* The name of a plebeian gens in Rome; thus, esp. 1) Caius L., a friend of the elder Africanus, consul 190 *b. c.* 2) Caius L., a friend of the younger Africanus, surnamed Sapiens — Cicero's treatise De Amicitia was named after him. 3) D. Laelius, one of Pompey's party, and commander of the Asiatic fleet. 4) Laelia, a daughter of C. Laelius (3), celebrated for her oratorical ability.

LAENA, *ae*, *f.* [= χλαῖνα]. A lined upper-garment, a cloak, mantle.

LAERTES, *ae*, *m.* [= Λαέρτης]. The father of Ulysses.

LAERTIÄDES, *ae*, *m.* [Λαερτιάδης]. The son of Laertes = Ulysses.

LAERTIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Laertes]. Of or be-

longing to Laërtes, Laërtesian: L. regna = *Ithaca*; L. heros = *Ulysses*.

LAESIO, ōnis, *f.* [laedo]. Prop., *a hurting or wounding*; trop., in rhet., *an attack by an orator on his opponent*.

LAESTRYGONES, num, *m. pl.* [= *Λαερτυγῶνες*]. *A mythic people living in Sicily, originally from the neighbourhood of Formiae, in Campania*; sing., Laestrygon, ōnis, *m.*, *a Laestrygonian*: urbs Lami Laestrygonis = *Formiae*.

LAESTRYGONIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Laestrygones]. *Of or belonging to the L., Laestrygonian*.

LAETABILIS, e, *adj.* [laetor]. *Delightful, joyful, gladsome*.

LAETABUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [laetor]. *Joyful, full of joy*. (Lat.)

*LAETATIO, ōnis, *f.* [laetor]. *A rejoicing; delight, joy*.

LAETE, *adv.* with comp. & sup. [laetus]. 1) *Joyfully, gladly, merrily, cheerfully*. 2) *Fruitfully, abundantly*.

LAETIFICO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* [laetus-facio]. 1) *Tr.*, to make glad or joyous, to delight, to gladden, to cheer, aliquem. 2) *To make fruitful, to fertilise, to manure, agros*. 3) *Intr.* (Pl.), to rejoice, to be glad.

LAETIFICUS, a, um, *adj.* [laetus-facio]. (Poet.) *Causing joy, gladdening; delightful, joyous*.

LAETITIA, ae, *f.* [laetus]. 1) *Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, joyfulness* (esp. such joy as outwardly expresses itself — cf. gaudium; regarded also as a temporary frame of mind — cf. hilaritas): 1. et voluptas; perfrui laetitiam; effrui, exsultare laetitiam, to be overjoyed; in laetitiam conjicere aliquem, to throw into a transport of joy; dare laetitiam alicui, to give delight to; comitia me laetitiam extulerunt, have rejoiced me exceedingly; victoria fuit Atticis laetitiae, was a cause of joy. 2) *Trop.* (lat.): A) = beauty, grace, membrorum, orationis: B) = fruitfulness, fertility, loci: C) plenty, abundance, pabuli.

LAETOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [laetus]. To take delight in, to rejoice, to be joyful, to be glad, to feel and to express gladness (cf. gaudeo): 1. re aliqua, de or in re aliqua, also aliquid, in any thing; laetor eum natum esse, that he was born; non l. templo (poet.), to take no pleasure in.

LAETUS, a, um, *adj.* with comp. & sup. 1) *Joyful, glad, cheerful* (as a temporary condition — cf. hilaris): 1. et erectus; alacer et l.; 1. de re aliqua; (poet.) laetus animi, in spirit. Hence — a) = contented, satisfied — b) = willing, ready, doing a thing with pleasure: laetus decreverat, etc. 2) *Meton.*: A) (poet. & lat.) = experiencing joy in any thing, delighted with, charmed by, taking pleasure in: 1. sanguine equino: 1. laborum; also, satisfied or contented with: laetus sorte sua: B) causing joy, gladdening, lucky,

auspicious, favourable: omnia erant laetiora; prodigium 1.: C) = making a pleasing impression upon the senses, beautiful, grateful, pleasing, agreeable: 1. color; flores ll.; trop., 1. genus dicendi; ll. honores (poet. — v. Honor); laetum militibus id nomen: D) = fruitful, fertile, rich, seges, armenta, pascua, ager; (poet.) laetus umbrae, shady; trop., of discourse, having great fullness, copious: E) of cattle = fat.

LAEVE, *adv.* [laevus]. (Poet.) *Trop., awkwardly, wrongly*.

LAEVIS, LAEVITAS — v. Levis, Levitas.

LAEVUS, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with laevis]. 1) *Left, on the left side* (a more select and poetic word than sinister), manus, pes, latus; subst., Laeva, ae, *f.* (so. manus), the left hand, or (sc. para), the left side; petere laevam or in (ad) laevam, also (poet.) laevum, to the left, to go to the left; esp., freq. abl. laevā, as *adv.*, on the left side, on the left; subst., Laeva, ōrum, *n. pl.*, places lying on the left: Thracen et laeva Propontidos intrare. 2) *Trop.*: A) awkward, foolish, stupid, mens; O, ego laevus! tempus l., inconvenient: B) in augury — a) according to the usage of the Romans (the Roman augur facing the south, and the omens in the east being always considered most auspicious), lucky, propitious, favourable, omen; numina ll., propitious deities — b) (rar.) according to the usage of the Greeks, whose seers faced the north = unfortunate, unpropitious, portending misfortune.

LĀGĀNUM, i, *n.* [= *λάγανον*]. *A kind of cake made of flour and salt*.

LĀGĒNA, ae, *f.* [= *λάγνη*]. (Poet. & lat.) *A large earthen vessel, with handles, wide in the middle, and having a narrow neck, a flask, flagon*.

LĀGEOS, i, *f.* [= *λάγεις*]. (Poet. & lat.) *Se. vitis, a Greek species of vine, so called from the colour of its grapes*.

LĀGŌIS, idis, *f.* [= *λαγώς*]. (Poet.) *A kind of bird, perh. the heathcock or grouse*.

LĀGUNCŪLA, ae, *f.* [dim. of lagena]. *A small flask or bottle*.

LĀIS, idis, *f.* [= *Λαῖς*]. *The name of two courtesans at Corinth, the elder of whom was a contemporary of Aristippus, and the younger of Apelles and Demosthenes*.

LĀIĀDES, ae, *m.* [Laïus]. *The Laïade = Œdipus*.

LĀIUS, i, *m.* [= *Λαῖος*]. *A king of Thebes, the son of Labdaeus, and father of Œdipus*.

LALLO, 1. *v. intr.* To sing lullaby, to lull a child to sleep by singing.

LĀMA, ae, *f.* [= *λάμα*]. (Poet. & lat.) *A puddle, slough, bog, fen*.

LAMBĒRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) To tear to pieces; prov., meo me ludo lambras, you beat me at my own game.

LAMBO, bi, —, 3. *v. tr.* [root LAB — conf. labia]. 1) To lick, to lap (without reference to

the seeking of any pleasure therefrom — *conf. lingo*): *l. aliquid*; *canis l. vulnus*. 2) *Meton.*, to touch lightly: *ignis l. comas, lectum*; of a stream = to wash, to flow by; also, of plants, *hederæ lambunt imagines, wind around, encircle*.

LAMELLA, *ae, f.* [*dim. of lamina*]. A small plate of metal.

LAMENTA, *δραμ, s. pl.* [*lamentor*]. A wailing, weeping, meaning, lamentation.

LAMENTABILIS, *e, adj.* [*lamentor*]. 1) Desplorable, pitiable, lamentable, *regnum Trojae*. 2) Plaintive, doleful, meaning, *vox*.

*LAMENTARIUS, *a, um, adj.* [*lamenta*]. (Pl.) Causing lamentation, mournful.

LAMENTATIO, *δνις, f.* [*lamentor*]. A moaning, wailing, weeping, lamenting, complaining: *l. fletusque*; *plangor et l.*

LAMENTOR, *ātus, l. v. dep. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to lament, to wail, to weep, to moan: *fleo et l.* 2) *Tr.*, to bewail, to lament, to weep over: *l. rem aliquam*; *lamentamur, labores nostros non apparere*.

LAMIA (I.), *ae, f.* [= *λαμία*]. (Poet. & lat.) A fabulous sorceress, said to suck out the life-blood of those whom she enchanted; a sorceress, *enchantress*.

LAMIA (II.), *ae, m.* The name of a Roman family, in the gens *Ælia* (v. *Aelius*).

LAMIA (III.), *ae, f.* [= *Λαμία*]. A town in Thessaly, made famous by the so-called Lamian war, waged by the Athenians against Antipater — now Zeitun, or Zeituni.

LAMIANUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Lamia II.*]. Of or belonging to a *Lamia*, Lamian.

LAMINA, } *ae, f.* A thin layer of any metal,

LAMNA, } *marble, wood, &c.*; a plate, leaf, sheet, &c.: *l. plumbi, argentea*; *tigna laminis clavisque religant*; *laminæ ardentes, red-hot plates*, as instruments of torture; *seære ossa in laminas*; *l. serræ, the blade of a saw*. Hence, in partic.: A) *the blade of a sword*: B) (lat.) = a saw: C) *a piece or bar of gold*; hence (poet.) = money, coin.

LAMPAS, *ἄδης, f.* [= *λαμπάς*]. 1) A torch, flambeau, taper; also = a wedding-torch: *l. ardema, pinguis*; *manibus tenere ll.* Hence, from the Greek torch-races, in which the effort was made to pass the burning torch from one runner to another successively, were derived the following proverbs: *trado tibi lampadem* = now it is your turn, I resign my place to you; *quasi cursores, vitæ lampada tradunt, they finish their course, they die*; *qui prior es, cur me in decursu lampada pœcis?* wish to succeed to my estate while I am yet alive? Hence (poet.), a candlestick. 2) *Trop.* = splendour, brightness, lustre: *l. Phœbea, sunlight*; *prima l., the first beams of day*; *postera l., the following day*. 3) (Lat.) A meteor resembling a torch.

LAMPSACENUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Lampsacum*].

Of or belonging to *Lampsacum*, *Lampsacene*, *subst.*, *Lampsaceni, δραμ, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of *Lampsacum*.

LAMPSACUM, *i, n.* } [= *Λάμψακος*]. A town
LAMPSACUS, *i, f.* } in Mysia, on the Hellespont, originally called *Pityusa* — now *Lepsek*.

LAMUS, *i, m.* [= *Λάμος*]. A mythical king of the *Laestrygonæ*, founder of *Formisæ*.

LANA, *ae, f.* [= *τὸ λῆνος, Dor. λᾶνος*]. 1) Wool: *lanam carère, to card*; *l. ducere* or *trahere, to spin*; *l. tingere murice, to dye*; *l. aurea, the golden fleece*; *lanæ dedita, diligently working at the wool*; *prov., cogitare de l. sua, to think only of one's work, to be indifferent to everything else*; *rixari de l. caprina* = to dispute about trifles. 2) (Poet.) Of things resembling wool, e. g., *the down of certain fruits and leaves, soft hair or feathers, thin, fleecy clouds, &c.*

LANARIUS, *a, um, adj.* [*lana*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Of or pertaining to wool, wool-; hence, *subst.*, *Lanarius, ii, n.*, a worker in wool.

LANATUS, *a, um, adj.* [*lana*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Furnished with wool, woolly; hence, as *subst. f.* = a sheep. 2) Covered with down, downy, *malum*.

LANCEA, *ae, f.* [acc. to Varr. of Spanish origin]. A lance with a strap fastened to the middle of it; a spear.

LANCINO, *ἄνι, ātum, l. v. tr.* [prob. kindred w. *lacro*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To tear to pieces, to rend, to mangle. 2) To lavish, to squander.

LANEUS, *a, um, adj.* [*lana*]. 1) Of wool, woollen, *pallium*. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Woolly, soft like wool, *latus*.

LANGUE-FACIO, *fecī, factum, 3. v. tr.* To make faint, weary, or languid; *trop.*, to quiet, to calm, *excitatos*.

LANGUEO, *gui, —, 2. v. intr.* [cf. *λαγγέω*, 'to loiter,' 'to slacken']. 1) To be weary, languid, or faint: *l. de via*; *corpora ll. morbo*; hence, freq. of languor and weakness caused by sickness: *languent mea membra*; (poet.) *flos l., is withered*. 2) *Trop.*, to be languid, indifferent, inactive, dull, or listless; hence, to be indolent, to be weak or powerless; *juventus l. nec satis in laudis cupiditate versatur*; *l. otio*; *amor l., is cold*; *senatus, omnes illi ll., evince no zeal or energy*; *vox, stomachus languens, weak*.

LANGUESCO, *gui, —, 3. v. intr.* [inch. of *languo*]. 1) To become weary, languid, faint, or feeble: *l. corpore, in body*; *l. senectute, through age*; freq. = to be enfeebled by disease, to languish: *nec mea languescent corpora*; (poet.) *flos l., withers*; *vinum l., grows mellow*. 2) *Trop.*, to grow remiss and listless; hence, to slacken, to relax, to flag: *nos ll.*; *studia militaria ll., languish, decline*; *industria l.*

LANGUIDE, *adv. w. comp.* [*languidus*]. 1) Wearily, languidly, sluggishly, remissly. 2) *Trop.*, *fecily* = effeminately.

LANGUIDULUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of *languidus*]. 1) Somewhat weary or languid. 2) Withered, faded.

LANGUIDUS, a, um, *w. comp. & sup.* [*languo*]. 1) Faint, feeble, dull, sluggish, languid; homines ll. vino; pecus tarda et l.; (poet. & lat.) ll. oculi, weak; l. aqua, sluggish; l. carbasus, but slightly filled with wind, and hence slack; l. ignis; l. ventus; vinum l. = mellow; sometimes, in partic. = languid from sickness, languishing, ill. 2) Trop.: A) remiss, listless, indifferent, inactive, indolent, studium, milites nostri, animus: B) effeminate, feeble, powerless, senectus, homo, philosophus; voluptas l.

LANGUOR, ōris, m. [*languo*]. 1) Faintness, languor, weariness, weakness, corporis; freq. = debility from sickness: l. aquosus, drowsy; excusare l., to excuse one's self on the ground of indisposition. 2) Trop., of the mind, dullness, listlessness, sluggishness, inactivity, indolence, want of zeal and energy: l. et desidia; afferre alioqui languorem.

LĀNIĀTIO, ōnis, f. (Lat.) = Laniatus.

LĀNIĀTUS, ūs, m. [*lanio*]. 1) A lacerating, mangling, tearing. 2) Trop. (lat.), anguish of mind.

LĀNĪCIUM (or *Lānĭtium*), ii, n. [*lana*]. (Poet. & lat.) Wool.

LĀNIENA, ae, f. [*lanio*]. A butcher's stall.

LĀNĪFICIUM, ii, n. [*lana-facio*]. (Lat.) A working in wool, i. e., by spinning, weaving, &c.

LĀNĪFICUS, a, um, *adj.* [*lana-facio*]. (Poet.) Wool-working, that works in wool, i. e., by spinning, weaving, &c.

LĀNĪGER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [*lana-gero*]. (Poet.) Wool-bearing, fleecy: l. pecus, sheep; subst. m., a lamb or a ram.

LĀNIO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. To tear to pieces, to lacerate, to mangle (esp. by cutting, &c. — cf. *lacro*), hominem, vestem; trop. (poet.) l. carmen = to criticize severely; (lat.) vitia ll. cor, corrupt, demoralize.

LĀNĪONIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*lanius*]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to a butcher, butcher's: l. mensa, a butcher's block.

LĀNĪ-PES, ēdis, *adj.* m. Wool-footed, i. e., having wool wrapped around the feet.

LĀNISTA, ae, m. 1) A fencing-master, a trainer of gladiators. 2) Trop., an agitator, an instigator of insurrection. 3) An assassin.

LĀNIUS, ii, m. [*lanio*]. A butcher; in particular = a slaughterer of sacrificial victims, a sacrificing priest; also = an executioner.

LĀNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*lana*]. (Lat.) Full of wool, woolly.

LANTERNA — v. *Laterna*.

LĀNŪGINŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. [*lanugo*]. (Lat.) Covered with fine wool or down, woolly, downy.

LĀNŪGO, inis, f. [*lana*]. (Poet. & lat.)

Down, the fine wool of plants, the first hair of the beard, &c.

LĀNŪVINUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Lanuuium*]. Of or belonging to *Lanuuium*, *Lanuuian*; subst., *Lanuuii*, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of *L.*

LĀNŪVIUM, ii, n. An ancient town in *Latium*, on the *Via Appia*.

LĀNX, cis, f. 1) A plate, dish, platter. 2) In partic., the scale of a balance.

LĀŌCŌON, ntis, m. [= *Λαοκῶν*]. A priest of *Neptune*, at *Troy*, who gave warning against the introduction of the wooden horse, and pierced it with a javelin, but was for this act killed, while offering a sacrifice, by two serpents.

LĀŌDĀMĪA, ae, f. [= *Λαοδάμεια*]. A daughter of *Acastus*, and wife of *Proteilaus*, whom she followed, after he was slain by *Hector*, into the lower world.

LĀŌDĪCEĀ, ae, f. [= *Λαοδίκεια*]. The name of several towns, of which the most noted were: 1) a town in *Phrygia Major*, now *Eski-Hissar*; 2) one in *Coele-Syria*, near *Lebanon*, now *Ladikiyeh*.

LĀŌDĪCĒNI, ōrum, m. pl. [*Laodicea*]. The *Laodiceans*.

LĀŌDĪCENSIS, e, *adj.* [*Laodicea*]. *Laodicean*.

LĀŌMĒDON, ontis, m. [= *Λαομῆδων*]. A king of *Troy*, the son of *Ilus*, and father of *Priam* and *Hesione*; as a punishment for his refusal to fulfil an agreement made with the gods *Neptune* and *Apollo*, he was compelled to expose his daughter *Hesione* to a sea-monster, from which, however, she was rescued by *Heracles*; but refusing again the promised reward, he was killed by *Heracles*, who gave his kingdom to *Priam*.

LĀŌMĒDONTĒUS (or *Lāōmēdontus*), a, um, *adj.* [*Laomedon*]. Of or belonging to *Laomedon*; (poet.) = *Trojan*.

LĀŌMĒDONTĪADES, ae, m. [*Λαομῆδοντιάδης*]. A male descendant of *Laomedon*, esp. = *Priam*; in the pl. = the *Trojans*.

LĀPĀTHUM, i, n. [= *λάπαθον*]. } A kind of
LĀPĀTHUS, i, f. [= *λάπαθς*]. } sorrel.

LĀPĪCĪDA, ae, m. [*lapis-caedo*]. A stone-cutter.

LĀPĪCĪDĪNA, ae, f. [*lapicida*]. A stone-quarry.

LĀPĪDĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*lapis*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Of or belonging to stones, stone-: ll. latomiae, stone quarries.

LĀPĪDĀTIO, ōnis, f. [*lapido*]. A throwing of stones, a stoning: saepe vidimus ll.

LĀPĪDEUS, a, um, *adj.* [*lapis*]. 1) Of stone, composed of stones, stone-, domus, murus, trop. duritia; l. imber, a shower of stones; trop., l. sum = I am petrified with astonishment. 2) (Lat.) Full of stones, stony.

LĀPIDO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. & intr. [*lapis*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Tr., to throw stones at, to stone, aliquem. 2) Intr., impers. lapidat, it

rains stones; also, *pass.* lapidatum est, it rained stones.

LĀPIDŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [lapis]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Stony, full of stones, moss, ager, fluvius. 2) *Meton.*, hard as stone, stony: panis l.

LĀPILLUS, i, m. [*dim.* of lapis]. 1) A little stone, a pebble. It was the custom to mark lucky days with white, unlucky days with black stones; hence (poet.), numerare meliore lapillo, to reckon among the happy days of one's life. 2) A precious stone, gem, jewel: inter niveos viridesque lapillos, pearls and emeralds; hence, lapilli Lybici, bits of Numidian marble.

LĀPIS, Idis, m. [kindr. w. λᾶς, λᾶγῑ]. 1) A stone (in gen., without reference to size or form — cf. saxum, calculus, etc.): l. bibulus, sandstone: l. Parius or Phrygius, Parian or Phrygian marble; l. albus = a table of white marble; lapis redivivus, old stone used for new buildings; (lat.) l. molaris, a millstone. 2) In partic.: A) lapis (more freq. however the *dim.* lapillus) albus or niger, to denote lucky or unlucky days; hence, lapide candiore diem notare, to mark as a lucky day: B) = a milestone, set up at every 1000 paces (= a Roman mile) along the highways; esse ad quintum l.; intra vicesimum l.: C) a landmark, boundary-stone: D) (usually with the *adj.* ultimus) = a gravestone, tombstone: E) a stone statue: Jovem lapidem jurare, the statue of Jupiter: F) the stone on which the praeco stood at slave sales: in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi praeco praedicat; hence, trop., duo tribuni empti de l. = bribed: G) = a precious stone, gem, jewel. 3) Trop.: A) as a term of reproach = simpleton! blockhead! quid stas, l.? nisi essem l.: B) prov., verberare l. = to strive in vain; loqui lapides, to use hard words; lapidem ferre altera manu, altera panem ostentare = to flatter openly, and injure secretly.

LĀPĪTHA, or LĀPĪTHES, ae, m. [= Λαπίθης]. One of the Lapithae, a rude tribe of Thessalian mountaineers, celebrated for their combat with the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous.

LĀPĪTHAEUS, and Lāpithēus, a, um, *adj.* [Lapitha]. Of or belonging to the Lapithae, Lapithman.

LAPPA, ae, f. A bar.

*LAPSIO, ōnis, f. [labor I.]. 1) A sliding. 2) Trop., a falling, failure.

LAPSO, i, v. freq. intr. [labor I.]. (Poet. & lat.) To threaten to fall, to totter, to slip, to slide; trop., verba lapsantia, falling thoughtlessly from one's lips.

LAPSUS, ūs, m. [labor I.]. 1) Any sliding or gently progressive motion, a gliding, sliding, flowing, running, flying (e. g., of a stream, a bird, creeping plant or serpent): (poet.) ll. rotarum, rolling wheels. 2) A falling down, a fall: sustinere se a l. 3) Trop., a slip, blunder, fault,

error, mistake: multi populares ll., many ways of losing popularity.

LĀQUEAR, āris, n. [kindred with lacunar]. (Poet. & lat.) A panelled or carved ceiling.

LĀQUEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [laquear]. (Poet. & lat.) Furnished with a panelled ceiling, panelled, fretted, tectum, templum.

LĀQUEUS, i, m. [perh. kindred with lacio]. 1) A noose, snare, esp. for hanging, a halter: collum inserere in l. = to try to hang one's self; frangere gulam alicui (sibi) laqueo, to strangle; (poet.) laqueis captare feras. 2) Trop., a snare, trap: ll. judicii; esp. = subtleties: ll. Stoicorum; ll. interrogationum et disputationum.

LAR (I.), āris, m. 1) Mostly in the pl. Lares, the Lares, tutelar deities among the Romans, worshipped as guardians of roads, of agriculture, &c., but esp. of households; hence, and most commonly = tutelary gods of the family, whose images were placed near the hearth, in a shrine or niche (cf. lemur, larva, penates): ll. domestici, privati, patrii, rustici, etc.; l. familiaria. 2) Trop. = a hearth, dwelling, home: l. familiaris, one's own fireside; l. certus, a fixed residence; l. paternus, the paternal abode; (poet.) deserere larem, to remove from a house; pelli lare, to be driven from one's home; (poet.) = a bird's nest.

LAR (II.), or LARS, tis, m. A title of honour among the Etruscans = lord, prince; also, a praenomen, e. g., Lar Tolumnius.

LĀRA, and LĀRUNDA, ae, f. A nymph, deprived of her tongue by Jupiter, on account of her loquacity.

LARDUM = Laridum, q. v.

LĀRENTĀLIA, ium, n. pl. A festival in honour of Acca Larentia (v. Acca).

LĀRENTIA — v. Acca.

LARGE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [largus]. Flam- tifically, copiously, abundantly, bountifully: senatusconsultum l. factum, prolix; (lat.) largius pronuntiare, too broadly.

*LARGĪFICUS, a, um, *adj.* [largus-facio]. (Poet.) Bountiful.

LARGĪFLUUS, a, um, *adj.* [largus-fluo]. (Poet.) Flowing copiously, copious.

LARGĪLOQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [large-loquor]. (Pl.) Talking much, talkative.

LARGIOR, itus, 4. v. dep. tr. [largus]. 1) To give bountifully, to bestow liberally, to dispense, to distribute, to lavish (usually in a bad sense): l. alicui aliquid; (lat.) l. agros in servos; in partic. = to dispense for the purposes of bribery, to give largesses, to bribe: l. de alieno; corumpere exercitum largiendo. 2) Trop., to bestow, to grant, to confer, to impart, to yield: l. alicui facultatem dicendi; l. alicui ut, etc., to grant, that, &c. Hence: A) = to concede, aliquid inertiae suae: B) l. reipublicae injurias suas, to forgive offences against the state.

LARGITAS, *ſtis, f.* [largus]. 1) Plentifulness, abundance, munera. 2) Liberality, bountifulness: terra fundit fruges cum maxima l.

LARGITER, *adv.* [largus]. Abundantly, largely: largiter posse, to have much power; substant., with the genit., l. aquae, auri, argenti, much water, &c.

LARGITIO, *ōnis, f.* [largior]. 1) A giving or dispensing freely, prodigality, profusion; in partic., A) a liberal distribution of money: largitione redemit militum voluntates: B) bribery, corruption in obtaining public office: facere magnas ll.; corrumpere tribum turpi l. 2) In gen., a granting, giving, dispensing, conferring: l. civitatis, of citizenship; l. aequitatis, beneficiorum, of benefits.

LARGITOR (I.), *l. v. dep. tr.* [freq. of largior]. (Com.) To give freely, to bestow liberally.

LARGITOR (II.), *ōris, m.* [largior]. 1) A liberal giver, bestower, distributor, dispenser; in particular = a briber: l. pecuniae, a distributor of money; so, also, l. praedae; but, l. tribus illius, the briber of that tribe. 2) A squanderer, spend-thrift.

LARGUS (I.), *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) Giving freely, bountiful, profuse, munificent, liberal: duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales; l. animo, of a generous disposition; (poet.) largus operā suā, rendering service quickly and willingly; (lat.) l. promissis, liberal in promises; (poet.) lingua larga = loquacity; (poet.) with the infin., l. donare. 2) Plentiful, copious, abundant, large, much, aqua, imber, odores. 3) (Poet.) Abounding in any thing: largus opum.

LARGUS (II.), *i, m.* A Roman surname, esp. in the gens Scribonia.

LARIDUM, or (contr.) **LARDUM**, *i, n.* [kiadr. with λαρός, λαράς, 'fattened,' 'fat']. Pork, bacon, lard.

LARINAS, *ātis, adj.* [Larinum]. Of or belonging to Larinum; *subst.*, Larinates, *um, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Larinum.

LARINUM, *i, m.* A town in Lower Italy, near Tifanum, now Larino.

LARISSA, *ae, f.* [= Λάρισα]. 1) A town in Thessaly, on the southern bank of the Peneus, now Larisse. 2) L. Cremaste, a town in the southern part of Thessaly, 20 stadia from the Sinus Mæoticus, now Gardhiel. 3) A town in Myria. 4) A fortress in Argos.

LARISSAEUS, *a, um, adj.* [Larissa]. Of or belonging to Larissa, Larissaeus; *subst.*, Larissaei, *ōrum*, or Larissenses, *ium, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Larissa.

LARIUS (ii, m.) **LACUS**. A lake in Upper Italy, now Lago di Como; also, Larium litus, the shore of the Larian lake.

LARIX, *icola, com.* [= Λάριξ]. The larch-tree.

LARVA (trisy. Lārva), *ae, f.* [lar]. 1) A

spectre, ghost (cf. lar, lemur); as a term of reproach: etiam loquere, larva! you scarecrow! 2) (Poet. & lat.) A mask.

LARVALIS, *e, adj.* [larva]. (Lat.) Like a ghost, ghostly, spectral.

LARVATUS, *a, um, adj.* [part. of larvo]. (Ante-cl.) Bewitched, enchanted.

LASANUM, *i, n.* [= λασάνω]. 1) A cooking-pot. 2) A close-stool.

LASCIVIA, *ae, f.* [lascivus]. 1) In a good sense, sportiveness, merriment, frolicsomeness, jollity, waggy: hilaritas et l.; currere per lusum et l., in sport; trop., 'l. virgarum' (Pl.) = one on whose back the whip often plays merrily. 2) In a bad sense: A) extravagance, unbridledness, malecendi, in slandering: B) wantonness, lasciviousness, lewdness, licentiousness: mulier luxuriae ac lasciviae perditae, unchaste; lasciviae notae, of lewdness: C) of style, meretriciousness: lasciviae flosculis capli.

***LASCIVIBUNDUS**, *a, um, adj.* [lascivio]. (Pl.) Wanton, petulant.

LASCIVIO, *ii, itum, 4. v. intr.* [lascivus]. 1) In a good sense, to be sportive, to sport, to frolic, to play, to frolic: licet nunc l.; agnus l. fugā, frolics. 2) In a bad sense, to be unbridled, wanton, lascivious: plebs l. magis quam saevit. 3) Trop., of style: l. rerum et verborum genere; genus dicendi quod verborum licentiā lascivit.

LASCIVUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [perhaps from lusus]. 1) In a good sense, unrestrained, wanton, sportive, playful, frolicsome, capella, pueri, dicta; aetas decentius lasciva. 2) In a bad sense, unbridled, lewd, unchaste, lustful, lascivious, amores, puella, tabellae et signa. 3) Trop., vitis l., growing and spreading luxuriantly; also (lat.), of style, too florid, meretricious, narratio, oratio.

LASER, *ōris, n.* [λάσας]. The resinous sap of the plant laserpitium = asafetida.

***LASERPITIFER**, *ōra, ōrum, adj.* (Poet.) Producing laserpitium.

LASERPITIUM (Laserpicium), *ii, n.* A plant (also called silphium) from which the juice laser was obtained.

LASSESCO, *3. v. inch. intr.* [lassus]. (Lat.) To become tired, to grow weary.

LASSITUDO, *inis, f.* [lassus]. Faintness, weakness, weariness, lassitude; (lat.) l. armorum, equitandi, from the use of weapons, from riding.

LASSO, *ſvi, ſtum, 1. v. tr. & intr.* [lassus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Tr., to make weary, faint, or languid, to tire, to weary, to fatigue, brachia plagi. *2) Intr., to give way, to sink: fundamenta ll.

***LASSULUS**, *a, um, adj.* [dim. of lassus]. Somewhat wearied.

LASSUS, *a, um, adj.* [langues]. 1) Faint, languid, fatigued, wearied, exhausted (of the

weariness that requires rest, without specific reference to the longing for it — cf. *fatigatus, fessus*: *lassus opere faciendo, assiduo gaudio*; *lassus animi, weary in mind*; (poet.) *lassus pondus, by the weight*; *l. vocare, with calling*; *l. viarum, wearied with travelling*. 2) *Meton., humus l. fructibus assiduus, exhausted*; *collum l., bent down*; *stomachus l., weak*; *ll. undae, restored to calmness*.

LASTAURUS, *i. m.* [= *λάστυπος*]. (Lat.) A low person.

LATE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*latus*]. 1) Broadly, widely, extensively: *vagari longe lateque, far and wide*. 2) *Trop.*: A) widely: *ars late patet*: B) (poet. & lat.) abundantly, lavishly: *l. opibus uti*: C) diffusely: *latus loquuntur rhetores, dialectici compressius*.

LATEBRA, *ae, f.* [*lateo*]. (Mostly in the pl.) 1) A lurking or hiding-place; a haunt, retreat, place of refuge: *eripere se silvis ac ll.*; *impellere aliquem in fugam ac latebras*. Hence (poet.), *ll. animae, the hidden seat of life*; *ll. lunae = lunar eclipses*; *ll. tell., the hiding-place of the weapon, i. e., that part of the body in which it is buried*; *ll. bellorum, a place of refuge from war*. 2) *Trop.*: A) a lurking-place: in *animis hominum multae latebrae sunt*; *ll. suspicionum*; (lat.) *l. scribendi, a writing in cipher*: B) a subterfuge, pretence, excuse: *quaerere l. perjurio*.

***LATEBRICOLA**, *ae, m.* [*latebra-colo*]. One who passes his time in lurking-places, brothels, &c.

***LATEBRÖSE**, *adv.* [*latebrosus*]. (Pl.) In a lurking-place: *l. se occultare*.

LATEBRÖSUS, *a, um, adj.* [*latebra*]. Full of lurking-places or hiding-places, via, locus. Hence: A) *pumex l. = porous*: B) (Pl.) hidden, secret, concealed: *locus ll., brothels*.

LÄTENTER, *adv.* [*lateo*]. Privily, secretly.

LÄTEO, *ui, —, 2. v. intr.* [*kindr. w. λαθ, root of λαθάνω*]. 1) To lie hidden, secreted, or concealed, to lurk anywhere: *l. in occulto, in tenebris, apud aliquem*; *id l. in animis hominum; scelus l. inter tot flagitia*. 2) *Esp.*, to skulk, to keep out of sight, in order not to appear in court: *quis est, qui fraudationis causâ lateuisse dicat?* 3) *Trop.*: A) to live in retirement: *qui bene latuit bene vixit*: B) with the idea of the security obtained by concealment predominating, to be sheltered, secure, safe, &c.: *portus l., is sheltered from the winds*; *illi ll. sub umbra amicitiae populi Romani*. 4) (Mostly poet. & lat.) With a non-personal subj. and followed by the *acc.*, to be concealed from or unknown to one, to escape one's attention or knowledge: *res illum latet*; *doli Junonis non latuere fratrem*; *latet plerisque, siderum ignes esse, it is unknown to most persons*; also (ante-cl. & lat.) *l. aliquid*.

LÄTER, *äris, m.* 1) A tile, brick: *prov., lavare laterem = to labour in vain*. 2) (Lat.) *L. aureus, argenteus, a bar, ingot of gold, of silver*.

***LÄTERÄMEN**, *inis, n.* [*later*]. (Leet.) Earthenware.

LÄTERÄNUS, *i, m., and LÄTERÄNA, ae, f.* A family name, in the gentes *Claudia, Sextia, and Plautia*.

LÄTERÄRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [*later*]. (Lat.) Of or pertaining to tiles or bricks, brick-; hence, *Lateraria, ae, f.* (sc. officina), a brick-kiln.

LÄTERCÜLUS, *i, m.* [*dim. of later*]. A small brick or tile; hence, from similarity of its form, a kind of cake or biscuit.

LÄTERENSIS, *ia, m.* A surname in the gens *Juvenicorum*; thus, *esp. M. Juvenius L., the accuser of Cn. Plancius, whom Cicero defended*.

LÄTERICIUS, } *a, um, adj.* [*later*]. Made of
LÄTERITIUS, } bricks, brick-, murus.

LÄTERNA (*Lanterna*), *ae, f.* [*ἀντήρα*]. A lantern.

***LÄTERNÄRIUS** (*Lantern.*), *ii, m.* [*lanterna*]. A lantern-bearer, one who carries a lamp before another; *trop., Catilinae lanternarius = pattern, example*.

LÄTESCO, *3. v. intr.* [*inch. of lateo*]. (Poet.) To be hidden or concealed, to lie hid.

LÄTEX, *icis, m.* (Poet.) Any liquid or fluid, e. g., *water, wine* (*l. Lyaeus*), *oil* (*l. Palladis*), &c.; *l. fontis Averni; cupido laticum = thirst*.

LÄTIALIS, *e, adj.* [*Latium*]. (Poet. & lat.) Of or belonging to *Latium*, Latin: *l. populus, the Latins, Romans*; *esp. Jupiter L., the guardian of the Latin confederacy*.

LÄTIAR, *äris, n.* [*Latiaris*]. The festival of *Jupiter Latiaris*.

LÄTIÄRIS, *e, adj.* = *Latialis*.

LÄTIBÜLUM, *i, n.* [*lateo*]. (= *Latebra*, but usually in a more contemptuous sense.) A lurking-hole, covert, den; also, *trop., latibulum et perfugium doloris mei*.

LÄTICLÄVIUS, *a, um, adj.* [*latus-clavus*]. (Lat.) Having a broad purple stripe, tunica. Hence, *subst., Laticlavus, ii, m., one entitled to wear the latus clavus, i. e., a senator, military tribune of the equestrian order, or the son of a patrician family*.

LÄTIFUNDIUM, *ii, n.* [*latus-fundus*]. (Lat.) A large estate or farm.

LÄTINE, *adv.* [*Latium*]. In Latin, Latin: *loqui L., to speak correct or good Latin*; *soire L., to understand Latin*; *vertere L., to translate into Latin*. In partic. — a) = *good Latin*: *liber L. (not bene L.) scriptus, written in good Latin*; *male L. scriptus, in bad Latin* — b) *trop.* = to speak out, to speak plainly (like our 'to talk plain English'): *loqui L.*

LÄTINIENSIS, *e, adj.* [*Latium*] = the more freq. *Latinus*; so, also, *Latinienses = Latini*.

LÄTINITAS, *ätis, f.* [*Latium*]. The nature or quality of a *Latinus*; and, in partic.: A) a pure Latin style, good Latinity: *Latinitas est, quae sermonem purum conservat, ab omni vitio re-*

motum B) jus Latii, the political rights and privileges of the Latins, by virtue of which they and the other communities placed on an equal footing with them formed a middle class between the Roman citizens and the Peregrini. (See Smith's *Antiq.*, p. 669.)

LĀTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Latium]. *Of or belonging to Latium, Latin, lingua, nomen, colonia; feriae Latinae, or simply Latinae, ārum, f. pl., the festival of the confederate Latins, at which offerings were made to Jupiter Latialis, upon the Alban Mount. Hence, subst., Latinus, i, m. — 1) a Latin; in the pl., the Latins = a) the inhabitants of Latium; or, b) the possessors of the jus Latii. 2) As a prop. noun, a king of Laurentum, who hospitably received Æneas, and gave his daughter Lavinia to him in marriage.*

LĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [latus — v. Fero]. *A bearing, bringing, viz.: A) l. auxilii, a rendering of assistance; B) l. legis, a proposing of a law; C) l. suffragii, a voting, esp. = the right of voting; D) (lat.) expensi latio, a debiting of money paid.*

LĀTĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [latitō]. (Lat.) *A lurking or hiding.*

LĀTĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [freq. of lateo]. 1) To keep one's self concealed, to lie hid, to lurk; sometimes, in partic., of one who secretes himself in order not to appear before court. 2) Of things, to be concealed: latitantibus rebus confidere.

LĀTĪTŪDO, inis, *f.* [latus]. 1) Breadth, width: l. fossae; patere in latitudinem. 2) Taken in connexion with the length, extent, size, magnitude: l. possessionum. 3) Trop.: A) a broad pronunciation, verborum: B) (lat.) fulness, copiousness of expression: l. Platonica.

LĀTĪUM, ii, n. *A district of Italy, between Etruria and Campania, with Rome for its capital, now the Campagna di Roma and part of Terra di Lavoro. Impropr. — a) = Latini: jus Latii — b) = Latinitas.*

LĀTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Latium]. (Poet.) = Latinus; sometimes = Roman.

LATMIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Latmus]. *Of Latmus, Latmian.*

LATMUS, i, m. [= Δάρμς]. *A mountain in Caria, where the goddess of the Moon (Diana) kissed Endymion whilst he was sleeping.*

LĀTO, ūs, or, Latinized, **LĀTŌNA**, ae, *f.* [= Ἀντώ, Dor. Ἀρτώ, Æol. Ἀάρω]. *The daughter of the Titan Coeus and Phoebe, and mother by Jupiter of Apollo and Diana.*

LATOBRIGI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Gaul, living on the Rhine, probably in what is now Breisgau.*

LĀTŌIS, Idis, *f.* [= Ἀνρωίς]. 1) *As adj., of or belonging to Latona, Latonian.* 2) *As subst., the daughter of Latona = Diana.*

LĀTŌIUS, or **LĒTŌIUS**, a, um, *adj.* [= Δα-

νώϊς, Δαφνῆ]. *Of or belonging to Latona, Latonian; subst. = Apollo or Diana.*

LĀTŌNA — v. Lato.

LĀTŌNIGĒNA, ae, *com.* [Latona-gigno]. *The offspring of Latona = Apollo or Diana.*

LĀTŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Latona]. *Of or belonging to Latona, Latonian; subst., Latonia, ae, f. = Diana.*

LĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [fero]. *A bearer, bringer: only trop., l. legis, rogationis, the proposer of a law, &c.*

LĀTŌUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lato] = Latolius.

LATRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [latro I.]. 1) *A barker = a dog. 2) (Lat.) A brawler (of a bad advocate, pettifogger).*

LATRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [latro I.]. *A barking: edere ll., to bark.*

LATRĪNA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A privy, sink.*

LATRO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* I. *Intr. — 1) To bark: canes ll.; (poet.) part. latrans, as subst., a barker, i. e., a dog. 2) Meton.: A) to roar, to rumble: undae latrantes; stomachus latrans, hungry, craving: B) to rant, to brawl, to bluster: latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur. II. Tr. — 1) To bark at, to assail: canes ll. senem. 2) Trop.: A) to assail: l. aliquem opprobriis: B) to demand vehemently: natura id sibi l.*

LATRO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [= λάρης, from λάρων, 'hire,' 'wages']. 1) *One who serves for wages, esp., a mercenary soldier, a mercenary: conducere ll. 2) A robber, highwayman, bandit, freebooter; hence (poet.) = a hunter; (lat.) a murderer, assassin. 3) A chess-man (a piece in the game of draughts that represents a soldier).*

LATRO (III.), ōnis, *m.* *A Roman cognomen, e. g., M. Porcius Latro, an orator of the time of Augustus.*

LATRŌCĪNIUM, ii, *m.* [latrocino]. 1) (Com.) *The military service of a mercenary. 2) Robbery, piracy: in furto aut l. comprehendi; hence = villany, roguery, fraud: furtim et per ll. 3) A band of robbers: unus ex tanto l. *4) (Poet.) The game of draughts.*

LATRŌCĪNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [latro II.]. 1) (Ante-cl.) *To perform military service for pay, to be a hired soldier: l. regi, in the king's service. 2) To practise freebooting or highway robbery, to rob, to plunder: l. impune.*

LATRŌNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Latro III.]. *Of or pertaining to a Latro, Latronian.*

***LATRUNCŪLĀRIUS**, a, um, *adj.* [latrunculus]. (Lat.) *Of or pertaining to the game of draughts: tabula l., a draught-board.*

LATRUNCŪLUS, i, *m.*, *dim.* of latro II., q. v. **LĀTUR** (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp. & sup.* [kindr. w. πλατός]. 1) *Broad, wide, flumen; fassa quindecim pedes lata; crescere in latum, in breadth; (poet.) latum incedere, spread out (with the arms set akimbo). 2) In gen., large, wide-spreading*

far-extending, regnum, solitudo, ager, mare; gloria l. (lat.), spread far and wide. 2) Trop.: A) verba ll., pronounced broadly: B) of style, diffuse, espious, prelix: oratio liberior et l.; auctor latior et fusior.

LĀTUS (II.), ōris, n. 1) The side or flank of men or animals: dolor lateris or laterum, pain in the side, pleurisy; artifices lateris (lat.), ballet dancers; mutare l., to lie on the other side of the body; submittere l. in herba, to lie down in the grass. Hence: A) trop., tegere latus alicui or alicujus = to walk by the side of one; dare (praeberē) latus, to expose one's self to a thrust (in fencing); latere tecto discedere, to escape with a whole skin: B) to denote nearness: non discedere a l. alionjus or haerere (junctum esse) lateri alicujus, to be always at the side of one; adhaerere lateri alicujus = to be constantly threatening one; aliena negotia centum saliant latus, encompass on every side; insontes ab latere tyranni (oi εἰσι τοὺς αἰῶνες), those near the king's person, his attendants: C) the side as the seat of vital force and bodily strength = the lungs, and, in gen., bodily strength or power: firmitas lateris; dum vox ac l. praeparatur; voce magna et bonis ll. 2) Meton., the side, lateral surface, flank of a thing, e. g., of an acclivity, a camp, ship, &c. (opp. to frons and tergum); in partic. = the flank of an army: dextrum l.; disponere equites ad ll.; circumvenire legiones aperto latere, on the right flank (the shield being carried on the left arm). Freq., a (rarely ex, poet. de) latere or lateribus, on or at the side, on or at the sides (opp. to a fronte, a tergo). Also, as a mathematical tech. term, the side of a triangle, &c.

LĀTUSCŪLUM, i, m. [dim. of latus II.]. A little side.

LAUDĀBĪLIS, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. [laudo]. Praiseworthy, laudable, vita, orator, carmen.

LAUDĀBĪLĪTER, adv. w. comp. [laudabilis]. In a praiseworthy manner, laudably.

LAUDĀTIO, ōnis, f. [laudo]. A praising, commending, praise, commendation, alicujus, of one. In partic.: A) a favourable testimony to one's character before a court of justice: dare alicui laudationem: B) a eulogy, panegyric: quam laudem cum tua laudatione conferrem? with the eulogy pronounced by you? C) a funeral oration on praise of a deceased person: l. funebris, or simply l. alicujus: D) a testimonial in favour of the governor, sent to Rome by the inhabitants of a province.

LAUDĀTIVUS, a, um, adj. [laudo]. (Lat.) Laudatory.

LAUDĀTOR, ōris, m. [laudo]. A praiser, eulogiser, panegyrist, rei alicujus. In partic.: 1) one who in a court of justice bears favourable testimony to character: B) the pronouncer of a funeral oration in praise of a deceased person.

LAUDĀTRIX, icis, f. [laudo]. She who praises a panegyrist, vitiatorum.

LAUDĀTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [part. of laudo]. (Poet. & lat.) Praised = praiseworthy, excellent.

LAUDICOENUS, a, um, adj. [laudo-coena]. (Lat.) One who praises a repast in order to be more frequently invited, a dinner praiser.

LAUDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [laus]. 1) To praise, to commend, to laud, to eulogize, aliquem, legem; hence—a) l. aliquem = to praise one as happy, to extol one's happiness—b) to pronounce a funeral oration in praise of any one: quem quum supremo ejus die Maximus laudaret, etc.—c) l. aliquid = to recommend anything as a remedy. 2) To quote, to cite, to mention (usually with commendation), aliquem auctorem, testem.

LAUREA — v. Laureus.

LAUREĀTUS, a, um, adj. [laurea]. Crowned with laurel (as a token of victory): literae ll., or simply laureatae = letters announcing a victory (so called because wreathed with laurel); so, also, fasces ll. (in honour of a victory).

LAURENS, tis, adj. [Laurentum]. Of or belonging to Laurentum, Laurentine; subst., Laurentes, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Laurentum.

LAURENTINUS, a, um, adj. [Laurentum]. Laurentine; hence, subst., Laurentinum, i, n., an estate of Pliny's, near Laurentum.

LAURENTIUS, a, um, adj. [Laurentum]. Laurentine.

LAURENTUM, i, n. A maritime town in Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium, now Torre di Paterno.

LAUREŌLA, ae, f. [dim. of laurea]. 1) A laurel crown. 2) Meton., prov., quaerere l. in mustaceo = to seek for fame in trifles.

LAUREA, ae, f. [laureus]. 1) Sc. arbor, the laurel-tree. 2) Sc. corona, a laurel crown, as a decoration of the images of ancestors, successful poets, victorious generals, &c.; hence, meton. = a triumph, victory.

LAUREUS, a, um, adj. [laurus]. Of laurel, laurel: l. corona, a wreath of laurel branches.

LAURICŌMUS, a, um, adj. [laurus-coma]. (Poet.) Laurel-haired, covered with laurel leaves, mons.

LAURĪFER, ēra, ērum, adj. [laurus-fero]. 1) (Lat.) Laurel-bearing, tellus. 2) (Poet.) Laurel-crowned, juvenata.

LAURIGER, ēra, ērum, adj. [laurus-gero]. (Poet.) Crowned or decked with laurel.

LAURUS, i, rarely ūs, f. 1) The laurel or bay-tree, sacred to Apollo. 2) Meton., for laurea, a laurel crown or wreath; hence = a triumph, victory: l. Parthica, the victory over the Parthians.

LAUS, dis, f. 1) Praise, commendation, fame, renown, good report, esteem: afficere aliquem

laude, *u. praise*; laudem assequi; laudem alicui tribuere; habere laudem, *to merit praise*; but, habere laudes de aliquo, *to pronounce eulogies on*; in partic., *ll. funebres, supremæ = a funeral oration*; vertere (dare) alicui aliquid laudi, *to attribute to one as a matter of praise*; so, also, hoc in tua laude pono, *I consider this to be to your praise*. 2) *Meton.*, a praiseworthy or glorious action, merit, desert: abundare bellicis laudibus; gloria illarum laudum; (post.) dicere laudes alicujus, *to celebrate one's praises*.

LAUTE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [lautus]. 1) Magnificently, sumptuously, elegantly, splendidly, vivere. 2) Excellently, daintily, beautifully, finely, loqui, aliquem emungere.

LAUTIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* The public entertainment furnished in Rome to foreign ambassadors and distinguished guests: praebere legatis *ll.*

LAUTITIA, *ae, f.* [lautus]. Magnificence, splendour, elegance in one's style of living.

LAUTULAE (Lautūlae), ārum, *f. pl.* [lavo]. A place in Latium, between Anxur and Fundi.

LAUTUMIAE (Lātūmiae, Lātūmiae), ārum, *f. pl.* [= λαυμία]. 1) (Ante-cl.) A stone-quarry. 2) *Meton.*: A) a prison, at Syracuse, hewn in the solid rock: hence, B) the prison at Rome, usually called Tullianum.

LAUTUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of lavo = 'washed']. 1) Neat, elegant, splendid, sumptuous, magnificent, supellex, coena, epulae, vina. 2) Considerable, noble, rich, grand, patrimonium; civitas quam l., quam nobilis, *wealthy*; negotium i., *famous*; illa beneficentiae ratio est lautior, *appears nobler and more glorious*. Hence, of men: jam valde l. es, *you are now very grand*.

LĀVĀCRUM, *i, n.* [lavo]. A bath.

LĀVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [lavo]. 1) *Abst.*, a bathing, washing, bath. 2) A bathing-room, bath: l. parata est.

LĀVERNA, *ae, f.* The goddess of Gain, whether just or unjust; hence, also, the goddess of Thieves, Rogues, &c.

LĀVERNIUM, *ii, n.* A town in Latium, where P. Scipio Africanus had an estate.

LAVICI, etc. — *v.* Labici, etc.

LĀVINIA, *ae, f.* The daughter of King Latinus, and wife of Aeneas.

LĀVINIUS, or LĀVINUS, *a, um, adj.* [Lavinium]. Of or belonging to Lavinium, Lavinian.

LĀVINIUM, *ii, n.* A town in Latium, founded by Aeneas, now Pratica.

LĀVO, lāvi and lāvāvi, lautum or lōtum and lāvātum, *l.*, also (ante-cl. & poet.) LĀVO, 3., *v. tr. & intr.* 1) *Tr.*, to wash, to bathe, to lave, manum. Hence, *trop.*: A) to wet, to moisten, to bedew, to besprinkle: l. tabellas lacrimis; flumen l. locum: B) (poet.) to wash away, to remove: l. mala vino; l. peccatum suum precipua. 2) *Intr.*, lavo or lavar, to bathe, to wash

one's self: ire lavatum; l. in fluminibus; latus, bathed.

LAXAMENTUM, *i, n.* [laxo]. 1) (Lat.) A widening, extending; and, *concr.*, wide space, room. 2) *Trop.*: A) a relaxation, cessation, respite, alleviation, relief: si quid laxamenti a bello esset; dare alicui laxamentum ad, etc.: B) a mitigation: leges nihil laxamenti habent.

LAXE, *adv. with comp. and sup.* [laxus]. 1) Widely, spaciouly (so as to admit of intermediate spaces), habitare; hence, of time, laxius proferre diem, *to appoint a later day*; so, also, laxius (rem curari) volo, *by degrees*. 2) Laxly, loosely; hence, *trop.*, unrestrictedly, freely, vivere.

LAXITAS, ātis, *f.* [laxus]. Roominess, spaciousness, largeness, extent, domus, loci.

LAXO, āvi, ātum, *l. v. tr. & intr.* [laxus]. 1) To make roomy or spacious, to stretch out, to widen, to enlarge, to expand: l. manipulos, forum; custodias laxatae, *placed far apart*. Hence, of time = to lengthen, to prolong, tempus; l. necessitatem dicendi longiore dierum spatio, *to extend through several days*. 2) To open, to undo, to loosen, to slacken, to relax, to unfetter, to release: l. claustra, vincula epistolae, pedem a nodo; dolor l. vocem; l. arcum, rudentes. Hence, *trop.*: A) as it were, to remove something that binds, to remit, to abate, to mitigate, to moderate: ex eo, quo astrikti sumus, aliquid laxari velim; l. aliquid laboris, iram; laxatur vis morbi, pugna, *becomes less violent*, abates; l. laborem, curam; l. annonam: B) to lighten, to disburden of any thing: l. humeros pharetrā (poet.); hence, to relieve, to recreate, to release, to set free: l. animum a laboribus, se molestiis; laxatus corpore, *freed from the fetters of the body*. 3) *Intr.*, annona l., *the price of corn falls*, abates.

LAXUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) Wide, spacious, roomy (opp. to arotus, angustus), spatium, domus, toga; agmen l., *extended*; *trop.*, laxior locus negligentiae est, *greater scope*; hence, of time, long, distant, tempus, dies. 2) Open, loose, janua, compages. 3) Slack, not tight, unstrung, habena, arcus. Hence, *trop.*: A) slack, lax: laxissimas habenas amicitiae habere; imperium l., *not sufficiently strict*: B) annona l., *cheap*, reduced.

LEA (poet.), and LEAENA, *ae, f.* [Λαῖνα—leo]. A lioness.

LEANDER, dri, *m.* [= Λαῖνός]. A young man of A bydos, lover of Hero — he was drowned in swimming the Hellespont.

LEARCHEUS, *a, um, adj.* [Learchus]. Of Learchus.

LEARCHUS, *i, m.* [= Λαῖρχος]. A son of Athamas and Io, killed by his father in a fit of madness.

LEBĀDIA, ae, f. [= Λεβadia]. *A town in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, now Livadia.*

LEBĒDUS, i, f. [= Λεβέδος]. *A town in Ionia, northwest of Colophon.*

LEBES, ētis, m. [= λιβέης]. (Poet.) 1) *A kettle, caldron for cooking.* 2) *A wash-basin for the hands or feet.*

LECHAEUM, i, n. [= Λεχaeum]. *A port of Corinth, on the Corinthian Gulf.*

LECTICA, ae, f. 1) *A sedan-chair (used at first only on journeys, but later, as an article of luxury, in the cities also), a litter, palanquin.* 2) *A bier.*

LECTICĀRIUS, ii, m. [lectica]. *A litter-bearer, chair-man.*

LECTICŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of lectica]. 1) *A small litter or sedan.* 2) *A small couch or settee.* 3) *A bier.*

LECTIO, ōnis, f. [lēgo]. 1) (Lat.) *A gathering, collecting, lapidum.* 2) *A selecting, choosing, judicium.* 3) *A reading, perusal, librorum.* 4) *A reading out, reading aloud, versum.* In part., 1. *senatus*, a reading or calling over the names of the senators by the censor, who, at the same time, indicated those whom he had struck from the list as unworthy, and who should be the princeps senatus, &c.

***LECTISTERNIĀTOR**, ōris, m. (Pl.) *A slave who covered the dining-couches with cushions, and arranged them in order.*

LECTISTERNIUM, ii, n. [lectus-sterno]. (Prop., a covering of a dining-couch.) *A feast offered to the gods, at which their images were laid on cushioned couches, and viands placed before them.*

LECTĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [freq. of lēgo]. 1) *To gather often or eagerly, to collect here and there, umbilicos.* 2) *To read often and eagerly, libros alicujus.*

***LECTIUNCŪLA**, ae, f. [dim. of lectio]. *Light reading: matutina tempora lectiunculis consumpseris.*

LECTOR, ōris, m. [lēgo]. 1) *A reader.* 2) (Lat.) *A prelector, i. e., a slave who read aloud to his master.*

LECTŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of lectus II.]. 1) *A litter, bed, couch.* 2) *A settee or couch for reading.* 3) *A couch for reclining on at table, a dining-couch.* 4) (Lat.) *A funeral couch, a bed of state.*

LECTUS (I.), a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of lēgo]. 1) *Chosen, picked, pueri, equites; hence, 2) choice, excellent, verba, homo, uxor; argentum, minae II., good, of full weight.*

LECTUS (II.), i, also (Pl.) ūa, m. [lēgo]. 1) *A bed for sleeping. a couch: lecto teneri, to be confined to one's bed; in lecto esse, to lie in bed; in part., a nuptial-couch: l. jugalis, genialis (called 'adversus,' because it stood opposite the door of the 'atrium').* 2) *A couch, sofa: viz.,*

A) = a couch for reclining on at meals, a dining-couch: sternere l.; recumbere lecto: B) = a couch, settee or lounge for reading, writing, &c.

C) (poet. & lat.) = a funeral-couch, bed of state
LEDA, ae, f. [= Λέδα]. *The daughter of Thestius, wife of the Spartan Tyndareus, and mother of Castor and Pollux and of Helena and Clytemnestra, of whom, acc. to the common fable, the first and the last were children of Tyndareus, the other two of Jupiter, who visited her in the form of a swan.*

LEDĀEUS, a, um, adj. [Leda]. *Of or belonging to Leda, Ledman, and (poet.) = Spartan.*

LEGĀLIS, e, adj. [lex]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to law, legal.*

LEGĀTĀRIUS, ii, m. [lēgo]. (Lat.) *One to whom something is left by a will, a legate.*

LEGĀTIO, ōnis, f. [lēgo]. I. *An embassy: —1) Abstr. = the office of an ambassador, an embassy, legation, public deputation: suscipere l. ad civitates; officium legationis conficere; mittere aliquem in legationem; l. irrita, whereby nothing is effected. Hence: A) the purport of an embassy, or the report, the answer brought back: l. erat mitis; renunciare (referre) legationem, to make a report: B) l. libera, a free legation, i. e., a permission granted to a senator to assume the character and claim the privileges of an ambassador (e. g., the supplying of his wants by the towns through which he passed), when travelling through the provinces on his own private affairs. When such a l. libera was undertaken for a religious purpose, it was called l. votiva.* 2) *Concr. = the persons employed as ambassadors, an embassy: mittere l.; Caesar illas legationes ad se reverti jussit; princeps ejus legationis.* II.—*The office of a legate or lieutenant-general: obire legationem.*

***LEGĀTOR**, ōris, m. [lēgo]. (Lat.) *One who leaves something by a will, a testator.*

LEGĀTUM, i, n. [part. of lēgo]. *A legacy, bequest.*

LEGĀTUS, i, m. [part. of lego]. 1) *An ambassador, envoy.* 2) *A legate, lieutenant-general, an adjutant to a commander-in-chief or to a governor (in the most ancient times having only a military command, but later associating also in the civil administration): legatum esse alicui, to one; l. praefectusque alicujus.* 3) *A governor of an imperial province (appointed and sent by the emperor)*

LEGĪFER, ēra, ērum, adj. [lex-fero]. (Poet.) *Making or giving laws, lawgiving.*

LEGIO, ōnis, f. [lēgo]. 1) *Prop., a selecting, but always meton., a legion, a chosen body of Roman soldiers, consisting of 10 cohorts of 800 men each (hence, originally = 8000 men), to which were added 800 cavalry; in later times, the number seems to have varied from 4200 to 6000. The legions were designated either numerically*

(q. quarta, quinta, decima), according to the order of their enrolment; or were named after an emperor (Claudiana), or one of the gods (Martia). 2) Sometimes of the troops of other nations = legions, soldiers. 3) An army, in general. 4) Trop. (Pl.) = forces, expedients: parare ll.

LEGIONARIUS, a, um, adj. [legio]. Of or belonging to a legion, legionary: ll. milites (usually in opp. to the troops of the allies).

LEGIRŪPA, ae, } m. [lex-rumpo]. (Ante-
*LEGIROPIO, ōnis, } cl. & lat.) A law-breaker.

LEGITIME, adv. [legitimus]. 1) According to law, lawfully, legally. 2) Duly, properly.

LEGITIMUS, a, um, adj. [lex]. 1) According to law, allowed by law, lawful, legitimate: l. poena, crimen; l. hostis, a lawful adversary (as distinguished from pirates, &c.); l. potestas; dies l. comitiis habendis; conjux, filius l., legitimate; subst., Legitima, ōrum, n. pl., usages sanctioned by law. 2) (Rar.) Pertaining to the law, legal, quaestio. 3) In gen., right, just, proper, becoming, appropriate, real, genuine, numerus, poema, sonus.

LĒGO (I.), lēgi, lectum, 3. v. tr. [λέγω—cf. Germ. legen, and Eng. to lay]. 1) Prop., to lay in order, to arrange; and hence, to collect, to pick, to gather, ossa, nucleos, spolia caesorum, flores in calathos. Hence: A) (poet.) = to carry off, to steal, sacra deum: B) (poet.) to wind up, to gather together: l. fila; extrema Parcae fila legunt, spin the last thread of life; l. vela, to furl: C) (poet.) l. sermonem alicujus, to catch up with the ears, to overhear, to listen to; l. adversos, to catch with the eyes, to observe, to see: D) l. vestigia alicujus, to follow one's footsteps, to track, to pursue: E) = to go through, to pass over, to pass by: l. saltus, to wander through; l. mare, to sail or to float over the sea; l. litus (oram), to sail along the coast. 2) = To pick out, to select, to choose, to elect: l. iudices; l. oives in patres, for senators; vir virum legit (poet.), each one singles out his man (as his antagonist in battle); hence (lat.), of the election of a colleague. 3) To read, librum; l. apud Clitomachum Albium dixisse, I read, in C., that, &c.; l. poetas, the works of the poets; l. sepulchra, the inscriptions on the tombs; subst., Legentes, ium, m. pl., readers. 4) To read out, to read aloud, to recite, orationes et carmina; occidere aliquem legendo. In partic., l. senatum, to read or call over the names of the senators (v. Lectio).

LĒGO (II.), lēvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To send as an ambassador, to depute, to dispatch (on affairs of state—cf. allego): l. aliquos Romam ad senatum. Hence: A) (lat.) l. verba ad ducem hostium, to announce through their deputies: B) (Pl.) to entrust to anyone: l. alicui negotium. 2) To appoint or choose as a deputy or lieutenant (v. Legatus 2): l. aliquem Pompeio, to appoint one as a lieutenant to Pompey; l. sibi aliquem, to take

one as a lieutenant. 3) To devise by will, to leave or bequeath: l. alicui aliquid; l. pecuniam a filio, to leave one a legacy to be paid by the son as the principal heir (v. Ab 3, e).

LEGŪLEIUS, i, m. [lex]. A pettifoggery lawyer.

LEGŪMEN, Inis, n. [lego I.]. Pulse, any leguminous plant, esp. the bean.

LEGŪMENTUM, i, n. [legumen]. (Gell.) Pulse.

LELEGEIS, Idias, adj. f. [Leleges]. Lelegesian, Asiatic.

LELEGEIUS, a, um, adj. [Leleges]. Of or belonging to the Leleges, Lelegesian.

LELEGES, um, m. pl. [= Ἀδρυες]. A Pelasgian tribe in Asia Minor and Greece (Thessaly, Locria, Megara).

LEMANNUS (with or without Lacus), i, m. A lake in Helvetia, now the Lake of Geneva.

LEMBUS, i, m. [= λιμνος]. 1) A small fast-sailing vessel, with a sharp prow, a yacht, outlier. 2) A boat, skiff, wherry.

LEMMA, ātis, n. [= λήμμα, 'something taken up for the purpose of explanation or proof']. (Lat.; in Cicero always written in Greek.) 1) The theme, subject of a writing, &c. 2) A short poem, epigram. 3) The title of an epigram. 4) The assumption or lemma of a syllogism.

LEMNIAS, ādis, adj. f. [= Ἀηνιάς]. (Poet.) Belonging to Lemnos; subst., a woman of Lemnos.

LEMNICŌLA, ae, com. [Lemnos-colo]. (Poet.) The inhabitant of Lemnos = Vulcan.

LEMNIENSIS, e, adj. [Lemnos]. (Pl.) From Lemnos, Lemnian.

LEMNISCĀTUS, a, um, adj. Adorned with pendent ribbons: l. palma, a palm branch ornamented with ribbons (the highest reward of a victor).

LEMNISCI, ōrum, m. pl. [= ληνίσκιοι]. Coloured ribbons hanging down, at the back of the head, from garlands, wreaths or crowns; anciently made of wool, later of gold; a wreath adorned with such ribbons was the highest reward given to a victor: ingerere alicui lemniscos.

LEMNIUS, a, um, adj. [Lemnos]. Of or belonging to Lemnos, Lemnian: pater L. = Vulcan; turba L., the women of Lemnos, who in one night killed all their husbands; furtum L., i. e., of Prometheus, who stole the fire from Vulcan at Lemnos. Hence, subst., Lemnii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Lemnos.

LEMNOS, i, f. [= Ἀἴηρος]. An island in the Aegean Sea; in mythology, the principal residence of Vulcan; now Stalimene.

LEMONIA (ae, f.) TRIBUS. A rustic tribe, living on the Via Latina.

LEMŌVICES, eum, m. pl. A Gallic people, in Aquitania, neighbours of the Arverni; their name is preserved in the modern Limoges.

LEMŪRES, rum, m. pl. Shades, spirits of the

dead: of these the good were worshipped as *laræ* (*household gods*), and the wicked wandered about as nocturnal ghosts or spectres (*larvæ*); sometimes '*lemures*' seems to have been used as equivalent to '*larvæ*,' ghosts, spectres. The festival *Lemuria* (*ŏrum*, *n. pl.*) was celebrated in their honour.

LENA, *ae, f.* 1) A bawd, procuress. 2) *Trop., she that entices, a seductress*: *natura est sui lena*; *vox multis lena est.* [leno].

LENÆUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *Λναῖος*]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Bacchus, Bacchic*: *pater L. = Bacchus*; *latices LL., wine.*

LENE, *adv.* [lenis]. (Poet.) Softly, mildly, gently.

LENIMEN, *Inis*, (poet.) } *n.* [lenio]. 1) An
LENIMENTUM, *i, (lat.)* } ameliorating remedy, an emollient. 2) *Trop., an alleviation, mitigation, solace.*

LENIO, *Ivi* or *ii, Itum, 4. tr. & intr.* [lenis]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *Tr., to make softer, to soften, to mollify, tumorem, saporem*; *l. vulnera, to assuage, to heal*; *l. alvum.* 2) *Trop., to mitigate, to alleviate, to soothe, to assuage*: *l. aliquem iratum* and *iram alicujus, desiderium*; *l. dolores* or *dolentem, to quiet, to calm*; *l. seditionem, clamorem, to suppress.* In partic. (Sall.), *saepius fatigatus lenitur, he yields, is persuaded.* *3) (Pl.) *Intr., to be softened or appeased, to become mild*: *ira l.*

LENIS, *e, adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* 1) Mild, gentle, smooth, soft, vox, fricatio, ventus, motus: *vinum l., mellowed by age*; *fastigium l., a gradual ascent*; *venenum l., slow*; *stagnum l., flowing smoothly.* 2) *Trop., gentle, mild, quiet, calm, lenient, indulgent, homo, ingenium, verba, sententia*; *l. in aliquem*; (poet.) *non lenis fata recludere, not so lenient as to reverse, &c.*

LENITAS, *âtis, f.* [lenis]. 1) Physically, smoothness, softness, gentleness: *l. vini*; *l. fluminis*; *viridis l. smaragdi, the delicate green colour.* 2) Of non-physical objects: A) gentleness, mildness, lenity, calmness: *dare se ad l.*; *mollitia ac l. animi*; *l. animadvertendi, in punishing*; *l. legum*: B) in particular, of style = smoothness, quietness.

LENITER, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [lenis]. 1) Smoothly, gently, softly, slowly: *l. ire, softly, without making a noise.* 2) Mildly, tenderly, quietly, calmly, tranquilly; esp., of style, *l. dicere.*

LENITUDO, *Inis, f.* [lenis]. (Very rare.) Smoothness, softness, gentleness.

LENO, *ŏnis, m.* [lenio]. 1) A pimp, panderer, procurer. 2) *Trop., a seducer, allurer, enlister*: *l. quidam Lentuli concursat circum tabernas, a person employed by L. to stir up the rabble*; *me lenone puella placet* (poet.), *I myself enticing covers to her.*

LENOCINIUM, *ii, n.* [leno]. 1) Pimping,

bawdry, *the trade of a procurer or pimp facere* (profitari) *l., to practise pimping.* 2) *Trop., an allurement, enticement*: *ll. cupiditatum*; *metis antecedens est l. muneris* (lat.), *enhances in one's eyes the value of a present.* In partic.: A) *a means of allurement, artificial ornament, finery*: *ll. corporum*; *omnis lenocinii negligens*: B) (lat.) or style = *meretricious ornament*: *addere l. orationi*.

LENOCINOR, *âtus, 1. v. dep. intr.* [leno]. *Prop., to practise pimping, to pander, to procure.* (Only *trop.*) 1) To flatter, to wheedle, to cajole, to be wholly given up to one's will or pleasure, alicui; *l. gloriæ alicujus*; *tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, he will be your slave, your pimp.* 2) (Lat.) *To improve by art, to beautify, to aid, to forward, to promote*: *novitas illi libro l.*; *necessitas illi loco lubrico l.*; *l. feritatis arte, to add, by the help of art, to the fierceness of their appearance.*

LENONIUS, *a, um, adj.* [leno]. (Ante-cl.) *Of or pertaining to a procurer or pimp*: *coenum l.!* (as a term of reproach) *filthy panderer!*

LENS, *tis, f.* A lentil.

LENTE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [lentus]. 1) Slowly. 2) *Trop.*: A) calmly, quietly, dispassionately, coolly: B) attentively, thoughtfully, *librum prebare.*

LENTESCO, *8. v. inch. intr.* [lentus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To become pliant or soft, to become sticky or viscous, *salix*; *tellus ad digitos lentescit habendo, sticks, in handling, to the fingers.* 2) *Trop., to slacken, to relax*: *curae ll.*

LENTÍCULA, *ae, f.* [dim. of lens]. 1) A small lentil. 2) *Melon., a lentil-shaped spot, a freckle.*

LENTIGINŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* [lentigo]. (Lat.) Full of freckles, freckled.

LENTIGO, *Inis, f.* [lens]. 1) A lentil-shaped spot, *chartae.* 2) A freckly eruption, freckles: *sanare, tollere l. or ll.*

***LENTISCIFER**, *ŏra, ŏrum, adj.* [lentiscus-fero]. (Poet.) Bearing mastich-trees.

LENTISCUM, *i, n.*

LENTISCUS, *i, f.* } The mastich-tree.

LENTITUDO, *Inis, f.* [lentus]. 1) Slowness, sluggishness, inactivity. 2) Apathy, indifference, insensibility, listlessness: *omnino non irasci interdum est lentitudinis.*

LENTO, *âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr.* [lentus]. (Poet.) To make flexible, to bend something tough or tenacious: *l. remos in unda, to ply.*

LENTŪLUS (I.), *a, um, adj.* [dim. of lentus]. *Prop., rather tough*; hence, *trop., slow, slack.*

LENTŪLUS (II.), *i, m.* A Roman family name in the gens *Cornelia* (v. *Cornelius*).

LENTUS, *a, um, adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* 1) Tough, tenacious; and hence, A) = pliant, flexible; *l. vimen, remus*; *ll. braccia, pliant arms*: B) gluey, sticky, viscous, of which the parts stick closely together, *pix, gluten*; *tellus l. gelu* (of

hard-frozen ground): C) (poet.) li. vincula, *adhering closely and tightly*: D) (poet.) immovable, pondera; marmor l., *the calm surface of the sea*. 2) Trop.: A) (poet.) slow, tardy, sluggish: l. amnis, asinus; ignis, carbo l., *burning slowly*: B) continuing or lasting long, protracted, amor, militia, taedium; spes l., *deferred*; lentus abest, *he stays long away*: C) slow, tedious in speech or action: l. in dicendo, *dawdling*; l. infitiator, and, jocosely, l. negotium (of an unwilling and dilatory payer): D) of character, tranquil, calm, phlegmatic, indifferent, listless: patiens et l.; esse l. in dolore suo; pectora li., *cold, insensible hearts*; (poet.) lentus in umbra, *stretched out at ease under the shade*.

LENULLUS, i, m. [*dim. of leno*]. (Pl.) A little pimp or procurer.

LENUNCŪLUS (I.), l, m. [*dim. of leno*] = Lenullus.

LENUNCŪLUS (II.), i, m. [doubtless for lembunculus, *dim. of lembus*]. A small sailing-vessel, a skiff.

LEO, ōnis, m. [= λέων]. A lion; also (poet. & lat.) = the constellation Leo.

LEOCŌRION, ii, n. [= Λεωκόριον]. A temple at Athens, erected in honour of the three daughters of Leos (Leoides), who offered themselves as a sacrifice for the good of their native country.

LEON, ontis, m. [= λέων]. A village in Sicily, not far from the peninsula Thapsus, now Magnisi.

LEONĀTICUM, i, n. (Doubtful reading) = Leocorion.

LEONIDAS, ae, m. [= Λεωνίδας]. 1) A king of Sparta, who was slain at Thermopylae, 480 B. C. 2) A teacher of the younger Cicero, at Athens.

LEONIDES, ae, m. [= Λεωνίδης]. A teacher of Alexander the Great.

LEONINUS, a, um, adj. [leo]. Of or belonging to a lion, lion's.

LEONTINI, ōrum, m. pl. [= Λεωντίνοι]. A town on the eastern coast of Sicily, now Lentini.

LEONTINUS, a, um, adj. [Leontini]. Of or belonging to Leontini, Leontine; subet., Leontini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Leontini.

LEONTIUM, ii, f. [= Λεωντία]. An Athenian hetæra, mistress of Epicurus.

LEPAS, ōdis, f. [= λέπας]. (Pl.) A kind of shell-fish that adheres to rocks, a limpet.

LEPIDE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [lepidus]. 1) Pleasantly, charmingly, agreeably, finely, well: l. mihi est, *I enjoy myself excellently*; euge l. *well done!* Also, as an affirmative answer: Ego loquar? Lepide licet, *by all means*. 2) Smartly, wittily, humourously, facetiously: l. dictum.

LEPIDUS (I.), a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. [lepor]. 1) (Mostly colloq.) Pleasant, charming, agreeable, neat, pretty, graceful, homo, puella, forma, mores, facinus; in a bad sense = nice, effeminate: hi pueri tam lepidi et delicati.

2) In particular, of speech, humorous, witty, facetious, entertaining.

LEPIDUS (II.), i, m. A Roman family name in the gens *Æmilia*; thus, esp. 1) M. Aemilius L., consul with Q. Catulus the younger, B. C. 79. 2) M. Aemilius L., triumvir with Antony and Octavius.

LEPONTII, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Cisalpine Gaul, living in what is now the Val Leventina.

LEPOR, or LEPOS, ōris, m. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Pleasantness, attractiveness, agreeableness: ludi habent l. 2) Of speech, wit, humour, pleasantry, facetiousness (of. sales, dicacitas, facetiae, etc.): l. in jocando; facetiarum quidam l.; l. et sales. 3) Of behaviour, politeness, grace, amiability: affluens omni lepore ac venustate.

LEPORINUS, a, um, adj. [lepus]. Of or belonging to a hare, hare's.

LEPRAE, ōrum, f. pl. [λέπρα, fr. λεπρός, 'scaly']. (Lat.) The itch, leprosy.

LEPREON, } i, m. [= Λεπρεον]. A sea-coast
LEPREUM, } town of Elis; its ruins are near the modern town Strobilitza.

LEPTINUS, a, um, adj. [Leptis]. Of or belonging to Leptis.

LEPTIS, ia, f. [= Λεπτις]. 1) The name of two towns in Africa: A) L. major, within the two Syrtes, now Lebida, in Tripoli: B) L. minor, between Hadrumetum and Thapsus, now Lempta, in Tunis. 2) A town in Spain, north of Hispalis, now Lepe.

LEPTITĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. [Leptis]. The inhabitants of Leptis.

LEPUS, ōris, m. [Æol. λέπρος, kindr. w. λεγός]. 1) A hare; also (Pl.), as a term of endearment, mi lepus! 2) The constellation Lepus.

LEPUSCŪLUS, i, m. [*dim. of lepus*]. A young hare, a little hare.

LERNA, ae, f. [= Λέρνη]. A marsh near Argos in the Peloponnesus, the abode of the many-headed serpent (Lernæan hydra) which Hercules killed.

LERNAEUS, a, um, adj. [Lerna]. Lernæan: L. anguis; LL. sagittæ, with which Hercules killed the hydra.

LESBIACUS, a, um, adj. [Lesbos]. Lesbian: LL. libri, the three books of Didacæarchus on the immortality of the soul, so called because the conversations therein are located at Mitylene, in Lesbos.

LESBIAS, ōdis, adj. f. [= Λεσβία]. Lesbian; as subet., a Lesbian woman.

LESBIS, idis, adj. f. [= Λεσβίς]. Lesbian: L. puella = Sappho; as subet., a Lesbian woman.

LESBIUS, a, um, adj. [= Λεσβίος]. Lesbian: civis L. = Alæceus; vates L. = Sappho.

LESBOS, i, f. [= Λέβος]. An island in the *Ægean Sea*, the birthplace of Alcæus, Sappho, &c.; also famous for its wine — now Metelline.

LESBOUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lesbos]. *Lesbian*; *L. barbiton, the Lesbian lyre*, i. e., a poem in the style of *Alcaeus* or of *Sappho*.

LESBUS — v. *Lesbos*.

LESSUS (*acc. um* — the other cases do not occur), m. A funeral lamentation, a wailing: *l. facere aliquid, to make lamentation for any one*.

LETÁLIS, e, *adj.* [letum]. (Poet. & lat.) *Deadly, fatal, mortal, vulnus, ensis, serpens*.

LETHAEA, ae, *f.* *The wife of Olenus, who was turned into stone*.

LETHAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ληθαῖος]. *Of or belonging to the Lethe, Lethæan*; hence, A) causing forgetfulness, somnus; amor L., *faithless love*; B) of or belonging to the lower world: *ratis L., Charon's boat*; *abrumperè vincula LL. = to recall to life*.

LETHARGIA, ae, *f.* [= ληθαργία]. (Poet. & lat.) *Drowsiness, lethargy*.

LETHARGICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ληθαργικός]. *Drowsy, affected with lethargy*; *subst., Lethargicus, i, m., a lethargic person*.

LETHARGUS, i, m. [= ληθαργός]. (Poet. & lat.) *Drowsiness, lethargy*.

LETHE, es, *f.* [= Ληθή]. *A river in the lower world, of which the shades drank, and obtained forgetfulness of the past*.

LETIFER, ðra, ðrum, *adj.* [letum - fere]. (Poet. & lat.) *Death-bringing, deadly*: *l. annus, pestilential*; *l. locus (corporis), a mortal part*.

LETO (I.) (*Letho*), avi, ætum, 1. v. tr. [letum]. (Poet.) *To kill, to slay, aliquem*.

LETO (II.), **LETOIS**, **LETOIUS** — v. *Lato*.

LETUM, i, n. [perh. fr. *lèvre*; acc. to others *kindr. w. delere*]. (Mostly poet. and in elevated style.) 1) *Death: leto dare aliquem, to kill*; *l. consciscere sibi, to destroy one's self*; *leto adimere aliquem, to save from death*. 2) *Melon., of things (poet.), ruin, destruction*.

LEUCADIA, ae, *f.* [= Λευκάδια]. *An island (originally a peninsula) in the Ionic Sea, opposite Acarnania, with a temple of Apollo — now S. Maura*.

LEUCADIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Leucadia]. *Of or belonging to Leucadia, Leucadian*: (poet.) *sacra tristia peracta more Leucadio (the Leucadians being accustomed to cast a criminal, once every year, from a mountain into the sea); hence, subst., A) Leucadia, ae, f. — a) the mistress of Varro Atacinus — b) the title of a comedy by Turpilus*; B) *Leucadii, ðrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Leucadia*.

LEUCAS, ædis, *f.* [= Λευκός]. 1) *The capital of Leucadia, now Leucada*. 2) = *Leucadia*. 3) = *Leucata*.

LEUCASPIS, idis, *adj.* [= λευκασπίς]. *Armed with a white shield, bearing white shields*.

LEUCATA, } ae, m. [= Λευκάτα]. *A promontory of the island of Leucadia, now Cape Ducato*.

LEUCE, es, *f.* [= Λευκή]. 1) *The name of several islands, in partico. = Achillea (q. v.)*. 2) *A town in Laconia*.

LEUCI, ðrum, m. pl. *A people of Gallia Belgica, whence perh. the modern Luettich, L'ège, or Luyck; also (lat.), Leucus, i, collect.*

LEUCIPPIS, idis, *f.* [Lucippus]. *A daughter of Leucippus*.

LEUCIPPUS, i, m. [= Λευκίππος]; 1) *The father of Phoebe and Hilaira, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux*. 2) *A son of Hercules*. 3) *A Greek philosopher, a disciple of Zeno*.

LEUCOPETRA, ae, *f.* [Λευκοπέτρα, 'Whiterock']. *A promontory of Bruttium, near Rhegium, now Cape dell' Armi*.

LEUCOPHRÛNA, ae, *f.* [Λευκοφρύνη, 'with white eyebrows']. *A surname of Diana, among the Magnesian*.

LEUCOSIA, ae, *f.* [= Λευκωσία]. *A small island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, near Paestum, now Licosia*.

LEUCOSÛRI, ðrum, m. pl. [= Λευκοσύριοι]. *The white Syrians, a people living on the shores of the Pontus Euxinus, later called Cappadocians*.

LEUCOTHEA, ae, *f.* [= Λευκοθέα]. *The name of Ino, after she was received among the sea-gods*.

LEUCOTHOE, es, *f.* *The daughter of Orchamus and Eurynome*.

LEUCTRA, ðrum, n. pl. [= Λεuctρα]. *A village in Boeotia, where the Thebans, led by Epaminondas, defeated the Spartans; now the ruins near the village Lefka or Leftra*.

LEUCTRICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Leuctra]. *Of or belonging to Leuctra, Leuctrian*.

LEVACI, ðrum, m. pl. *A people of Gallia Belgica, confederates of the Nervii*.

LEVAMEN, inis, } n. [levo]. *An alleviation, mitigation, solace*.
LEVAMENTUM, i, }
1. *miseriarum, tribut; mihi illa res erat levamento*.

LEVATIO, ðnis, *f.* [levo]. *A lifting or raising up*: — 1) *An alleviation, mitigation, relief*: *l. aegritudinis, doloris*. 2) *A lessening, diminution, vitorium*.

LEVENA, or **LEVENNA** (ante-cl.) = *Lëvis*.

LEVICÛLUS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of levis]. 1) *Very small, trivial, insignificant*. 2) *Rather vain*: *l. noster Demosthenes*.

LEVIDENSIS, e, *adj.* [lëvis-densus]. (Bar.) *Little, trifling, insignificant*.

LEVIFIDUS, a, um, *adj.* [lëvis-fidus]. (Pl.) *Of slight credit, untrustworthy*.

LEVIGO, avi, ætum, 1. v. tr. [lëvis]. (Lat.) 1) *To make smooth, to smooth, truncum falce*. 2) *To bruise to powder, to pulverise, to make small*.

LEVÏ-PES, ædis, *adj.* (Poet.) *Lightfooted, swift of foot*.

LËVIS (I.), e, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [= λείος, or, with the digamma, λειός]. 1) *Smooth, not rough (opposed to asper), corpusculum, locus*;

(poet.) sanguis l., *slippery*; l. malva, *laxative*; l. juvenus = *beardless*; l. senex, *bald*; so, also, l. crura, ora, *without hair, smooth*. 2) Trop.: A) (poet.) youthful, beautiful, fair, delicate, tender, frons, humeri: B) = *finely-dressed, spruce, effeminate, vir*: C) of style, smooth, flowing.

LEVIS (II.), e, adj. w. comp. & sup. [λαφρὸς — cf. λαγρός]. 1) Light in weight, not heavy, easy to carry (opp. to gravis — cf. facilis), pharetra, aura; (Pl.) levior compedibus, *lighter than with the fetters* = *freed from the fetters*. In partic., l. armatura, *light armour*, and concr. = *light-armed soldiers*. Hence (poet.): A) cibus l., *easy to digest, light*: B) light in motion, fleet, swift, quick, nimble, cursus, saltus, pollex; hora l., *fleeting*: C) (poet.) slight, trifling, small: tactus l., *slight, gentle*; strepitus l., *faint, low*. 2) Trop.: A) light, unimportant, trifling, trivial, of little weight or moment: l. dolor, periculum, causa, proelium; pecunia ei est levis, *is of little value to him*; haec sunt ll. ad impetum dicendi: inanitas et l.; l. pauper, *an insignificant and poor person*; auditio l., *an unfounded report*; in levi habere, *to esteem as a trifle*: B) of character and disposition — a) lightminded, unsteady, capricious, fickle, inconstant, false, homo, judex, auctor, amicitia; spes l., *a vain hope* — b) = not harsh, mild, gentle, complaisant, Musa, carmen; eo decursum est quod levissimum erat; reprehensio l., *mild*; l. exilium, *supportable*.

LEVI-SOMNUS, a, um, adj. (Lucr.) *Lightly sleeping*.

LEVITAS (I.), ātis, f. [lēvis]. 1) Smoothness, evenness: l. speculi. 2) Of style, smoothness, fluency, elegance.

LEVITAS (II.), ātis, f. [lēvis]. 1) Lightness in weight (opp. to gravitas), armorum; hence = *lightness of motion, velocity, celerity, swiftness*: volucris l. 2) Trop.: A) frivolity: amatoriae ll.; comicae ll.: B) lightmindedness, fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy, levity: inconstantia et l.; mobilitas et l.; l. temere assentientium: C) shallowness, nullity, untenableness, opinionis, judiciorum.

LEVITER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [lēvis]. 1) Lightly as to weight, not heavily, armati; trop.: l. aliquid ferre, *with equanimity*. 2) Inconsiderably, slightly, a little, not much; aegrotare, eminare; ut levissime dicam, *to use the mildest term*.

LEVO (I.), āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [lēvis]. 1) (Poet.) To make light, to lighten: l. colla serpentum = *to alight from the dragon-car*; l. aliquem fasce = *to ease one of his burden*. Hence, trop.: A) = to lighten, to alleviate, to mitigate, to make lighter and more supportable: l. vim morbi, injurias, suspicionem; (Poet.) l. omen, to render less doubtful: B) = to reduce, to diminish, to weaken, to impair, vectigal, foenus, laudem alioquus: multa promissa fidem ll.: C)

to relieve, to release, to liberate, to free from: l. aliquem onere; l. animos religione; l. fratrem aere alieno; *(Pl.) l. aliquem laborum, *from hardships*: D) = to cheer, to console, to refresh, to strengthen, aliquem; me levārat tuus adventus; animi exercitatione levantur; l. aliquem auxilio = *to help, to assist*. 2) To raise, to elevate, to lift up: l. se de cespite, *to stand up*; l. decus superimpositum capiti, *to lift up the hat*; l. se alis, *to fly*; aura l. cygnum. Hence (poet.) — a) to take off, to take away: l. terga suis; l. vincula (manicas) alioqui — b) l. ictum dextrā, *to avert, to ward off the stroke*.

LEVO (II.), āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [lēvis]. To make smooth, to smooth, to polish, os, corpus; trop., of style, l. nimis aspera.

LEVOR, ōris, m. [lēvis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Smoothness.

LEX, ēgis, f. [lego = λῆγω]. 1) An agreement, precept or statute drawn up in a prescribed form; hence, a contract, covenant, stipulation: ll. foederis; pax data est in has ll., *on the following conditions*; homines ea lege nati sunt ut, etc., *under these conditions, &c.* In particular, l. mancipii, *a contract of sale*; and l. censoria, *the agreement entered into by the censors with the public contractors*; edicere ll., *to publish the conditions*. 2) A proposed law, a bill, a proposition made to the people by a magistrate: legem ferre, rogare, to propose; l. promulgare, *to publish*; l. jubere, *to accept, to approve, to ratify*; l. antiquare (repudiare), *to reject*; l. perferre (occasionally also ferre), *to carry*. 3) A law, decree, statute; in partic. (of the Roman republic), a law adopted by the people in the comitia, after a previous proposal made: imponere, dare legem, *to enact a law*; labefactare ll. ac jura; lex est ut, etc., *it is a law, that, &c.*; lege or legibus, *according to law, legally*; lege agere, *to proceed according to law*: — a) of a licitor = *to execute the sentence of the law* — b) in gen., *to bring an action according to law* = lege uti. 4) A law, in gen., a rule, regulation, precept, method, the rules of an art, science, &c.: orationem formare ad l.; obedire legi in certando; ex l. loci, *from the nature of the place*; sine l., *irregularly, without control*.

LEXIDIUM, ii, n. [dim. of lexis; = λῆξιδιον]. (Lat.) A little word.

LEXIS, is, f. [λῆξις]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A word. LEXOBII, } ōrum, m. pl. A people of Gallia LEXOVII, } Lugdunensis, living at the mouth of the Seine, in the present Départ. du Calvados.

LIBĀMEN, inis, n. (Poet. & lat.) 1) That which is poured out at a sacrifice in honour of the gods, a libation, drink-offering. 2) What is first taken, a specimen, sample. [libo].

LIBAMENTUM, i, n. [libo]. 1) That which is first taken of a thing, a sample, specimen, a trial, first attempt: ll. praedarum; prima .l. ingenuarum artium. 2) An offering to the gods,

esp. of liquid things, a drink-offering, libation : prima ll., the hair which is cut off of a victim and thrown into the fire as a first offering ; freq., trop. = firstlings, first fruits.

LIBĀRIUS, ii, m. [libum]. (Lat.) A cake-baker, pastry-cook, confectioner.

LIBĒLLA, ae, f. [dim. of libra]. 1) A small silver coin, the tenth part of a 'denarius,' and in value equal to the 'as.' Hence : A) to denote, in general, a very small sum of money, a farthing, groat : ecquis ei unam l. dabit? tibi libellam argenti non credam; ad l., to a farthing = quite, exactly : *B) like 'as,' of an inheritance, to denote the whole estate : heres ex l., sole heir (v. As) : acc. to others, l. (in Cic. Att. 7, 2, 8) is = the tenth part of an 'as'; hence, heres ex l. = heir to one-tenth of an estate. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) A level, water-level, plummet-line.

LIBELLUS, i, m. [dim. of liber]. 1) A little book; hence (poet.), meton., in omnibus ll. = in all the bookseller's stores. 2) In gen., every short composition in writing, of whatever kind. In partic.: A) a memorandum-book, journal, diary : referre aliquid in l. : B) a petition, memorial; hence (lat.), a libellis (homo), an officer who received and registered petitions : C) a letter : D) a note of invitation (to a lecture, play, &c.), a notice, programme : l. gladiatorum; (lat.) libellos dispergere, to send out notes of invitation : E) a public notification, announcement, handbill : edere per libellos; libellos dejicere, to tear down the handbills : F) a libel, lampoon : G) a written accusation or complaint.

LIBENS, or LUBENS, tis, adj. with comp. & sup. [part. of libet]. 1) Doing a thing willingly or with readiness, willing, ready — usually expressed by adverbs — readily, willingly, with pleasure : libens hoc facio; me lubente istuc facies, with entire good-will on my part; populus Romanus hoc fecit animo lubentissimo, very gladly. 2) (Com.) Contented, glad, joyful, merry, cheerful : aliquem libentem facere.

LIBENTER, adv. with comp. & sup. [libens]. Gladly, readily, with pleasure, willingly (conf. sponte).

LIBENTIA, ae, f. [libens]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Delight, pleasure. 2) Personified, the goddess of Delight.

LIBENTINA, or LUBENTINA, ae, f. [libet]. A surname of Venus, as the goddess of sensual pleasure.

LIBER, bri, m. 1) The bark, esp. the inner bark or rind of a tree (cf. cortex) : trunci obducuntur libro. 2) Any writing consisting of several leaves (from the ancient custom of writing on the thin bark or rind of the papyrus); in partic., A) = a book, treatise, work : dixi in eo libro quem scripsi; also, abs. of any well-known or sacred books, esp. = the Sibylline books : decemviris adire libros jussis : B) = a letter : C) =

a catalogue, list or index : D) an imperial rescript. 3) A book = a division or part of a work : tres ll. de officiis.

LĪBER (II.), ōri, m. [perhaps originally from libo, λιβω, 'to pour out']. 1) An ancient Italian deity, afterwards identified with the Bacchus of the Greeks. 2) Meton. = wine.

LĪBER (III.), ōra, ōrum, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Free, in general, unhindered in one's actions, &c., unrestrained : sapiens semper est liber; l. et solutus; l. arbitrium; l. consuetudo peccandi; (poet.) liber revertendi, free to return. Hence, in partic. : A) enjoying social freedom, free, not a slave (cf. ingenuus) : liber est jure Quiritium; (poet.) toga, vestis l. = toga virilis : B) in a political sense, of a people, free : either = a) self-governing, not subject to a monarch; or b) not subject to another people. 2) Free from, exempt from, not subject to : A) with that from which one is free added : l. ab omni sumptu; locus l. ab arbitris; l. ab observando homine perverso, freed from the necessity, &c.; also, with the simple abl. : l. curā et angore; mens l. omnibus vitiis; (poet.) l. laborum, freed from toil : B) with that from which a person or thing is free implied : locus l., free from visitors, undisturbed; so, also, aedes ll., a free dwelling (provided for ambassadors); res familiaris l., not burdened with debt; l. lectus, not shared with any one, single. 3) Of things, free = unrestricted, unimpeded, unlimited, unbounded : (poet.) l. aqua, flowing unimpeded; liber campus, open; quaestio libera, universal, not limited to particular persons or times; fenus l., unlimited interest; ll. mandata, full powers, power to act at discretion; otium l., unbounded; libera fide, without being bound by any pledge; libero mendacio uti, to utter whatever falsehoods one pleases; l. custodia, free custody; l. e., confinement to a house or town; l. legatio (v. this Art.); liberum est mihi, it is at my option or discretion. 4) In a bad sense, too free = unbridled, unchecked, licentious : l. adolescens, amor; vina ll., wild, bacchanalian revel (or = wine, which makes men 'free,' 'communicative'); (Pl.) liber harum rerum, free in these affairs. 5) Frank, open, candid, free-spoken, homo, antius; l. in tuenda communi libertate.

LĪBERA, ae, f. [Liber II.]. 1) The Latin name of Proserpina, daughter of Ceres. 2) Ariadne, the wife of Bacchus.

LĪBERĀLIA, ium, n. pl. [Liber II.]. A festival, celebrated at Rome on the 17th of March, in honour of Bacchus, at which time young men received the toga virilis.

LĪBERĀLIS, e, adj. [liber III.]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Relating to freedom, relating to the free-born condition of any one : l. judicium; liberali causā aliquem asserere, to assert in a court of law that one is freeborn; conjugium l., with a free-born wife; nuptiae ll., between freeborn persons. 2)

Befitting a freeman: A) = noble, honourable, nobleminded: ll. studia; ll. artes, the arts that befit a freeman, liberal arts; doctrina l. et digna homine nobili; ingenium, mens l.; fortuna liberalior, a better, higher station: B) = gracious, kind, affable, courteous, responsum, verba: C) = beautiful, generous, liberal: l. et munificus; benefici et ll.; liberalis pecuniae, liberal with money; l. in aliquem, toward one: D) plentiful; abundant, victus, viaticum: E) (ante-cl.) beautiful, fine, facies.

LIBERALITAS, ātis, f. [liberalis]. *The spirit and action befitting a freeman*, viz.: A) (rar.) = nobleness, kindness, friendly and kindly behaviour, affability: homo popularis non liberalitate, ut alii, sed tristitia, etc.: B) = generosity, liberality: l. ac benignitate: C) (lat.) meton. = a gift, present.

LIBERALITER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [liberalis]. *In a manner befitting a freeman*: A) nobly, becomingly: B) graciously, kindly, affably, courteously: C) generously, liberally: D) plentifully, richly, instructus.

LIBERATIO, ōnis, f. [libero]. 1) A freeing or becoming free; a liberation, release: l. mali, from misfortune. 2) A discharge or acquittal in a court of justice.

LIBERATOR, ōris, m. [libero]. A deliverer, liberator; also, in apposition, populus l.

LIBERE, adv. with comp. & sup. [liber III.]. 1) Freely, unrestrictedly, without hindrance, vivere; in partic. = freely, not in a slavish manner, educare. 2) Frankly, boldly, fearlessly, openly. 3) (Post.) = Spontaneously: ipsa telus omnia liberius ferebat.

LIBERI, ōrum, m. pl. [liber III.]. 1) Children (with reference to the parents, and in opp. to the domestics — cf. servi, pueri): habere ll.; jus trium liberorum, the privileges enjoyed by the father of three children (i. e., of holding office before his 25th year, and exemption from certain burdens). 2) A) = sons: septem liberos totidemque filias procreavit: B) sometimes (like *videtur*) = a single child: C) the young of animals.

LIBERO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [liber III.]. To make free, to free, to liberate; esp. 1) to release from slavery, to set free, to manumit, aliquem. 2) To free, in gen., to release, to deliver, to extricate: l. linguam alicujus; l. fidem suam, to redeem one's word; promissa liberantur, are cancelled, made void; l. nomina, to pay or to settle debts; l. se ex molestiis, to extricate one's self from; l. aliquem ex incommodis, to free from; animus liberatus a corpore, released from the body: *templa liberata, with an unobstructed prospect; l. obsidionem, to raise; l. aliquem culpā, suspicionem, sollicitudinem, periculo; l. se aere alieno = to pay one's debts; l. se a Venere, to release one's self from one's duty to Venus = to fulfil one's vow to her; so, also, liberari voti. 3) To set

free or exempt from imposts and taxes: l. agros, loca publica, omnia Asiae emporia; l. Byzantios; but, l. vectigalia = to recover, to save. 4) To discharge, to absolve, to acquit in a court of justice: l. aliquem crimine aliquo; l. culpas alicujus; liberatur M. Antonius, non eo consilio profectus esse, is acquitted of the charge of having made a journey for this purpose.

LIBERTA — v. Libertus.

LIBERTAS, ātis, f. [liber III.]. 1) Freedom from restraint or obligation, liberty, freedom: l. est potestas vivendi ut velis; l. omnium rerum, in everything; l. coeli, a clear, open prospect. In partic.: A) civil liberty, the condition of a freeman, as opposed to slavery: B) political freedom of a state, independence, as opposed to monarchical rule or subjection to a foreign power — (servitus vel dominatus — cf. liber III.) 2) (Lat.) Freedom or boldness of speech, frankness, boldness, candour, ingenii; secundissima l. antiquae comediae. 3) Personified, the goddess of Liberty, who had temples in the Forum and on the Aventine Mount.

LIBERTINUS, a, um, adj. [libertus]. Belonging to the condition of a freedman (opp. to ingenuus, belonging to the condition of a freeborn person, and also to servus): ordo (genus) l., the condition, rank of freedmen; homo l., a freedman; mulier l., a freedwoman. Most freq. subst., Libertinus, i, m., and Libertina, ae, f., a freedman, freedwoman (with reference to his master, the freedman was called 'libertus'; but 'libertinus,' with reference to his rank in the state — cf. libertus).

LIBERTUS, i, m., & LIBERTA, ae, f. [contr. of liberatus, from libero — originally an adj. = 'set at liberty']. A slave set free, the freedman or freedwoman of any one (i. e., of his or her former master — cf. libertinus).

LIBET (or Lūbet), libuit or libitum est, — 2. v. impers. intr. It pleases, it is agreeable; I desire, like, will, wish, &c.: si id tibi minus l.: facit quod libet, what he pleases; ut l., as you please, as you like; l. mihi hinc concedere: l. mihi, hoc nunc esse verum, I am pleased, that, &c.: *(lat.) cetera quae cuique libuissent. Hence, part. as subst., Libita, ōrum, n. pl. (lat.), the things that please one, one's will, inclination, pleasure, humour.

LIBIDINOR (Lubid.), l. v. dep. intr. [libido]. (Lat.) To indulge or gratify lust.

LIBIDINOSE (Lubid.), adv. [libidinosus]. 1) Lustfully, libidinally, licentiously. 2) Wantonly, wilfully, according to one's humour.

LIBIDINOSUS (Lubid.), a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [libido]. 1) Full of sensual desire and lust, lustful, lecherous, lewd, libidinous, homo, voluptas; flagitiosissimus, libidinosissimus nequissimusque. 2) Wanton, wilful, capricious, arbi-

trary: 1 liberatio, *acquittal*; *trop.*, eloquentia 1., *licentious, wanton*.

LIBIDO (Lib.), inis, f. [libet]. 1) *Pleasure, desire; strong inclination, passion, or longing*: 1. aliquid faciendi; habere libidinem in re aliqua (conviviis et scortis, armis), *to take pleasure in; iracundia est 1. ulciscendi*. 2) In partic. = *inordinate sexual desire, lust*: accendi libidine; 1. procreandi. Hence, *meton.*, 11. = *voluptuous or obscene representations by means of art, esp. paintings*. 3) *Unbridled desire, caprice, wantonness, self-will*: facere aliquid ad 1.; hoc positum est in 1. alius; 1. iudicium, *partiality*.

LIBITA, ōram, n. pl. — v. Libet.

LIBITINA, ae, f. 1) *The goddess of Funerals*, in whose temples the implements, &c., pertaining to burials could be procured, and in which registers of the dead were kept: funera venerunt in rationem Libitinae, *were recorded in the temple of Libitina*; ut L. vix sufficeret = *so that they could scarcely all be buried*. 2) *Meton.*: A) exercere L. (lat.), *to exercise the profession of an undertaker*: B) = *death*: multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam.

LIBITINARIUS, ii, m. [Libitina]. (Lat.) *An undertaker*.

LIBO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [libō]. 1) *To take a little from any thing, to take away* (always gently, without force or opposition): dies libat aliquid ab ore (poet.), *time takes something away from beauty*; libare gramina dentibus (poet.), *to crop*. In partic., *trop.*: 1. libare ex praestantissimis ingeniis excellentissima quaeque, *to cull, to extract*; thus, likewise, faetiarum quidam lepos libandus est ex omni urbanitatis genere; animos haustus et libatos a natura deorum habemus, *taken from the divine nature*. Hence: A) = *to touch lightly, oibos digitis, arenam pede*; (poet.) libavit oscula filiae, *kissed tenderly*; B) *to taste of, and hence to enjoy any thing, je cur, pocula Bacchi, flumina*: C) *to lessen, to diminish by taking away, to weaken, to impair*: 1. vires; virginitas libata, *violated*. 2) *To offer to a god, to consecrate*; esp., of liquid things, *to pour out as an offering*: 1. certas fruges certaeque baccae; 1. frugem Cereri; 1. Jovi; *trop.*, 1. aliquid lacrimas, *to shed*; 1. carmina, *to consecrate, to devote*. Hence (poet.) = *to wet, to moisten, altaria patera*.

LIBONOTUS (or Libonōtes), i, m. [= λιβονότης]. (Lat.) *The south-southwest wind, a wind blowing between the south and southwest*.

LIBRA, ae, f. [= λίτρα]. 1) *The Roman pound = twelve ounces* (v. As): binae 11. ponderis; 1. pondo; also, 1. olei. 2) *A balance, pair of scales*: per aes et 1., or librā et aere emere, *for ready money*. 3) *A measure for liquids, esp. for oil, divided into twelve equal parts by lines upon it*. 4) *A carpenter's or mason's level, a water-level*: ad 1., *of equal height*.

LIBRĀMEN, inis, n. [libro]. *A balance, poise*.
LIBRĀMENTUM, i, n. [libro]. 1) *That which gives a thing a downward pressure, and hence greater projectile power, weight, gravity, projectile power*: 1. plumbi, *of lead*; 11. tormentorum, *of the machines for throwing stones*. Hence (lat.), *the fall, descent of water in a viaduct, &c.* 2) *Geometr. tech. t., an even surface, horizontal plane*. 3) (Lat.) *An equipoise, balance, equality*.

LIBRARIOLUS, i, m. [dim. of librarius 11.]. 1) *A copyist, transcriber, scribe*. 2) *A bookseller*.

LIBRĀRIUS (I.), a, um, adj. [libra]. (Lat.) 1) *Containing a pound, of a pound weight*. 2) *Subst., Libraria, ae, f. (poet.), a head-spinner, who weighed out the wool to the slaves employed in spinning*.

LIBRĀRIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [liber I.]. *Of or pertaining to books, book-, atramentum; 1. taberna, a bookseller's shop; 1. scriptor, a transcriber of books, a copyist*. Hence, *subst.*: A) Libraria, ae, f. (lat.), *a bookseller's shop*: B) Librarium, ii, n., *a book-case or chest*: C) Librarius, ii, m. — a) *a transcriber, copyist* — b) (lat.) *a bookseller*.

LIBRĀTOR, ōris, m. [libro]. 1) *A leveller, surveyor*. 2) *One that hurls missiles by means of machines, an engineer*.

LIBRĀTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. [part. of libro]. *Poised, balanced*: 1. glans; gravior, et libratior iotus, *more forcible, more powerful*.

LIBRILIS, e, adj. [libra]. *Weighing a pound*. Only as *subst.*: A) (lat.) Librile, is, n., *a balance, pair of scales*: B) Librilla, ium, n. pl., *scales of a pound weight*.

LIBRĪPENS, endis, m. [libra-pendo]. 1) (Lat.) *One that weighed out and paid to soldiers their wages, a paymaster*. 2) *One that held the scales (as if to weigh out money) in certain forms of sale*.

LIBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [libra]. 1) *To hold in equilibrium, to poise, to balance*: quibus ponderibus terra libretur; vela librantur a dubia aura (poet.), *are flapped to and fro*; Titan 1. orbem paribus horis (during the equinox). 2) *To balance, to poise, i. e., in flying, or in preparing for hurling*; hence, *to throw, to hurl, to fling*: 1. hastam, *in order to hurl it with greater force* (of vibro); (poet.) aves 11. cursus, or 11. se in aëre, *poise themselves, in flying*; 1. telum ab aure; 1. caestus inter media cornua; 1. corpus in herba, *to sink down upon*.

LIBUM, i, n. *A cake*; in partic., *a cake offered to the gods, esp. on birthdays*.

LIBURNIA, ae, f. *A district of Illyria, between Istria and Dalmatia, now Croatia*.

LIBURNICUS, } a, um, adj. [Liburnia]. *Of Liburnus, } or belonging to Liburnia, Liburnian*; hence, *subst.*, A) Liburni, ōrum, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Liburnia*; and, B) Li-

burna or **Liburnica**, ae, f., a fast-sailing vessel, used by the Liburnians; a sort of brigantine.

LIBYA, ae, or **LIBYE**, es, f. [= Λιβύη]. 1) Libya, or North Africa. 2) (Poet.) Africa.

LIBY-AEGYPTII, ōrum, m. pl. A people in the west of Libya Interior.

LIBYCUS, a, um, adj. [= Λιβυκός]. Libyan, African: LL. lapilli, Numidian marble; L. fera, the lioness; LL. pestes, snakes.

LIBY-PHOENICES, cum, m. pl. [= Λιβυφοινίκης]. A people in Libya, of Phoenician origin.

LIBYS, ŷos & ys, adj. m. [= Λιβυς]. Libyan; hence, subst., Libyes, um, m. pl., the Libyans.

LIBYSSA, ae, adj. f. [Libys]. Libyan: L. arena.

LIBYSTINUS, a, um, adj. [= Λιβυστίνος]. (Poet.) Libyan: LL. montes.

LIBYSTIS, idia, adj. f. [= Λιβυστίς]. (Poet.) Libyan: L. uras.

LIBYUS, a, um, adj. [Libya]. (Lat.) Libyan: L. terra, Libya.

LICENS, tis, adj. w. comp. [licet]. 1) Of persons, free, forward, presumptuous; hence = wanton, licentious: audax et l. 2) Of things, free, unrestrained: dithyrambus l. et divitiarum.

LICENTER, adv. w. comp. [licens]. Freely, boldly, unrestrictedly; usually, in a bad sense = without due restraint, impudently, licentiously.

LICENTIA, ae, f. [licens]. 1) Liberty to do as one pleases, freedom, license: l. ludendi, leave to play; Academia dat magnam l.; dare alicui licentiam pecuniarum eripendarum. 2): A) a liberty boldly taken by one, license, presumption, wilfulness: l. poetarum; l. scribendi: per l. intercalandi, an arbitrary intercalation; esp., in rhetoric, a figure of speech = *vapula*: B) contempt of just restraint, unbridledness, licentiousness, lawlessness: infinita et intoleranda omnium rerum l.; militum l., want of discipline; magna est gladiatorum l., the license of the sword is great, i. e., daring murders are prevalent. 3) Personified, a goddess worshipped at Rome.

LICENTIOSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [licentia]. (Lat.) Over-free, wanton, licentious.

LICEO, ui, itum, 2. v. intr. & tr. 1) Intr., to be offered or put up for sale: quanti licent hortii? at what price? &c. 2) Tr., of a seller, to offer or expose to sale at a certain price, to put a price on, to value: l. puellam tanti.

LICEOR, itus, 2. v. dep. tr. Of a buyer, to bid at an auction: A) abs., immoderate l.; digito liceri, to bid by raising the finger (which was the usual way): contra liceri audet nemo, to bid against one: B) with the accus., to bid for: l. hortos.

LICET, licuit (also licuitum est), 2. v. imper. intr. I. As a verb. — 1) It is allowed, allowable, lawful, or permitted, one may, can, or is at liberty: si illud non l., saltem hoc l.; (lat.) om-

nina licet; l. per me, for aught I care, I have no objection; l. tibi hoc facere; licet me id scire quid sit? is it allowable for me to know what it is? so, also, licet cum ante tempus consulem fieri, he is permitted to become consul before the legal time; nihil dici l., nothing dare be said; licuit esse otioso Themistocli, Themistocles might have lived at ease; so, also, ut sibi per te liceat innocenti vitam in egestate degere; l. esse beatis, l. incolumi abire (where a dat. of the person is to be supplied); civi Romano l. esse Gaditanum (rar.); l. artificium obliviscatur, he need only forget his art; quamvis enumeres multos licet, you may count off as many as you please; hinc videre l., from this one can see; id intelligi l. ex jure pontificio, it is very plain, &c. 2) Partic. phrases: A) to express assent — bo it so, yes: Dar. Eum rogato ut huc veniet? Tr. Licet: B) in asking permission: licet rogare? licet consulere? and esp. in summoning a witness: licet antestari? will you be a witness? II. As a concess. conj. — Granting, supposing, even if, although, albeit, notwithstanding: l. omnia concurrant; l. omnes terrores impendeant, succurrat atque subibo, though all conceivable terrors may threaten me, I will meet and encounter them.

LICHAS, ae, m. [= Λίχης]. A servant of Hercules, who brought to him the poisoned garment sent by Dejanira.

LICINIUS (I.), ii, m., & Licinia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens, in which the most celebrated families were the following: A) Crassi — 1) Lucius L. Cr., the orator, born 140, died 91 B.C.; the vehemence with which he declaimed, in the senate, against the Consul L. Marcus Philippus was the cause of his death. 2) Marcus L. Cr. Dives, the triumvir, a rich, but covetous and ambitious man. B) Luculli — 3) Lucius L. L., surnamed Ponticus, a well-informed man and brave general, who first fought under Sulla, in the war of the Allies, and against Mithridates, over whom he subsequently obtained brilliant victories. C) Murenæ — 4) Lucius L. M., for several years a legate of Lucullus in the war against Mithridates; in the year 83 B.C., he was, as consul elect, accused of 'ambitus,' but, being defended by Cicero (and Hortensius), he was acquitted.

LICINIUS (II.), a, um, adj. Licinian, lex.

LICITATIO, ōnis, f. [licitor]. A bidding at auctions or sales: ad l. dividere, to the highest bidder; maxima l., the highest bid.

LICTOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. [liceor]. (Antecl. & lat.) To offer a price for, to bid for, rem aliquam; abs., l. contra aliquem, to bid against.

LICITUS, a, um, adj. [licet]. (Poet. & lat.) Allowed, permitted, allowable, lawful; hence, licita, n. pl., as subst., things lawful.

LICIUM, ii, n. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A thread, esp. of a web. 2) (Lat.) A small girdle or belt. **LICTOR**, ōris, m. [ligo L.]. 1) A licitor. a

public servant assigned to certain magistrates by the state. The lictors went before such personages to make way for them, to fulfil their commands, and to execute punishments, &c.; they carried 'fasces' (q. v.), either with or without 'secures.' 2) Certain priests (e. g., the Flamen Dialis) and the vestals also had lictors, who however were without 'fasces'; other persons likewise, e. g., the masters of ceremonies at funeral processions (designatores), the managers of public spectacles, &c., had servants bearing this name.

LIEN, ōnis, m. [ἐνλήρ, ἐνλῆχρον]: (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) The mill or spleen. 2) Trop. (Com.), variation: quasi zona, liene cinctus ambulo.

LIENOSUS, a, um, adj. [lien]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Splenetic.

LIGĀMEN, inis, (poet. & lat.) } n. [ligo I.].
LIGĀMENTUM, i, (lat.) } A band, tie, ligature, bandage.

LIGĀRIANUS, a, um, adj. [Ligarius]. Of or belonging to a Ligarius, Ligarian.

LIGĀRIUS, ii, m., and Ligāria, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Quintus L., accused by L. Aelius Tiberio of hostile intentions against Caesar, and defended by Cicero.

LIGER, ōris, m. A river forming the boundary between Gallia Lugdunensis and Aquitania, now the Loire.

LIGNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [lignum]. Of or belonging to wood, wood-; subst., Lignarius, ii, m., a trader in wood, timber merchant; hence, inter lignarios, a place in Rome, perhaps the timber market.

LIGNĀTIO, ōnis, f. [lignor]. A cutting down or felling of wood (v. Lignor).

LIGNĀTOR, ōris, m. [lignor]. A wood-cutter, one sent to fell and fetch wood to the camp.

LIGNEUS, a, um, adj. [lignum]. 1) Of wood, wooden, pons, turris, materies; trop. (Pl.) l. custodia, the stocks; salus l., a greeting written on a wooden tablet. 2) Like wood, putamen; jocosely, uxor l., thin, dry.

LIGNOR, ātus, l. v. dep. intr. [lignum]. (A military tech. t.) To gather or procure wood, to fetch wood to the camp.

LIGNUM, i, n. 1) Wood; in the pl., ligna, fire-wood (opp. to materia, 'building-timber'—cf. arbor): prov., ferre ll. in silvam = to perform useless labour, or, as in English, to carry coals to Newcastle. Hence, meton. = a writing-tablet. 2) (Lat.) The shell of a nut, the stone or kernel of a cherry, a plum, &c.

LIGO (L), āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. 1) To bind, to bind fast, to tie (more gen. than vincio, q. v.): l. manus post terga; l. mulam; l. sudarium circa collum; ligatus in glacie, frozen fast. 2) To tie or bind around, to surround, crura fasciā; l. guttura laqueo, to tie up; l. vulnera veste, to bind up, to bandage. 3) Trop., to unite, to bind together, to combine; l. argumenta in ca-

tenam; l. aliquem cum aliquo; l. conjugia artibus magicis; l. pacta, to conclude agreements.

LIGO (II.), ōnis, m. 1) A hoe, mattock. 2) Meton. (poet.) = tillage, agriculture.

LIGŪLA, or LINGŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of lingua]. Prop., a little tongue; hence, trop. = 1) a tongue of land. 2) (Lat. poet.) A shoe-strap, shoe-latchet. 3) (Lat.) A kind of spoon; hence, as a measure, a spoonful. 4) A small sword. 5) (Pl.) As a term of reproach, you shoe-latchet!

LIGŪRES, rum, m. pl. The Ligurians, a people living in the northwestern part of Italy; sing., Ligus (rar. Ligur), ūris, m. & f., a Ligurian; also, freq. as an adj. = Ligurian.

LIGŪRIA, ae, f. [Ligures]. The country inhabited by the Ligurians, the modern Genoa and Lucca, besides a part of Piedmont.

LIGŪRIO (or Ligurrio), ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. tr. & intr. [LIG, root of lingo]. 1) Tr., to lick, to taste of (with the idea of longing for, and enjoying secretly or by stealth—cf. lambo): l. pisces semiesos; ll. furta, to lick up stolen morsels. Hence: A) to lust or hanker after, to long for, rem aliquam: B) (Pl.) l. aliquem, to banquet with any one. 2) Intr., to be dainty.

*LIGŪRITIO (Ligurrītio), ōnis, f. [ligurio]. Lickerishness, daintiness.

LIGUSTINUS, a, um, adj. [= Λιγυστινός] Ligustine, Ligurian.

LIGUSTRUM, i, n. (Poet.) The privet, dogwood (a plant).

LILIUM, ii, n. [λίλον]. 1) A lily. 2) Meton., a sort of fortification, consisting of several rows of pits, into which stakes were driven, rising about four inches above the ground.

LILYBAETĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Lilybaeum]. Of Lilybaeum, Lilybaean.

LILYBAEUM, i, n. [= Λιλυβαίον]. A promontory on the western coast of Sicily, now Capo di Boco; also, a town thereon, now called Marsala.

LILYBĒIUS, a, um, adj. = Lilybaetanus.

LĪMA, ae, f. A file; trop., of literary compositions, a polishing, revision, correction.

LĪMĀTE, adv. [limatus]. (Only in the comp.) In a polished manner, finely, elegantly.

LĪMĀTŪLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of limatus]. Somewhat filed or polished.

LĪMĀTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. [part. of limo]. Filed; trop., polished, finished, refined, elegant: l. genus dicendi; scriptor, vir oratione maxime limatus.

LĪMAX, ācis, f. [kindr. with limus II.] 1) A slug, dew-snail. 2) Trop., limaces lividae (of courtesans).

LIMBŌLĀRIUS, ii, m. [limbus]. (Pl.) A fringe-maker, a maker of borders or fringes for ladies' dresses.

LIMBUS, i, m. A border, fringe, selva, hem, edge of a garment or a web.

LĪMEN, inis, n. [LIG, root of ligo; hence,

prop. 'a tie,' 'cross-piece']. 1) The threshold of a door = the cross-beam above (l. superum), as well as that under (l. inferum) the door; a lintel or a sill, but chiefly the latter: attollere pedes super l.; trop., salutare aliquem a l. = to greet in passing, i. e., to touch upon slightly, not to enter thoroughly into; intrare l., to pass the threshold. 2) Meton.: A) = a door, entrance, in gen.: cohibere se intra l., to keep within doors; interiora ll. domus; (poet.) pandere l., to open the door: B) = a border or boundary: l. Apuliae; l. maris interni, the Straits of Gibraltar: C) = a house, dwelling, abode: pelli limine; mutare ll.; l. sceleratum, the abode of the wicked in the lower world: D) (poet. & lat.) = a beginning, commencement, belli, leti: E) (poet.) the barrier, starting-point of a race-course: limen reliquerunt.

LIMES, Itis, m. [kindr. w. limen]. 1) A balk or cross-path between fields or tilled lands: there were usually, in Roman fields, two cross-paths running east and west, and two running north and south; hence, a boundary line between two fields, marked by a cross-path or stones, and considered inviolate (conf. terminus and finis): revellis agri terminos et ultra limites clientium salis avarus. Hence: A) (lat.) = the fortified boundary-line of a country, a boundary wall: limite acto praesidiisque promotis; (Tac.) limitem a Tiberio factum scindit: B) (poet.) = a difference, interval: brevi limite. 2) A path, passage, road, way: l. aequalis, rectus; lato te limite ducam; limite recto fugere. Hence: A) (poet.) — a) = the channel, course of a river — b) = the track of a comet or meteor through the sky: B) trop., l. iis patet ad coeli aditum; vestro l. gradior, I tread in your footsteps; eundem l. agere, to go the same way = to employ the same means.

LIMNĀTIS, Idia, f. [= Λιμνῆτις]. (Lat.) The Dweller in Swamps (a surname of Diana).

LIMO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [lima]. 1) To file, gemmas. Hence, trop.: A) to file, to polish, to finish, to smooth, to improve and beautify, aliquid; stilus et hoc et alia l.; l. se ad aliquid, to prepare one's self thoroughly: B) to examine accurately, to rid of superfluities: l. veritatem in disputando. 2) Impropr.: A) to file off, to take away by filing: plumbum limatum, lead filings; hence, trop., l. aliquid de re aliquo, and l. commoda alicujus: B) to rub: l. cornu ad saxa, to what, to sharpen; jocosely (Pl.), l. caput cum aliquo = to kiss.

*LIMO (II.), 1. v. tr. [limus II.]. To bespatter with mud, caput alieu.

LIMOSUS, a, um, adj. [limus II.]. (Poet. & lat.) Full of mud or slime, slimy, mucky, muddy.

LIMPIDUS, a, um, adj. [lympa, or another form for liquidus]. (Poet. & lat.) Clear, limpid, visum, aqua.

LIMULUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of limus I.] Somewhat asinine: limulis (oculis) intueri.

LIMUS (I.), a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Oblique, aslant, sideways, askance, oculus; limis (oculis) aspicere aliquem, to look askance at one.

LIMUS (II.), i, m. The soft deposit often found at the bottom of water, mud, slime, mire (cf. lutum); trop., l. malorum.

LIMUS (III.), i, n. (Poet. & lat.) An apron or girdle trimmed with purple, worn by the sacrificing priests.

LIMYRA, ōrum, a, pl. } [= Λίμυρα]. A town in Lycia, on the river Limyrus or Lymyra.

LINDUS, i, f. [= Λίμυρα]. A town on the island of Rhodes, with a famous temple of Minerva — now Lindo.

LINEA, ae, f. [linum]. 1) A linen thread, string, line, or cord. Hence: A) the plumb-line of a mason or carpenter: uti l.; ad l., or recta l., rectis lineis, in a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly: B) (lat.) the threads which form the meshes of a net: C) (lat.) a net: D) a fishing-line; trop., mittere l. (Pl.), to cast a line, to try to catch a person. 2) A line, mark, stroke with a pen or pencil: ducere l.; prov., nulla dies sine linea (of Apelles the painter), no day without a stroke of the brush. Hence, in partic.: A) a boundary line, boundary, limit: transire ll.; trop., mors est ultima l. rerum, the end, goal (a figure taken from the line which marked the goal of a race-course); extrema l. amare, to love at a distance, i. e., to see one's mistress only from afar: B) a line or barrier on the seats in the theatre, which marked the space to be occupied by each spectator: C) (lat.) a sketch, outline, design: ducere primas ll.

LINEAMENTUM, i, n. [linea]. 1) A line or stroke made with a pen, &c.; a geometrical line: l. est longitudo carens latitudine; trop., afferre extrema ll. orationi, to finish. 2) The contour, outline of an image, statue, or the human body, decorum, operis; ll. corporis; esp., ll. oris, the features, lineaments; figura et ll. hospita. 3) Of the mind, a feature, lineament: animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis.

LINEARIS, e, adj. [linea]. (Lat.) Belonging to or consisting of lines, linear: ratio l., geometry; probatio l., mathematical demonstration.

LINEO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [linea]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To reduce to a straight line, to make straight or perpendicular, carinam.

LINEOLA, ae, f. [dim. of linea]. A little line.

LINĒUS, a, um, adj. [linum]. (Poet. & lat.) Of flax or lint, flaxen, linen.

LINGO, xxi, nctum, 3. v. tr. [root LIG, from ληγω — cf. Eng. 'lick']. (Poet. & lat.) To lick, to lap (with a view to enjoyment — cf. lambo and ligurio), mel.

LINGONES, um, m. pl. [= Λιγγωνες]. A people of Celtic Gaul — the modern name of their chief city is Langres.

LINGŌNUS, i, m. [Lingones]. *One of the Lingones.*

LINGOS (Lingus), i, m. *A mountain in Epirus.*

LINGUA, ae, f. [old form, *lingua*—cf. Germ. 'runge,' and Eng. 'tongue']. 1) The tongue: *prima pars linguae, the tip of the tongue; linguam exserere, to thrust out the tongue* (in token of derision). Hence: A) the tongue considered as the principal organ of speech; hence, in gen., speech, language: *tenere, moderari linguam, to hold one's tongue; solvere l., to loosen; retundere l. alicujus, to silence one; l. haeret, he knows not what to say; l. haesitans, stammering; commercia linguae, conversation: in partic.—a) = eloquence: l. mihi est — b) l. magna, boasting, grandiloquence—c) the diction of an orator: l. dives: B) (poet.) = the voice, sound, note of an animal: l. volucrum: C) of tongue-shaped things, e.g., a tongue of land, &c. (see, in this sense, the more frequent Ligula 3). 2) The tongue or language of a people: l. Romana, Graeca; l. utraque, i. e., Greek and Latin; sometimes = a dialect, idiom.*

*LINGUARIUM, ii, n. [lingua]. (Lat.) Tongue-money, i. e., a penalty for rash speeches (a comic expression).

LINGŪLĀCA, ae, f. [lingula]. 1) (Pl.) A talker, gossip, chatter-box. 2) A kind of fish.

LINIGER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [linum-gero]. (Poet.) Linen-wearing, clothed in linen (of Isis and her priests).

LINO, ōvi or ōvi, ōtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To besmear, to anoint, to bedaub, to spread over: l. ferrum pice; l. vinum (sc. pice), to pitch; l. faciem, to paint. Hence: A) (poet.) to rub out any thing written (by smearing the wax with the broad end of the style), aliquid: B) to cover, to overlay: l. tecta auro, to gild: C) trop., to besoul, to pollute: l. facta carmine foedo. 2) (Poet.) To smear, to spread, or to rub upon: l. medicamenta per corpora.

LINIO, ōvi, ōtum, 4. v. tr. (Lat.) = Lino.

LINQUO, ōqui, —, 3. v. tr. (Mostly poet; instead of it, 'relinquo' is used.) 1) To leave behind, to let remain, to forsake, to leave anywhere: l. herum in obsidione; l. lupos apud oves; nil intentatum l.; nil linquitur nisi, nothing is left but, &c. Hence = to make over, to cede, alicui aliquid; prov., l. promissa procellae, to talk to the wind, not to keep one's promises. 2) To leave, to quit, to depart from, terram, urbem; (poet.) l. lumen, vitam, animum = to dis; linquor animo or animus me linquit, I swoon, faint. Hence = to resign, to give up, to abandon: l. aliquid.

LINTEATUS, a, um, adj. [linteus]. Clothed in linen: l. legio, a Roman legion, so called because the places where they took their oath were covered with canvass.

LINTEO, ōnis, m. [linteus]. A linen-weaver.

LINTEOLUM, i, n. [dim. of linteum.] A small linen cloth.

LINTER, tris, f. and (rar.) m. 1) A small boat, skiff, wherry: prov. — a) loqui e l. (of a person who, in speaking, swings his body to and fro) — b) in liquida nat tibi linter aqua, you now have a good opportunity — c) naviget hinc aliā jam mihi linter aqua, let me now turn to another subject. 2) A boat-shaped utensil, a trough, tray, tub.

LINTEUS, a, um, adj. [linum]. Made of flax, linen-, tunica, vestis. Hence, subst., Linteum, i, n.: A) linen cloth, linen: B) any thing made of linen, e.g., a towel, handkerchief; esp., a sail.

LINTRICULUS, i, m. [dim. of linter]. A small boat or wherry.

LINUM, i, m. [= *λίνον*]. 1) Flax. 2) Meton., linen cloth, linen; in Curtius = cotton cloth. 3) Of several articles for which flax furnished the material: A) a thread, esp. the thread with which letters were tied: offer cito stilum, ceram et tabellae et linum: B) a cord, rope, cable: C) a sail: D) a hunting or fishing-net.

LINUS, i, m. [= *Λίνος*]. A youth, the son of Apollo, who died a premature and violent death, and in whose honour a funeral festival was celebrated, at which a dirge called *λίνος* was sung; acc. to another fable, he was the teacher of Orpheus and Hercules, by the latter of whom he was killed: hence (Com.), appellatively = a Linus, i. e., a teacher ill treated by his pupil.

LIPĀRA, ae, f. [= *Λίπαρα*]. The largest of the Æolian Isles, — north of Sicily, now Lipari.

LIPĀRAEUS, a, um, } adj. [Lipara]. Lipa-
LIPĀRENSIS, e, } man: subst., Lipa-
renses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Lipara.

LIPĀRITĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Lipara]. Of Lipara; subst., Liparitani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Lipara.

LIPPIO, ōvi, ōtum, 4. v. intr. [lippus]. To have watery or inflamed eyes, to be bleared-eyed; trop. (Pl.), fauces ll. fame, burn with hunger.

LIPPITŪDO, ōnis, f. [lippus]. Blearedness; a running of the eyes, inflammation of the eyes.

LIPPUS, a, um, adj. 1) (Poet.) Of the eyes, watery, running, bleared, oculus. 2) Of a person, having watery or inflamed eyes, bleared-eyed; hence, meton. (poet.), dim-sighted, purblind.

LIQŪE-PĀCIO, fēci, factum, and pass. Lique-fio, factus sum, 3. v. tr. 1) To make liquid, to melt, to liquefy, ceram, glaciem. Hence (poet.), l. cibos, to decompose by digestion; viscera liquefacta, putrified. 2) Trop., to weaken, to enervate, aliquid.

LIQUEO, ōvi or ōvi, —, 2. v. intr. 1) (Mostly poet.) Only in the part. liquens, clear, liquid, mel, vinum, fluvius; campi liquentes (of the ocean's surface). 2) Trop., to be clear, apparent, manifest, evident, certain (mostly in the third pers. sing. as an impers.): illud ei non l.; l. to esse meum, that you, &c.; non liquet, the matter is not clear (to me), it doth not appear — a legal formula, by which a judge declared that he

could not yet decide on the guilt or innocence of an accused person

LIQUESCO, ui, —, 3. v. intr. [*inch.* of liqueo].

1) To become fluid, to melt: nix l. 2) *Meton.*: A) (lat.) of water, to become clear, limpid: B) to become disorganized, to decompose: corpora ll., rot., putrefy. 3) *Trop.*: A) to melt, to waste away, to disappear: mens, fortuna l.: B) to grow soft or effeminate: l. voluptate.

LIQUET — v. Liqueo.

LIQUIDE, or LIQUIDO, adv. w. comp. [liquidus]. 1) (Lat.) Clearly, purely: coelum l. serenum. 2) (Lat.) Plainly, clearly, distinctly, audire. 3) Explicitly, positively, negare.

*LIQUIDIUSCULUS, a, um, adj. [*dim.* of liquidus]. (Pl.) *Trop.*, somewhat more mild, soft, or gentle.

LIQUIDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [liqueo]. 1) (Poet.) Flowing, liquid, fluid (flowing apart, i. e., dissolving — cf. fluidus): l. moles, the sea; *subst.*, Liquidum, i, n., any liquid, water; iter l. = through the air; ll. odores, perfumes; ll. nymphae, fountain-nymphs; l. aes, melted ore. 2) Clear, limpid, bright, serene, transparent, aqua, vinum, ignis, aether, color, nox. 3) *Trop.*: A) pure, clear, distinct, vox: B) fluent, easy, genus dicendi: C) (poet.) placid, tranquil, animus: D) unclouded, undisturbed, unmixed: purus et l.; voluptas l.: E) plain, clear, evident, oratio, auspiciu; hence, *subst.*, Liquidum, i, n., certainty, clearness: ad l. perducere.

LIQUO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To make liquid, to liquefy, to melt, to dissolve: l. lapidem igni. 2) To strain, to clarify, to purify, vinum. 3) *Trop.*, liquata dicta, cleared of useless words.

LIQUOR (L), 3. v. dep. intr. [liqueo]. 1) To be fluid or liquid, to run, to flow: sudor l. toto corpore. 2) *Trop.*, to melt, to waste away, to disappear, res.

LIQUOR (IL), ōris, m. [liqueo]. (Mostly poet.) 1) Fluidity, liquidness. 2) A fluid, liquid (e. g., water, honey, milk, &c.): ll. perlucidi amnium; l. mellis; also = the sea.

LIRIŌPE, es, f. A sea-nymph, the mother of Narcissus.

LIRIS, is, m. [Λίρις]. A river between Latium and Campania, now the Garigliano.

LIS, itis, f. [old form stlis, which is prob. kindr. with the Germ. streit]. 1) A strife, dispute, in gen.: habere litem cum aliquo; componere l., to settle; litem incidere, to prevent; in litem ire, to quarrel; also, of learned controversies. 2) In partic., a judicial controversy, a lawsuit: l. intendere, inferre alicui, to bring a suit against one; orare l., to plead; l. obtinere, to gain; l. amittere, to lose; litem suam facere (of an advocate who neglects his client's cause and defends himself); hoc facit litem (lat.), this is the point in dispute. 3) Tech. t., the subject of an action

at law, the matter in dispute: litem in rem suam vertere, to take (as judge) the territory in dispute into one's own possession. Hence, litem dare secundum eas tabulas, to decide the suit according to those documents; but, secundum aliquem litem dare, to give a decision in one's favour; aestimare litem, to estimate the fine to be paid, to assess the damages; litem lite resolvere, to explain one obscure thing by another.

LISSUM, i, n. } [= *Λισσός*]. A town in South-LISSUS, i, f. } *ern Dalmatia, on the borders of Macedonia, now prob. Alessio.*

LITATIO, ōnis, f. [lito]. A favourable sacrifice, i. e., with favourable signs or omens.

LITERA (Littēra), ae, f. [lino]. 1) In the sing. and pl., a letter: literam A humo imprimer; duae ll., two letters (of the alphabet); ad l., word for word, literally; in literam or literarum ordine, in alphabetical order; nescire literas, to be unable to read and write: facere literam or literas, to write; nullam ad me l. misit, he has not written a word to me; jocosely (Pl.), homotrium literarum = fur; literam longam (i. e., the letter I) ex me faciam = I will hang myself; litera, salutaria, i. e., A (absolvo), and litera tristis, i. e., C (condemno), which were used in voting. Hence: A) a letter, epistle (in gen. — conf. epistola): dare alicui literas ad aliquem; unae, binae, etc., ll., one, two letters (conf. 1); literas resignare, to unseal a letter; literae misae, letters sent; literae allatae, letters received: B) any public paper, a register, list, edict, ordinance, notarial act, record: ll. publicae; ll. societatis, publicanorum; ll. rerum decretarum; literas revocare, a letter of appointment, commission: C) an account-book: ratio omnis et literae: D) written records, memorials, literature, books (but not of any particular books): abest historia nostris ll.; artem literis sine interprete percipere, merely from books; Graecae de philosophia ll., the Greek philosophical literature. In partic. = history. Inasmuch as literature is a chief means of scientific education, this word often = a) learning, scholarship, erudition, learned culture; or, b) the liberal arts, letters, the sciences: sit mihi orator literis tinctus; erant in eo plurimae ll.; cognitio, studia literarum; nescire ll. = to be without a liberal education.

LITERARIUS, a, um, adj. [litera]. (Lat.) Of or pertaining to letters, or to writing, reading, &c.: ludus l., a primary or elementary school.

LITERATE, adv. with comp. [literatus]. 1) With distinct letters, in a clear hand, scribere. 2) Literally, word for word: l. respondere. 3. Learnedly, eruditely, scientifically, critically.

LITERATOR, ōris, m. [litera]. (Poet. & lat.)
1) A philologist, grammarian, critic. 2) (Lat.)
A smatterer (in opp. to literatus).

LITERATORIUS, a, um, adj. [literator].
(Lat.) Grammatical.

LITERATURA, ae, f. [litera]. 1) A writing
of alphabetical letters; hence, the letters, al-
phabet: l. Graeca, the Greek alphabet. 2) (Lat.)
The science of language, grammar, philology.
*3) Learning, scholarship, erudition.

LITERATUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup.
[litera]. 1) Marked with letters, lettered, in-
scribed, urna; servus l. = branded. 2) Liberally
educated, learned, homo; servus l., that writes
readily; otium l., learned leisure.

LITERNINUS, a, um, adj. [Liternum]. Li-
ternian.

LITERNUM, i, n. [= Διπρον]. A town in
Campania, near the mouth of the river Liternus,
i, m. — now Patria.

LITERNUS, a, um, adj. [Liternum]. Liternian.

LITERŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of litera]. 1) A little
letter: epistola vacillantibus literulis. 2) A short
letter, a nota. 3) Liberal learning, grammatical
knowledge: literulis Graecis imbutus.

LITICEN, inia, m. [litus-cano]. (Lat.) A
trumpeter.

LITIGATOR, ōris, m. [litigo]. (Lat.) Prop.,
a disputant = a party to a lawsuit, a litigant.

LITIGIOSUS, a, um, adj. [litigium]. 1) Of
things, full of disputes or lawsuits: l. disputatio;
l. forum, where many suits are brought. 2) Of
persons, quarrelsome, contentious, litigious,
homo. 3) Disputed, about which there is much
contention, praedium.

LITIGIUM, ii, n. [litigo]. A dispute, quarrel.

LITIGO, āvi, ātum, i. v. intr. [lis-ago]. 1)
To dispute, to quarrel, to wrangle, cum aliquo.
2) To dispute at law, to litigate: ll. inter se.

LITO, āvi, ātum, i. v. intr. & tr. 1) To sacri-
fice under favourable auspices or omens, to ob-
tain favourable omens: sacrificare nec unquam
l.; l. deo alicui; l. hostiā; l. animā Argolicā.
Hence (poet. & lat.), tr., to offer, to sacrifice,
exta, sacra, sanguinem humanum. 2) Of the
victim, to give a good omen, to promise a suc-
cessful issue: victima nulla l. 3) Trop. — a)
to satisfy, to appease: l. dolori; l. gaudio publico
— b) to expiate: l. aliquid poenā.

LITORALIS, e, } adj. [litus]. (Poet.) Of

LITOREUS, a, um, } or belonging to the sea-
shore, shore: dii litorales, that guard the shore;
ll. aves.

LITURA, ae, f. [lino]. 1) A smearing, anoint-
ing. 2) A smearing of wax over any thing written
on a tablet, an erasing, correcting; hence = a
passage in a writing erased, an erasure: l. unius
nominis; nomen est in litura, is struck out. 3)
A spot or blot in a writing. 4) Trop., an altera-
tion: nec ulla in deoretis litura sit.

LITUS (I.), ūs, m. [lino]. (Lat.) A smear-
ing, besmearing.

LITUS (II.), or **LITTUS**, ōris, n. 1) The sea-
shore, beach, strand (of. ripa, ora): prov., arare
l., to labour unsuccessfully: fundere arenas in l.
= to do something useless. 2) Impropr.: A) (lat.
a landing-place: B) (poet.) the shore of a lake
the bank of a river: C) = a tract of land on the
sea-coast: cui dedimus litus ad arandum.

LITUUS, i, m. [prob. an Etruscan word]. 1)
A staff, curved at the top, used by the augurs, an
augur's staff or wand. 2) A trumpet, clarion
(slightly curved at the extremity, and used for
giving the signal in war). *3) Trop. = an in-
stigator, author: Quintus frater l. profectionis
meae.

LIVENS, tis, adj. [part. of liveo]. Black and
blue, bluish, livid, plumbum, pruna.

LIVEO, 2. v. intr. 1) To be black and blue,
to be livid: dentes ll. rubigine; brachia ll. ca-
tenis. 2) Trop., to be envious: l. alicui, to envy.

LIVESCO, 3. v. intr. [inch. of liveo]. (Poet.)
To turn black and blue, to become livid.

LIVIDULUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of lividus].
Somewhat envious.

LIVIDUS, a, um, adj. w. sup. [liveo]. 1) Lead-
coloured, bluish, blue, racemi, dens; l. unda,
the water of the Styx; esp. = black and blue,
livid, brachia; ora livida facta. 2) Trop., en-
vious, spiteful, jealous, malicious, homo, sen-
tentia, oblivio.

LIVIVS, ii, m., and **Livia**, ae, f. The name of
a Roman gens, in which the most famous fami-
lies were — 1) Drusi, for an account of whom
v. Drusus, and Drusilla. 2) Salinatores, esp.
Marcus L. S., who fought against Hannibal. 3)
Other Livii: A) L. Andronicus, the slave and
freedman of a certain Livius, the first Roman dra-
matic poet: B) Titus L. Patavinus, the celebrated
Roman historian, born 59 B. C., died A. D. 16.

LIVOR, ōris, m. [liveo]. 1) A bluish or leaden
colour; hence = a black and blue spot. 2) Trop.,
Envy, spite, malice, ill-will.

LIXA, ae, m. A sutler (of. calo); in the pl.,
camp-followers of an army, l. e., sutlers, waiters,
cooks, &c.

LŌCATIO, ōnis, f. [loco]. 1) (Lat.) A placing,
arranging; disposition, arrangement: l. verbo-
rum. 2) A letting out, leasing or farming out,
praediorum; l. consulum, made by the consuls.
3) A contract for letting, a lease: inducere l.

LŌCATOR, ōris, m. [loco]. (Lat.) A letter,
hirer out.

***LŌCATORIVS**, a, um, adj. [locator]. (Doubt-
ful read.) Pertaining to a letting or hiring out:
provincia l., in which one is a letter out.

***LŌCITO**, 1. v. tr. [freq. of loco]. (Com.) To
let or to hire out.

LŌCO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [locus]. 1) To
place, to put, to lay, to set, or to station any-

where: l. milites super vallum in munimentis; l. insidias alicui, to lay an ambush for one; l. equites pro cornibus, to place, to station; l. stipendium et commeatum alicubi, to lay down. Hence, *trop.*: A) l. civitatem in aliqujus fide = to confide or entrust to; res locata in certis personis, relating to; locare beneficium apud ingratos, to confer upon; l. operam bene, to apply; l. mentem in, to fix upon: B) in partic., to give in marriage: l. aliquam in matrimonium (also in matrimonio) or in nuptum alicui; l. aliquam in luculentam familiam, into a respectable family: C) to put out at interest, to loan or lend out, pecuniam alicui: D) l. nomen (poet.) = to become surely. 2) To let, to hire out: l. domum; with *abl.* of the price, l. agrum frumento, for a rent in corn, i. e., tithes; l. se or operam suam, to hire one's self out, or to hire out one's services. Hence: A) = to farm out, to give out to the highest bidder, vestigalia, portorium: B) = to contract or bargain for, e. g., for building, furnishing, or doing any thing: quaestores ll. eam statum basimque faciendam; l. cibaria anseribus; l. templum Junoni, vestimenta exercitui.

LOCRENSES, ium, m. pl. [Locri]. The inhabitants of Locria, or of Locri in Italy, the Locrians.

LOCRI, ōrum, m. pl. [= *Asopis*]. 1) The inhabitants of the Grecian district of Locria. 2) A town in Lower Italy (now perhaps Gierace), whose inhabitants were also called Locrenses.

LOCRI, Idis, f. [= *Asopis*]. The district of Locria, in Greece.

LÖCŪLEMENTUM, i, n. [loculus]. (Lat.) A case, box, receptacle.

LÖCŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of locus]. 1): A) a small place, a little spot: B) in partic., a coffin. 2) In the pl., a small chest with compartments, a small box, coffer, or casket, esp. for money, jewels, &c.: demittere numos in ll.; ll. peculiares, a private purse or chest; jocosely (Pl.), of a slave, ll. stimulatorum! you whip-case!

LÖCŪPLES, ōtis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [locus-plenus]. 1) Rich in lands: "locupletes dicebant loci hoc est agri plenos" (Plin.). 2) Rich, opulent, wealthy, richly supplied or furnished: l. homo; domus l. et referta; munera ll., ample. Hence, *trop.*, of language and style, Lysias locuples oratione; Latina lingua l., rich in expression. 3) Responsible, trustworthy, reliable, auctor, testis; tabellarius l., safe, sure.

LÖCŪPLETĀTOR, ōris, m. [locupletus]. (Lat.) An enricher.

LÖCŪPLETO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [locuples]. To make rich, to enrich: l. aliquem praedā; l. Africam armis; also, *trop.*, sapientem locupletat ipsa natura.

LÖCUS, i, m. In the pl., loci, m., single places, particular passages in books, and points of a treatise or subject; and loca, n., places connected with each other, regions, &c. 1) A place, spot: l. urbis,

where the town lies; Romae per omnes ll., in all parts of the city; ea ll., that region; convenire in unum l. In partic.—A) l. superior, freq. of the rostra or the tribunal, hence: dicere ex l. superiore (of an orator speaking from the rostra, or a judge); ex inferiore l. dicere, to speak in court before a judge; ex aequo l. dicere, in the senate, or in private conversation: B) in military lang., l. superior, freq. = the higher part of a piece of ground, a high ground, elevation: pugnare ex l. superiore; iniquo l. pugnare, on unfavourable ground, in opp. to aequo, suo l. pugnare: C) sometimes the *genit.* loci or locorum is added, pleonastically, to the *advs.* ubi, quo, eodem, ibidem, ubicunque: ad id loci or locorum, to that place. 2) = A post, station, position: deserere l. virtutis; loco cedere; dejicere (movere, pellere, etc.) aliquem loco, to drive from his position, to overthrow. 3) *Trop.* = a place, position: A) in a series or classification: primo, secundo l., in the first place, secondly, or = first, then; posteriori l. dicere, to speak last. Here belongs the expression 'meo loco' = the time allowed to me (as attorney in the case) for speaking: B) in respect to credit, influence, or dignity = place, position, station: ascendere in summum l. civitatis; obtinere l. suum (opp. to moveri loco suo); quem l. obtines apud eum? C) in respect to birth = rank; l. equester, the knighthood; summo 'nobili, obscuro, illustri, inferiore) loco natus: D) = the situation, condition, or state of a person or thing: res nostrae meliore loco erant; res est eo l. or in eo l.; incidere in eum l.; is si eo l. casset, in that condition: E) hoc (eo, quo) l., on this point, in this respect: F) the place which a person or thing holds in one's estimation: nullo l. numerare, to account as nothing; eo l. habere, to hold in such estimation; fratris, filii loco habere aliquem, to treat one as a brother, as a son; oriminis loco putant esse, they consider it a crime. 4) Space, room, place = possibility, opportunity, occasion, &c.: locus est cognoscendi et ignoscendi; locum non relinquere precibus (in Cic. Fam. I, 1, this = to anticipate one's wish); dare locum suspicioni; locus est rei alicui; res habet locum, takes place; quaerere locum seditionis or insidias. Hence = time (mostly colloq.): locus gaudendi; loco or in loco, at the right time, seasonably; ponere aliquid in l., to apply aptly; freq. (Com.) loci or locorum is added, pleonastically, to the *advs.* inde, postea, interea, or connected with ad id, post id, etc.: ad id locorum, to that time, till then; post id locorum, after that, thereupon; adhuc locorum, hitherto. 5) (Esp. the pl. loci.) A point, division of a subject or writing; a topic, matter, part, passage: l. philosophiae gravissimus; alter l. cautionis, the second point, to which attention must be given; consulite ei loco; perpuratus est a me l. de finibus bonorum et malorum, the topic; also, as a rhet-

orical term, loci = *sources of argument, common-places.*

LOCUSTA (I.), ae, f. 1) A grasshopper, locust. 2) A marine shell-fish, a kind of lobster.

LOCUSTA (II.), also Lūcusta, ae, f. A woman notorious for her skill in poisons, in the time of Nero and Claudius.

LŌCŪTIO, ōnis, f. [loquor]. 1) A speaking, discoursing; speech, discourse. 2) Pronunciation. 3) (Lat.) A mode of speaking, an idiom, phrase.

LŌCŪTOR, ōris, m. [loquor]. (Lat.) A talker, prater, babbler.

LŌDICŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of lodix]. A small coverlet, a blanket.

LŌDIX, icis, f. (Lat.) A woven coverlet, blanket, counterpane.

LŌGI, ōrum, m. pl. [= *λογος*]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Words: in partic., A) (Com.) empty words, mere talk: B) witty sayings, bon-mots, jests. 2) Fables: fabellae et Aesopaei logi.

LŌGICA, ae, f. [= *λογική*, sc. *ῥητορική*]. The LOGIC, es, } art of reasoning, logic.

LŌGICUS, a, um, adj. [= *λογικός*]. Logical; *subst.*, Logica, ōrum, a. pl., logic.

LŌLIGO (Lollig.), inis, f. The cuttle-fish.

LŌLIGUNCŪLA (Lollig.), ae, f. [dim. of lōligo]. A little cuttle-fish.

LŌLIUM, ii, n. Darnel, cockle, tares.

LŌLLIANUS, a, um, adj. [Lollius]. Belonging to a Lollius, Lollian, clades.

LŌLLIUS, ii, m., and Lolliā, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Marcus L. Plicanus, who was defeated, 26 B. C., by the Germans. He had two sons, to the elder of whom Horace addressed two letters (Epp. I, 2 and 18).

LŌMENTUM, i, n. [lavo]. (Lat.) A kind of paste, made of bean-meal and rice, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the freshness of the skin; trop. = a means of cleansing.

LONDINIUM (Lund.), ii, n. A town in Britain, now London.

LONGAEVUS, a, um, adj. [longus-aeuum]. (Poet.) Of great age, aged, ancient.

LONGE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [longus]. 1) Of space, long, far, a long way off, far off, at a great distance: l. lateque, far and wide; l. graditur, with great strides. In partic. — a) far away, videre, procedere; l. abesse; l. gentium, remote — b) from afar, from a distance, accurrere — c) ab urbe l. millia passuum decem, a distance of ... from — d) trop., l. abesse ab aliquo and (poet.) alieni = to be of no assistance, to be of no avail to one. 2) Of time, long, for a long period (but thus used only when time is reckoned from a certain point): l. ante; longe prospicere futura, long before. 3) Greatly, very much, by far (especially with words denoting comparison): longe melior, optimus; longe ante alios insignis;

l. dissentire; l. diversus, aliter; l. aliquem superare. 4) Of discourse, at great length, with prolixity, tediously, dicere.

LONGINQUE, adv. with comp. [longinquus]. (Lat.) A long way off, far away, at a great distance.

LONGINQUITAS, atis, f. [longinquus]. 1) (Lat.) Length, extent, viae. 2) Great distance: propter longinquitatem tardissime omnia perferruntur. 3) Of time, long continuance or duration, morbi; aetatis l., old age; l. exsilii.

LONGINQUUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [longus]. 1) (Lat.) Long. 2) Of time, long, of long duration, tedious, vita, oppugnatio. 3) Far off, remote, distant, situate or living far off, loci, gentes, hostes; e longinquo, from afar; cura l., anxiety about things that are far off. Hence: A) homo l., foreign, strange: B) spes l., long deferred; tempus l., distant, far off.

LONGITER, adv. [longus]. (Ante-cl.) Far: non l. ab leto errare.

LONGITUDO, inis, f. [longus]. 1) Of space, length, itineris; in or per longitudinem, also in longitude, in length, lengthwise. 2) Of time, length, long duration, noctis; consulere in longitudinem, to take thought and care for the future.

LONGIUSCŪLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of longius]. Rather too long, rather longer than usual.

LONGŌBARDI (Lang.), ōrum, m. pl. A people of Northern Germany, west of the Elbe.

LONGŪLE, adv. [longulus]. (Com.) Rather far.

LONGŪLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of longus]. Rather long.

LONGŪRIUS, ii, m. [longus]. A long pole or lath.

LONGUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Of space, long, hasta, via, epistola; navis l. = a battle-ship, man-of-war; fossa sex pedes longa; (poet.) homo l., a tall fellow; trop., manus l., a far-reaching, mighty hand; (poet.) = wide, spacious, vast, freta, aether. 2) (Lat., rar.) = longinquus 3: militia l., far off, at a distance. 3) Of time, long, tedious, of long duration or continuance, mora, mensis, syllaba; negotium l.; injuria l. (poet.), tedious to tell; (poet.) ll. anni, old age. Hence: A) in longum, long, for a long time; in l. amores ducere; ex longo, for a long time back, long since: B) l. societas, an old league, alliance, or compact: C) longum est, it would take too long, would be too tedious; ne longum sit, not to be tedious, to be brief; nihil mihi est longius, nothing is more tedious to me = I desire nothing more earnestly, I am impatient about it: D) longius facere aliquid, to treat the matter more at length; nihil opus est exemplis id facere longius; longus esse nolo, I do not wish to be prolix: E) longus spe (poet.), slow in hope; in longius consultans, for the future: F) (poet.) Longum, as adv. = long, a long while, clamare.

LŌQUÁCITAS, *ſcīa*, *f.* [loquax]. Talkativeness, loquacity.

LŌQUÁCITER, *adv.* *w. comp.* [loquax]. Talkatively, loquaciously.

LŌQUÁCŪLUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*dim.* of loquax]. Somewhat loquacious.

LŌQUAX, *ſcīa*, *adj.* [loquor]. Talkative, wordy, loquacious. *homo*; (poet.) *rana* *l.*, *chattering*; *ll. lymphæ*, *murmuring, babbling*; *nidus l.*, *with chattering young ones*; *stagna ll.* (by reason of the croaking of the frogs); *oculi ll.*, *expressive*.

LŌQUELA, *ae, f.* [loquor]. (Poet.) 1) Speech, discourse. 2) *Melon.*: A) a word: *fundit* has ore *loquelas*: B) a language: *Graia l.*

LŌQUENTIA, *ae, f.* [loquor]. (Lat.) Readiness in speaking, fluency of speech, talkativeness: *aliud est eloquentia, aliud loquentia*.

LŌQUITOR, *ſcīus*, *l. v. dep. intr.* [*freq.* of loquor]. To speak often, to chatter.

LŌQUOR, *cūtus* or *quītus*, *3. v. dep. intr. & tr.* [*kindr. w. lŕyŕu*]. *I. Intr.*—1) To speak, to talk, to say (colloquially, in the lang. of everyday life; but 'dicere' and 'orare,' to speak oratorically): *l. cum aliquo de re aliqua*; *l. apud* or *adversus aliquem, before any one*; *l. pro aliquo, in defence of any one*; *l. ad aliquem, to any one*; (Com.) *male l. alicui, to speak ill of any one*. 2) *Trop.*, to speak, to declare, to express, or to indicate clearly: *res ipsa l.*; *oculi, quemadmodum animo affecti simus, loquuntur*; *ut consuetudo loquitur, as the saying is*; *pinus loquens, rustling, murmuring*. *II. Tr.* (frequently with contempt implied—*off. dico*).—1) To have ever on one's lips, to talk of, to speak about: *nil nisi classes et exitus loquitur*; *omnia magna l.*, 2) To utter, to tell, to name, to mention: *l. mera scelera*; *multi eum ll.*, *name him*. Hence: A) (poet.) = *to celebrate (in song)*, *proelia*: B) *loquuntur, they say, it is said (with the accus. and infin.)*: C) (rar.) = *dico, to say*: *quid tu, Epicure, loquere?*

LŌRÁMENTUM, *i*, *n.* [lorum]. (Lat.) A strap, thong.

LŌRÁRIUS, *ii*, *m.* [lorum]. (Lat.) A whipper, flogger, chastiser, *one who scourged slaves with thongs*.

LŌRÁTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lorum]. (Poet.) Bound with straps or thongs.

LŌRBUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lorum]. (Ante-cl.) Made of straps or thongs; *trop.*, *latera vestra lorea faciam, I will cut your skin into strips*.

LŌRICA, *ae, f.* [lorum]. 1) A leather corselet or cuirass, a breastplate made of thongs (opp. to thorax, a breastplate made of metal); also = a coat-of-mail, cuirass, in gen. 2) The breastwork, parapet of a trench, fort, &c. 3) (Lat.) A layer or crust of plaster upon a building.

LŌRICÁTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lorica]. Covered with a coat-of-mail, mailed.

LŌRĪPES, *ſcīa*, *adj.* [lorum-pes]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Crooked-footed, bandy-legged.

LŌRUM, *i*, *n.* 1) A leather strap or thong. 2) *Articles made of straps*: *vis.*, A) a rein: *lora dare, to give the reins to the horses*: B) a whip, lash, scourge: C) a girdle: D) (poet.) *the leather bulla, worn by children of the poorer sort*.

LŌRYMA, *ſcīum*, *n. pl.* [= *rd Λόρυμα*]. A seaport in Caria.

LŌTIS, *Idis*, *f.* [= *Λωτίς*]. A nymph, who was changed into the lotus-tree.

LŌTŌPHÁGI, *ſcīum*, *m. pl.* [= *Λωτοφάγαι*]. The Lotus-Eaters, a mythical people, living on the northern coast of Africa.

LŌTUS (or *Lotos*), *i*, *f.* [= *λωτός*]. The name of several plants: in particular, 1) = the water-lily of the Nile, the Egyptian lily. 2) The lotus-tree, whose fruit was eaten by the Lotophagi. 3) *Melon.*, a flute (because made of lotus-wood).

LUA, *ae, f.* [luo]. (Also called *Lua Saturni*.) A goddess to whom the arms taken in battle were devoted, by burning them.

LUBRĪCO, *ſcīi*, *ſcīum*, *l. v. tr.* [lubricus]. (Lat.) To make smooth or slippery, to lubricate.

LUBRĪCUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*kindr. with lutrum and illuvies*]. 1) Smooth, slippery: A) = *on which one easily slips or slides*, *locus, fastigium*: B) = *that easily slips or glides away*, *slippery, slimy, lubricous, exta, anguis*; hence (poet. & lat.)—a) = *gliding fleetly away*, *amnis*; *corpus l. levitate continua*—b) *trop.*, *historia l.*, *written in a flowing style*; *annus l.*, *fleeting*—c) *natura ll. oculos fecit, movable*; *l. vultus, voluptuous*. 2) *Trop.*: A) slippery, i. e., critical, hazardous, dangerous, precarious, *vitæ via, ætas puerilis, defensiois ratio*: B) (poet.) false, deceitful.

LŪCA (L), *ae, f.* A town in Etruria, now Lucca.

LŪCA (II.), or *Lūcas*, *ae, m.* [Lucani]. Lucanian: *boves Lucas, Lucanian oxen* (the name given by the Romans to the elephants, which, for the first time, they saw in the army of Pyrrhus in Lucania).

LŪCĀNI, *ſcīum*, *m. pl.* A people of Lower Italy, the Lucanians.

LŪCĀNIA, *ae, f.* [Lucani]. The district of Lucania, in Lower Italy.

LŪCĀNICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Lucani]. Lucanian; hence, *subst.*, *Lucanica*, *ae, f.*, a kind of sausage, invented by the Lucanians.

LŪCĀNUS (I.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Lucani]. Lucanian. **LŪCĀNUS** (II.) (M. Annaeus), *i*, *m.* A Roman poet of Corduba, author of the *Pharsalia*.

LŪCAR, *ſcīis*, *m.* [lucus]. (Lat.) The pay of actors (orig., perhaps, the pay of those who took part in the religious services celebrated in groves).

LŪCELLUM, *i*, *n.* [*dim.* of *lucrum*]. A small gain, slight profit.

LŪCENSIS, *e*, *adj.* [Luca I.]. Of Luca.

LŪCEO, *luxi*, —, *2. v. intr.* [lux]. 1) To be

light or clear, to beam, to shine (steadily, and especially with a soft light—cf. splendeo, nitescere): stella, rogus l.; rubor l. in ore (poet.); semita lucret per occultos calles (poet.), is visible. In particular, *impers.*, it is light, it is day: nondum lucebat quum, etc.; lucret hoc, it is already daylight; also (Com.), with *accus.*, luere facem alicui, to light one home with a torch. 2) *Trop.*: A) to be clear, plain, distinct: mea officia nunc lucent; res l. tam clavis argumentis: B) = to shine forth, to be conspicuous or distinguished: l. tota oratio; nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucret.

LUCERES (also Lūcērenses), rum, m. pl. The third of the three tribes into which Romulus divided the people of Rome, according to their nationalities. The Luceres were of Etruscan stock.

LUCERIA, ae, f. A town in Apulia, now Lucera.

LUCERINUS, a, um, adj. [Luceria]. Lucerian; *subst.*, Lucerini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Luceria.

LUCERNA, ae, f. [luceo]: 1) A lamp, an oil-lamp: ante ll., before night; ad extremas ll., until late at night; (poet.) accedit numerus lucernis of a drunken person, to whom the lights seem to be double. Hence, 2) *meton.*, a nocturnal banquet, study by night, &c.

LUCESCO, or LUCISCO, 3. v. intr. [inch. of luceo]. To begin to shine: sol novus l.; oras Nonae ll., dawn; in partic., *impers.*, lucescit, the day is breaking; quum luisceret, at break of day.

*LUCI, adv. = Luce, by day.

LUCETIA, ae, f. } [lux]. (Lat.) The Light-
LUCETIUS, ii, m. } Bringer, a surname of Jupiter and of Juno.

LUCIDE, adv. with comp. and sup. [lucidus]. Brightly, clearly, plainly, distinctly.

LUCIDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [luceo]. 1) Full of light, bright, shining, clear, domus, amnis, sidera; (poet.) = white, beautiful, &c., puella, ovis. 2) *Trop.*, plain, distinct, clear, lucid, narratio, ordo, orator.

LUCIFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [lux-fero]. Light-bringing, Diana: ll. equi, the horses of Luna; manus lucifera Lucinae (poet.) = bringing to the light. Hence, *subst.*, Lucifer, ōri, m., the planet Venus, the Morning Star; (poet.) = day: tres ll.

*LUCIFICO, 1. v. tr. [lux-facio]. (Ante-cl.) To make bright, to brighten.

LUCIFUGA, ae, comm. [lux-fugio]. (Lat.) Light-shunning, light-fleeing: also = one that turns night into day.

LUCIFUGUS, a, um, adj. = Lucifuga.

LUCILIUS, ii, m. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Quintus L. Balbus, an adherent of the Stoic philosophy. 2) Caius L., the father of Roman satire, a contemporary of the younger Africanus.

LUCINA, ae, f. [lux, inasmuch as she brings men to the light]. 1) A surname of Juno, or of Diana, as the goddess of Child-birth; hence (poet.) = child-birth, a bringing forth of young: pati L. 2) Of Hecate, as the creator of disturbed dreams and spectres.

LUCIUS, ii, m. [lux; 'born in the daytime'] A Roman praenomen (usually written L.).

LUCRETIA, ae, f. — Lucretius.

LUCRETILIS, is, m. A mountain in the Sabine territory, now a part of Monte Gennaro.

LUCRETINUM, i, n. An estate of Atticus, near Mount Laceratilis.

LUCRETIVUS, ii, m., and Lucrētia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) in the most ancient times, Spurius L. Tricipitinus, consul, a. v. c. 245, and father of Lucretia, who was dishonoured by Sextus Tarquinius. This act of Tarquinius was the immediate cause of the expulsion of the family of Tarquins from Rome. 2) Titus L. Carus, author of the fine poem, entitled De Rerum Natura, in which the doctrines of the Epicurean philosophy are set forth.

LUCRI-FACIO, feci, factum, 3. v. tr. (now more correctly written separately)—v. Lucrium.

*LUCRIFICABILIS, e, adj. [lucrum-facio]. (Pl.) Gain-bringing.

LUCRIFUGA, ae, com. [lucrum-fugio]. (Pl.) Gain-fleeing, gain-shunning.

LUCRINENSIS, e, adj. [Lucrinus]. Belonging to Lake Lucrinus, Lucrine; res Lucrinenses, i. e., oysters.

LUCRINUS (I.), i, m. (Lacus). A lake (prop., a deep inland-bay) on the coast of Campania, near Baiæ, now Lago Lucrino.

LUCRINUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Lucrinus I.]. Belonging to Lake Lucrinus, Lucrine: ostrea or conchyliis ll., the Lucrine oysters, celebrated for their fine flavour.

LUCRIPĒTA, ae, com. [lucrum-peto]. (Pl.) A gain-seeker, a lover of gain.

LUCROB, ōtus, 1. v. dep. tr. [lucrum]. To gain, to get, to make, to acquire as profit: l. magnam pecuniam, talentum; l. stipendium = to retain for one's self; l. nomen, to acquire, to create; lucretur indicia infamiae, he may enjoy the advantage of their not being mentioned.

LUCROSUS, a, um, adj. [lucrum]. (Poet & lat.) Gain-bringing, profitable, lucrative.

LUCRUM, i, n. [luo]. 1) Gain, profit, advantage: l. facere ex re aliqua, to make a profit; lucro est, it is a source of profit: ponere, deputare in lucro, to count as gain; lucri facere aliquid, to gain, to get, to make as profit; lucri facere pecuniam ab aliquo; lucri facere censoriam notam, to be so lucky as to escape; quae ille naturali bono lucri fecit, whereof he gained the credit; de lucro vivere = to live at the mercy of another. 2) (Poet.) = Wealth, riches. 3) (Poet.) Avarice.

LUCTAMEN, inia, n. [luctor]. (Poet.) A

wrestling, struggling, striving: *remo luctamen abest, the struggling with the oar.*

LUCTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [luctor]. 1) A wrestling: *sine adversario nulla luctatio est.* 2) A struggle, effort, endeavour: *tetra ibi l. erat* (i. e., to keep upon their feet). 3) *Trop.*, of abstract things, a struggle, contest: *l. cum Academicis; l. spiritus.*

LUCTATOR, ōris, *m.* [luctor]. A wrestler.

LUCTIFER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [luctus-faro]. (Later poet.) Grief-bringing, mournful.

LUCTIFICUS, a, um, [luctus-facio]. (Poet.) Causing grief or lamentation, sorrowful, woful, mournful.

LUCTI-SŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Sounding mournfully, mournful, doleful.

LUCTOR, ōtus, *dep.*, also (ante-cl.) **LUCTO**, l. v. *intr.* [lucta, 'a wrestling']. 1) To wrestle, cum aliquo. 2) *Trop.*: A) to contend, to fight, cum aliquo; inter se ll. cornibus haedi; (poet.) l. fluctibus (*dat.*), to struggle with the waves; (lat.) l. clementia sua, with his clemency: B) to struggle, to strive, to exert one's self, to toll: l. in arido solo; l. in turba, to struggle with the crowd in order to make one's way through; (poet.) l. compescere risum, to suppress one's laughter: C) oculus luctantia, resisting.

LUCTUOSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [luctuosus]. Dolefully, lamentably, mournfully.

LUCTUOSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [luctus]. 1) Causing sorrow, mournful, lamentable, dies, tempora, exilium. 2) (Poet.) Feeling sorrow, sorrowful, sad, afflicted, Hesperia.

LUCTUS, ūs, *m.* [lugeo]. 1) Sorrow, mourning, lamentation (that exhibits itself by outward conventional signs, e. g., the attire, the neglect of the hair, &c.); hence, esp. a mourning for the loss of a loved person (esp. by death, but also of loss by exile, &c.—cf. dolor, moeror): *senatus est in l.*, has put on mourning; *luctus finitur*, deponitur, is finished, terminated, is laid aside; l. domesticus; *luctu et caede omnia complentur.* 2) Sometimes the word seems to be used, less correctly, for dolor = grief, anguish: *luctum ex aliqua re capere, haurire*; (poet.) levior l., less occasion for grief. 3) Personified, the god of Grief.

LUCUBRATIO, ōnis, *f.* [lucubro]. 1) A working by lamp-light, a sitting up at night to study, night-work: l. anicularum, the old women's evening gossip. 2) What is done by lamp-light, a lucubration.

LUCUBRATIUNCULA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of lucubratio]. 1) A working by night, a sitting up at night. 2) (Lat.) What is done by lamp-light, a lucubration.

LUCUBRATORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [lucubro]. (Lat.) Convenient for night-study.

LUCUBRO, ōvi, ātum, l. v. *intr.* & *tr.* [lux].

1) *Intr.*, to work by lamp-light, to work at night. 2) *Tr.*, to make by lamp-light, to compose at night, opusculum.

LUCULENTE, } *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [luculenter, } lentus]. Well, handsomely, splendidly, excellently, scribere, diem habere; l. vendere, to advantage; l. calefacere aliquem, to give one a good drubbing.

LUCULENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [lux]. 1) (Rare, poet.) Full of light, bright, vestibulum; l. caminus, brightly burning. 2) Fine of its kind, distinguished, splendid, excellent, ample, considerable: l. femina, pretty; ll. divitiae; l. patrimonium, considerable, respectable; dies l., fortunate; auctor l., credible, authentic; so, also, testis l. 3) Clear, intelligible, luminous, verba, oratio. **LUCULLEUS**, } a, um, *adj.* [Lucullus]. **LUCULLIANUS**; } longing to Lucullus, Lucullan: ll. hortil.

LUCULLUS, i, *m.* A family name in the gens Licinia (v. Licinius).

LUCULUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of lucus]. A small grove.

LUCUMO, ōnis, *m.* [an Etruscan word; acc. to Festus, orig. = 'an insane or inspired person']. A title of honour, given to Etruscan princes, who were also at the same time priests.

LUCUS (I.), i, *m.* [λύξ, 'twilight'; acc. to others, fr. LUC, stem of lux]. 1) A wood consecrated to a deity, a sacred grove: *lucus ibi frequenti silva.* 2) (Poet.) A wood, in gen. 3) (Com.) Wood: *ne quisquam positum sine luco, auro, ebore.* 4) Abs., as a proper name, e. g., the town Lucus, in the territory of the Vocontii — now Lucine.

LUCUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [ante-cl. for lux]. Light: cum primo luco, at daybreak.

LUDIA, ae, *f.* [ludius]. (Later poet.) 1) An actress, a female dancer. 2) Improv., the mistress of a gladiator, a gladiator's wife.

LUDIBRIUM, ii, *n.* [ludo]. 1) A plaything, toy, sport: *debere l. ventis*, destined to be the sport of the winds; ll. fortunae, worldly goods, the playthings of fortune; ll. oculorum, a false show, illusion, something that deceives the eyes; so, also, ll. aurium. Hence = a laughing-stock, butt: *habere aliquem ludibrio*, to make a laughing-stock of one; *J. Brutus ductus erat Delphos, ludibrium verius quam comes.* 2) Mockery, derision, a scoff, jest: *per l.*, scornfully; *ad l. alioquin*; esse ludibrio miseriae suas, that their miseries were a subject of mockery; aliquem in ludibrium reservare.

LUDIBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [ludo]. 1) Playful, sportive, frolicsome, merry. 2) *Trop.* = as if playing, i. e., without trouble, at one's ease: l. illuc pervenisti.

LUDICER (or Lūdforas), ora, crum, *adj.* (the nom. sing. m. does not occur) [ludus]. 1) Serving for sport, that is done for pleasure or

amusement, sportive: 1. exercitatio, ars, sermo, certamen. 2) In partic., belonging to a stage-play: 1. tibia; 1. ars, the *histrionic art*; partes II., *parts in a stage-play*; in modum ludicrum (lat.), *after the manner of players*. Hence, *subst.*, Ludicrum, i, n., a play, show, spectacle in the theatre or at the circus: 1. Olympiorum; II. venandi vel exercendi, *hunts or exercises devised for amusement and diversion*.

*LŪDĪ-FĀCIO, fēci, factum, 3. v. tr. [ludus-facio]. (Pl.) To make sport or game of, aliquem.

*LŪDĪFĪCĀBLIS, e, adj. [ludifico]. (Pl.) Employed as means of ridiculing.

LŪDĪFĪCĀTIO, ōnis, f. [ludifico]. A making sport or game of one; a mocking, deriding, jeering; derision, mockery.

*LŪDĪFĪCĀTOR, ōris, m. [ludifico]. (Pl.) One who makes game of another, a mocker.

LŪDĪFĪCĀTUS, ūs, m. [ludifico]. (Pl.) A mocking; derision, mockery.

LŪDĪFĪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [ludus-facio]. To make sport or game of, to mock, to make a fool of, to delude, to deceive, aliquem; also abs.

LŪDĪFĪCOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. & intr. [ludus-facio]. 1) To make game of, to mock, to make sport of, to delude, to deceive: 1. virginem, *to dishonour*. 2) To thwart, to baffle, or to frustrate by deceit or trickery: 1. locutionem priorem; 1. ea quae hostes agerent.

LŪDĪ-MĀGISTER, tri, m. [ludus-magister]. A schoolmaster.

LŪDIO, ōnis, } m. [ludo]. A stage-player, an actor (contemptuously = a juggler, buffoon — cf. histrio); or. a pantomimist, gladiator.

LŪDO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. & intr. 1) To play = to play at some game (for pastime or amusement): 1. alea, pila, talis; but also (poet. & lat.), 1. aleam, par impar, Trojam; lusit consimilem lusum = *he has done the same thing*; 1. lusum insolentem, *to play a bold game*. Hence, in partic.: A) freq. of bodily, and esp. gymnastic exercises: ludere qui nescit, *campestribus abstinere armis*: B) intr., *to appear in a public show or spectacle, to be exhibited at a public show*: ursi et elephantī II.: C) (poet.) = *to dance*: 1. in numerum, *to music*; 1. in catenas, *forming a chain*: D) = *to play a part, to counterfeit, to mimic, to act*: 1. bonum oivem. 2) To play = to sport, to frolic, to jest, to joke: ludens illud feci; (poet.) of fish, birds, &c., *to frolic, to play*. In partic.: A) *to play as a lover, to sport, to dally*: lusisti satis: B) *to play with, to amuse one's self with* = *to practise as a pastime*: 1. versibus incompitis, armis; 1. carmina haec, *to write poetry for amusement*: C) (Pl.) 1. operam, *to throw away one's labour, to toil in vain*. 3) To make game or sport of, to banter, to rally, to ridicule, aliquem. 4) To delude, to impose on, to trick, to deceive, aliquem.

LŪDUS, i, m. [ludo]. 1) A play, game, diversion, pastime (*obj.* — cf. lusus), e. g., ball, dice, checkers, bodily exercises, &c. In partic.: A) in the pl. = *public games, shows, plays, spectacles*: committere II., *to let the plays begin*; facere II., *to bring out, to exhibit*: ludis, *during the games*; II. Taurilia (these 'ludi' were either 'scenici' (dramatic representations), or 'circenses' (foot and chariot races, fights with animals, &c.). or 'gladiatorii'; sometimes 'ludi' is applied to the 'II. scenici,' as opposed to the others): B) play = sport, fun, joke, jest, amusement; per l.; facere II., *to make sport*; dare ludum alicui, *to humour, to indulge one*; but, ludos dare or praebere, *to make one's self ridiculous, to afford amusement*; ludos facere aliquem, *to make game of one*; ille tibi ludus fuit, *was your laughing-stock*; ludos aliquem dimittere, *to send away with scorn and derision*; ludos alicui reddere (facere), *to play tricks upon*; ludos facere operum, *to labour at in vain*: C) trop., *mere sport, child's play, a trifle*: ludus est illa perdiscere; testimonium iis ludus est, *is a mere joke, trifle*. 2) A school (of any kind; schola, a higher school, a school for teaching philosophy); 1. literarum or literarius, *an elementary school*; 1. discendi; 1. gladiatorius, *a fencing-school*; 1. fidicinus, *a music-school*; 1. militaris, *a military school*; ludum aperire, *to open a school*.

*LŪELA, ae, f. [luc]. (Lucr.) Atonement, expiation, punishment.

LUES, is, f. [luc]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A pestilence, plague, contagious disease, epidemic (cf. morbus, pestilentia, aegrotatio). 2) Trop., *any wide-spreading evil, a calamity, misfortune*, e. g., war, a storm, conflagration, &c.; also, of pernicious persons = *a plague, pest*: sacra Thebarum lues, i. e., the Sphinx.

LUGDŪNENSIS, e, adj. [Lugdunum]. Of or belonging to Lugdunum: ara L., *an altar to Augustus*, where Caligula instituted a prize contest between Greek and Latin rhetoricians.

LUGDŪNUM, i, n. A town in Gaul, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus, now Lyons.

LŪGEO, xi, etum, 2. v. intr. & tr. [kindr. w. λυγέω]. 1) To mourn = to go into mourning, to be in mourning for (v. Luotus): matronae II. eum, *went into mourning for him*. 2) In gen., to mourn, to bewail, to deplore: luget senatus, *moeret equester ordo*; lugere pro aliquo; 1. vitam hominum; 1. mortem alicuius; 1. interitum reipublicae.

LŪGUBRIS, e, adj. [lugeo]. Of or belonging to mourning, mourning: 1. domus; 1. lamentatio, *over the dead*; 1. cantus, a dirge; ales l. (poet.), *foreboding mourning*; *subst.*, lugubria, ōrum, n. pl., *mourning-garments, mourning*: II. induere. 3) A) causing mourning, disastrous, fatal, bellum: B) plaintive, doleful, mournful, vox; (poet.) lugubre canunt, *as adv., plaintively*.

*LUMBIFRAGIUM, ii, n. [lumbus-frango] (Pl.) A breaking of the loins.

LUMBRICUS, i, m. A dew-worm, earth-worm; trop. (Pl.) = an upstart, parvenu.

LUMBULUS, i, m. [dim. of lumbus]. A little loin.

LUMBUS, i, m. The loin; also, in the pl., lumbi, the privy parts.

LUMEN, Inis, n. [contr. of lucimen, fr. luceo].

1) Light (orig. = a shining body, one that gives light — of. lux): luna illustratur a l. solis; but also, luna mutuatur l. suum a sole. Hence, in partic.: A) a light = a lamp, taper, torch, &c.: accendere ll.; ad ll. until evening; sub prima ll., at dusk: B) (poet.) — a) = daylight, day: secundo l. — b) a bright atmosphere: coeli l. spirabile — c) the light of life, life: adimere alicui lumen: C) the light of the eye, the eye: amittere ll.; lumina reflectere: D) the light in or upon buildings: ll. mutantur, the view is changed (by the erection of buildings); obstruere luminibus alicujus, to obstruct the light (by building), and, trop. = to obscure one's glory: E) (lat.) the light in pictures, in opp. to the shade. 2) Trop.: A) that which diffuses light, the most glorious, excellent or best of its kind: a light, ornament, glory, embellishment: l. eloquentiae; ll. civitatis = the best citizens; l. aliquod probitatis et virtutis, a glorious example of; ll. sententiarum, verborum, the fine points, beauties of thought and language; l. consulatus, his consulate, which gave splendour to the state: B) clearness, distinctness: ordo est maxime, qui memoriae lumen affert: C) = a deliverer, preserver, guide: l. rebus dubiis.

LUMINARIA, ium, n. pl. [lumen]. Window-shutters, windows.

LUMINOSUS, a, um, adj. [lumen]. Full of light; trop., conspicuous, prominent, distinguished: l. partes orationis.

LUNA (I.), ae, f. [contr. of lucina, fr. luceo].

1) The moon: luna plena, the full moon; tertia, quarta l., the third, fourth day after new moon; l. deficiens (poet.), the moon in eclipse, a lunar eclipse; per l., by moonlight. 2) (Poet. & lat.): A) = a month: B) = night: C) = the figure of a half-moon, a crescent (orig., the letter C), which senators wore on their shoes. 3) Personified, the goddess of the moon, later identified with Diana.

LUNA (II.), ae, f. A town on the borders of Liguria and Etruria, now Lunegiano.

LUNARIS, e, adj. [luna I.]. 1) Of or belonging to the moon, lunar: l. cursus, the course of the moon. 2) (Poet.) Moon-shaped, crescent-shaped.

LUNENSIS, e, adj. [Luna II.]. Of or belonging to Lana; subst., Lunenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Luna.

LÜNO, ävi, ätum, i. v. tr. [luna I.]. (Poet.) To bend like a half-moon or crescent; esp. in the part. lunatus, crescent-shaped, sickle-shaped, curved: l. pelta; l. ferrum, a curved sword.

LÜNÜLA, ae, f. [dim. of luna I.]. (Pl.) A little moon, an ornament worn by women.

LUO, ui, —, 3. v. tr. [prop., 'to wash off,' 'to cleanse'; kindr. w. lavo, λῴω]. 1) To pay for, to atone for, to expiate, to suffer punishment for any thing: l. noxam pecuniä; l. perjurium sanguine; l. caedem piaculo. Hence, l. pericula, to avert by expiation or punishment. 2) To suffer, to undergo, to pay as a penalty: l. poenas or poenam (supplicium) peccati sui, pro caede; l. poenam reipublicae, to be punished by, or on account of, the state. Hence, l. aes alienum, to pay a debt.

LÜPA, ae, f. [lupus]. 1) A she-wolf. 2) A common prostitute (a contemptuous word, in the lang. of the people — cf. scortum, meretrix).

LÜPÄNAR, äris, n. [lupa]. A brothel, house of ill-fame.

LÜPÄTUS, a, um, adj. [lupus]. (Poet.) Furnished with wolf's teeth, i. e., iron prickles shaped like wolf's teeth; in partic., ll. frena or freni, and hence, as subst., Lupata, örum, n. pl., a horse's bit set with iron teeth.

LÜPERCAL, älis, n. [Luperus]. 1) A grotto, consecrated to the god Luperus, on the Palatine Hill. 2) In the pl., Lupercalia, örum or ium, the festival of Luperus, the god of Fertility, celebrated in February, with various symbolical ceremonies.

LÜPERCÄLIS, adj. [Lupercal]. Of or belonging to the Luperalia, Lupercal: sacrum L. = Luperalia.

LÜPERCUS, i, m. [lupus-arceo, 'the protector against wolves']. 1) A Roman name of the Lycean Pan. 2) A priest of the god Luperus.

LUPIA (Lappia), ae, f. A river in the north-west of Germany, now the Lippe.

LÜPILLUS, i, m. [dim. of lupinus II.]. A small lupine.

LÜPINUS (I.), a, um, adj. [lupus]. Of or belonging to a wolf, wolf's, ubera, pellis.

LÜPINUS (II.), üs, m. } [lupus]. A wolf's

LÜPINUM, i, n. } bean, lupine: these were often used by children and on the stage for counters or money.

LÜPUS, i, m. [= λύκος]. 1) A wolf: prov. (colloq.), lupum auribus tenere = to be in a dilemma or difficulty; lupus in fabula (sermone) (said of the appearance of a person just as one is talking about him) = talk of the devil, &c.; committere ovem lupo, to entrust a thing to one's worst enemy = to set the fox to watch the geese; eripere agnum lupo, to get away the lamb from the wolf; hac urget lupus, hac canis angit = to be between two fires; lupus ultro fugiat oves (of something impossible); l. non curat numerum ovium, the wolf does not stop to count the number of sheep, will attack any number. 2) (Poet. & lat.) A voracious fish. 3) = Frena lupata, a horse's bit armed with points resembling wolf's teeth. 4) An iron hook or grapple.

*LURCHINABUNDUS (also Lurchinābundus or Lurchabundus), a, um, *adj.* [lurco]. Voracious.

LURCO (Lurcho), ōnis, m. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A gourmandiser, glutton.

LURIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) 1) Pale-yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid (cf. pallidus), Orcus; l. umbra (of one that has been hanged); dentes ll., foul, unclean. 2) = *That makes pale or ghastly, horror.*

LUROR, ōris, m. [luridus]. (Poet.) Paleness, sallowness.

LUSCINIA, ae, f, or (rar.) Luscinus, ii, m. A nightingale.

LUSCINIOLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of luscinia]. A little nightingale.

LUSCINUS, a, um, *adj.* [luscus]. (Lat.) One-eyed; hence, Luscinus, i, m., a Roman surname.

LUSCITOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [luscus]. (Ante-cl.) Dim-sighted, purblind.

LUSCUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Blind of an eye, one-eyed. 2) (Lat. poet.) Dim-sighted, purblind.

LUSIO, ōnis, m. [ludo]. A playing, play, pilae; dicendi, non lusiois causa; delectari ll.

LUSITANIA, ae, f. *The western part of Spain, the modern Portugal and a part of the Spanish provinces of Estramadura and Toledo.*

LUSITANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lusitania]. *Of or belonging to Lusitania, Lusitanian; subst., Lusitanī, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Lusitania.*

LUSITO, l. v. *intr.* [freq. of ludo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To play often, to play.

LUSIUS, ii, m. *A river in Arcadia.*

LUSOR, ōris, m. [ludo]. (Poet.) 1) *One who plays at a game, a player; l. tenerorum amorum, a writer of love-verses.* 2) A banterer, mocker.

LUSORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [lusor]. 1) *Of or belonging to play, play-: l. pila, a play-ball.* 2) *Serving for amusement or pastime, sportive, spectaculum; arma ll., which are taken up in sport; l. nomen, given in sport.*

LUSTRALIS, e, *adj.* [lustrum II.]. 1) *Pertaining to a purification from guilt, expiatory: sacrificium l., a sacrifice of purification; l. aqua, holy water.* 2) *Of or belonging to a period of five years, quinquennial (the general sacrifice of purification occurring once in five years): l. certamen; v. Lustrum 2.*

LUSTRATIO, ōnis, f. [lustrō]. 1) *A purification by sacrifice, a lustration.* 2) *A going or wandering about (because the lustral sacrifices were carried around the persons or things to be purified), municipiorum; ll. ferarum, the roaming of wild beasts through the forests; l. solis, the career of the sun.*

LUSTRICUS, a, um, *adj.* [lustrum II.]. *Of or pertaining to purification: dies l., the eighth or ninth day after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name.*

LUSTRO (I.), āvi, ātum, l. v. *tr.* [luceo]. *To make light, to illumine: sol l. omnis flammis; Aurora l. terras lampade Phoebea.*

LUSTRO (II.), āvi, ātum, l. v. *tr.* [lustrum]. 1) *To purify by an expiatory sacrifice, to make pure (in a religious sense): l. agrum, exercitum, senem; (poet.) lustramur Jovi, we purify ourselves by an expiatory sacrifice to Jupiter. Hence,* 2) *To review (inasmuch as this was accompanied by a lustration or purifying sacrifice), exercito. Hence, 3) (poet., in gen., to review, to survey, to observe, corpus lumine, rem oculis; trop., l. aliquid animo, to consider, to weigh. 4) (V. Lustratio, 2.) To go round, to wander over, to go through, to traverse: l. aequor navibus; l. Aegyptum; stella l. signiferum orbem; (poet.) ll. ignem equis, they ride around the fire; lustrare aliquem choreis, to dance around; trop., l. pericula, to go through; dum umbrae montibus convexa lustrabunt, so long as upon the mountains the shadows shall visit the chasms.*

LUSTROR, ātus, l. v. *dep. intr.* [lustrum I.]. (Pl.) *To frequent brothels, to wench.*

LUSTRUM (I.), i, n. [luo, lavo]. 1) (Ante-cl.) *A morass, bog, slough. 2) A haunt of wild beasts, a den, covert. 3) A brothel: lustris confectus, with debauchery.*

LUSTRUM (II.), i, n. [luo]. 1) (Rar.) *A purifying sacrifice, an expiation, in gen. 2) The great purifying sacrifice or lustration, which was made at Rome, every five years, in behalf of the whole people, by the censors, at the conclusion of the census (q. v.): condere (rarely claudere) l., to close the lustrum, and thus to conclude the census; sub lustrum censi = at the end of the census. 3) A term of five years, a lustrum; hence (poet. & lat.), in gen. = a period of several years.*

LUSUS, ūs, m. [ludo]. 1) *A playing, play, game (subj.—of ludus), aleae, calculorum; non me offendit lusus in pueris. Also = a theatrical play: l. Trojae, in which the fate of Troy is represented. 2) Amusement, pastime, esp. as opp. to serious occupation = a joking, trifling, sport, fun; trop., lis omne fas nefasque est l., is a mere joke; (lat.) lusum dare alioui, to make one's self ridiculous.*

LUTATIUS, ii, m., and Lūtätia, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Q. L. Catulus, consul, A. U. C. 652.*

LUTEOLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of luteus] Yellowish.

LUTESCO, 3. v. *intr.* [inch. of lūtum]. *To turn to mud, to become muddy.*

LUTETIA, ae, f. *A city of Gallia Lugdunensis, called also L. Parisiorum — now Paris.*

LUTEUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [lūtum]. 1) *Of mud or clay: opus l., a swallow's nest. 2) Muddy, dirty, bemired, pes. 3) Trop., worthless, vile, detestable, meretrix; l. negotium, a sorry affair.*

LUTEUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [lūtum]. *Golden-yellow, gold-coloured, saffron.*

LÜTO, āvi ātum, l. v. *tr.* [lūtum]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To besaub with mud.*

LÜTULENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [lūtum]. 1) *Be-*

daubed with mud, maddy, sus, amnis. 2) Trop.: A) dirty, filthy, nasty, vile, homo: B) of style, impure, turbid; poets ille fluit l.

*LŪTULO, l. v. tr. [lūtum]. (Pl.) To bespatter with mud; trop., to asperse, aliquem.

LŪTUM (I.), i, n. Mud, mire (prop., the mud of the highway, the mud made by rain—cf. limus). Hence: A) potter's earth, clay, loam: B) (lat.) the dust or sand with which wrestlers sprinkled themselves: C) trop., as a term of reproach: D) prov., in luto esse or haerere, to stick in the mud, i. e., to be unable to proceed.

LŪTUM (II.), i, n. 1) A plant used in dyeing yellow, dyer's weed, weld. 2) Meton., a yellow colour, yellow.

LUX, ūis, f. [luceo]. 1) Light (prop. = the mass of light radiated from a luminous body—cf. lumen): l. solis; l. ahenae (poet.), from a shining brazen coat-of-mail; (poet.) ll. = the heavenly bodies, the stars. 2) In partic.: A) daylight, day: cum prima l.; luce orta, after the break of day; luce or lud, and (ante-cl.) luco, by daylight, in the daytime; in lucem, until daylight; ad l., toward daybreak; multā l., in broad day: B) a day: centesima l. haec est; hence (poet.), l. aestiva, summer; l. brumalis, winter: C) (poet.) the light of life, life: luce carentes, the dead; aspicere l. = to be born: D) (poet. & lat.) an eye, the eyesight: adimere l. 2) Trop.: A) = light, illustration, elucidation, evidence: historia est l. veritatis; sententiae auctoris lucem desiderant: B) = a light, ornament, that which ennobles and distinguishes a thing: Roma l. orbis terrarum; mea l. l. Dardaniae (as a salutation): C) = publicity, public notice, public view, the being seen, known, and conversed with by all men, the world: non aspicere l. = to live retired (cf. l. C); in l. atque in oculis omnium (opp. to in tunc domique); carere l. forensi; versari in l. Asiae, to live in Asia, where one can be observed by all the world (opp. to latebrae Cappadociae); vocare familiam e tenebris in lucem, to raise one's family to distinction: D) = help, succour, deliverance: l. affulsit civitati; afferre reipublicae lucem.

LUXO, āvi, ātum, l. tr. [kindr. w. λῡξω, λῡξω]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To put out of joint, to dislocate, articulos.

*LUXOR, l. v. dep. intr. [luxus]. (Pl.; doubtful read.) To live luxuriously, to revel, to riot.

LUXŪRIA, ae, } f. [luxus]. 1) Of plants, LUXŪRIES, ei, } rankness, luxuriance, segetum. 2) Luxury, profusion, extravagance, riotous living (subj., of incontinence and temperament—cf. luxus): l. et lascivia; l. senectutis foedisima est. Also, trop., of style.

LUXŪRIO, āvi, ātum, & (lat., rar.), LUXŪRIOR, ātus, dep. l. v. intr. [luxuria]. 1) Of plants, to be rank, luxuriant, to have a rank and luxuriant growth, seges; caules ll. in frondibus;

ager l., is luxuriantly fruitful. Hence: A) (poet.) l. re aliqua, to abound in any thing, to have in abundance or excess: faciem decet deliciis luxuriae novis: B) (poet.), membra ll., swell, increase immoderately: C) trop., of style, to be luxuriant, to run riot: luxuriantia compeccit. 2) Trop.: A) of animals, to be wanton or frolicsome (from being too well-conditioned), to bound, to sport, to frisk: l. pecus: hence, B) to be wanton, to commit excesses in one's joy or indulgence, to revel, to run riot, to be dissolute: ne animi otio ll.; multitudo l. nova libertate.

LUXŪRIOSE, adv. [luxuriosus]. 1) Immoderately, excessively, wantonly. 2) Luxuriously, voluptuously, vivere.

LUXŪRIOSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. [luxuria]. 1) Growing luxuriantly, rank, exuberant, vitis, frumenta. 2) Trop.: A) excessive, immoderate, unrestrained, extravagant, amor, laetitia: B) luxurious, profuse, voluptuous, homo, domus.

LUXUS, ūis, m. Profusion, immoderate expense, extravagance in the manner of living (cf. luxuria); usually with strong censure implied = revelry, debauchery: l. et desidia; in vino et l.; only seldom in a good sense = splendour in expense, magnificence: l. regius.

LYAEUS, i, m. [= Λυαῖος]. 1) Subst., The Deliverer from Care = Bacchus. 2) Adj., of or belonging to Bacchus, Lycaean: latex L., wine.

LYCAEUS (I.), i, m. [= Λυκαῖος]. A mountain in Arcadia (now Mount Tetragi), sacred to Jupiter and Pan: hence, L. deus = Pan.

LYCAEUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Lycaeus I.]. Of or belonging to Mount Lycaeus, Lycaean.

LYCAMBES, ae, m. [= Λυκάμης]. A Theban, the father of Neobule: not having, according to his promise, given his daughter in marriage to the poet Archilochus, they were both so relentlessly persecuted by him, in his satires, that they hung themselves.

LYCAMBEUS, a, um, adj. [Lycambes]. Of Lycambes, Lycambean.

LYCÆON, ōnis, m. [= Λυκαῖον]. 1) A king of Arcadia, the father of Callisto, changed by Jupiter into a wolf. 2) A grandson of the preceding, also called Aroas.

LYCÆONES, num, m. pl. [= Λυκαῖοι]. A people living in Asia Minor, between Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Pindia; according to fable, the descendants of King Lycaon.

LYCÆONIA, ae, f. [= Λυκαωνία]. The country of the Lycaonians.

LYCÆONIS, Idia, f. [Lycaon]. The daughter of Lycaon = Callisto.

LYCÆONIUS, a, um, adj. [Lycaon]. 1) Of or belonging to Lycaon, Lycaonian: L. parens, Callisto, the mother of Lycas; L. Arctos, Callisto, as a constellation. 2) Of or belonging to the Lycaonians, Lycaonian.

LYCÆUM, and LYCIUM, *i. n.* [= Λύκειον].

1) *A gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city, where Aristotle taught.* 2) *A gymnasium on Cicero's estate, near Tusculum.*

LYCHNICUS, *a, um, adj.* [= λυχνικός]. Luminous, shining: *l. lapis, a kind of white marble.*

LYCHNIDUM, *i. n.* } *A city of Illyria.*

LYCHNIDUS, *i. f.* }

LYCHNÖBIUS, *ii. m.* [= λυχνόβιος]. *One who lives by lamp-light, who turns night into day.*

LYCHNÜCHUS, *i. m.* [= λυχνόχους, 'a light-holder']. *A lamp-stand, chandelier, candlestick.*

LYCHNUS, *i. m.* [= λύχνος]. *A light, lamp (= lucerna): l. pendens, hanging from the ceiling.*

LYCIA, *ae, f.* [= Λυκία]. *A country of Asia Minor, between Caria and Pamphylia.*

LYCIDAS, *ae, m.* [= Λυκίδης]. 1) *A centaur.* 2) *The name of a shepherd.*

LYCIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Lydia]. *Lyelian: hasta L., of the Lycian king Sarpedon; subst., Lycii, ðrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Lycia.*

LYCO, ðnis, *m.* [= Λύκειον]. *The name of a Peripatetic philosopher, a follower of Strato of Lampasacus.*

LYCÖMEDES, *is, m.* [= Λυκομήδης]. *A king of the Isle of Scyros, with whom, acc. to a later fable, Achilles dwelt, disguised in female attire, and whose daughter Deidamia bore to him Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus.*

LYCÖPHRON, ðnis, *m.* [= Λυκόφρων]. *A Greek dramatic writer, of Chalcis in Euboea.*

LYCÖRIAS, ðdis, *f.* [= Λυκορίας]. *A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

LYCÖRIS, *idis, f.* *A freedwoman, properly called Cytheris, the mistress of M. Antonius (the triumvir) and the poet Corn. Gallus.*

LYCÖRMAS, *ae, m.* [= Λυκόρμας]. *A river of Ætolia, afterwards called Chrysorrhoas.*

LYCÖRTAS, *ae, m.* [= Λυκόρτας]. *One of the commanders of the Achaean league.*

LYCÖTHERSES, *is, m.* *A king of Illyria, murdered by his wife Agave.*

LYCTIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Lyctus]. *Of or belonging to Lyctus, Lyctian or Cretan.*

LYCTUS, or Lyctos, *i. f.* [= Λύκτος]. *A town in Crete, east of Gnoesus, a colony of the Lacedæmonians.*

LYCURGÆUS, *a, um, adj.* [Lycurgus 3]. *Lycargan; trop., of a judge = severe, inflexible.*

LYCURGUS, *i. m.* [= Λυκοῦργος]. 1) *A son of Dryas, king of the Ædones, in Thessaly: he opposed the worship of Bacchus, and was punished for this by the god with madness, in a paroxysm of which he killed himself.* 2) *The father of Ancæus, king of Arcadia; hence, Lycurgides, is, m. = Ancæus.* 3) *The famous lawgiver of Sparta.* 4) *An orator, of Athens, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes, famous for his incorruptible integrity.*

LYCUS (L), or Lÿcos, *i. m.* [= Λύκος]. 1) *The*

name of several rivers in Asia, esp. of a river in Paphlagonia, and another in Phrygia, emptying into the Mæander. 2) *A town in Illyria.*

LYCUS (II.), *i. m.* [= Λύκος]. 1) *Of Boeotia, the husband of Antiope.* 2) *The son of Pandion, king of Lycia.* 3) *A Theban, slain by Hercules upon his return from the lower world.*

LYDE, *es, f.* [= Λύδη]. *The wife of the poet Antimachus of Claros.*

LYDIA, *ae, f.* [= Λυδία]. *A country of Asia Minor, the capital of which was Sardes; acc. to fable, the native land of the Etruscans.*

LYDIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Lydia]. *Lydian: LYDUS, } (poet.) = Etruscan; subst., Lydi, ðrum, m. pl., the Lydians; (poet.) = the Etruscans.*

LYMPHA, *ae, f.* [kindr. w. limpidae]. (Poet.) *Pure and clear water, spring-water.*

LYMPHATICUS, *a, um, adj.* [lymphe]. *Per-*

LYMPHATUS, *a, um, adj.* [lymphe]. *Per-* *lymphaticus, hence, in gen., mad, distracted, frantic: l. urbs, mens; ll. pectora, somnia; l. pavor, a panic; trop. (Com.), numi ll., i. e., that keep jumping out of one's purse, as if mad. Hence (Pl.), Lymphaticum, i. n., as subst., the disease of a lymphaticus.*

LYNCESTAE, ðrum, *m. pl.* [= Λυνκισταί]. *A people living in the northwestern part of Macedonia.*

LYNCESTIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Lyncestae]. *Lyn-*

LYNCEUS (I.), *ei or os, m.* [= Λυγκεύς]. 1) *One of the Argonauts, famous for his sharp-sightedness.* 2) *A son of Ægyptus, the husband of Hypermnestra (q. v.).*

LYNCEUS (II.), *a, um, adj.* [Lynceus I. 1]. *Of Lynceus, Lyncean; trop. = sharp-sighted.*

LYNCIDES, *ae, m.* [Lynceus I.]. *A male descendant of Lynceus.*

LYNCUS, *i. m. & f.* [= Λύκος]. 1) *M., a Scythian king, changed into a lynx.* 2) *F., the capital of the Lyncestians.*

LYNX, *clis, com.* [= λύξ]. *A lynx or ounce.*

LÿRA, *ae, f.* [= λύρα]. 1) *A lyre, lute, harp.* 2) *Lyric poetry, song.* 3) *The constellation Lyra.*

LYRCÆUS (also Lyrceus, Lyrcaeus), *i. m.* *A fountain in the Peloponnesus; hence, Lyrceus, a, um, adj., Lyrcean.*

LÿRICUS, *a, um, adj.* [lyra; = λυρικός]. *Of or belonging to the lute or lyre, lyric; hence, as subst. — a) Lyrica, ðrum, n. pl., lyric poems — b) Lyrici, ðrum, m. pl., lyric poets.*

LÿRISTES, *ae, m.* [= λυριστής]. (Lat.) *A lute-player, lyrist.*

LYRNÆSIS (Lyrnessis), *idis, f.* [Lyrnesus]. *The Lyrnesian = Briseis.*

LYRNÆSIUS (Lyrnessius), *a, um, adj.* [Lyrnesus]. *Lyrnesian.*

LYRNÆSUS (Lyrnessus), *i. f.* [= Λυρναίος]. *A town in Thrace, the birthplace of Briseis.*

LÿSANDER, *dri, m.* [= Λυσάνδρος]. 1) *A celebrated Spartan general, conqueror of the Athe-*

nians. 2) *An ephorus in Sparta, who was expelled for his injustice.*

LYSIACUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lysias]. Lysian.

LYSIÄDES, ae, m. [= Λυσιάδης]. *An Athenian, son of the philosopher Phaedrus.*

LYSIAS, ae, m. [= Λυσίας]. *A celebrated orator of Athens, a contemporary of Socrates.*

LYSIMACHIA, ae, f. [= Λυσισαχία]. *A town in Thrace.*

LYSIMACHIENSES, ium, m, pl. [Lysimachia]. *The inhabitants of Lysimachia.*

LYSIMACHUS, i, m. [= Λυσισαχης]. *One of the generals of Alexander the Great, subsequently king of Thrace.*

LYSIPPUS, i, m. [= Λύσιππος]. *A celebrated brass-founder of Sicily, a contemporary of Alexander the Great.*

LYSIS, is, m. [= Λύσις]. 1) *A Pythagorean philosopher, teacher of Epaminondas.* 2) *A river in hisher Asia.*

MACAREIS, idis, f. [Macareus]. *The daughter of Macareus = Ise.*

MACAREUS, ei or eos, m. [= Μακάρεως]. *A son of Æolus, inflamed with incestuous love for his sister.*

MACATUS, i, m. *A Roman surname, e. g., M. Livius Macatus.*

MACEDONES; num, m. pl. [= Μακεδόνες]. *The Macedonians; in the sing., Macedo, ñis, a Macedonian.*

MACEDONIA, ae, f. [= Μακεδονία]. *Macedonia, Macedon, a country lying between Thessaly and Thrace.*

MACEDONICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Macedones]. *Of or belonging to the Macedonians, Macedonian; subst., Macedonicus, i, m., a surname of Qn. Caecilius Metellus, the conqueror of Macedonia.*

MACEDONIENSIS, e, (ante-cl.) } *adj.* [Macedonius, a, um, (poet.) } domes]. = Macedonicus.

MACELLA, ae, f. [= Μακέλλα]. *A town in Sicily, on the Crimæus.*

MACELLARIUS, ii, m. [macellum]. *Of or belonging to the meat or provision-market: taberna m., a meat-dealer's stall; hence, subst., Macellarius, ii, m., a meat-seller, victualler.*

MACELLUM, i, n. *A place where meat, fish, and vegetables were sold, a meat-market, provision-market.*

*MACEO, 2. v. intr. [macer I.]. (Pl.) *To be lean, meagre, thin.*

MÁCER (I.), ora, crum, *adj.* *Lean, meagre, thin (of living beings, both human and animal — of. strigosus); but also, solum, ager, vinea m. = poor, barren. Hence, trop. = emaciated, careworn.*

MÁCER (II.), cri, m. *A Roman surname; thus, esp. Aemilius Macer, a friend of Virgil and Ovid.*

MÁCERIA, ae, f. [kindr. w. *πέλεκυς, πέλεκυς*]. *An enclosure, hedge, wall around a garden, park, &c.; also, a wall or breastwork thrown up for defence.*

MÁCERO, avi, ñtum, 1. v. tr. [perh. another form of marceo]. 1) *To soften by steeping in liquor, to soak, to macerate, brassica.* 2) *Trop.: A) of the body, to weaken, to enervate, to emaciate, aliquem siti, fame: B) of the mind, to vex, to torment, to harass, aliquem; Phryne me m.; macerari or macerare se, to torment one's self, to fret; m. expectationem alicujus = to keep in suspense.*

MÁCESCO, 3. v. intr. [kindr. of macero]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To become lean, thin, or meagre.*

MACHAERA, ae, f. [= μάχαρη]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A sabre, sword.*

*MACHÆRIUM, ii, m. [= μάχαριον]. (Pl.) *A small sword. (Doubtful read.)*

MACHÆRÓPHORUS, i, m. [= μάχαίροφορος]. *A sword-bearer, satellite.*

MACHAON, ñis, m. [= Μαχάων]. *A son of Æsculapius, and surgeon of the Greeks before Troy.*

MACHAONIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Machaon]. *Of Machaon, Machaonian: M. ope sanus.*

MACHINA, ae, f. [= μηχανή]. 1) *In gen., a machine, i. e., an artificially constructed instrument for performing any work, esp. for raising or removing a heavy mass; also, a warlike engine, a staging, scaffolding, &c.: omnes columnae, machina apposita, dejectae sunt; machinis expugnare oppidum; amicam de machinis emere, from the platform on which slaves were exposed.* 2) *Trop., an artifice, device, trick, stratagem: dolus ac m.*

MACHINAMENTUM, i, n. [machinor]. (Mostly lat.) *A machine, engine, instrument.*

MACHINATIO, ñis, f. [machinor]. 1) *Artificial contrivance, mechanism, plastrorum; aliquid movetur machinatione.* 2) *Mechanical skill: data est quibusdam bestiis m. quaedam et sollertia.* 3) *A machine, engine; trop., artifice, craft; a trick, device.*

MACHINATOR, ñis, m. [machinor]. 1) *A machine-maker, machinist, engineer: m. bellicorum tormentorum.* 2) *Trop., an author, inventor, contriver, instigator, horum scelerum.*

MACHINOR, ñtus, 1. v. tr. [machina]. 1) *To contrive with art and skill, to devise, to frame, to invent: m. opus.* 2) *Trop., to devise or contrive something wicked or malicious, to plot: m. aliquam astutiam; m. pestem in aliquem; m. perniciem alicui.*

*MACHINOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [machina]. (Lat.) *Skilfully constructed.*

MÁCIES, ei, f. [maceo]. *Leanness, meagreness, thinness, hominis, equi; also, of a field, a plant, or a tree = barrenness; of style = meagreness, poverty.*

MĀCIS, *Idis*, *f.* (Pl.) *A fictitious spice; perhaps = mace.*

MACRA, *ae*, *m.* 1) *A river flowing between Liguria and Etruria, now the Magra.* 2) *M. Come* (= Μαρά Κόμη), *a town in Locria.*

MACRESCO, *3. v. incho. intr.* [*macer*]. *To grow lean or meagre; also, trop. = to pine away.*

MACRI CAMPI, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* [= Μακρι Κάμποι, 'Long Plains']. *A large plain, on the river Macra, in Gallia Cispadana (Northern Italy), now Val di Montirone, with Magrada.*

MACRĪTUDO, *inis*, *f.* [*macer*]. (Pl.) *Leanness, meagreness.*

MACRŌBII, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* [= Μακρόβιοι, 'The Long-lived']. *A people of Ethiopia.*

MACRŌCHIR, *m.* [= Μακροχείρ]. *Long-hand, a surname of an Artazerxes (pure Latin, Longimanus).*

MACRŌCĒPHĀLI, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* [= Μακροκέφαλοι]. *A people of Pontus.*

MACRŌCŌLUM (Macrocolum), *i*, *n.* [= μακροκόλον]. *Paper of the largest size = royal paper.*

MACTĀBĪLIS, *e*, *adj.* [*mactō*]. (Lucretius.) *Deadly, plague.*

***MACTĀTOR**, *ōris*, *m.* [*mactō*]. (Lat. poet.) *A killer, murderer.*

***MACTĀTUS**, *ūs*, *m.* [*mactō*]. (Lucr.) *A slaying, killing.*

MACTE, and **MACTI** — *v.* **Mactus**.

MACTO, *āvi*, *ātum*, *1. v. intens. tr.* [*root MAG*, as in *magis*, *magnus*, etc.]. *Prop.*, *to enlarge, to augment, to aggrandize; hence — 1) to present with something: A) = to extol, to glorify, to honour, esp. a deity, with a sacrifice: m. deos manes extis puerorum. B) to present with something harmful, to afflict, to punish with any thing: m. aliquem infortunio; m. virum damno et malo; m. hostes patriae aeternis suppliciis. 2) (Acc. to 1, A.) To sacrifice, to offer up as a victim to the gods: m. hostiam, legiones diis; m. pecudes nigras manibus; hence, trop., to ruin, to destroy, to overthrow: m. aliquem summo supplicio; m. jus civitatis.*

MACTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*part. of mago*, which otherwise is obsolete — *v.* **Macto**]. *Prop.*, *magnified = glorified, honoured.* 1) *Only in the voc. macte, and in the pl. macti, which are generally used in combination with the verb esse (imperat. and infin.) and an abl., or with an abl. only, as a laudatory or congratulatory exclamation = good luck! hail! (to thee, &c.) go on and prosper! m. virtute tua esto! mm. virtute milites Romani esto! macte virtute puer, sis itur ad astra! juberem (to) m. virtute esse! I would commend your valour! (lat.) m. fortissimam civitatem! Also, abs., m. l brave! well done! *2) (Lucr.) = Mactatus, hit, wounded.*

MĀCŪLA (L.), *ae*, *f.* 1) *A spot (in gen. — cf. tabes): equus maculis albis; in ipsis quasi maculis (terrae) ubi habitat, on those spots (of the earth) that are inhabited. 2) A spot, stain,*

blot, bluish: auferre maculas de vestibus; est corporis macula naevus, a wart is a blemish on the body: B) a blot, bluish, stain, stigma: mm. flagitiorum; delere m.; aspergere alicui maculam; concipere, suscipere m., to incur disgrace. 3) The mesh of a net, &c.

MĀCŪLA (IL.), *ae*, *m.* *A Roman surname, e.g., Q. Pompeius Macula.*

MĀCŪLO, *āvi*, *ātum*, *1. v. tr.* [*macula*]. 1) (Poet.) *To make spotted or speckled, to speckle: m. telas ostro. 2) In a bad sense, to spot, to stain, to defile: m. terram sanguine. Hence, trop. = to defile, to pollute, to disgrace, to dishonour, &c.: m. lacus et nemora omni scelere; m. belli gloriam turpi morte.*

MĀCŪLOSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*macula* L.]. 1) *Spotted, speckled, variegated, lynx. 2) Stained, blotted, defiled, polluted, vestis; arenae mm. sanguine; litera m., making a blot. 3) Trop., defiled, polluted, disgraced, dishonoured, homo, adolescentia; m. nefas, abominabile.*

MĀDĀRUS, *i*, *m.* [= Μαδάρι, 'Bald']. *A sportive surname given to C. Matius.*

MĀDE-FĀCIO, *fēci*, *factum*, *3. v. tr.* [*mado-facio*]. 1) *To make wet, to wet, to moisten, to soak, to steep (cf. madidus): m. lanam aceto, to steep in vinegar; (poet.) m. vellera succis = to dye. 2) Trop. (poet. & lat.), to soak with wine, to intoxicate, aliquem.*

MĀDEO, *2. v. intr.* [= μάδω]. 1) *To be wet or moist, to become wet, to drip (v. Madidus): paries m.; Persae mm. unguento, drip with ointment; m. metu (Pl.) = to sweat with fear; (poet.) m. caede, to reek with blood; sudor madens, flowing; nix madens sole, melting. Esp., 2) to be drenched with wine, to be drunk: membra vino madent; also, abs., mersus vino et madens; (poet.) tardescit lingua, madet mens, is drowned. 3) To be boiled soft or thoroughly, to be boiled: jam ergo haec madebunt. 4) Trop., to be full of, to abound in, to overflow with: simulacra mm. arte, are made with skill; is m. sermonibus Socraticis, is full of, is familiar with.*

MĀDESCO, *dul*, —, *3. v. intr.* [*inch. of mado*]. 1) *To become wet or moist. 2) To become soft.*

MĀDĪDE, *adv.* [*madidus*]. *Moistly; trop., m. madero, to be well soaked, to be very drunk.*

MĀDĪDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*mado*]. 1) *Wet, moist, drenched, damp (opp. to siccus — conf. humidus), capilli, alae; (poet.) madentes genae, moistened with tears; mm. fossae, filled with water. Hence, 2) A) (Com.) drunk, intoxicated: reddere aliquem m.: B) soft, boiled soft, sodden (of meats, &c.); also (poet.), tabe jecur madidum, putrid, corrupt.*

MADUATĒNI, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Madytos (q. v.).*

***MĀDULSA**, *ae*, *m.* [*mado*]. (Pl.) *A drunken man.*

MADYTOS (Madytus), *i*, *f.* [= Μαδύτις]. *A seaport in the Thracian Chersonesus.*

MAEANDER, also *Maecandro*, *dri*, *m*. [= *Μαίανδρος*]. 1) *A river in Ionia* (now the Meander), proverbial for its many windings. Hence, appellatively, 2) to denote any turning or winding: A) a crooked or roundabout way, a circuitous road: *quas maeandros quævisisti*? also (lat.), of discourse, *a winding, meandering, dialecticæ*: B) (poet.) the embroidery of a garment (*wrought with many windings*).

MAEANDRIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*Maecander*]. *Of or belonging to the Maecander, Maecandrian, unda; M. juvenis = Caenus, the grandson of Maecander.*

MAECENAS, *âtis*, *m*. *A Roman family, originally from Etruria, of which was the celebrated Caius Cilnius M., a favourite of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Virgil* (v. Cilnius).

MAECENATIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*Maecenas*]. *Of or belonging to Maecenas, turris.*

MAECIUS (L.), *ii*, *m*, and *Maecia*, *ae*, *f*. *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Spurius M. Tarpa, a contemporary of Horace, considered to be an excellent connoisseur and critic, esp. of dramatic poetry.*

MAECIUS (IL.), *a*, *um*, *adj*. *Mæcian: M. tribus; esp., as the designation of a place in Latium, not far from Lanuvium: ad Maecium is locus dicitur.*

MAEDI (Mædi), *ôrum*, *m*. *pl.* [= *Μαῖδοι*]. *A Thracian people, on the borders of Macedonia.*

MAEDICUS (Mæd.), *a*, *um*, *adj*. [= *Μαῖδικός*]. *Of or belonging to the Mædi; subst., Maedica, ae, f. (sc. regio), the territory of the Mædi.*

MAELIANUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*Maelius*]. *Of or belonging to a Maelius, Mælian; subst., Maeliani, ôrum, m. pl., the adherents of Maelius.*

MAELIUS, *ii*, *m*, and *Maelia*, *ae*, *f*. *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Spurius M., who was put to death (440 B.C.), because he was suspected of aiming at royal power.*

MAENA, *ae*, *f*. [= *μαῖνα*]. *A small sea-fish, which was eaten salted, esp. by the poor; trop., as a term of reproach.*

MAENALIS, *Idia*, *f*. [= *Μαυαλίς*]. *Of or belonging to Mænalus: M. urse = Callisto; M. ora = Arcadia.*

MAENALIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [= *Μαυαλίος*]. *Of or belonging to Maenalius, Mænalian; also (poet.) = Arcadian: M. deus, Pan; MM. versus, shepherd songs; M. ramus, the club of Hercules, which he broke from a tree growing on this range of mountains.*

MAENALUS (Maenalos), *i*, *m*. [= *Μαῖναλος*], or **MAENALA**, *ôrum*, *n*. *pl.* *A chain of mountains in Arcadia (sacred to Pan), with a town of the same name.*

MAENAS, *êdis*, *f*. [= *Μαινάς*, 'the Raving One']. *A priestess of Bacchus, a Bacchant; hence, in gen., a female inspired by a god, a prophetess.*

MAENIANUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*Maenius I.*]. *Belonging to a Maenius, Mænian; subst., Maenia-*

num, i, n., a balcony of a house (so called because first built and used by a Maenius).

MAENIUS (I.), *ii*, *m*, and *Maenia*, *ae*, *f*. *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Caius M., consul (888 B.C.), conqueror of the Antiates; a pillar (columna Maenia) was erected to his honour in the Forum. 2) M., with the surname Pantolabus (παντολάβης), a worthless fellow, of the time of Horace.*

MAENIUS (IL.), *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*Maenius I.*]. *Mænian: M. lex, proposed by the Tribune Maenius, 295 B.C.; esp. Maenia Columna, ae, f., a pillar in the Forum (v. Maenius I. 1), at which thieves and disobedient slaves were punished, and sentence pronounced upon bad debtors.*

MAEONIA, *ae*, *f*. [= *Μαῖωνία*]. *The district of Maconia, in Lydia; hence, mæon. — a) = Lydia — b) = Etruria, because the Etrurians were said to be descendants of the Lydians.*

MAEONES, *num*, *m*. *pl.* [= *Μαῖωνες*]. *The inhabitants of Maconia, the Mæonians; (poet.) = the Lydians.*

MAEONIDES, *ae*, *m*. [= *Μαῖωνίδης*]. *A Mæonide — a) a Lydian, and esp. (poet.) = Homer, who was reputed to have been born in Maconia — b) an Etrurian.*

MAEONIS, *Idia*, *f*. [= *Μαῖωνίς*]. *A Mæonian or Lydian woman = Omphale or Arachne.*

MAEONIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [= *Μαῖωνιος*]. 1) *Mæonian, Lydian: M. Bacchus, i. e., Lydian wine; hence = Homeric, heroic, carmen, poet.* 2) *Etrurian; subst., Mæonii, ôrum, m. pl., the Etrurians.*

MAEOTAE, *ârum*, *m*. *pl.* [= *Μαυοταί*]. *A Scythian people, living around the Palus Maeotis.*

MAEOTICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [= *Μαυοτικός*]. *Of or belonging to Lake Maeotis, Mæotic; subst., Mæotici, ôrum, m. pl. = Mæotæ.*

MAEOTIS, *Idia*, *Ides*, and *is*, *adj*. *f*. [= *Μαυοτις*]. *Mæotic; (poet.) = Scythian; in partic., palus M., the Palus Maeotis, now Mar delle Zaccache, or the Sea of Anof.*

MAEOTIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*Maecotæ*]. *Mæotian*

MAEREO, or **MOEREO**, —, —, 2. *v. intr. & tr.* [*like maestus, perhaps kindred with miser*]. 1) *Intr., to be mournful, to be sad or sorrowful, to grieve, to mourn (so as to exhibit sorrow in one's demeanour and looks — cf. doleo, lugeo): m. suo incommodo; maereo tacitus; nihil proficitur maerendo. Hence, part. maerens, mourning, mournful, afflicted, home, vultus, lamentatio.* 2) *Tr., to mourn ever, to lament, to bewail: m. mortem filii; m. patriam nimis tarde considerare, because, &c.; talia maerens, thus lamenting.*

MAEROR (Moer.), *ôris*, *m*. [*maereo*]. *Grief, mourning, sadness, deep affliction (expressing itself by silent tears; not a habitual state of mind — cf. maestitia): maeror est aegritudo flebilis; in maerore esse or jacere; maerore maerari or constol.*

MAESIA SILVA. *A forest on the borders of Etruria, in the neighbourhood of the Vientes, now Bosco di Baccano.*

***MAESTE** (Moeste), *adv.* [maestus]. Mournfully, sadly, sorrowfully.

***MAESTITER** (Moestiter), *adv.* [maestus]. (Pl.) Mournfully, sorrowfully.

MAESTITIA (Moest.), *ae, f.* [maestus]. 1) Sadness, grief, sorrowfulness, melancholy, dejection (as a habit of the mind — cf. maeror): in tanta m. sum. 2) Gloominess, orationis.

MAESTITUDO (Moest.), *inis, f.* [maestus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Sadness, sorrow.

MAESTUS (Moest.), *a, um, adj.* [kindred w. miser—cf. maeror]. 1) Sad, sorrowful, gloomy, dejected, melancholy (of a melancholy and dejected disposition—cf. tristis). 2) (Poet.) Showing, announcing, or connected with mourning, sad, mournful, unlucky: vestis m., a mourning-garment; ara m. (erected in honour of a deceased person); tectum m. (in which some misfortune has happened); avis m., portending misfortune.

MAEVIUS, *ii, m., and Maevia, ae, f.* The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) a secretary of Verres; 2) a bad poet of the time of Virgil.

MĀGA, *ae, f.* [magus]. (Poet.) An enchantress, sorceress (v. Magus).

MAGĀBA, *ae, m.* A mountain in Galatia.

MĀGĀLIA, *ium, n. pl.* [a Punio word]. 1) Huts, tents. 2) The suburbs of Carthage (acc. to some, 'magaria' is here the proper reading).

MĀGĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* [magus; = μαγικός]. (Poet. & lat.) Of or belonging to magic, magic, magical, artes, arma; dii mm. (who were invoked by incantations—Pluto, Hecate, Proserpine); linguae mm., hieroglyphics; lingua m., skilled in incantations.

MĀGIS, or (apoc. & poet.) **MĀGE**, *adv.* in the comp. (the posit. is valde, magnopere, etc.; the sup. maxime) [kindr. w. magnus]. In a higher degree; more, rather—it is usually joined with adjectives and adverbs, esp. such as have no comparatives of their own; but, also, freq. with verbs, often having reference to the whole sentence, rather than to a particular word. In partic.: A) etiam, longe, multo magis, far more, more (tanto) magis, and (poet.) tam magis ... quam magis, the more ... so much the more: C) magis magisque, or m. et (ac) m., more and more, still more (to denote a rapid augmentation—cf. paulatim): D) non magis quam, according to the character of the context = either—a) no more than, just as much as: domus erat non domino magis ornamento quam civitati, just as much to the city as to its owner—or, b) no more than, just as little as: animus qui in morbo aliquo est, non magis sanus est quam corpus, etc.; non magis Gaium imperatum quam per Baianum

sinum equis discursurum: E) sometimes it is joined, by way of emphasis or pleonastically, to another comparative: magis majores nugas agit F) (lat.) magis minusque, magis ac minus, more or less: istud est magis minusque vitiosum praec personis dicentium: G) sometimes it is almost = potius, rather: milites nostri reditum magis maturum ex iis locis quam processionem longiorem quaerebant.

MĀGISTER, *tri, m.* [fr. the root MAG, whence magnus]. 1) A master, overseer, superintendent, head, chief, director, leader, conductor, &c.: m. populi, the chief of the people, i. e., the dictator; m. equitum, the commander of the cavalry, the dictator's aid; m. sacrorum, a chief-priest, the superior of the priests; m. scripturae or in scriptura, m. societatis or in societate, the president of a company of farmers-general; pro magistro, etc., a deputy-director; m. gladiatorum, a fencing-master; m. elephantum, a guide, conductor; m. pecoris, a chief-herdsman; m. navis, a pilot or steersman, also a master or captain; m. morum = a censor; m. convivii, coenae, the manager or director of a feast (συνοσιάρχης); m. vici, the overseer of a ward; m. auctionis, the conductor of an auction. 2) A teacher, instructor: habere aliquem magistrum; m. artium, virtutis, in the sciences, in virtue; stilus est optimus dicendi effector et m.; also, an educator of children, a schoolmaster, tutor. 3) Trop., a leader, instigator, adviser: capere aliquem m. ad rem aliquam.

MĀGISTERIUM, *ii, n.* [magister]. 1) The office or function of a magister, dictatorship, mastership, governorship (v. Magister); m. morum, the censorship; m. sacerdotii, high-priesthood; mm. convivii me delectant, the custom of having a president at feasts pleases me. 2) (Rar.) The office of a teacher or guardian of youth, tutorship, guardianship: jam excessit mihi aetas ex magisterio tuo. 3) Trop., instruction, good counsel: virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo.

MĀGISTRA, *ae, f.* [magister]. 1) A mistress, conductress, directress, instructress: ludi m., a school-mistress. 2) Trop.: philosophia m. vitae; arte magistra, by the aid of your art.

MĀGISTRATUS, *us, m.* [magister]. 1) The office or the rank of a magistrate, a magisterial office, magistracy, the dignity of one holding a civil office at Rome: mm. ordinarii et extraordinarii, majores et minores, curules, etc.; mm. and imperia, occurring together, usually denote, by way of distinction, civil and military offices, or (which was in part the same), offices in the city of Rome and offices in the provinces: magistratum inire (ingredi), to enter upon, to assume; m. accipere, to accept; m. deponere (or magistratu abire), to lay down, to resign; esse in magistratu, to fill an office, &c. 2) A magistrate, public functionary.

MAGNĀNĪMITAS, ōtis, *f.* [magnanimus]. Magnanimity, greatness of soul.

MAGNĀNĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* [magnus-animus]. Great-souled, noble-minded, magnanimous, high-spirited, &c.

MAGNES, ōtis, *adj. m.* [= μαγνης]. **Magnesian** (v. Magnesia): *M. lapis*, or simply *M.*, a magnet, loadstone; as *rubet*. = a *Magnesian*; *Magnetes*, um, *m. pl.*, the *Magnesians*.

MAGNĒSIA, ae, *f.* [= Μαγνησία]. 1) A district of Thessaly, on the *Ægean Sea*. 2) A town in Caria, on the *Mæander*, now *Guzel Hissar*. 3) A town in Lydia, near Mount *Sipyllus*, now *Magnisa*.

MAGNĒSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μαγνησιος]. Of or belonging to *Magnesia*, *Magnesian*: *lapis M.* (= *l. magnes*), the loadstone.

MAGNESSA, ae, *f.* [= Μάγνησσα]. A *Magnesian* woman (*Hippolyte*).

MAGNĒTARCHES, ae, *m.* [= Μαγνητάρχης]. The chief magistrate of the *Magnesians*.

MAGNĒTIS, Idis, *adj. f.* [= Μαγνητις]. Of or belonging to *Magnesia*, *Magnesian*.

MAGNĪDICUS, a, um, *adj.* [magnus-dico]. (Ante-cl.) Talking largely, boasting, bragging.

MAGNĪ-FĀCIO, fēci, factum, 3. v. tr. (More correctly written separately.) To make much of, to esteem highly (v. *Magnus*, and *Facio*).

MAGNĪFICE, adv. w. *comp.* & *sup.* [magnificus]. 1) Grandly, nobly, magnificently, gloriously, splendidly, excellently (v. *Magnificus*): *m. dicere, vivere, consulatum gerere, laudare aliquem*. 2) In a bad sense, boastingly, pompously, imperiously, bombastically, loqui.

MAGNĪFICENTER, adv. [magnificus] = *Magnifice*.

MAGNĪFICENTIA, ae, *f.* [magnificus]. 1) Of men, greatness in action or feeling, highmindedness, grandeur, nobleness, magnanimity: *m. et desipientia rerum humanarum*. 2) Of things, grandeur, splendour, magnificence, ostentatiousness: *m. epularum, villarum, publicorum operum*; *m. liberalitatis*; in a bad sense, *verborum m.*, pompous language, bombast.

MAGNĪFICO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [magnificus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) To value or esteem highly, to make much of, aliquem. 2) (Lat.) To praise, to extol, to magnify.

MAGNĪFICUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* (magnificentior) & *sup.* (magnificentissimus) [magnus-facio]. 1) Of persons: A) in a good sense — a) great in action or feeling, generous, high-souled, distinguished, illustrious: *animus excelsus magnificusque*; *vir factis m.* — b) magnificent, fond of splendour: in *deorum suppliciiis magnifici, domi parci*: B) in a bad sense (ante-cl.), boastful, bragging, haughty. 2) Of things: A) in a good sense, magnificent, splendid, costly, sumptuous: *m. res gestae, genus dicendi, promissum, villa, funus*: B) in a bad sense, boastful, pompous, verba.

MAGNĪLŌQUENTIA, ae, *f.* [magniloquus].

1) In a good sense, sublime language, a lofty style of speaking, *Homeri*. 2) In a bad sense, magniloquence, pomposity.

MAGNĪLŌQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [magnus-loquor] (Poet. & lat.) That speaks in a pompous style, magniloquent, vaunting, bragging.

MAGNĪPENDO (sep., *magnus pendo*), 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl.) To think much of, to esteem highly.

MAGNĪTUDO, Inis, *f.* [magnus]. 1) Greatness, bulk, magnitude: *m. mundi, corporum*; *mm. regionum*. Hence: A) of numerical magnitude, a great number, multitude: *m. copiarum*: B) of quantity, &c.: *m. pecuniae, quaestum*: *m. fructuum, the greatness of the crop*; *m. frigoris, the rigour*; *m. fluminis, the height of the water*; *m. dierum, the length*. 2) Of abstract things, greatness: *m. periculi, beneficii, doloris*: *m. odii, the violence of*; *m. animi, greatness of soul*. Hence (lat.) = dignity, rank, imperatoria.

MAGNŌPĒRE, adv. [for *magno opere*, as it is very freq. written]; in the *comp.* *maiores opere* (or *magis*); in the *sup.* *maximopere* or *maximo opere*. Very much, greatly, exceedingly (only with verbs, not with adjectives): *m. desidero, peto*. Hence, in partic.: A) with a negative, considerably, very, very much: *non m.*, not very much; *nulla m. expectatio est*, no very great expectation: B) pressing, urgently, earnestly, particularly: *m. evocare aliquem, suadere, rogare, etc.*; *edictum mihi est m. ut, etc.*

MAGNUM PROMONTŌRIUM. A promontory in *Hispania Baetica*.

MAGNUS (I.), a, um, *adj. w. comp.* (major) and *sup.* (maximus) [root *MAG*, which appears also in *mactus, mactō*—cf. *Gr. μά-ας*]. 1) Great, large: A) of size or dimensions = great, large (in gen.—cf. *ingens, amplus*): *m. domus, mons, mare, oppidum*; *mm. aquae, a flood, inundation*; *mare m.* = agitated, stormy; *m. homo, of great size, tall*: B) of number, weight, or importance = great, numerous, much, considerable, exercitus, divitiae, copia frumenti. 2) Of abstract qualities and things, great, grand, important, momentous, eminent, excellent in its kind: of persons = exalted, powerful, mighty, high-souled, magnanimous, &c.; of mental emotions, &c. = great, strong, vehement: *m. opus, res gestae, causa, periculum, eloquentia, stadium*; *m. res*; *Jupiter optimus maximus*; *homo propter summam nobilitatem et potentiam singularem magnus*; *m. infamia, gaudium, alacritas, odium*. Hence: *magnum est, it is a great or difficult thing*; *quod majus est, what is more*; *mm. verba, sermones, exaggerated or boastful language*; in *majus celebrare, nunciare, to exaggerate, to overrate*; in *majus credere, to believe a thing to be worse than it is*; *m. vox, a loud voice*; *exclamare magnum* (ante-cl. & lat.), to call loudly; *magna loqui, to talk largely, to boast*; (Com.) *magnum me faciam*,

I will boast of. 3) In the *comp.* and the *sup.* (in which connexion 'grandis' is used for a *posit.*), with or without 'natus' or 'annis' = older, oldest (the elder, the oldest or eldest): A) of age: frater (natus) major, the elder brother; majores natus, sometimes = senators (cf. B); (Pl.) major herus, the old master (the father), in opp. to minor herus, the young master (the son). In partic., with 'natus,' when one's age is stated, without any reference to the age of another person: major (quam) triginta annos natus, more than 30 years old; also, major triginta annis, more rarely major triginta annis natus or natus, and major triginta annorum (cf. natus, under Nasoor): B) of the age or generation in which men have lived = earlier, before: Livius fuit major natus quam Plautus; hence, *subst.*, Majores, um, m. pl., forefathers, ancestors (conf. A); C) of time = long, tempus; magno natus, of great age, old, aged. 4) In general specifications of value or price, &c., the genitives magni, maximi (very rarely majoris, instead of which pluris), and the ablatives magno, maximo, etc., are used = high, dear, at a high price, very high, &c.: m. emere, vendere, facere, etc.

MAGNUS (II.), i, m. A Roman surname, e. g., Cn. Pompeius Magnus.

MÄGO (Magon), ðnis, m. [= Máγw]. A Carthaginian name; esp. 1) the brother of Hannibal; 2) a Carthaginian, who wrote a book on agriculture.

MAGONTIÄCUM, i, n. A town in Germany, on the Rhine, now Mayence.

MAGRADA, ae, m. A river of Hispania Tarraconensis.

MÄGÜDÄRIS (Magyd.), is, f. [μαγύδαρις]. (Pl. & lat.) The stalk, acc. to others, the root or juices of the plant laserpitium.

MÄGUS (I.), i, m. [= μάγw]. A Magian: a Persian priest or philosopher; hence = an enchanter, magician.

MÄGUS (II.), a, um, adj. [magus I.]. Magic, magical, artes.

MÄJA, ae, f. [= Μαία]. A daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and the mother of Mercury by Jupiter.

MAJÄLIS, is, m. A golded boar, a barrow; trop., as a term of reproach.

MAJESTAS, ätis, f. [maj-us = magnus]. 1) Greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty; sanctity, sacredness (of gods, princes, and high dignitaries, states and peoples, esp. the Roman people, &c.): m. divina, consulis; m. patria, the sacred paternal authority. 2) Sovereign power or authority, esp. of the Roman people: majestatem populi Romani defendere; minuere majestatem populi Romani, to offend against the majesty of the Roman state; hence, orimen majestatis laesae or minutae, and majestas laesa or minuta, or majestas = high-treason: laesae majestatis accusari, to be charged with high treason; majestatis

condemnari. 3) In gen., honour, dignity, excellence, splendour; m. et pudor matronarum; m. loci, the sanctity of the place; quanta ei fuit in oratione m.!

MAJOR, MAJORES — v. Magnus.

MAJUS, a, um, adj. Of May, May-; almost always combined with the words mensis, kalendae, etc.

MAJUSCÜLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of major].

1) A) somewhat greater or larger: B) somewhat older. 2) Somewhat great, cura.

MÄLA, ae, f. [for mandela, from mando]. 1) The cheek-bone, jaw (prop. only the upper jaw — cf. maxilla). 2) A cheek.

MÄLÄCA, ae, f. A town in Spain, now Malaga.

MÄLÄCIA, ae, f. [= μαλακία]. 1) A dead calm, a calm at sea. 2) A want of appetite, nausea.

MÄLÄCISSO, i, v. tr. [= μαλακίζω]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To make soft or supple, to soften, to make pliant.

MÄLÄCUS, a, um, adj. [= μαλακός]. (Pl.) 1) Soft, pallium; hence, supple, pliant: m. ad saltandum. 2) Delicate, effeminate.

MÄLAXO, i, v. tr. [= μαλασσω]. (Ante-cl.) To soften, to mollify.

MÄLE, adv. w. comp. (pejus) & sup. (pessime) [malus]. Badly, ill, wrongly, amiss, wickedly, &c., olere, facere, dicere. In partic.: A) m. loqui, dicere alicui = to scold, to chide, to reprimand; m. loqui de aliquo, to slander; m. audire, to be in bad repute; m. velle alicui, to wish harm to one, to cherish ill-will: B) m. habere = to treat harshly; m. hostes habere, to harass; hoc me (animum meum) m. habet, vexes, annoys me; m. mihi (animo meo) est = either, a) I am vexed, mortified, or b) I feel poorly, I am not well; but, m. animo fit (est) = I begin to faint, I am getting unwell: C) m. mecum agitur, it goes ill with me; m. sit eil may evil betide him! D) = unfortunately, unfavourably, disadvantageously, &c.: m. vivere, to live unhappily; rem m. gerit, he manages badly, he has no success (of a leader in war); also, m. pugnare, to be defeated; res m. cadit, turns out unfortunately; m. emere, to buy at too high a price, to pay too much; m. vendere, to sell at a loss; m. sedulus, feriatus = unseasonably: E) = not rightly, not properly, scarcely, hardly, &c. (its effect in these cases is freq. to reverse the meaning of the adjective): m. parens = disobedient; agger m. densatus, not set close enough; m. pertinax, resisting only for appearance's sake; m. sanus, gratus = insanus, ingratus; m. me continui = scarce, hardly: F) = strongly, violently, very much, odisse, metuere, mulcare.

MÄLEA, ae, f. [Μαλία, Μάλια]. A promontory in the Peloponnesus, near Laconia, now Cape Malio.

MÄLE-DICAX (also written sep.), äcis, adj.

(As 'e-cl. & lat.) Abusive, slanderous; also, as *subst.* = a slanderer.

MĀLEDICE, *adv.* [maledicus]. Abusively, slanderously, loqui.

MĀLE-DICENS, *entia. adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [part. of maledico]. (Classio in the *sup.* only; the *posit.* and *comp.* are ante-cl.) Given to evil speaking, abusive, slanderous, scurrilous.

MĀLEDICENTIA, *ae. f.* [maledico]. (Lat.) Evil-speaking, abuse.

MĀLE-DICO (freq. written sep.), *xi, otum, 8. v. intr.* To speak ill of, to revile, to slander, to calumniate, alieui.

MĀLE-DICTIO, *ōnis, f.* [maledico]. (Rare.) A reviling, abusing; detractio, slander.

***MĀLE-DICTITO**, *1. v. freq. tr. (Pl.)* To speak evil of often, to revile, to abuse, to rail at, alieui.

MĀLE-DICTUM, *i, n.* [maledico]. Foul or abusive language, an opprobrious word, a railing accusation: conjicere mm. in aliquem.

MĀLE-DICUS, *a, um, adj.* [maledico]. Foul-mouthed, abusive, slanderous.

MĀLE-FĀCIO (also written sep.), *fēci, factum, 8. v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) To do harm to, to hurt, to injure, alieui.

MĀLE-FACTOR, *ōris, m.* [malefacio]. (Pl.) One who injures others, an evildoer, malefactor.

MĀLE-FACTUM, *i, n.* [malefacio]. (Rare.) A bad action, an evil deed, injury: beneficia male locata malefacta arbitror.

***MĀLE-FICE**, *adv.* [maleficus]. (Pl.) Mischievously, maliciously.

MĀLE-FICIUM, *ii, n.* [male-facio]. 1) An evil deed, a crime: committere, admittre m. to commit a crime. 2) In partic.: A) in opp. to beneficium, a doing of mischief, violence, outrage, &c.: prohibere aliquem ab injuria et m.; sine ullo m. per provinciam iter facere: B) (lat.) = fraud, deception: C) (lat.) = sorcery.

MĀLE-FICUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp.* (maleficientior) and *sup.* (maleficientissimus) [male-facio]. 1) Of men, doing ill, vicious, wicked, criminal, impious, homo, vita, mores; *subst.*, Maleficus, *i, m.*, a criminal, malefactor; in partic., of sorcerers, &c. 2) Of things, hurtful, noxious, mischievous, pernicious, superstitio, animal. *3) = Unfavourable, unpropitious: naturam maleficam habuit.

MĀLE-SUĀDUS, *a, um, adj.* [male-suadeo]. (Poet.) Persuading to wrong, ill-advising, seductive.

MĀLEVENTUM, *i, n.* [male-venio]. The ancient name of Beneventum (q. v.).

MĀLE-VOLENS (Maliv.), *tis, adj.* with *sup.* [male-volo]. (The *posit.* is ante-cl., instead of which 'malevolus' is used.) Bearing ill-will, ill-disposed, malicious, spiteful, &c., alieui, toward any one; m. homo, ingenium.

MĀLEVOLENTIA (Maliv.), *ae. f.* [malevolens]. Ill-will, envy, spite, malice, malevolence.

MĀLEVŌLUS (Maliv.), *a, um, adj.* [male-volo]. Ill-disposed toward any one, envious, spiteful, malevolent, alieui or in aliquem; *subst.*, Malevolus, *i, m.*, and Malevola, *ae. f.*, an ill-disposed person, a hater, enemy.

MĀLIACUS SINUS. A gulf, south-west of Thessaly, now Golfo del Volo.

MĀLIENSIS, *e, and MĀLIUS*, *a, um, adj.* [Maliacus]. Malian.

MĀLIFER, *ēra, ōrum, adj.* [malum-fero]. Apple-bearing.

MĀLIGNE, *adv. w. comp.* [malignus]. 1) Malignantly, spitefully, enviously, loqui. 2) Sparingly, stingily, grudgingly, dividere, laudare. Hence = a little, not very or much, apertus.

MĀLIGNITAS, *ātis, f.* [malignus]. 1) Bad quality: naturali quadam m. desecount interdum semina. 2) Ill-will, malice, spite, envy, malignity, &c. 3) Stinginess, niggardiness, illiberality: m. conferendi, in contributing; m. praedae partitae, that showed itself in the division of the spoils.

MĀLIGNUS, *a, um, adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [contr. for malignus — cf. benignus]. 1) Of a bad kind or quality, bad; terra m. = unfruitful. 2) Of an evil disposition, wicked; hence, ill-disposed, spiteful, malicious, envious, malignant, &c., homo, sermo. 3) (Poet.) Injurious, hurtful, pernicious, leges, studia. 4) *Trop.*, stingy, niggardly: m. in laudando. Hence = scanty, small, narrow, &c.: m. lux, aditus.

MĀLĪTIA, *ae. f.* [mālus]. 1) Wickedness, vice; craft, cunning, knavery, villainy: m. est versuta ac fallax nocendi ratio; fraus et m. In partic., of legal proceedings = fraud, chicanery. 2) In a milder sense = roguery, trickery; thus sometimes in the *pl.*: mm. nostrae.

MĀLĪTIOSE, *adv.* with *comp.* [malitiosus]. Craftily, knavishly, maliciously, wickedly.

MĀLĪTĪOSUS, *a, um, adj.* [malitia]. Wicked, malicious, crafty, knavish, homo, juris interpretatio.

MALLEŌLUS, *i, m.* [*dim.* of malleus]. Prop., a small hammer or mallet; hence, 1) a hammer-shaped slip, cut off from a tree, for planting; 2) a fire-dart used in sieges.

MALLEUS, *i, m.* 1) A hammer, mallet. 2) A man or axe used at sacrifices.

MALLOEA, *ae. f.* A town in Thessaly,

MALLOS (Mallus), *i, f.* [= Mallus]. A town in Cilicia.

MALLŌTES (Malot), *ae, m.* [= Mallōtes]. An inhabitant of Mallus.

MĀLO, *mālui, malle, v. tr. & intr.* [magis-volo] (In the older writers, the forms mavolo, mavelim, etc., freq. occur.) 1) To will or choose rather, to prefer: m. aliquem or aliquid, to like better; m. abire quam pugnare; m. te abire, and m. abeas, that you should go away; multo m., to like much better. In the poets and later writers,

'm.' is sometimes followed by the *abl.*, instead of 'quam' and the case before it: *m. condiciones armis*; sometimes 'potius' or 'magis' is added, pleonastically. 2) In partic., with the *dat.* of person, to be more favourable to one: *m. alicui; malo illi quam tibi*.

MALOBATHRON (Malobathrum), *i.*, *n.* [= *μαλoβαθρον*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *An Indian or Syrian plant from which a costly ointment was made.* 2) *An ointment prepared from the plant malobathron, malobathrum.*

MĀLUM (I.), *i.*, *n.* [*mālus*]. *Any thing bad or evil, an evil:* 1) = a misfortune, calamity, hurt, injury, suffering, &c.: *m. inopinatum; m. externum (war); malo tuo, to your injury; hoc ei malo fuit, was an injury, misfortune to him.* 2) Punishment, torture: *minari alicui malum; coercere exercitum pudore magis quam malo; fateri non potest sine m., he cannot be made to confess without flogging; malum erit, iis (or malum habebunt) nisi, etc., they will fare badly, unless, &c.* 3) (Poet.) = A misdeed, crime, wickedness: *irritamenta malorum, the incentives to crime; fama veterum malorum.* 4) = Frailties, faults: *mm. corporis; bona aut mm.* 5) As an exclamation of displeasure or dislike, what the mischief! what the plague! *quae m. est ista audacia? quid tu, m., me sequare? what the plague do you follow me for?*

MĀLUM (II.), *i.*, *n.* [= *μαλον*]. *Any tree-fruit having a kernel inside* (opp. to *nux*); in partic., an apple: *prov., ab ovo usque ad mm., from beginning to end* (an expression taken from the Roman custom of beginning dinner with eggs, and ending with fruit).

MĀLUS (I.), *i.*, *f.* [= *μηλια*]. *The apple-tree.*

MĀLUS (II.), *i.*, *m.* 1) *A tree fit for the mast of a ship, a mast.* 2) *A pole, mast, in a circus, to which the canvass covering was fastened.*

MĀLUS (III.), *a.*, *um*, *adj.* with *comp.* (*pejor*) and *sup.* (*pessimus*). *That is not what it ought to be, bad* (either physically or morally — opp. to *bonus*) = A) *evil, wicked, immoral, abandoned:* *m. homo, conscientia, mores, civis; m. fur, lingua, wicked; mali* (in a political sense), *the ill-disposed, disaffected:* B) *injurious, harmful:* *mm. gramina, herbae, poisonous, noxious; m. carmen, an incantation:* C) *unfortunate, unfavourable, adverse:* *m. avis, auspiciu, portending misfortune; m. opinio, an unfavourable opinion of any one; m. pugna, an unsuccessful battle; m. fortuna:* D) *ugly, ill-looking, disagreeable:* *m. facies, crus; mulier non m., not bad-looking:* E) *unfit, incapable:* *sutor, poeta m., unskilful; falx m., dull:* F) *of weight, light:* *haud m. pondus.*

MALVA, *ae.*, *f.* [= *μαλαχη*]. *The mallow* (used by the ancients as a mild purgative).

MĀMERTINI, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* [*Mamers*, the Osian for Mars]. *The inhabitants of the town of Mamers in Sicily, the Mamertines.*

MĀMERTINUS, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* [*Mamertini*]. *Of or belonging to the Mamertines, Mamertine.*

MAMILIUS (I.), *ii*, *m.*, and *Mamilia*, *ae.*, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. C. Mamilius Vitulus, praetor, A. V. C. 547; and C. Mam. Limetanus, tribune of the people, A. V. C. 644.*

MAMILIUS (II.), *a.*, *um*, *adj.* [*Mamilius I.*] *Mamilian, lex, rogatio.*

MĀMILLA, *ae.*, *f.* [*dim. of mamma*]. *A breast, pap, teat; also used as a term of endearment.*

MAMMA, *ae.*, *f.* [= *μᾶμα*]. 1) *The breast teat, esp. of females, rarely of males* (a more general term than *uber*, *q. v.*): *dare puero mam-mam, to suckle the boy; viris ad ornatu datae sunt mammae atque barba.* 2) *Trop. (lat.), a protuberance on the bark of a tree.*

MĀMMEATUS (*Mammatus*), *a.*, *um*, *adj.* [*mamma*]. (Pl.) *Having large breasts.*

MĀMURIUS, *ii*, *m.* (*VETURIUS*). *The maker of the sacred Ancilia (v. Ancile).*

MĀMURRA, *ae.*, *m.* *A Roman knight, originally from Formiae, who was the first one in Rome that covered the walls of his house with marble; hence, jocosely, urbs Mamurrarum = Formiae.*

***MĀNĀBĪLLIS**, *e.*, *adj.* [*mano*] (*Lucr.*) *Prop., flowing: frigus m., piercing, penetrating.*

MANCEPS, *clipsis*, *m.* [*manus-capio*]. 1) *A purchaser, esp. a purchaser or bidder at a public letting or farming out of the property of the state; a renter, farmer, contractor: m. rei alicujus; m. hominis nobilissimi sit Chrysogonus, the purchaser of the estate of a distinguished man; m. operarum, who hires workmen for the purposes of again letting them out to others; also, mm., aba. = the contractors or farmers-general.* 2) *Improp.: A) (Pl.) a surety, bondsman, bail: B) one who hires people to applaud.*

MANCINUS, *i.*, *m.* *A Roman family name in the gens Hostilia; thus esp. Caius Hostilius M., consul, who concluded a dishonourable treaty of peace with the Numidians, and was on that account delivered up to them, when the treaty was declared void by the Roman people,*

MANCIOLA, *ae.*, *f.* [*dim. of manus*]. *A little hand.*

MANCIPATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* } [*mancipo*]. (Lat.)

MANCIPATUS, *ūs*, *m.* } *A form of sale, before witness, by seisin and delivery, a transfer, delivery (according to the Roman law, five witnesses at least were requisite, and certain solemnities were observed, for which see Smith's Antiquities, p. 727).*

MANCIPIUM (*Mancup.*), *ii*, *n.* [*mancipo*]. (The *genit.* is usually written 'mancipi,' esp. in the comb. 'res Mancipi.') 1) *The formal purchase of a thing (by taking it in the hand, and weighing out the money — v. Mancipatio): lex Mancipii, the contract of sale.* 2) *Possession, property, right of ownership acquired by a formal purchase, which was coupled with unlimited*

power over the person or thing purchased: dare, accipere aliquid mancipio, to give possession of (i. e., to sell), or to receive possession of (i. e., to buy); esse in mancipio alienjus (lat.), to be the property of any one; sui mancipii esse, to be one's own master; res mancipi, property that might be sold and conveyed by mancipatio (q. v.) — such property was said 'juré mancipi esse.' 3) A slave obtained by mancipium: a slave, in gen. — (it designates a slave as a chattel — cf. servus, famulus).

MANCIPO (Mancipo), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [mancep]. (Poet. & lat.; Cic. uses emancipo.) To transfer as property, to make over, by a mancipatio (q. v.), one's right and title to a thing; hence, to dispose of, to alienate, to sell: m. servos alioqui; (poet.) usus m. quaedam, use gives a title to some things; trop., mancipatus luxu et desidiae, a slave of.

MANCUPATIO, etc. — v. Mancipatio, etc.

MANCUS, a, um, adj. 1) Of men, maimed, mutilated in one or several members, esp. in the hand: m. et debilis. 2) Trop., of things, infirm, feeble, defective, imperfect, virtus, praetura.

MANDATOR, ōris, m. [mando I.]. (Lat.) 1) One who gives a charge or commission, a mandator. 2) In partic., an instigator, suborner of false accusers or informers.

MANDATUM, i, n. [part. of mando I.]. 1) A charge, order, injunction, commission, a business confided to one (most freq. in the pl.): procurare m., to attend to: dare, accipere mm.; persequi, exsequi mm., to perform, to execute; negligere mm., to neglect; frangere mm. (Hor. Ep. 1, 18), to break the package committed to one's charge; or, trop. = to perform one's commission badly. 2) Judicium mandati, an action for non-performance of a commission. 3) (Lat.) An imperial command, mandate.

MANDATUS, ūs, m. [mando I.]. (Only in the abl. sing.) A commission, command, mandate: agitur mandatu meo, Caesaris.

*MANDELA, ae, f. A village in the Sabine territory, near Horace's villa, now perh. Bordella.

MANDO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [manus-do]. 1) Prop., to put into one's hands; to commit to one's charge, to bid, to order, to command: m. alioqui aliquid; m. alioqui, adeat (or ne adeat) Belgas. Hence = to order a thing to be made, to engage, to order: m. vasa. 2) In gen., to commit, to consign, to confide, or to entrust to; m. aliquid alioqui fidei; m. aliquem alioqui alendum; m. filiam viro, to give in marriage; m. alioqui honorem, magistratum; (poet.) m. hordeas sulcis, to sow, corpus humo, to bury; m. se fugae, to take to flight; m. aliquid memoriae, menti, to impress upon the memory, upon the mind; m. literis, to commit to writing; (poet.) m. laqueum fortunae minaci = to defy; m. fruges vetustati = to suffer to grow old, to keep for a long time. 3)

(Lat.) To inform, to give notice, alioqui or ad aliquem; m. in urbem, to publish.

MANDO (II.), di, sum, 3. v. tr. [root MAD, as in Gr. *μαρ-δομαι*]. 1) To chew, to masticate, cibum; (poet.) m. humum, to bite the dust (of those who fall in battle). 2) (Poet. & lat.) To eat, to devour.

MANDONIUS, ii, m. [= *Μανόνιος*]. A king of the Hergetes, who sided with the Romans in the second Punic war.

MANDRA, ae, f. [= *μάνδρα*]. (Later poet.) 1) A stall, stable. 2) A herd of cattle.

MANDRAGORAS, ae, m. [= *μανδράγωρας*]. The mandrake (a plant).

MANDRŌPOLIS, is, f. [= *Μανδρόπολις*]. A city of Great Phrygia.

MANDŪBII, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Gallia Celtica, whose capital was Alesia.

MANDŪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [a lengthened form of mando II.]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To chew, to masticate.

MANDŪCUS, i, m. [mando II.]. (Ante-cl.) A glutton, gormandizer; esp., a comic figure, exhibited in processions and on the stage, with an enormous mouth and crunching with huge teeth; a clown, hobgoblin.

MANDŪRIA, ae, f. A town in Lower Italy, between Aletium and Tarentum.

MĀNE. I. Subst., n. indecl. (old abl. mani, like luci, vesperi.) — The morning, mora: m. erat; dormire totum m.; vigilare ad ipsum m.; a primo m., at the earliest dawn; a m. diei; multo m., very early in the morning. II. Adv. — In the morning, early in the morning: bene m., very early in the morning; hodie m.; cras m.

MĀNEO, nsi, nsum, 2. v. intr. & tr. [kindred with *mane*]. 1) Intr., to stay or abide anywhere, to remain: m. domi, ad exercitum (as commander-in-chief); pass., as *impers.*, manetur, they stay. Hence, freq. = to tarry, to lodge, to pass the night, apud aliquem. Hence, trop.: A) to remain, to continue, to persevere, or to persist in: m. in eo quod convenit, etc.; so, also, m. in officio, in fide, in condicione, to adhere to an agreement, to continue true to one's duty, &c.; m. in sententia; m. in veritate, in pactione, to adhere to: B) of time, to last, to endure: nihil semper m. suo statu; affinitas, memoria m.; maneat hoc, let this be regarded as established; C) hoc mihi manet, I retain this; bellum iis m., they still have war; ingenia senibus mm., the aged still retain their faculties. 2) Tr.: A) to await one (as his fate or destiny, &c.—cf. exspecto, opporior, etc.): qui exitus me m.? mors sua quemque m.; rarely with a dat.: eadem manent matri: B) (rar.) to expect, to wait or stay for: m. aliquem domi; plausor m. aulaea, until the curtain rises.

MĀNES, ium, m. [Mānus, 'the good,' 'the benevolent']. (With or without 'dii.') 1) The infernal deities, manes (they were regarded as

benevolent spirits, in opp. to larvae, lemures, malevolent spirits): deorum manium jura sancta sunt; manibus divie macta. 2) The souls of the dead, ghosts, shades: mm. conjugis, patris, Anchisae; mm. vocare ad tumulum; mm. Virgili. 3) Meton.: A) the lower world, infernal regions: manes profundi: B) the punishments of the lower world: quisque suos patimur manes: C) a corpse: inhumatos condere manes; sepulcra diruta, omnium mm. nudati.

MANGO, ōnis, m. [cf. μάγανος]. (Poet. & lat.) A trader who furbishes up his wares in order to make them more saleable; in partic., a slave-dealer.

MANGŌNICUS, a, um, adj. [mango]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to a mango.

MANICAE, ārum, f. pl. [manus]. 1) The long sleeves of a tunic, which reached down to the hands, and thus in a measure served for gloves; also (poet.) = an armlet, gauntlet, worn by soldiers. 2) (Poet.) A handcuff, manacle. 3) (Poet.) A grappling-iron for seizing ships.

MANICATUS, a, um, adj. [manicae]. Furnished with long sleeves, tunica.

MANICŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of manus]. (Pl.) A little hand.

MANIFESTARIUS, a, um, adj. [manifestus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Plain, clear, evident, manifest.

MANIFESTE, adv. with comp. & sup. [manifestus]. Clearly, manifestly, evidently.

MANIFESTO (I.), adv. = Manifeste.

MANIFESTO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [manifestus]. To make evident, to manifest, to show, to exhibit, gratam voluntatem.

MANIFESTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [manus, and root FAS, 'to bind,' which appears in fastus, fascis, etc.]. 1) Palpable, clear, plain, evident, manifest, scelus. 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) Giving manifest signs of any thing, betraying, disclosing: manifestus doloris, offensionis; m. vitae, showing signs of life. Hence = detected or caught in, convicted of: m. mendacii, sceleris; m. rerum capitalium.

MANILIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Manilius I.] Manilian, leges.

MANILIUS (I.), ii, m., and Mānliā, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Caius M., on whose proposal, in the year 86 B.C., Pompey was invested with the chief command of the expedition against Mithridates.

MANILIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Manilius I.] Manilian.

MANIPŪLĀRIS (syncop. Mānīplāris), e, adj. [manipulus]. 1) Of or belonging to the same maniple or company: mm. mei, my comrades in the maniple. 2) Of or belonging to a maniple; hence, subst., Manipularis, is, m., a common soldier: m. judex, chosen from among the common soldiers; m. imperator, who was once a common soldier.

MANIPŪLĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [manipularis] (Lat.) Of or belonging to a common soldier: m. habitus, a common soldier's dress.

MANIPŪLĀTIM, adv. [manipulus]. 1) (Lat.) By handfuls, in bundles. 2) By maniples or companies: acies m. structa; hence (Com.), m. mihi muneriguli facite hic assint, in troops, in companies.

MĀNIPŪLUS (poet., syncop. Mānīplus), i, m. [manus, and PLE, root of plenus]. 1) A handful, bundle, wisp, e.g., of hay, straw, &c. A wisp of straw tied to the end of a pole was, among the Romans, the primitive military standard; hence, 2) a body of soldiers serving under the same standard, a company, maniple = one-third of a cohort (v. Cohors) or two centuries; hence (Com.); m. furum.

MANLIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Manlius I.] Of or belonging to a Manlius, Manlian; meton., to denote severity: MM. imperia, strict commands.

MANLIUS (I.), ii, m., and Manliā, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens, of which the most noted men were—1) Marcus M. Capitolinus, who saved the Capitol when it was on the point of being taken by the Gauls; he was subsequently thrown from the Tarpeian rock. 2) Lucius M. Capitolinus Imperiosus, who, being denounced by one of the tribunes, was saved by his son (No. 3). 3) Titus M. Imperiosus Torquatus, who, like his father (No. 2), was a man of great sternness and severity. He received the name 'Torquatus' upon having vanquished a Gaul in single combat. As consul (844 B.C.), he ordered his son to be executed for an infringement of military discipline. 4) Cneius M. Vulso, who concluded a peace with Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, and afterwards obtained a brilliant triumph over the Gallo-Grecians.

MANLIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Manlius I.] Manlian.

MANNŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of mannus I.] A Gallic pony.

MANNUS (I.), i, m. [a Gallic word]. (Poet. & lat.) A small Gallic horse, used esp. for driving (cf. equus, caballus, etc.).

MANNUS (II.), i, m. [Germ. Man]. (Lat.) A god of the ancient Germans, the son of Tuiscō.

MĀNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. 1) To flow, to run, to trickle, to drop (chiefly a flowing from or out of any thing—cf. fluo): cruor, lacrima m.; hence, also, of things not liquid, to flow, to spread: sonitus m. per aures; aer, qui per maria manat. 2) To flow with, to drip: simulacrum m. multo cruore; culter m. sanguine. Hence (poet.), tr. = to cause to flow, to pour out, to distil: m. mella poetica, lacrimas. 3) Trop.: A) to flow, to spring, to proceed, or to originate from: omnis honestas m. a partibus quatuor; peccata mm. ex vitis: B) to diffuse itself, to spread, to extend: malum m. latius; rumor m.

tota urbe; fidel bonae nomen m. latissime, has a wide compass; oratio manatura, to be published.

MANRIO, ōnis, *f.* [maneo]. 1) A staying, remaining, stay, continuance: *m. Formis, the stay at F.; mm. diutinae Lemni, in Lemnos.* 2) (Lat.): A) a place of abode; in partic., a halting-place, inn, station, night-quarters, esp. for persons who travelled on state affairs: hence, B) = a day's journey: *octo mansionibus ab eo monte distat regio.*

MANSITO, 1. *v. intr.* [freq. of maneo]. (Lat.) To stay often or usually, to abide, to dwell.

***MANSTUTOR**, ōris, *m.* [doubtful reading; manus-tutor]. A protector. (Pl.)

MANSUE-FACIO, fēci, factum, and *pass.* *Mansueño*, factus, 3. *v. tr.* [mansuesco-facio]. 1) Of animals, to make tame, to tame, animalia, uros. 2) Trop., of men: A) to tame, to civilize, homines: B) to make gentle, to soften, to pacify.

MANSUES, uis and ōtis, *adj.* [manus-sueo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Accustomed to one's hand, tame.

MANSUESCO, suēvi, suētum, 3. *v. incoh. intr.* & *tr.* [manus-suesco]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Tr., to accustom to the hand; hence, to make tame, to tame. 2) Intr.: A) to become or grow tame: *ferae mm.*: B) trop., to grow mild, gentle, or soft: *corda mm.*; *tellus m., mellow;* *fructus m., grows richer;* *humor m., becomes palatable.*

MANSUETE, *adv.* [mansuetus]. Gently, mildly, softly, quietly.

MANSUETUDO, inis, *f.* [mansuetus]. 1) (Lat.) Tame-ness. 2) Gentleness, mildness, lenity, clemency, morum; *m. in hostes.*

MANSUETUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [manui suetus, 'accustomed to the hand']. 1) Of animals, tame, sus. 2) Trop.: A) of men, soft, gentle, quiet, mild, &c., homo: B) malum *m., less threatening;* *ira m., not violent;* *litora m., not stormy, tranquil.*

MANTELE (Mantle), is, } *neutr.* [manus].

MANTELUM (Mantl.), ii, } (Poet. & lat.) A towel, napkin; later = a table-cloth.

MANTELUM (or Mantellum), i, n. (Pl.) A mantle, cloak; trop., a cloak, cover.

MANTICA, ae, *f.* [manus]. (Poet.) A wallet, sloak-bag, portmanteau; trop., sed non videmus, *manticae quid in tergo est* = we do not see ourselves as others see us.

MANTINEA, ae, *f.* [= *Marrineia*]. A town in Arcadia, made famous by the victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans (362 B.C.).

MANTISCINOR, ōtus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [μάντις-cano]. (Pl.) To prophesy, to divine

MANTO (I.), 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [freq. of maneo]. (Pl.) 1) To stay, to remain, to wait. 2) Tr., to wait for, to await.

MANTO (II.), ūs, *f.* [= *Marrō*]. 1) A daughter of the Theban seer Tiresias. 2) An Athenian nymph, who had the gift of prophecy, the mother of Oeneus, founder of Mantua.

MANTUA, ae, *f.* A town in Upper Italy, near which Virgil was born — now Mantua.

MANUÁLIS, e, *adj.* [manus]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to the hand, that is held in the hand, hand-: *m. lapis, thrown with the hand.*

MANUÁRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [manus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Of or belonging to the hand, filling the hand, hand-: *m. aes, money won at dice;* *subst. = a thief.*

MANUBIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [manus]. 1) The money derived from the sale of the spoils taken in war (in this sense opp. to praeda): *praeda et mm.* 2) (Lat.) The spoils taken in war, booty. 3) Unlawful gain, robbery, plunder. 4) In the lang. of augury, a flash of lightning of a certain kind.

MANUBIÁLIS, e, *adj.* [manubiae]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to booty: *pecunia m., derived from the sale of booty.*

***MANUBIÁRIUS**, a, um, *adj.* [manubiae]. (Pl.) Of or belonging to booty; and trop., amicus *m. = from whom one derives profit.*

MANUBRIUM, ii, *n.* [manus]. A handle, hilt, haft; prov., *eximere alicui m. e manu* = to take an opportunity from one.

MANŪLEA (also *Mānūcula* and *Mānucla*), ae, *f.* [manus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A long sleeve, reaching to the hand.

MANŪLEÁRIUS, ſi, *m.* [manulea]. (Pl.) A maker of long sleeves for women, a sleeve-maker.

MANŪLEÁTUS, a, um, *adj.* [manulea]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Furnished with long sleeves.

MANŪLEUS, ii, *m.* [manus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) The long sleeves of a tunic.

MANŪMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [manumitto]. The freeing of a slave, a manumission.

MANŪ-MITTO (also written sep.), Isi, *issum*, 3. *v. tr.* [manus-mitto]. Prop., to let go from the hand; hence, to set at liberty, to emancipate, to manumit a slave: *m. servum.*

MANUOR, ōtus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [manus]. (Ante-cl.) To steal.

MANŪPRÉTIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [manupretium]. (Ante-cl.) Precious, costly, valuable.

MANŪ-PRÉTIUM (also written sep.), ii, *n.* [manus-pretium]. 1) The pay of a workman or artist, wages: *m. signi, for making a statue.* 2) Trop., pay, reward, in gen.: *m. evercae civitatis.*

MÁNUS, ūs, *f.* 1) A hand: *sumere in manus: deponere de mm.; tollere m.* (from surprise). 2) In partic., and partly trop. or meton.: A) *manum non vertere*, i. e., not to give one's self the slightest trouble; *est in manibus oratio*, i. e., in everybody's hands, is well known; *manu tenere*, to know for certain; *manibus teneri*, to be certain; *manus afferre alicui*, to lay hands on one, to arrest him; but, *manus afferre beneficio*, to impart a good action; in *manibus habere aliquem*, to treat one with great regard, to make much of; *de m. tradere*, with one's own hand = carefully; *ad manum intueri aliquid*, to inspect closely; *per manus tradere*, from hand to hand, from

father to son; but, per mm. trahere, *with the hands*; in manus venire, *to come to pass*; inter mm., *in one's arms*, but also = *palpable, evident*; sub manu or manum, *close at hand, near*, also of time = *immediately*; but, sub manu succedere, *to succeed according to one's wish*; prae m. esse, *at hand, in readiness*; manes (victas) dare, *to give one's self up as vanquished, to yield*; but, manum dare alicui, *to give a hand to one* = *to help, to assist*; manibus pedibusque, *with all one's might, with might and main*; prov., manus manum lavat, *one hand washes the other* = *one helps the other*; plena manu laudare, *freely, abundantly*: B) the hand as employed in battle, the armed hand, bravery: manu fortis, *valorous*; manum conservere, conferre, *to fight in close combat*; pugna jam venerat ad mm., *it had now come to a close combat*; manu vincere, *by force, by personal bravery*; ferre manum in proelia (poet.), *to engage in the fight*; aequis manibus (lat.), *with equal advantage*: C) the hand, as that with which one effects or makes any thing, esp. as denoting human agency, in opp. to the agency of nature: in manibus habere aliquid, *to be occupied with, to be engaged upon*; res est in manibus, *is now on hand, is being attended to*; sub m., *during the work*; hence — a) usually in the abl. sing., manu (satus, factus, urbs m. munita), *by hand, by art, artificially*: oratio m. facta, *artificial, carefully elaborated* (opp. to natural, simple); prima, extrema m. accessit operi, *the first, the last hand, the finishing touch, is given to the work*; bello extremam manum imponere, *to give the finishing stroke to, to bring to a close* — b) = a hand-writing: m. librari; in gen. = the style, workmanship of an artist: m. artificum — c) in dice-playing, a stake — d) in fencing, a thrust, tierce: D) to denote nearness or readiness: esse, habere ad m., *at hand*; esse in manibus, *to be ready, to be close by*: E) = power, might: esse in manu alicujus; haec non sunt in nostra manu; in manu tua est, *it rests with you*: F) meton. — a) mm. ferreae, *grappling-irons* — b) the trunk of an elephant: manus etiam data elephantis — c) the forepaw of a bear. 3) In gen., a band of persons acting together, a company, multitude, gang; esp., a band, troop, corps of soldiers: m. conjuratorum; facere, comparare manum.

MĀPĀLIA, ium, n. pl. [a Punio word]. 1) An African hut, cottage. 2) A village: ex oppidis et mapalibus.

MĀPPA, ae, f. [a Punio word]. A cloth, napkin; in partic., 1) a table-napkin; 2) a red cloth with which the signal for starting was given to the racers in the circus, a signal-cloth.

MĀRĀTHĒNUS, a, um, adj. [Marathos]. Of or from Marathos, Marathene.

MĀRĀTHON, ōis, m. [= Μαραθών]. A village on the eastern coast of Attica, famed for the victory gained by Miltiades over the Persians.

MĀRĀTHŌNIUS, a, um, adj. [= Μαραθώνιος]. Of or belonging to Marathos, Marathenian.

MĀRĀTHOS (or Mārāthus), i, f. [= Μαραθός]. A town in Phoenicia, opposite the island Arados.

MĀRĀTHUS, i, m. [= Μαραθός]. 1) A freedman, who wrote the acts of Augustus. 2) A favourite of Tibullus.

MARCELLIA (or Marcellēa), ōrum, n. pl. [Marcellus]. A festival, celebrated in Syracuse, in honour of the Marcellian family.

MARCELLĪANUS, a, um, adj. [Marcellus]. Of or belonging to a Marcellus, Marcellian.

MARCELLUS, i, m. A Roman family name — v. Claudius.

MARCEO, 2. v. intr. (Poet.) 1) Prop., to wither, to shrivel, to droop; hence, 2) Trop., to be drooping, faint, languid, laxy: m. corpus; homines mm. luxuriā.

MARCESCO, 3. v. intr. [inch. of marceo]. 1) To wither, to pine away, to fade, to decay. 2) Trop., to languish, to become faint, weak, dull: eques m. desidī; vires mm. senio.

MARCIĀNUS (I.), i, m. (Tullius M.) A freedman and steward of Cicero.

MARCIĀNUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Marcius I.]. Of or belonging to a Marcius, Marcian, carmina, foedus.

MARCĪDUS, a, um, adj. [marceo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Withered, shrunk, faded, decayed, flores, aures. 2) Trop., languid, enervated, weak, feeble, homo.

MARCĪPOR, ōris, m. (Lat.) = Marci puer, a slave of Marcus.

MARCIUS (I.), i, m., and Marcia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Anous M., the fourth king of Rome. 2) Quintus M. Philippus, consul (186 and 164 B.C.), subsequently to his having conducted the war against Perses, king of Macedonia. 3) Lucius M. Philippus, an adherent of Sulla, and afterwards of Pompey — famous as an orator, but esp. celebrated for his wit (Cic. Off. 1, 80, De Or. 2, 60; Hor. E. 1, 7).

MARCIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Marcius I.]. Of or belonging to a Marcius, Marcian, saltus.

MARCŌDŪRUM, i, n. A town of the Ubians, in the west of Germany, now Düren.

MARCŌMANNI, ōrum, m. pl. A powerful nation of Germany, a branch of the Suevi.

MARCOR, ōris, m. [marceo]. 1) A withering, decay, rottenness: m. segetis = barrenness. 2) Trop., faintness, languor, indolence.

MARCUS, i, m. A Roman surname, generally represented by M.

MARDI, ōrum, m. pl. A piratical race, living near the Caspian Sea.

MARDŌNIUS, ii, m. [= Μαρδόνιος]. A Persian general, defeated by Pausanias at Plataea.

MĀRE, is, n. [cf. Sansc. varī]. 1) The sea (as a part of the earth's surface, in opp. to the dry land — cf. pelagus, pontus): mari, at sea;

esp. freq. in the comb. terrā marique (terra et mari), by land and by sea; prov., mare coelo miscere, to mingle sea and sky, i. e., to raise a terrific storm; maria et montes polliceri, to promise seas and mountains, i. e., more than one can perform; fundere aquas in mare = to carry coals to Newcastle. Hence: A) (poet.) = sea-water, salt-water: vinum maris expers, not mixed with sea-water: B) (lat.) the colour of the sea, sea-green: C) (poet.) mare aëris, the sea, i. e., the expanse of air. 2) A sea: m. superum, the Adriatic Sea; m. inferum, the Etruscan Sea; m. externum, the Atlantic ocean; m. nostrum or internum, the Mediterranean.

MAREA, } ae, f. A lake and town of Lower
MAREOTA, } Egypt, not far from Alexandria,
celebrated for the wine produced there.

MAREOTICUS, a, um, adj. [Mareota]. Mareotic; also (poet.) = Egyptian.

MAREOTIS, Idia, adj. f. [= Μαρεωτις]. Mareotic: palus M., also abs. M., the Mareotic Lake.

MARGARITA, ae, f. } [= μαργαρίτης, sc. λίθος]. A pearl.
MARGARITUM, i, n. } 3sg.

MARGIANA, ae, f. } [= Μαργιανή]. A district
MARGIANE, es, } of Asia, bordering on the river Oxus.

MARGINO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [margo]. To furnish with a border or margin, to enclose: m. viam.

MARGO, Inis, m. and f. 1) An edge, brink, margin, border (conceived simply as a line, without breadth — cf. ora): m. fluvii. Hence, 2) (poet.) = a boundary, frontier: m. imperii.

MARIANDYNI, ōrum, m. pl. [= Μαριανδύνοι]. A people of Bithynia.

MARIANUS, a, um, adj. [Marius I.]. Of or belonging to a Marius, Marian.

MARICA, ae, f. A nymph of Minturnae in Italy, acc. to fable the mother of Latinus, and hence of the Latins; a grove (Lucus Maricao) and a lake near the town Minturnae, on the river Liris, were sacred to her; hence (poet.), regio Maricao, the territory of Minturnae.

MARINUS, a, um, adj. [mare]. Of the sea, from the sea, sea-, marine: m. humor, aestus; (poet.) casus mm., the casualties of the sea; Venus m., seaborne.

MARISCA, ae, f. 1) A large inferior kind of fig. 2) The piles.

MARITA, ae, f. — v. Maritus.

MARITALIS, e, adj. [maritus]. (Poet. & lat.) Of or belonging to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial, vestia.

*MARITATUS, a, um, adj. [part. of marito]. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) Of or belonging to a married woman.

MARITIMUS, or MARITUMUS, a, um, adj. [mare]. 1) Of or belonging to the sea, sea-, maritime: m. navis, urbs, cursus; res m., maritime affairs; m. imperium, the chief command at sea;

homines mm., seamen, marines; bellum m., a maritime war, in partio. = the war against the Isaurian pirates; praedo m., a pirate; subel., Maritima, ōrum, n. pl., maritime places, the sea-coast. *2) Trop. (Pl.), inconstant, changeable like the sea.

MARITO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [maritus]. 1) (Lat.) To marry, to give in marriage, filiam; cuncti suadebant principem maritandum; lex de maritandis ordinibus. 2) Of animals (always in the pass.): A) to couple: B) to impregnate. 3) Trop., of trees and vines, to wed = to tie together: m. ulmos vitibus, to wed the elms to the vines.

MARITUS, a, um, adj. [mas]. 1) (Mostly poet.): A) of or belonging to marriage, conjugal, nuptial, matrimonial, fax, sacra; m. fides, conjugal fidelity; m. foedus, the nuptial tie; m. lex, respecting marriage; domus mm., in which married persons live; (poet.) Juno marita fratre, married to her brother: B) of trees, wedded, i. e., to vines, which were bound fast to them. 2) Subst.: A) Marita, ae, f. (poet.), a married woman, a wife: B) Maritus, i, m. — a) a married man, a husband; also (poet.) = the male of animals — b) (poet.) an affianced suitor, a bridegroom.

MARIUS (I.), ii, m., Māria, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens, in which the most celebrated personage was Caius Marius, the conqueror of Jugurtha and the Cimbrians, the opponent of Sulla, and leader of the popular party at Rome. His son, of the same name, was a participant in the war against Sulla, and died soon after his father.

MARIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Marius I.]. Of or belonging to a Marius, Marian.

MARMARICA, ae, f. [= Μαρμαρική]. A district of North Africa, between Egypt and the Syrtis, now Barca.

MARMARICUS, a, um, adj. [Marmarica]. Marmarican.

MARMARIDES, ae, m. [= Μαρμαρίδες]. A Marmarican.

MARMOR (also Marmur), ōris, n. [= μάρμαρος]. 1) Marble. 2) Meton., a piece of wrought marble, esp. = a marble statue; also, pl. marmora, public monuments: mm. incisa notis. 3) (Poet.) = The smooth, shining surfaces of the sea.

MARMORARIUS, a, um, adj. [marmor]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to marble, marble: faber m., and subst. Marmorarius, ii, m., a worker in marble, a marble-mason.

MARMOREUS, a, um, adj. [marmor]. 1) Made of marble, marble-, signum; m. solum, a marble-floor; facere aliquem marmoreum, to make a marble statue of. 2) As smooth or as white as marble, marble-like, cervix, brachium, palma; aequor m., the surface of the sea.

MARO, ōnis, m. 1) A Roman family name — v. Virgilius. 2) A river in the Peloponnesus and its river-god.

MÄRÖBÖDUUS, i, m. *Marbed, king of the Suevi*, who was defeated by Arminius, and compelled to seek refuge among the Romans.

MÄRONEA, or **MÄRÖNIA**, ae, f. [= *Μαρόνια*]. 1) *A town in Lower Italy*. 2) *A town in Thrace, famous for its wine* — now Marogna.

MÄRÖNEUS, a, um, adj. [*Maronea*]. *Of Maronea, Maronean*.

MARPESIVS, a, um, adj. [*Marpesus*]. *Of or belonging to Mount Marpesus, Marpesian*.

MARPESSIVS, a, um, adj. [= *Μαρπησσός*]. *Of or belonging to Marpesus, Marpeasian*.

MARPESSUS, i, f. *A village in Phrygia*.

MARPESUS, i, m. *A mountain on the island of Paros*.

MARRÜBIUM, or **MARRÜVIUM**, ii, n. *A town in Latium, the capital of the Marsians*.

MARRÜBIUS, a, um, adj. [*Marrubium*]. *Of or belonging to Marrubium, Marrubian*.

MARRÜCINI, ðrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, on the coast of Latium; their principal city was Teate, now Chieti*.

MARRÜCINUS, a, um, adj. [*Marrucini*]. *Of or belonging to the Marrucini, Marrucinian*.

MARS (also, anciently and poet., **MÄVORS**), tis, m. 1) *The son of Jupiter and Juno, father of Romulus, and as such progenitor and tutelary deity of the Romans; the god of War; also, in ancient mythology, one of the dii consentes, who ruled the elements. Hence, 2) meton.: A) war; a battle, conflict, engagement, &c.: accendere Martem; Mars apertus, in an open field; Mars coecus, in the dark: M. Hecoreus, the conflict with Hector: B) a mode of fighting, manner of battle: suo M. pugnare, in their accustomed way (opp. to alieno M.): C) military resources: parati prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum: D) the issue of a battle, the fortune of war: communis M. belli; aequo M. pugnare, with equal fortunes; incerto, vario M. pugnare, with uncertain, variable results: E) prov., suo (vestro, meo, etc.) M. aliquid facere, by one's own exertions, without the assistance of others: F) = bravery, valeur: si quid patrii M. habes. G) M. forensis, a legal contest: H) the planet Mars.*

MARSÄCI, and **MARSÄCII**, ðrum, m. pl. *A people of Gallia Belgica*.

MARSI, ðrum, m. pl., 1) *A people of Latium, originally from Germany, who settled near the Lacus Fucinus in Italy, and were celebrated as sorcerers and snake-charmers. They were leaders of the confederacy that waged the Social or Marsio war against Rome. 2) A people of North-western Germany, between the Rhine, Lippe, and Ems*.

MARSICUS, a, um, adj. [*Marsi*]. *Of or belonging to the Marsians, Marsian*.

MARSIPITER, tris, m. (Lat.) = Mars pater.

MARSÜPIUM, ii, n. [= *μαρσῦπιον*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A money-bag, pouch, purse*.

MARSUS, a, um, adj. [*Marsi*] = Marsicus.

MARSYAS (or *Marsya*), ae, m. [= *Μαρσύας*]. 1) *A Phrygian satyr or shepherd, who challenged Apollo to a contest of skill in flute playing, but was vanquished by him, and flayed alive. His statue in the Forum at Rome was the spot where bargains were struck, usurers and merchants met, &c. 2) A river in Phrygia, which empties into the Mæander*.

MARTIALIS, e, adj. [*Mars*]. 1) *Of or belonging to Mars: M. flamen; M. lupus, sacred to Mars; MM. ludi, in honour of Mars; subst., Martiales, ium, m. pl., the priests of Mars: 2) Of or belonging to the legio Martia, milites*.

MARTICOLA, ae, m. [*Mars-colo*]. (Poet.) *A worshipper of Mars*.

MARTIGENA, ae, com. [*Mars-gigno*]. (Poet.) *Begotten by Mars, Quirinus*.

MARTIUS (also, poet. **MÄVORTIUS**), a, um, adj. [*Mars*]. 1) *Of or belonging to Mars, sacred to Mars, campus, anguis, Roma; M. proles, i. e., Romulus and Remus; (poet.) M. gramen, the Campus Martius. Hence, 2) A) (poet.) = warlike, martial, arma; mm. vulnera, received in war: B) in partic. = of the month of March, mensis, kalendæ, etc.: C) of or belonging to the planet Mars, fulgor*.

MARUS, i, m. *A river in Dacia, now the March or Morau*.

MAS, Kris, adj. m. 1) *Of the male sex, male; also, subst., a male (as opp. to femina—of. vir), of men, gods, and animals: mm. homines; mm. dii et feminae; illud pudendum præcipue in maribus; m. vitellus; also, of plants: in tilia mas et femina differunt omni modo; ure mares oleas. 2) (Poet.) = Virilis, masculine, manly, courageous, &c.: male m., unmanly, effeminate*.

MASCÜLINUS, a, um, adj. [*mas*]. (Lat.) *Of the male sex, male, masculine, rapa*.

MASCÜLUS, a, um, adj. [*dim. of mas*]. 1) *Masculine, male, infans, genus; subst., Masculus, i, m., a male, man. 2) Trop. (poet.) = worthy of a man, manly, vigorous, bold, &c., proles, ingenium*.

MASGABA, ae, m. 1) *A son of Masinissa. 2) A favourite of Augustus*.

MÄSINISSA, ae, m. *A king of Numidia, the grandfather of Jugurtha; an ally of Rome in the war against Carthage*.

MÄSO, and **MASSO**, ðnis, m. *A surname in the gens Papiria*.

MASSA, ae, f. [= *μάσα*]. *That which sticks together like dough, a lump, mass, picis, aeris; m. lactis coacti = cheese*.

MASSAESYLII, ðrum, m. pl. [= *Μασσαεσῴλιαι*]. *A people of Africa*.

MASSAGETAE, ðrum, m. pl. [= *Μασσαγῆται*]. *A Scythian people, living east of the Caspian Sea, in what is now Sungaria and Mongolia*.

MASSICUS (L), i, m. *A mountain between*

Latium and Campania, celebrated for its wine—now Monte Masso or Massico.

MASSICUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Massicus I.]. *Of Mount Massicus, Massio, vinum.*

MASSILIA, ae, f. [= *Μασσαλία*]. *An old and famous seaport in Southwestern France, now Marseilles.*

MASSILIANUS, a, um, } *adj.* [Massilla]. *Of*
MASSILIENSIS, e, } *or belonging to Mas-*
silia, Massilian: MM. mores, i. e., luxurious;
subst., Massilienses, ium, m. pl., the inhabit-
ants of Massilia.

MASSULA, ae, f. [*dim. of massa*]. *A little lump or mass.*

MASSURIUS, ii, m. *A famous jurist in the time of the Emperor Tiberius.*

MASSYLAEUS, a, um, *adj.* = *Massyhus*

MASSYLI, ōrum, m. pl. [= *Μασσυλίαι*]. *A people of North Africa, living east of the Massasylians.*

MASSYLIUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Massyli]. *Of or*
MASSYLUS, } *belonging to the Massae, Mas-*
sylian, equites.

MASTIGIA, ae, m. [= *μαστιγία*, one that is always being flogged]. (Ante-cl.) *A scoundrel, rascal, rogue*

MASTRŪCA, ae, f. [a Sardinian word]. *A sheepskin; trop (Pl.) as a term of reproach = a niny.*

*MASTRŪCATUS, a, um, *adj.* [mastruca]. *Wearing a sheepskin.*

MĀTĀRA, ae, or MĀTĀRIS or MĀTERIS, ō, f. [a Celtic word]. *A Celtic javelin, a pike.*

MĀTELLA, ae, f. [*dim. of matula*]. *A vessel for fluids, a pot: in partic., a chamber-pot.*

MĀTELLIO, ōnis, m. [*dim. of matula*]. *A pot, vessel.*

MĀTER, tris, f. [= *μήτηρ*; Sanscrit, *mātri*; Germ. *Mutter*]. 1) *A mother: facere aliquam m., to get with child; matrem fieri de aliquo, to become pregnant; matrem esse, to be pregnant; mater familias (or familiae), a matron, the mistress of a family. Hence, 2) melon.: A) a nurse, nurturer, mother: lambere matrem; m. florum = Flora; m. amorum = Venus; also, as a designation of women and of feminine beings—not indicating the maternal relation, but honourableness and dignity—thus, esp. of goddesses: Vesta m.; Flora m.; m. magna deorum (Cybele): B) the mother, i. e., maternal love: mater redit: C) = the trunk of a tree (as opp. to the branches, boughs): D) of abstract things = the cause, origin, source: pax m. juris et religionis; luxuries est m. avaritiae: E) = a mother-city, metropolis (in relation to its colonies).*

MĀTERCŪLA, ae, f. [*dim. of mater*]. *A little mother; trop., as a term of endearment = good mother!*

MĀTERIA, ae, and MĀTERIES, ei, f. [mater; hence, prop., 'the mother-stuff']. 1) The

matter, materials, stuff of which any thing is made: m. rerum, ex qua et in qua sunt omnia

Also = the raw material (as opp. to the workmanship, &c.): materiam superabat opus. 2) In partic., wood for building, timber (cf. lignum): cornus non potest videri m. propter exilitatem, sed lignum; caedere m. 3) Trop.: A) the subject of conversation, writing, controversy, &c., a topic, matter, subject-matter, theme: m. sermonum; sumite m. aequam viribus, suited to your powers; m. ad jocandum: m. aequitatis, the point of equity: B) = a cause, source, occasion: m. omnium malorum, seditionis; quid Milo odisset Clodium, segetem ac materiem gloriae suae? C) natural disposition or parts, genius, talent, ability. m. et indoles Catonis; (poet.) pereō m. tuā = by thy unfeeling disposition: D) (poet.) = a store, stock, esp. of food.

MĀTERIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [materia]. *Of or belonging to timber, fabrica; subst., Materiarius, ii, m. (Pl.), a dealer in timber, timber-merchant.*

MĀTERIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [materia]. *Built of timber, made of wood: aedes male mm., badly made.*

*MĀTERIOR, i. v. dep. intr. [materia]. *Of soldiers, to fell wood, to procure wood or timber.*

MĀTERIS (MĀTĀris, MĀDĀris) — v. Matara.

MĀTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [mater]. *Of or pertaining to a mother, motherly, maternal: res mm., a maternal inheritance; (poet.) arma mm. = given by a mother; m. nobilitas, on the mother's side; tempora mm., the period of pregnancy*

MĀTERTERA, ae, f. [mater]. *A mother's sister, an aunt by the mother's side.*

MĀTHĒMĀTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *μαθηματικός*]. *Of or belonging to mathematics, mathematical; hence, as subst., 1) Mathematica, ae, f.: A) the mathematics: B) astrology 2) Mathematicus, i, m.: A) a mathematician: B) an astrologer.*

MĀTĪNUS (I.), i, m. *A mountain, at the foot of the Garganus, in Apulia, now Mattineto.*

MĀTĪNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Matinus I.]. *Of or belonging to Mount Matinus, Matinian.*

MATISCO, ōnis, f. *An Aedon city, on the Arar, now Maçon*

MATIUS, ii, m., and Matia, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Cneius or Caius M., celebrated as a poet 2) Caius M., a friend of Cicero and Octavius.*

MĀTRĀLIA, ium, n. pl. [mater]. *A festival, celebrated annually at Rome, by the matrons, in honour of Mater Matuta, i. e., Ino.*

MĀTRICIDA, ae, m. [mater-caedo]. *A mother's murderer, a matricide.*

MĀTRICIDIUM, ii, n. [mater-caedo]. *The murder of one's mother, matricide.*

MĀTRIMONIUM, ii, n. [mater]. 1) Wedlock, marriage, matrimony, the marriage state,

in gen., which among the Romans was either 'justum' (entered into according to strict legal forms, by means of 'confarreatio' or 'coemptio,' or by 'usus' or 'sponsalia'), or 'injustum' (between Romans and foreign women): ire in matrimonium; aliquam in matrimonio habere, to have for wife; rarely, tenere matrimonium alicujus (viri) = to be one's wife; ducere, dare or collocare, petere aliquam in matrimonium, to take, to give, or to ask in marriage; matrimonio uxorem exigere, to put away, to repudiate; operam dare matrimonio, to get married, to marry. 2) (Lat.) In the pl. = married women, wives.

MATRIMUS, a, um, adj. [mater]. That has a mother still alive.

MATRIX, icis, f. [mater]. (Lat.) 1) Of animals, a female kept for breeding. 2) Of plants, the parent-stem.

MATRŌNA (I.), ae, f. [mater]. 1) (Rar.) A married woman, a wife. 2) Usually, an honourable title given to a woman, as the mistress of a family; a matron.

MATRŌNA (II.), ae, f. A river of Gaul, now the Marne.

MATRŌNALIS, e, adj. [mātrōna]. Of or pertaining to a married woman or matron, womanly, matronly: decus m., womanly honour; stola, gravitas m.; subst., Matronalia, ium, n. pl., a festival celebrated by matrons, in honour of Mars, on the first of March.

MATTA, ae, f. (Poet.) A mat made of rushes.

MATTEA, ae, f. [= ματθα]. (Lat.) A dainty dish; a dainty, delicacy.

MATTIACUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Mattiacum — the modern Wiesbaden; subst., Mattiaci, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Mattiacum.

MATTIUM, ii, n. A city of Germany, the capital of the Chatti; acc. to some, the modern Maden, near Fritslar.

MATŪLA, ae, f. (Pl.) 1) A pot; esp., a chamber-pot. 2) Trop., as a term of reproach, a simpleton, blockhead.

MATŪRATE, adv. [maturo]. Speedily, quickly, betimes.

*MATŪRATIO, ōnis, f. [maturo]. A hastening.

MATŪRE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [maturus].

1) Seasonably, at the right time, in season. 2) Early, betimes, soon, quickly, speedily. 3) Prematurely: pater m. decessit.

MATŪRESCO, rui, —, 3. v. incho. intr. [maturus]. To ripen, to grow ripe, to come to maturity: frumentum m.; trop., virgo m., attains to the age of puberty; partus m., reaches the period of parturition; virtus m., comes to maturity, to perfection.

MATŪRITAS, ātis, f. [maturus]. 1) Ripeness, maturity, perfection of physical development: m. frumenti, partus. 2) The ripeness and fulness of time, the right or proper time, ripeness, ma-

turity, perfection: pervenire ad m.; luna avertit m. gignendi; ejus rei m. nondum venit, *th right time for it*; m. aetatis ad prudentiam; mm. temporum, *the maturing of the seasons*; m. poenae, *the timely execution, promptness of*.

MATŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [maturus]. 1) To make ripe, to bring to maturity, to ripen, uvae, partus conceptos; pass., to grow ripe, to ripen: frumenta maturantur. 2) Trop.: A) to do in good season, aliquid; multa maturare datur: B) to accelerate, to hasten, to expedite (without precipitancy — cf. prope): with accus., m. alicui mortem; m. insidias consuli; m. fugam; m. iter; m. negotia; with the infin. = to make haste, to hasten: m. proficisci, to hasten to set out; m. venire; m. iter pergere; hence, to hurry too much, to be overhasty: ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, *had not Catiline given the signal too soon*. 3) Intr. and abs., to make haste, to hasten: Romanus m. ne, etc.; legati maturantes in Africam venerunt; maturato opus est, *there is need of haste*.

MATŪRUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. (maturissimus, sometimes maturimus) [perhaps for mac-turus, from MAGO = cresco]. 1) Of fruits, ripe, mature, pomum. 2) Ripe, mature (in respect to physical qualities, age, and capacity), of the proper age, fit for: A) ovis m., fit for breeding; virgo m., marriageable; partus m., ripe for delivery; in partic., of a woman = advanced in pregnancy, ready to bring forth: venter m. ex Jove; maturus militiae, fit for military service: B) maturus aevi or aevo = ripe in age; aetas m., a ripe, vigorous age; centuriones mm., who have served out their time; imperium m., old, ancient; maturus animi, mature in understanding: C) spes m., firm; seditio m., ripe for an outbreak; virtus m., perfect; gloria m., at its climax. 3) Trop.: A) that takes place at the right time, seasonable, suitable, proper: m. tempus scribendi; honores mm., rendered at the right time: B) early, speedy, quick, decessio, hiems, iudicium; (poet.) maturior sum illo, *I was there earlier than he*; loca maturiora, earlier in their harvests.

MATŪTA, ae, f. The ancient Italian goddess of the Morning or Dawn, usually called mater M.; in later legends, she is identified with the Greek Leucothea (q. v.).

MATŪTINUS, a, um, adj. [matuta, mane]. Of or belonging to the morning, morning-, horae, frigus; (poet.) ales m., the cock; equi mm., Aurora's steeds; m. pater = Janus, who as the patron of business was invoked in the morning. Hence, as subst., Matutinum, i, n. (only in the abl.), the morning, morn.

MAURĒTANIA (Maurit.), ae, f. [Mauri]. A country on the north coast of Africa, between the Atlantic ocean and Numidia, now Morocco and Fes.

MAURI, ōrum, m. pl. [= Μαυρί]. The inhabitants of Mauritania, the Moors, Mauritanians

MAURUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *Μαύρος*]. *Of or belonging to the Moors, Moorish, Mauretanian; and (poet.) = Punic or African.*

MAURUSIUS, a, um, *adj.* = *Maurus; sublat.* *Maurusii, ōrum, m. pl., the Mauretanians.*

MAUSOLEUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Mausolus*]. *Of or belonging to Mausolus, Mausolean: M. sepulchrum, or, abs., Mausoleum, i, n.: A) the tomb of Mausolus, erected by his widow Artemisia; hence, in gen., B) a splendid tomb or sepulchral monument, a mausoleum.*

MAUSOLUS, i, m. [= *Μαύσολος*]. *A king of Caria, to whom, after his death, his widow Artemisia erected a magnificent tomb.*

MĀVORS, MĀVORTIUS = *Mars, Martius, v. Mars.*

MAXILLA, ae, f. [*dim. of mala*]. (Lat.) 1) The jaw-bone, jaw (cf. *mala*). 2) The chin.

MAXIME (older form *MAXUME*), *adv.* [*maximus; sup. of magis*]. 1) Very greatly, in the highest degree, most, very, especially, exceedingly: *nos coluit m.; homines m. feri; m. pugnare, most violently; strengthened by unus, omnium, multo = most of all; quam m., as much as possible; ut quisque m. ... ita, etc., the more any one ... the more, &c.; tam sum amicus reipublicae, quam qui maxime, as any one whatsoever.* 2) In gradations, to denote the most preferable, first of all, in the first place (followed by *deinde, secundo loco, etc.*). 3) To give prominence to an idea, particularly, especially, principally: *scribe aliquid, et maxime, si Pompeius Italiā cedit; thus also in the phrases, quum (tum, ut) ... tum maxime, but more especially; hanc similitudinem quum exercitationibus crebris, tum scribendo maxime persequitur; freq. with tum, nuper, also with is, tu, etc. = just, exactly, precisely: cum iis, quos nuper maxime liberaverat.* 4) In colloq. lang., to express an affirmative answer, certainly, by all means, assuredly, yes. 5) Si m. (by way of concession) = even if, how much soever; si m. hoc placet.

MAXIMITAS (*Maxim.*), ūtis, f. [*maximus*]. (Ante-cl.) Greatness, bulk, magnitude.

MAXIMOPĒRE, *adv.* [*for maximo opere, as usually written—cf. magnopere*]. Exceedingly, greatly, very much.

MĀZACA, ae, f. [= *Μάκαρα*]. *The capital of Cappadocia, now Kaisarieh.*

MĀZACES, cum, m. pl. *A people living in Mauretania; in the sing., Mazax.*

MAZAGAE, ūrum, f. pl. *A town in India, now Bishore.*

MAZONŌMUS, i, m. [= *μαζονόμος, sc. κέλης*]. (Bar.) A dish, platter.

MEĀTUS, ūs, m. [*meo*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A going, passing, mostly however *trop.* = a motion, course, &c. (rarely of men or beasts): *m. solis, coeli; m. aquilae, the flight; m. spiritus, breathing, respiration.* 2) *Concr., a way, road, passage: mm. Danubii, the channels, mouths.*

ME-CASTOR, *interj.* By Castor! (an oath or asseveration used esp. by females—cf. *Meherculea, etc.*)

MĒCHĀNICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *μηχανικός*]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to mechanics, mechanical: sublat., Mechanicus, i, m., a mechanic.*

MĒDEA, ae, f. [= *Μῆδεια*]. *A daughter of King Aetes of Colchis, celebrated as a sorceress. She aided Jason in obtaining possession of the golden fleece, and escaped with him into Thesaly. Afterwards, when Jason desired to marry Creusa, daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, she devised by her magic arts a terrible death for both Creusa and her father.*

MĒDEIS, Idis, *adj. f.* [*Medea*]. *Medean, magical.*

MĒDELA, ae, f. [*medeor*]. (Lat.) A medicine, cure, remedy; *trop., a remedy.*

MĒDEOR, 2. v. *dep. intr. & tr.* 1) To cure, to heal, morbo, capiti; rarely, m. vulnus; ars medendi, the healing art, the art of medicine; (lat.) m. contra aliquid, to be a remedy for; prov., quum capiti mederi debeam reduviam curo, i. e., to be busy about trifles to the neglect of matters of importance. 2) *Trop.*: A) to remedy, to relieve, to provide against, malo, incommodis, inopiae; m. satietati lectoris; (rar.) m. cupiditates: B) to help, to restore: dies m. stultis; m. reipublicae afflictae.

MĒDI, ōrum, m. pl. [*Μῆδοι*]. *The Medes, a people of Asia; also (poet.), the Persians, Parthians, Assyrians; sing. Medus (poet.) = a Persian.*

MĒDIA, ae, f. [*Μῆδία*]. *A country lying between Armenia, Parthia, Hyrcania, and Assyria, now included in the kingdom of Persia.*

MĒDIASTINUS, i, m. [*medius*]. A menial servant, drudge.

MĒDICA, ae, f. [= *Μῆδική*]. *A species of grass brought into Greece by the Medes, lucerne.*

MĒDICĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [*medicor*]. 1) (Poet.) Curable, remediable: amor medicabilis nullis herbis. 2) (Lat.) Healing, curative, medicinal.

MĒDICĀMEN, inis, (mostly poet.), and **MĒDICĀMENTUM**, i, n. [*medico, medicor*]. In gen., any artificial means for producing physical effects: 1) a medicine, drug, remedy; also, in partic. = a plaster, salve: uti violentis mm. Hence, *trop.* = a remedy against something, an antidote, relief, laborum; doloris mm. Epiorrea. 2) A poisonous drug, a poison. 3) (Poet.) A love-potion, philter, charm: tantum possunt mm. 4) An artificial mode for changing or beautifying the appearance of a thing = a) a colouring-matter, tincture, dye—b) a cosmetic.

MĒDICĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*medicamentum*]. *Of or belonging to drugs or poisons; hence, as sublat.: A) Medicamentaria, ae, f. (lat.), the art of preparing drugs, pharmacy: B) Medicamentarius, ii, ō. (lat.), a druggist, apothecary.*

MEDICATUS (I.), ūs, m. [medico]. (Poet.) *A charm.*

MEDICATUS (II.), a, um. 1) *Part. of medico.* 2) *Adj. w. comp. & sup., healing, medicinal.*

MEDICINA, ae, f. [medicus I.]. Properly an *adj., pertaining to the cure of disease; hence* — 1) *sc. ars* (which is sometimes added), the healing or medical art, the art of physios, medicine: *m. est ars valetudinis: exercere (facere) m., to practise the medical art.* 2) *Sc. officina* (ante-cl.), an apothecary's shop. 3) *Sc. res*, a remedy, medicine, physio: *adhibere m.; dare m.* *Freq. trop. = a remedy, relief, antidote against any thing: non ego medicina: me ipse consolor; m. doloris, periculum m.; on the contrary, expectare m. temporis, the cure which is effected by time.*

MEDICO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [medicus I.]. (Poet. & lat.; usually only in *perf. part. pass.*) 1) *To heal, to cure (= medeor).* 2) *To tincture with something medicinal, to medicate: m. semina, to besprinkle.* Hence, *part. Medicatus:* A) *sedes m., sprinkled with the juices of herbs; potio m. = a medicated mixture, a potion; m. sapor aquae = mineral; m. vinum, adulterated:* B) *somnus m., caused by drugs or charms:* C) *poisoned:* D) *mortui arte mm., embalmed.* 3) *To colour, to dye, capillos.*

MEDICOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [medicus I.]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *To cure, to heal, alioqui; also, with acc., m. cuspis ictum.* 2) *Trop., to cure, to relieve: mihi medicari possum; also, with acc., metum medicari.*

MEDICUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [medeor]. (Poet. & lat.) *Healing, curative, medicinal, medical, manus, ars, vis; subst., Medicus, i, m., a medical man, physician, surgeon.*

MEDICUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Medi]. *Median; also (poet.), Persian, Parthian, Assyrian.*

MEDIETAS, ātis, f. [medius]. (A word coined by Cicero.) *A place in the middle, the middle, midst.*

MEDIMNUM, i, n. } [= μέτρον]. *The principal dry measure of the Greeks, a Greek bushel = six Roman modii, or two amphorae (about six English pecks).*

MEDIOCRIS, e, *adj.* [medius]. 1) *Middling, moderate, tolerable, holding the middle place between too much and too little, but usually inclining to the latter, and therefore = unimportant, insignificant, trifling, inconsiderable (with regard to value, greatness, extension, position, rank, or other qualities — cf. medius): m. orator, poeta; m. spatium, copiae, praemium; mediocres = people of low condition; freq., non (haud) m., not inconsiderable, not trivial = great, large; non m. diligentia; praemium non mediocre.* 2) *Moderate in one's wishes and aspirations, temperate, contented: animus non m., an aspiring mind.* 3) (Lat.) *M. syllaba, either long or short, common.*

MEDIOCRITAS, ātis, f. [mediocris]. 1) *A*

mean or middle state between too much and too little: a mean, medium; moderation: illa mediocritas quae est inter nimium et parum; aurea mediocritas, the golden mean (between poverty and great wealth); m. dicendi or in dicendo; mm. = moderate passions; mm. perturbationum. 2) *Mediocrity, insignificance, ingenii.*

MEDIOCRITER, adv. w. comp. [mediocris]. 1) *Moderately, tolerably, not particularly.* 2) *Calmly, tranquilly, with moderation, aliquid ferre.*

MEDIOLANENSIS, e, *adj.* [Mediolanum]. *Of or belonging to Mediolanum, Mediolanian; subst., Mediolanenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Mediolanum.*

MEDIOLANUM, i, n. *A town in Upper Italy, the capital of the Insubres, now Milan.*

MEDIOMATRICI, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul, in the neighbourhood of Metz.*

MEDION, ōnis, m. *A town in Acarnania.*

MEDIONI, ōrum, m. pl. [Medion]. *The inhabitants of Medion.*

MEDIOXIMUS, a, um, *adj.* [medius]. (Ante-cl., rare.) *That is in the middle, middlemost.*

MEDITABUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [meditor]. (Lat.) *Earnestly meditating or designing.*

MEDITAMENTUM, i, n. [meditor]. (Lat.) 1) *A thinking upon; hence = a preparation, belli.* 2) (Lat.) *Rudiments taught in school.*

MEDITATE, adv. [meditatus]. 1) (Lat.) *Considerately, thoughtfully, with forethought: m. probra effundere, designedly.* 2) (Pl.) *Aliquid m. tenere, to know thoroughly.*

MEDITATIO, ōnis, f. [meditor]. 1) *A thinking or meditating on any thing, meditation, contemplation: m. futuri mali.* 2) *A preparing for any thing, preparation, mortis, muneris obeundi.* Hence, 3) *practice, exercise: m. dicendi; m. campestris, bodily exercise; multi naturae vitium meditatione atque exercitatione sustulerunt, have by practice and exercise removed a natural infirmity.*

MEDITATUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of meditor]. *Well-considered, carefully meditated, studied, scelus, verbum, oratio.*

MEDITERRANEUS, a, um, *adj.* [medius-terra]. *Midland, inland, remote from the sea (in opp. to that which is on the coast): m. locus, commercium: homines mm., living in the interior; subst., Mediterraneum, i, n., or (more freq.) Mediterranea, ōrum, n. pl., the interior.*

MEDITOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. & tr. [μεδίων]. 1) *To think or to meditate upon, to consider, to study, aliquid; volo ut haec meditere, haec cogites; semper rostra, curiamque meditari; mecum meditabar, quid dicerem; also abs., secum m.; rarely, m. de re aliqua.* 2) *To think of, with a view to doing any thing, to meditate, to design, to be occupied with, to prepare: m. ali-*

sui postem; m. fugam, longam absentiam; (Pl.) m. nugis; m. ad praedam, ad dicendum; (poet.) m. in proelia; m. proficisci. 3) To exercise one's self in, to practise: Demosthenes effecti meditando ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur; (lat.) m. citharoedicam artem; (poet.) m. musam agrestem arena, to practise a rustic lay.

MEDIUM, ii, n. [medius]. 1) The middle, midst, montium; medio aedium; medio tutissimus ibis = the middle way; relinquere in medio, to leave undecided; medio tempora, meanwhile. 2) In partic. = the presence or knowledge of all men, publicity; the public, the world: A) in medium aliquid proferre, to make known, to publish; in medium venire, to become public; res est in medio, is known to all: B) procedere, etc., in medium, to appear publicly, to show one's self in public: C) e medio recedere, etc., to get out of the way, to retire; de (e) medio tollere, to put out of the way, to murder; e medio abire, excedere = to die: D) verba e medio sumpta, taken from common life, everyday words; so, also, comoedia res e medio accersit, from the public at large, from life: E) vocare rem in medium, to bring before a public tribunal: F) res in medio positae, goods held in common; res est in medio posita, lies open to all, or is plain, obvious to all: in medio omnibus palma est posita; omnis ratio dicendi est in medio posita: G) in medium = for or in behalf of the public: in medium consulere, to consult for the good of all; communes utilitates in medium afferre, to care for all; in medium laudem conferre, to award a share of the glory to every one; res cedit in medium, becomes common property; quaerere in medium, for the use of all; rem in medium dare, to communicate to all.

MEDIUS, a, um, adj. [kindr. with *ipse*]. 1) Mid, middle, in the middle or midst: m. pars versus; m. locus mundi, earum regionum; inter pacem et bellum medium nihil est, there is no medium; in medio foro, in the middle of the market; per m. hostes, through the midst of the enemies; arripere aliquem m., to seize one by the middle; m. tempus, the intervening time, the meanwhile; in colle medio, half-way up the hill; in media potione exclamavit, whilst he was drinking; media in voce resedit, in the midst of her speech. 2) Trop.: A) of time (lat.), vir m. or aetatis mediae, of middle age: B) keeping in the middle, holding a middle course between two extremes; moderate, temperate, middling, ordinary (usually with a closer relation to the greater than to the less — cf. *mediocris*), homo, oratio, ingenium, consilium: C) inclining to neither of two sides — a) = uncertain, doubtful, ambiguous, responsum, vocabulum — b) = belonging to neither party, neutral, impartial: gerere se m.; mediis consiliis stare, to remain neutral — c) mediating, as a mediator: offerre se m.; m. fratri et sororis; medius pacis belli-

que (poet.), the arbiter of peace and war: D) (poet.) coming in between, intervening (and thereby hindering, injuring, &c.): medium occurrere, to appear unseasonably.

MEDIUS FIDIUS — v. Fidius.

MEDOBREGA (Medub.), ae, f. A city of Lusitania, now Marvão.

MEDOBREGENSES, ium, m. pl. [Medobregae]. The inhabitants of Medobregae.

MEDULLA, ae, f. [medius]. 1) The marrow of bones. 2) Meton., the pith or heart of plants. 3) Trop., the marrow, kernel, innermost part, esp. = the heart: versari in mm. litium; (poet.) mm. montis; haerere in mm. alicui, to be fixed in the heart, to be very dear to any one.

MEDULLIA, ae, f. A small town in Latium, now S. Angelo.

MEDULLINUS, a, um, adj. [Medullia]. Of or belonging to Medullia, Medullian; esp. as a Roman surname, e.g. L. Furius M.

MEDULLITUS, adv. [medulla]. (Ante-cl. & lat.). In the marrow, to the very marrow = heartily, in one's inmost soul.

MEDULLULA, ae, f. [dim. of medulla]. (Poet.) Marrow.

MEDUS (I.), a, um, adj. [Medi]. Median, (poet.) = Persian, Assyrian, &c.: Medum flumen, i.e., the Euphrates.

MEDUS (II.), i, m. 1) A river in Persia, now the Polwar. 2) A son of Medea.

MEDUSA, ae, f. [= Μειδωσα]. One of the Gorgones (v. Gorgo), whose head was covered with serpents instead of hair, and whose eyes had the power of turning everything she looked on into stone. Perseus slew and decapitated her. From her blood sprang the winged horse Pegasus.

MEDUSAÆUS, a, um, adj. [Medusa]. Of or belonging to Medusa, Medusan: fons M., the font Hippocrene, opened by a stroke of the hoof of Pegasus.

MEGABOCCHUS, i, m., Caius, a praetor in Sicily.

MEGAERA, ae, f. [= Μεγαίρα, 'the Passionate One']. One of the Furies.

MEGALENSIA, } òrum, n. pl. A festival celebrated on the fourth of April, in honour of the goddess Cybele, who was called the Great mother (Magna Mater, & Μεγάλη); also (lat.), as an adj., M. spectaculum.

MEGALOPOLITAE, òrum, m. pl. [Megalopolis]. The inhabitants of Megalopolis.

MEGALOPOLITANUS, a, um, adj. [Megalopolis]. Of or belonging to Megalopolis, Megalopolitan; subst., Megalopolitani, òrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Megalopolis.

MEGALOPOLIS, is, f. [= Μεγαλόπολις]. A town in Arcadia, the birthplace of Polybius.

MEGARA, òrum, n. pl. } [= Μεγαρα]. 1) The MEGARA, ae, f. (I.), } chief town of Megaris, the birthplace of Euclid — now Magara. 2) A town in Sicily.

MĒGĀRA (II.), *ae, f.* *The wife of Hercules, destroyed by him in a fit of madness.*

MĒGĀRENSIS, *a, adj.* [*Megara I.*]. *Of the city of Megara, Megarean; subst., Megarenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Megara.*

MĒGĀREUS (I.), *a, um, adj.* [*Megara I.*] = *Megarensis; subst., Megarea, ōrum, a, pl., the plains of Megara in Sicily.*

MĒGĀREUS (II.), *ei, m.* [= *Μεγαρεύς*]. *A son of Neptune, the father of Hippomenes, who was therefore called Megareus.*

MĒGĀRICUS, *a, um, [= Μεγαρίκς].* *Of or belonging to Megara, Megaria, in partic., subst., Megarici, ōrum, m. pl., the Megarie philosophers, disciples of Euclid.*

MĒGĀRIS, *Idia, f.* [= *Μεγαρίς*]. 1) *A district of Greece, between Attica and Phocia.* 2) *A town in Sicily, also called Megara.*

MĒGĀRUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Megara I.*]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Megara, Megarean.*

MĒGES, *ŏtis, m.* [= *Μέγης*]. *One of Helen's suitors.*

MĒGISTĀNES, *num, m. pl.* [= *μεγιστάνες*]. *The grandees, magnates of a kingdom.*

MEHERCULE = *v. Hercules.*

MEJO, *8. v. intr.* *To make water (a vulgar and low expression — cf. mingo).*

MEL, *mellis, n.* [*μέλι*]. 1) *Honey; in the poets freq. in the pl.; prov., mella petere in medio flumine = to seek for what is not to be found.* 2) *Trop., sweetness, pleasantness: A) (poet.) mm. poetica = beautiful poems; melli mihi est, it is sweet as honey to me: B) (Pl.) as a term of endearment: m. meum! my sweet!*

MĒLA, *ae, m.* *A Roman family name; thus, esp. T. Pomponius Mela, a Roman geographer, of the time of the Emperor Claudius.*

MELAE, *arum, f. pl.* *A village in the Samnite territory.*

MĒLAMBĪUM, *ii, n.* *A place in Thessaly, near Scotussa.*

MĒLAMPUS, *ŏdis, m.* [= *Μελάμπος*]. *A celebrated soothsayer and physician*

MĒLANCHŌLICUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *μελαγχολικός*]. *Having black bile, bilious, melancholy.*

MĒLANIPPE, *es, f.* [= *Μελανίππη*]. 1) *The sister of the Amazonian queen Antiope.* 2) *The daughter of Aeolus or Demontes, by Neptune the mother of Boeotos and Anclos — the heroine of a tragedy by Attius.*

MĒLANIPPUS, *i, m.* [= *Μελανίππος*]. *The son of Atalacus, who intrepidly defended Thebes against the Seven Princes.*

MĒLANTHEUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Melanthus*]. *Melanthean.*

MĒLANTHO, *ŏs, f.* [= *Μελανθώ*]. *A sea-nymph, the daughter of Deucalion.*

MĒLANTHUS, *i, m.* [= *Μελάνθος*]. 1) *A river of Sarmatia.* 2) *A seaman, changed by Bacchus into a dolphin.* 3) *A king of Elis and afterwards of Athens, the father of Codrus.*

MĒLĀNŪRUS, *i, m.* [= *μελάνουρος*]. *The black tail (a sea-fish).*

MĒLAS, *ŏnis, m.* [= *μῆλας*]. 1) *The name of several rivers, e.g., in Sicily, Thessaly, Thrace, &c. so called from the darkness of their waters.* 2) *A seaman, changed by Bacchus into a dolphin.*

MELCŪLUM, *i, n.* } [*dim. of mel*]. As a term
MELCULUS, *i, m.* } of endearment, my little honey, darling, pet!

MELDI, *ŏrum, m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Celtica, in the neighbourhood of the modern Meaux.*

MĒLEAGER, *gri, m.* [= *Μελέαγρος*]. *A son of Eneus, king of Calydon, and Aithaea, celebrated for the tragic end with which he met after his return from the great Calydonian hunt.*

MĒLEAGRĒUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Meleager*]. *Of or belonging to Meleager, Meleagrian.*

MĒLEAGRĒIDES, *dum, f. pl.* [*Meleager*]. According to the myth, the sisters of Meleager, who lamented his death so long and bitterly, that they were changed into birds, which after them were called Meleagrides.

MĒLES (I.), *ŏtis, m.* [= *Μῆλας*]. *A river in Ionia, near Smyrna, on the banks of which it is said Homer was born.*

MĒLES (II.), or **MĒLIS**, *is, f.* (Lat.) *A marten or badger.*

MELESSI, *ŏrum, m. pl.* *A people living in Hispania Baetica.*

MĒLETEUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Mēles*]. *Meletean; (poet.) = Homeric.*

MĒLIBOEA, *ae, f.* [= *Μελίβοεια*]. *A town in Thessaly, the birthplace of Philoctetes.*

MĒLIBOEUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Meleboea*]. *Meliboean.*

MĒLICERTA, } *ae, m.* [= *Μελικέρτης*]. *A son*

MĒLICERTES, } *of Ino and Athamas (v. Athamas, and Ino).*

MĒLICUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *μελικός*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Musical, tuneful, melodious.* 2) *Lyric, lyrical, poema; hence, subst., Melicus, i, m., a lyric poet.*

MĒLIE, *es, f.* [= *Μελίη*]. *A Bithynian nymph, loved by the river-god Inachus.*

MĒLILŌTON, *i, n.* } [= *μελίλωτος*]. *Melilot,*
MĒLILŌTOS, *i, f.* } *a kind of clover.*

MĒLIMĒLUM, *i, n.* [= *μελίμηλον*]. *The honey-apple.*

***MĒLINUS** (I.), *a, um, adj.* [*mēles*]. *Of or belonging to the marten, marten-; subst., Melina, ae, f., a purse of marten-skin.*

MĒLINUS (II.), *a, um, adj.* [*μῆλινος, ῥηλον*]. *Of or belonging to quinces, quince-; hence, subst., Melinum, i, n.: A) sc. oleum, an oil made of quince blossoms: B) so. vestimentum, a quince-yellow garment.*

MĒLINUS (III.), *a, um, adj.* [*mel*]. *Of or belonging to honey, honey-; hence, Melinum, i, n., mead.*

MĒLINUS (IV.), *a, um, adj.* [*Melos*]. *Of or*

belonging to Melos, Melian; subst., Melinum, i, n. (Pl.), a kind of white paint, Melian white.

MELIOR — v. Bonus.

MELISPHYLLUM, and Mēlissophyllum, i, n. [*μελισφυλλον, μελισσόφυλλον*, 'honey-leaf,' 'bee-leaf']. A plant of which bees are very fond, balm.

MELISSUS, i, m. [= *Μέλισσος*]. 1) A Greek philosopher of Samos. 2) A freedman of Maecenas, the librarian of Augustus.

MELITA, ae, or Mēlīte, ea, f. [= *Μελίτη*]. 1) An island between Sicily and Africa, now Malta. 2) An island near Dalmatia, now Melada. 3) A sea-nymph.

MELITENSIS, e, adj. [Melita]. Of or belonging to the isle of Melita, Melitan, Maltese; in partic., *subst.*, Melitensia, ium, n. pl., sc. vestimenta, Maltese garments.

MELIUS, a, um, adj. [Mēlos]. Of Melos, Melian.

MELIUSCŪLE, adv. [meliusculus]. 1) Somewhat better, pretty well: m. alicui esse, to be somewhat better (of a sick person). 2) Rather more: m. bibere.

MELIUSCŪLUS, a, um, adj. in comp. [dim. of melior]. Somewhat better, rather better.

MELLA, or MELA, ae, m. 1) A river in Upper Italy, now the Mela. 2) A Roman surname, in the gens Annaea.

MELLICŪLUM, i, n. [dim. of mel]. Prop., a very little honey; trop., as a term of endearment, my sweet! my darling!

MELLIFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [mel-fero]. (Poet.) Honey-bearing, melliferous.

MELLIFICIUM, ii, n. [mel-facio]. The making of honey.

MELLIFICO, 1. v. intr. [mel-facio]. (Lat.) To make honey.

MELLILLA, ae, f. [dim. of mēlinus]. (Pl.) As a term of endearment, my little sweetheart!

MELLINIA, ae, f. [mel]. (Pl.) Sweetness, deliciousness, delight.

MELLITUS, a, um, adj. [mel]. 1) Sweetened with honey, placenta. 2) Honey-sweet, sweet as honey, sapor. 3) Trop., sweet = lovely, delicious, charming, oculi, suaviū; mi m.

MELODŪNUM, i, n. A town of Gaul, now Melun.

MĒLOS (I.), n. [= *μῆλος*]. (Poet.) A tune, air; a song, lay.

MĒLOS (II.), i, f. [= *Μῆλος*]. An island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Sporades.

MELŌTIS, Idis, f. A country of Thessaly.

MELPŌMĒNE, es, f. [= *Μελπομένη*]. The muse of tragic and lyric poetry.

MEMBRĀNA, ae, f. [membrum]. 1) A membrane, skin: iusta oculos membranā vestivit. 2) Meton., the skin of plants; (poet.) = the skin or slough of snakes. 3) A prepared skin for writing, parchment. 4) (Lucr.) The surface, exterior of a thing, coloris.

MEMBRĀNĀCEUS, a, ūm, adj. [membrana]. (Lat.) Of skin or membrane, membranous.

MEMBRĀNŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of membrana]. 1) A little skin or membrane. 2) Parchment.

MEMBRĀTIM, adv. [membrum]. 1) By limbs or members, limb by limb, deperdere sensum; caedere aliquid m., to pieces. 2) By piecemeal, one by one, singly, severally; in partic., of style = in short sentences, dicere.

MEMBRUM, i, n. [root MEN, which appears in men-sus, men-sura, etc.; hence kindred with metior]. 1) A member, limb of the body (conf. artus). 2) Trop., a member = a part, portion, division, e.g., of a house, a ship, a state, &c.; in partic. = a section, period of a discourse, a member of a sentence.

MĒMINI, isse, v. def. intr. & tr. [MEN-o, whence by reduplication me-min-i, like *μι-μνήσκω*, from *μνήω*]. 1) To remember, to recollect, or to think of, to bear in mind, to be mindful of (not to have forgotten a thing, to have borne it in mind; hence, of a continuous state — cf. reminiscor and recorder): bene m., to remember right well; m. vivorum, hujus loci; m. beneficia; memini te narrare, that you related; memini sumos olim fuisset viros, that there have been great men; m. quanta esset hominum admiratio; memento de palla, do not forget the mantle; (poet.) m. aliquid facere, to think of doing any thing; (poet.) m. vias = to know, to recollect. From the connexion in which it occurs, 'm.' freq. = to be careful, to take care: praeceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento. 2) (Rar.) To make mention of, to mention, rei alienius, de exsilibus.

MEMMIĀDES, ae, f. [Memmius]. (Lucr.) One of the Memmian gens, a Memmiade.

MEMMIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Memmius]. Of or belonging to a Memmius, Memmian.

MEMMIUS, ii, m. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Caius M., a friend of Cicero, to whom Lucretius dedicated his poem De Rerum Natura.

MEMNON, ōnis, m. [= *Μημνον*]. A son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians; he went to the assistance of the Trojans, and was killed by Achilles. When his body was burned, birds (aves Memnoniae) arose from its ashes, and ever after flocked annually to Troy, and there fought with each other over Memnon's tomb.

MEMNŌNIUS, a, um, adj. [Memnon]. 1) Memnonian. 2) (Poet.) Oriental, Moorish, black, regna, color.

MĒMOR, ōris, adj. [for men-or — v. Memini]. 1) Mindful of, remembering, keeping in remembrance, officii, facti illorum; memor, Lucullum perliasse; m. et gratus. Hence: A) = careful: m. regni sui firmandi, careful to strengthen his kingdom: B) abs. — a) mindful of a benefit, thankful, grateful — b) possessed of a good memory: mendacem oportet esse memorem: C) of

things: ira, poena m., *vengeful, avenging*; auris m., *retentive*; supplicium parum m. rerum humanarum = *inhuman*; vox memor libertatis, *still bearing the impress of freedom*; cadus m. belli Marci, *stored away in the time of the Marston war*. 2) = That reminds, reminding of any thing, nota, versus; poena m. indicii; ingenium m. et Numae et Romuli.

MĒMŌRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj. w. comp.* [memoro].

1) That may be mentioned or told, fit to be uttered, conceivable: hoc nec bellum est, nec memorabile; hocine credibile est aut memorabile? 2) *Worthy to be remembered, remarkable, memorable, vita, auctor, virtus m. ac divina.*

MĒMŌRĀNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [ger. of memoro].

Worthy of being mentioned, remarkable, memorable, famous.

MĒMŌRĀTOR, ōris, m. [memoro]. A relater, narrator.

MĒMŌRĀTRIX, icis, f. [memoro]. (Lat.) She who relates or recounts.

MĒMŌRĀTUS, ūs, m. [memoro]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A mentioning, relating; a mention, relation.

MĒMŌRIA, ae, f. [memor]. 1) The faculty of remembering, memory: m. bona, tenacissima. 2) Remembrance, recollection, memory: viri digni memoriā; revocare memoriā rei alicujus; adhibere m. nullam rei, *to suffer to be forgotten*; prodere (tradere, mandare) aliquid memoriae (of a historian), *to perpetuate the remembrance of a thing, to relate, to record*; memoria arcis non excidit, *has not passed away*; m. jucunda; deponere aliquid ex memoria, *to forget*; in memoriā redigere, *to recall to memory, to recollect*; ut mea memoria est, *as far as I remember*; aliquid ex memoria exponere, *to state from memory*; post hominum m., *since the memory of man*. 3) The time included in one's memory; hence, in gen., time, lifetime: superiori m., *in the time of our ancestors*; hujus memoriae philosophi, *the philosophers of our day*; usque ad nostram m., *even to our time*. 4) = An event that one remembers: revocanda est veteris memoriae recordatio. 5) An historical account, relation, narration: duplex est m. de hac re. 6) (Lat.) A memoir; in pl. = annals: vitae memoriā componere; in veteribus memoriis legimus, etc.

MĒMŌRIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [memoria]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to memory or remembrance, memorial: libellus m., *a memorandum-book*.

MĒMŌRIŌLA, ae, f. [dim. of memoria]. A weak memory: m. vacillare.

MĒMŌRĪTER, adv. [memor]. From memory, by heart, readily, multa narrare, aliquid colligere, respondere, meminisse, orationem habere.

MĒMŌRO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [memor]. (Rarer than the compound commemoro.) To mention, to recall to remembrance; hence, to relate, to speak of, to tell, to say: m. aliquid,

de realiqua; m., illum alicui esse infestem! verba memorata alicui (poet.), *the words used by any one*.

MEMPHIS, is or Idis, f. [= *Mīmpis*]. A city of Middle Egypt, celebrated as the residence of the Egyptian kings — now Menf.

MEMPHITES, ae, *adj. m.* [Memphis]. (Poet.) Of the city of Memphis, Memphite, Egyptian.

MEMPHITICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Memphis]. (Poet.) Memphite, Egyptian.

MEMPHITIS, Idis, *adj. f.* [Memphis]. (Poet.) Memphite, Egyptian.

MĒNAE, ārum, f. pl. [= *Mīnai*]. A town in Sicily, now Meneo.

MĒNAECHMI, ōrum, m. pl. [= *Mīnaichmi*]. The title of a comedy of Plautus.

MĒNAENUS, a, um, *adj.* [Menae]. Of or from Menae, Menaeian; subet., Menaeani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Menae.

MĒNANDER, dri, m. [= *Mīnandros*]. 1) The principal poet of the later Attic comedy, imitated by Terence. 2) A slave of Cicero. 3) A freedman of T. Ampius Balbus.

MĒNANDREUS, a, um, *adj.* [Menander]. Of the poet Menander, Menandrian.

MĒNĀPII, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Northern Gaul, between the Meuse and Scheldt.

MENDA, ae, f. (poet. & lat.), and **MENDUM**, i, n. 1) Of the body, a fault, defect, blemish: in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit. 2) Of a writing, an error, blunder, slip of the pen: quod mendum ista litera correxit?

MENDACILŌQUUS, a, um, *adj.* with comp. [mendacium-loquor]. (Ante-cl.) False, lying, mendacious.

MENDĀCIUM, ii, n. [mendax]. 1) A lie, falsehood, untruth: dicere m. 2) Trop.: A) (lat.) a deceptive imitation, a counterfeit: B) (poet.) a fiction: mm. vatium: C) a delusion.

MENDĀCIUNCŪLUM, i, n. [dim. of mendacium, q. v.].

MENDAX, ācis, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [mentior]. 1) False, lying, deceitful, mendacious, homo; Carthaginienses mm., *faithless*: mendacissimus, a great liar; (poet.) infamia m., *unjust, undeserved*. 2) Trop.: A) deceptive, delusive, speculum, visum; fundus m., *that yields less than was expected*: B) (poet.) = invented, fictitious, feigned, damnum: C) (poet.) counterfeit, pennae.

MENDES, ētis, f. A maritime town in Egypt.

MENDESĪUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mendes]. Of or belonging to Mendes.

MENDICĀBŪLUM, i, n. [mendico]. (Pl.) A beggar, mendicant.

MENDICĀTIO, ōnis, f. [mendico]. (Lat.) A begging: m. vitae, *for life*.

MENDICE, ade. [mendicus]. (Lat.) In a beggarly manner, meanly.

MENDICĪTAS, ātis, f. [mendicus]. Beggary, mendicity, poverty, extreme indigence.

MENDICO, āvi, ātum, } 1. v. intr. & tr. [men-
MENDICOR, ātus, dep. } dicus]. 1) Intr., to
ask for alms, to go a begging: mendicantem vi-
vere, to live by begging. 2) Tr., to beg, to beg for.

MENDICUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Beg-
garly, poor, needy, indigent, homo. 2) In gen.,
poor, paltry, pitiful, sorry, instrumentum; as a
term of reproach, you ragamuffin!

MENDOSE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [mendosus].
1) Faultily, falsely: libri m. scribuntur. 2)
Wrongly, amiss: reddere m. causas.

MENDOSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup.
[mendum]. 1) Full of faults, faulty, erroneous,
exemplar testamenti, mores, historia. 2) Mak-
ing mistakes, blundering, servus.

MENECLĒIUS, a, um, adj. [Menecles]. Of
or belonging to Menecles.

MENECLĒS, is, m. [= Μενεκλης]. An Asiatic
rhetorician from Alabanda.

MENEDĒMUS, i, m. [= Μενιδμος]. 1) An
Eretrian philosopher. 2) An Athenian rhetorician,
of the time of Crassus. 3) A general in the ser-
vice of Alexander the Great.

MENELAEUS, a, um, adj. [Menelaus]. (Poet.)
Of or belonging to Menelaus.

MENELAI PORTUS [Menelaus]. A seaport
on the Mediterranean, between Cyrene and Egypt.

MENELĀIS, idis, f. A city of Epirus.

MENELĀIUS, i, m. [Menelaus]. A mountain
near Sparta, on the banks of the Eurotas.

MENELĀUS, i, m. [= Μενελαος]. 1) A son of
Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, husband of Helen,
and king of Sparta. 2) M. Marathenus, a Greek
rhetorician of Marathon. 3) Jocose, M. Lu-
cullus, whose wife was seduced by Memmius.

MENENĀNIUS, a, um, adj. [Menenius I.].
Of or belonging to a Menenius, Menenian.

MENENIUS (I.), ii, m., and Mēnēnia, ae, f.
The name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated
person of which was M. Agrippa, who persuaded
the plebeians to return to Rome.

MENENIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Menenius I.].
Menenian, tribus.

MENESTHEUS, ei and eos, m. [= Μενεσθης].
1) A son of Iphicrates. 2) An Athenian king, one
of the heroes of the Trojan war.

MENINX, is, f. [= Μηνις]. A small island
off the coast of Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, now
Jerbi.

MENIPPEUS, a, um, adj. [Menippus]. Me-
nippean.

MENIPPUS, i, m. [= Μενιππος]. 1) A Cynic
philosopher, notorious for his biting sarcasm. 2)
A famous Asiatic philosopher of the time of Cicero.

MENOCEUS, ei, m. [= Μενουκις]. A son of
the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed himself for
his country.

MENOETIĀDES, ae, m. [Menoetius]. The
son of Menoetius = Patroclus.

MENOETIUS, ii, m. [= Μενουκιος]. A son of
Actor, the father of Patroclus.

MENS, tis, f. [root MEN, whence meminī].

1) The intellect, intellectual faculties, the rea-
son, understanding, judgment, mind (related to
‘animus’ as a part to the whole; sometimes
‘mens’ is used coördinately with ‘animus,’ when
the latter = ‘feeling’ or ‘will’ — conf. 2, E):
mens, cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum
est; animus ita constitutus est, ut habeat prae-
stantiam mentis, as to have the preëminence of the
intellect; mente complecti aliquid (comprehen-
dere, etc.), to comprehend, to understand; adi-
mere alicui mentem; mentis suae esse, or com-
potem esse, to be in one’s senses; sanum mentis
esse, to be of sound mind; caput mente, out of
one’s senses, beside one’s self; (lat. & poet.) bona
mens, good sense, sound judgment: roga bonam
mentem, bonam valetudinem animi; mala mens,
madness, folly: malam mentem habere. 2) Im-
properly: A) = memory, recollection, remem-
brance: venit mihi in mentem oris tui, to esse
hominem, it comes to my memory = I remember;
non minus saepe ei venit in mentem potestatis,
quam aequitatis tuae, the recollection of your
power does not less frequently come to his mind, &c.:
B) thought = design, plan, purpose, intention:
ea mente, with this design; mihi in mente est
dormire, I have a mind to, I intend; muta jam
istam mentem; quid tibi in mentem venit? what
are you thinking of? utinam tibi dii hanc men-
tem dent! C) = opinion, view: longe mihi alie
mens est; intelligere mentem alicuius; nostram
nunc accipe mentem: D) = reflection, consider-
ation: sine ulla m.: E) disposition, feelings:
hominum mm. erga te; mala mens, malus ani-
mus, bad disposition, bad heart; bona mens, a
kind disposition; regina quietum accipit in Teu-
cro animum mentemque benignam: F) = cour-
age, spirit, resolution: addere m. alicui, to in-
spire one with courage; demittere mm., to lose
courage (of several persons): G) thought =
care, anxiety: mm. hominum. 3) Personified,
as a goddess.

MENSA, ae, f. [perh. kindred with eminere,
and hence = ‘something raised or high’]. A
table, in gen. In partic.: A) = a table to eat
on, a dining-table: surgere a m.; m. instruere,
to furnish; mensas onerare dapibus; super or
apud m., at table, while eating; mittere alicui de
m., food from one’s table; communicabo te sem-
per mensa mea, my table is always at your service;
hence — a) a dish, course at table: mm. Syra-
cusiae = luxurious meals; m. secunda, the second
course, the dessert — b) = the guests at a table:
B) a sacrificial table: mensae deorum: C) a
butcher’s block: D) a money-changer’s table, a
banker’s counter: m. publica = a public bank.

MENSĀRIUS, ii, m. [mensa]. 1) A public
banker, money-changer, who regulated the re-
ceipts and payments of the state treasury, tested
coin, &c. (different from the argentarii, ‘private
bankers,’ inasmuch as the mensarii were pub-

liely appointed; they however followed also the business of private banking. 2) Mensarii quinqueviri or triumviri, three or five persons, nominated by the senate, who were appointed in times of financial difficulty to arrange the settlement of public or private debts.

*MENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [metior]. A measuring, measure: m. vocum, *metre*, quantity.

MENSIS, is, *m.* [kindr. with *met*; perh. from Sanscr. *mā*, 'to measure']. A month: primo, ineunte *m.*, at the beginning of the month; exeunte *m.*, at the close of the month.

MENSOR, ōris, *m.* [metior]. (Poet. & lat.) A measurer; esp., a surveyor.

MENSTRUÁLIS, e, *adj.* [mensis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) For a month, lasting a month, epulae.

MENSTRUUS, a, um, *adj.* [mensis]. 1) For a month, lasting a month, a month's: m. vita; cibaria *mm.* 2) Happening every month, monthly, feriae; *subst.*, Menstruum, i, *n.* — a) = a soldier's monthly ration of provisions — b) *m. meum*, my monthly official service.

MENSULA, ae, *f.* [dim. of mensa]. (Pl.) A little table.

MENSULÁRIUS, ii, *m.* [mensula]. (Lat.) A money-changer.

MENSŪRA, ae, *f.* [metior]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) A measuring, measure: facere *m. rei alicujus*. 2) That by which any thing is measured, a measure: majore *m. reddere alicui*; qui modus mensurae medimnus appellatur, kind of measure; *m. ex aqua*, i. e., clepsydra; *trop.*, *m. aurium*. 3) The measure, extent of any thing, i. e., the length, breadth, circumference, bulk, &c.: *m. aquae*; *m. itineris*, the length of; dare alicui *m. bibendi*, to prescribe how much one shall drink. Hence, *trop.*: *m. legati*, the character, dignity of; submittere se ad *m. discentis*, to accommodate one's self to the learner's capacity; implere *m. nominis sui*, to be worthy of one's name; *mm. verborum*, the quantity (measure of time in pronouncing).

MENTHA, or MENTA, ae, *f.* [—*μέντην*]. Mint.

MENTIENS, entis, *n.* [part. of mentior]. A fallacy, sophism (as a translation of the Greek *ψευδόμενος*).

MENTIO, ōnis, *f.* [memini]. A mentioning, calling to mind, speaking of, proposal, &c.: mentionem facere (inferre, movere), rei alicujus or de re aliqua, to mention a thing, to speak of it (as well a thing previously known, as something new — cf. commemoro); *m. facere*, senatum jubere, etc., to mention that the senate orders, &c.; *m. mortis*; incidere in mentionem rei alicujus, to happen accidentally to speak of; *m. facere in senatu*, to make a motion in the senate; (Com.) *m. facere de puella*, to make a proposal of marriage for; *serere mm.*, to throw out hints; (Com.) *m. facere cum aliquo*, to speak with one.

MENTIOR, itus, 4. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* [perhaps from mens, hence 'to invent']. 1) *Intr.*,

to speak falsely, to lie, aperte, apud aliquem, in or de re aliqua; (poet.) mentior nisi, etc., I am much mistaken, if not, &c. (a form of asseveration). Hence: A) (poet.) = to feign, to fable. Homerus ita *m.*: B) to break one's word or pledge: C) of things = to deceive, to impose upon, to beguile: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur. 2) *Tr.*: A) to assert something false, to pretend, to feign, to fabricate, tantam rem, auspiciis, dolores capitis; *m. originem regiae stirpis*; mentiri causam fugae, to pretend a reason for flight: B) (poet. & lat.) to assume the appearance of, to imitate, to counterfeit: *m. juvenem*, to assume the appearance of a youth; lana mentita varios colores, that has counterfeited various colours; C) (poet.) to delude: seges *m. spem*.

MENTĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of mentior]. Feigned, pretended, counterfeit, pater, arma.

MENTOR, ōris, *m.* [= *Μέντωρ*]. 1) A celebrated artist, skilled in embossing metals (about 866 B. C.). 2) (Poet.) Meton., an embossed drinking-cup.

MENTŌREUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mentor]. Of or belonging to Mentor the artist, Mentorean.

MENTUM, i, *n.* The chin of men and animals; also (poet.), the beard.

MEO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [kindr. with eo]. (Poet. & lat.) To go, to proceed, to pass, to travel (esp. in some precise way, path or channel, according to some fixed law, &c.): aura, spiritus *m.*; plaustra, naves *mm.*; domus Platonis, que simul mearis, etc.

MĒPHĪTIS, is, *f.* Mephitis.

MĒRÁCŪLUS, or synecp. Mēraclius, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of meracus]. Tolerably pure, with very little mixture.

MĒRÁCUS, a, um, *adj.* with comp. [merus]. Pure, unmixed, unadulterated, vinum; *trop.*, *m. libertas*, undiminished.

MERCÁBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [mercor]. (Poet.) Purchaseable.

MERCANS, tis, *m.* [part. of mercor]. (Lat.) A buyer, purchaser.

MERCÁTIO, ōnis, *f.* [mercor]. (Lat.) A dealing in wares, mercantile dealing; pecunia in mercationibus perdita.

MERCÁTOR, ōris, *m.* [mercor]. A merchant, trader, esp. a wholesale dealer (opp. to caupo, 'a retailer').

MERCÁTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [mercator]. (Pl.) Mercantile: navis *m.*, a merchant-ship.

MERCÁTŪRA, ae, *f.* [mercor]. 1) Trade, traffic, commerce: facere *m.* (of several persons, *mm.*), to trade. 2) (Pl.) Merchandise, goods, wares.

MERCÁTUS, ūs, *m.* [mercor]. 1) A buying and selling, trade, commerce. 2) A place of traffic, a market, mart; a public meeting of buyers and sellers, a fair: *m. frequens*; indicere *m.*, to appoint, to announce a market or fair; habere *m.*, to hold. Hence, *m. Olympica*, a festive

assemblage at Olympus, in connexion with which a public fair was held.

MERCEDULA, ae, f. [*dim.* of *merces*]. 1) Small wages, poor pay: *homines mercedulâ adducti*. 2) Hire, rent, income: *constituere mm. praediorum*.

MERCENARIUS, a, um, adj. [*merces*]. 1) *Doing any thing for wages, hired, paid, mercenary, miles; m. testis = bribed; also, of things, arma mm., hired; liberalitas m., bought.* 2) (Poet.) *Vincula mm., the fetters in which one is bound by his salaried office.* 3) *Subst., Mercenarius, ii, m., a hireling, day-labourer.*

MERCES, edis, f. [*mereo*]. 1) Hire, wages, salary, pay (for a continuous service — cf. *pretium*); m. ac quaestus; m. manuum; m. dialecticorum, the fee of; mm. scenicorum (lat.), the players' salaries; freq., in a bad sense = a bribe: *magnâ m. pacisci cum aliquo; lingua adstricta mercede, tied by a bribe; prov., unâ m. duas res assequi = to kill two birds with one stone.* 2) Reward, pay, in gen.: *constituere m. rei alicujus; m. exigere ab aliquo; non aliâ bibam m., upon no other condition.* 3) Punishment, injury, detriment, cost: *non sine magna m.; statuere gravem m. temeritatis.* 4) Interest, rent, income, revenue from houses, lands, money, &c.: *merces praediorum; mm. habitationum annuae, house-rents; mm. publicanorum, farm-rent; quinas mercedes capiti exsecare, to deduct five per cent. interest from the principal.*

MERCIMONIUM, ii, n. [*merx*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Goods, wares, merchandises.

MERCOR, âtus, 1. v. dep. intr. & tr. [*merx*]. 1) *Intr., to trade, to traffic: dico iturum esse me mercatum.* 2) *Tr., to buy, to purchase (the act of buying being chiefly thought of — conf. emo): m. fundum ab (de) aliquo; m. aliquid magno pretio; also, trop., ego haec officia mercanda vitâ puto.*

MERCÛRIALIS, e, adj. [*Mercurius*]. Of or belonging to the god Mercury: *virî MM., the lyric poets, as favourites of Mercury, and the special objects of his care; also, abs. Mercuriales = a corporation of traders in Rome.*

MERCÛRIUS, ii, m. *The Greek Ἑρμῆς, son of Jupiter and Maia; the messenger of the gods, the conductor of the souls of the dead to the infernal regions; the god of ready, dexterous speech, of prudence, invention, and cunning; and hence, the patron of orators and merchants, and even of pick-pockets and thieves.*

MERDA, ae, f. *The excrements of the body, ordure, dung.*

MÊRE, adv. [*merus*]. Purely, without mixture, entirely.

MÊRENDÂ, ae, f. (Ante-cl. & lat.) An afternoon lunch.

MÊRENDÂRIUS, a, um, adj. [*merenda*]. (Lat.) Taking an afternoon lunch.

MÊRENS, tis, adj. [*part.* of *mereo*]. Deserving (either well or ill): *laurea decreta merenti; quem periisse, ita de republica merentem, doleo.*

MÊREO, rui, ritum, } 2. v. tr. & intr. 1) (Mostly *MÊREOR*, ritus, dep. } ly in the active form.) To earn, to gain, to acquire: m. numos vicenos; hic liber m. aera Sosii, brings in money to; trop., m. gloriam; of a woman (Pl.), m. aliquem dote = to procure a husband by means of her dower; quid eos mereri velle censetis ut, etc.? how much do you think they would want to make (i. e., how much do you suppose they would ask), to, &c.? neque hodie ut te perdam, meream deum divitias mihi, I would not take (i. e., gain) all the wealth of the gods to lose you to-day; thus, also, quid mereas ut, etc.? what must one give you for, &c.? In partic., m. stipendia, or merely m. (lit., to earn pay) = to perform military service, to serve as a soldier: m. equo, in the cavalry; m. pedibus, on foot, in the infantry. 2) To deserve, to merit, to be worthy of something (either good or bad — it presupposes some activity as the ground of one's deserts — conf. dignus): m. laudem, praemia; m. ut praemio decorer; (poet.) m. mori; m. poenas pati; si m., if I deserve it; (poet.) Lycæon merens expendit poenas, suffered a well-deserved punishment; thus perhaps also, poenas merentes = merited punishment. 3) *Intr.* (mostly dep.), to deserve well or ill of, to merit praise or blame: bene, male, optime m. de aliquo, de republica; also (Pl.), m. erga aliquem; (poet.) abs. merendo, by merit, by desert.

MÊRETRICIE, adv. [*meretricius*]. After the manner of harlots, meretriciously.

MÊRETRICIUS, a, um, adj. [*meretrix*]. Pertaining to harlots or prostitutes, meretricious: m. domus, a harlot's house; hence, subst., Meretricium, ii, n., the trade of a harlot.

MÊRETRICÛLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of *meretrix*]. A prostitute.

MÊRETRIX, Iois, f. [*mereo*]. A woman who earns money by prostitution, a prostitute, courtesan, strumpet (with reference to the trade — cf. scortum, prostibulum, etc.).

MERGAE, ârum, f. pl. A two-pronged pitchfork; trop. (Com.) mm. pugnae, the fists.

MERGES, tis, f. A forkful, a sheaf of corn.

MERGO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) To dip, to dip in, to plunge, to immerse: m. pullos in aquam; aves mm. se in mare; m. classem, to run aground; (poet.) m. aliquem aequore; mergi aquâ or ad caput aquae, to be submerged or drowned; but, mergi (of a star) = to set. 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) In gen., to sink down or in, to plunge or drive in, to fix in: m. rostra in corpore alicujus, to bury their jaws in the body of any one (of dogs); m. palmitem per jugum; fluvius mergitur in Euphratem, empties into. Hence: A) = to hide,

to conceal, vultum. 3) *Trop.*, to sink, to overwhelm: m. aliquem malis, to plunge in wo; m. aliquem funere acerbo; m. se in voluptates; mersus vino somnoque, drunk and drowsy; mersus secundis rebus, overwhelmed by. Hence: A) mersus foro = bankrupt; B) usurae mm. sortem, devour, consume; C) (lat.) potatio m. aliquem, makes him dead drunk.

MERGUS, i, m. [mergo]. The diver, a kind of water-fowl.

MÉRIDIÁLIS, e, adj. [meridies]. (Lat.) Of mid-day, meridional, southern, ventus.

MÉRIDIÁNUS, a, um, adj. [meridies]. 1) Of or pertaining to mid-day, mid-day, noon-day, tempus, somnus; hence (lat.), subst., Meridiani, ñrum, m. pl. (sc. gladiatores), gladiators who fought at mid-day. 2) Meridional, southern, southerly, pars orbis; m. circulus, the equator.

MÉRIDIÁTIO, ñnis, f. [meridio]. A mid-day nap, siesta.

MÉRIDIES, ei, f. [medius-dies]. 1) Mid-day, noon, noontide. 2) The south: inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem.

MÉRIDIO (or **MÉRIDIOR**, dep.), i. v. intr. (Lat.) To take a mid-day nap.

MÉRIONES, ae, m. [= Μερίωνες]. A Cretan, the charioteer of Idomeneus, one of the heroes before Troy.

MÉRITO, adv. w. sup. [prop. abl. of meritum]. According to desert, deservedly, justly, rightly: m. ac iure laudari.

MÉRITO, ñvi, ñtum, i. v. tr. = Mereo.

MÉRITORÍUS, a, um, adj. [meritum]. By which money is earned, for which money is paid; let out, hired: m. coenaculum, rheda; m. salutato, by which one expects to obtain money, interested. Hence, subst. Meritoria, ñrum, n. pl., places or rooms let out for a short time, lodgings.

MÉRITUM, i, n. [prop. n. of the adj. meritus]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) That which one deserves, desert = reward, or punishment. 2) That which makes one deserving, merit: merito tuo feci, according to your merits, as you have deserved; quo sit merito quaeque notata dies (poet.), by what memorable fact, &c.; also, in a bad sense = demerit, blame, fault: hodie me frater accusat, nullo meo in se merito, although guilty of no offence against him; mea fortuna, obtreotatores invenit, non meo quidem merito, not however from any fault of mine. 3) A benefit, kindness, service: dare et recipere mm.; magna sunt ejus in me mm.

MÉRITUS, a, um, adj. w. sup. [part. of mereo]. 1) Act., deserving (esp. with bene, optime): Caesar benedere publica meritis; (poet.) meriti juvencl. 2) Pass., with sup., deserved, merited, due, just, right, poena, mors; fama meritisima frui.

MERMESSIUS, a, um, adj. [Mermessus] = Marpeessus, q. v.

MERMESSUS = Marpeessus, q. v.

MÉRO, ñnis, m. [merus]. (Lat.) The Wine-bibber, a nickname of the Emperor Nero.

MÉRÖBIBUS, a, um, adj. [merus-bibo]. (Pl.) That drinks unmixed wine (which among the Romans was done only by drunkards).

MÉROË, es, f. [= Μερόη]. A large island of the Nile, in Ethiopia, the mod. province of Atbar.

MÉROËTICUS, a, um, adj. [Meroë]. (Poet.) Of or from Meroë, Meroëstian.

MÉROPE, es, f. [= Μέρπη]. A daughter of Atlas, and wife of Sisyphus.

MÉROPS (I.), ñpis, m. [= Μέρωψ]. 1) A king of the Ethiopians, husband of Clymene, the mother of Phaeton by Apollo. 2) A king of the island Cos, after whom the Coans were called Meropes.

MÉROPS (II.), ñpis, f. [= Μέρωψ]. A bird that devours bees, the bee-eater.

MERSO, ñvi, ñtum, i. tr. [freq. of mergo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To dip or plunge in frequently, to immerse. 2) *Trop.*, to overwhelm: rerum copia mersat; mersor civilibus undis.

MÉRULA, ae, f. 1) A blackbird, merle. 2) The sea-carp (a fish). 3) The name of a family in the gens Cornelia.

MÉRUS, a, um, adj. 1) Pure, unmixed: esp., vinum m. = wine not mixed with water (drank only by the intemperate); (poet.) unda m., not mixed with wine; lac, argentum m., unadulterated. In partic., as subst., Merum, i, n., pure wine, unmixed with water. 2) Meton.: A) bare, nothing but, only, mere: mm. monstra nunciat; loquuntur mm. scelera; m. bellum; mm. Sullae: B) (rarely, lat. poet.) naked, uncovered, pes. 3) *Trop.*, pure, real, genuine, unadulterated: m. libertas; m. illa Graecia; velut ex diutina siti nimis avide meram haurientes libertatem, unlimited freedom.

MERX, cis, f. 1) Any kind of merchandise, goods, commodities, wares: (poet.) mm. femineae = women's toys; mutare mm., to barter, to exchange; haec quoque sunt in m. (lat.), are an article of merchandise. 2) (Pl.) A thing: aetas mala m. est, a bad thing; also, of persons, haec mala est merx! a worthless baggage is this!

MÉSEMBRIA, ae, f. [= Μεσημβρία]. A city in Thracia, on the Black Sea, now Missivria.

MÉSEMBRIÁCUS, a, um, adj. [Mesembria]. Mesembrian.

MÉSÖPÖTÁMIA, ae, f. [= Μεσοποταμία]. A district of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris.

MESSÁLA — v. Valerius.

MESSÁLINA, ae, f. The first wife of the Emperor Claudius.

MESSÁNA, ae, f. [= Μεσσηνή]. A city in Sicily, now Messina.

MESSÁNIUS, a, um, adj. [Messana]. Messanian.

MESSÁLIA, ae, f. The ancient name of Calabria, in Lo. Italy.

MESSAPIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Messapia]. *Of or belonging to Messapia, Messapian, Apulian, Calabrian; subst., Messapii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Calabria.*

MESSENA, ae, } *f.* [= Μεσσηνή]. *The capital*
MESSENE, ea, } *of Messenia, in the Pelopon-*
neseus, now Maura-Matia.

MESSENIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Messene]. *Messenian; subst., Messenii, ōrum, m. pl., the Messenians.*

MESSIS, is, *f.* [meto]. 1) *A reaping and ingathering of the fruits of the earth, a harvest: facere m.; sementis ac m.* 2) (Poet.) = *the time of harvest, harvest-time: per mm., during harvest.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) *The corn and fruits gathered or to be gathered, the harvest: prov., mm. suas urere = to prejudice one's own interests; adhuc tua messis in herba est, your wheat is still in the blade, i. e., you are yet far from the goal of your expectations.* 4) *Trop., pro benefactis mali messim metere, to reap ingratitude, to receive evil for good: Sullani temporis messem, the slaughter caused by Sulla's proscriptions.*

MESSOR, ōris, m. [meto]. *A reaper; also, trop.: messor soelerum.*

MESSORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [messor]. *Of or belonging to a reaper, reaper's, falx; m. corbis, a reaper's basket.*

MET, a syllabic suffix, attached to the pronouns ego, tu, and sometimes to meus = self; as, egomet, I myself.

META, ae, *f.* 1) *Any conical figure, a cone: collis in modum metae.* 2) *In partic., a column at each end of the spina in the Roman circus (around which the charioteers, in racing, were required to turn seven times), the turning-post, goal; trop., interiorem m. curru terere = not to digress (in discourse), to keep to the subject. Hence (poet.) = a promontory, point of land, that must be doubled in sailing: m. Pachyni.* 3) *Meton., m. sudans, a fountain out of which the water flowed through a cone-shaped stone.* 4) *Trop. (poet.) = a goal, end, extremity, boundary, limit: m. vitae, aevi; utraque m., the extreme points of the sun's course = morning and evening; ut ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, that the days might correspond to the same starting-point of the sun in the heavens whence they had set out.*

METALEPSIS, is, *f.* [= μεταλήψις]. (Lat.) *A rhetorical figure = transumptio (q. v.).*

METALLUM, i, n. [= μεταλλω]. 1) (Rar.) *A metal: m. auri, aeris (but more freq. abs.); (poet.) = money; sometimes (lat.) of minerals in gen., e. g., chalk, sulphur.* 2) *A mine: m. aurarium, cretae; colere mm., to work at mining, to mine; damnare in metallum, condemnare ad mm. (lat.), to condemn to the mines.*

METAMORPHOSIS, is, *f.* [= μεταμόρφωσις]. (Lat.) *A transformation, metamorphosis; in*

the pl., Metamorphoses, eōn, the Metamorphoses, the title of one of the poems of Ovid.

METAPHŌRA, ae, *f.* [= μεταφορά]. (Lat.) *A rhetorical figure, the transferring of a word from its proper signification to another, a metaphor (pure Latin, translatio).*

METAPLASMUS, i, m. [= μεταπλασμός]. *A grammatical change, irregularity in the form of a word.*

METĀPONTINUS, a, um, *adj.* [Metapontum]. *Metapentine; subst., Metapontini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Metapontum.*

METĀPONTUM, i, n. *A town in Lucania, where Pythagoras died.*

METĀTOR, ōris, m. [metor]. *One who metes or marks off boundaries, a surveyor, measurer, castrorum.*

METAURUS, i, m. *A river in Umbria, now the Metaro or Metro, near which Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, was defeated by Claudius Nero and M. Livius Salinator (about 207 B. C.).*

METELLUS, i, m. *A Roman family name in the gens Caecilia (v. Caecilius).*

***METEREA TURBA** (doubtful read.). *A people living in the neighbourhood of the Danube and the Black Sea.*

METHŌDICE, es, *f.* [= μεθοδική]. (Lat.) *That part of grammar which treats of the art of speaking.*

METHYMNA, ae, *f.* [= Μήθυμνα]. *A town in Lemnos, the birthplace of the poet Arion — now Măliwa.*

METHYMNÆUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μήθυμναίος]. *Of or belonging to Methymna, Methymnean; subst., Methymnaei, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Methymna.*

METHYMNIAE, ōdis, *adj. f.* [Methymna]. (Poet.) *Methymnian.*

METĪCŪLOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [metus]. (Antecl. & lat.) 1) *Pass., fearful, timorous, timid.* 2) *Act., terrible, frightful.*

METIOR, mensus, 4. v. *dep. tr.* [cf. Gr. μέτρον, μέτρον]. 1) *To mete, to measure (lands, corn, &c.—cf. metor), agrum, frumentum; pedes syllabis m., by syllables; prov., numos m., to measure one's money = to have a great abundance of it. Hence: A) with acc. and dat., to mete or measure out, to parcel out, to distribute by measure, frumentum militibus: B) to measure off, to divide: m. annum, versum.* 2) *Trop.: A) to measure by passing through = to go or pass through, to traverse: m. aequora cursu, to sail through; m. sacram viam; hence—a) (Pl.) abs. = to walk: m. gradibus militaribus—b) of time, to pass, to complete, diem: B) of the mind, to measure, to estimate, to judge of: m. aliquid auri-bus, by the ears; m. omnia voluptate, by enjoyment; so, also, m. aliquid quaestu, by profit; m. odium aliorum suo odio.*

METIOSEDUM, i, n. *A town in Gaul, now Meudon.*

METIUS (I.), or **METTIUS**, ii, m. *The commander-in-chief of the Albans in the time of King Tullius Hostilius.*

METIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [*Metius* I.]. *Of or belonging to Metius: M. porta* (otherwise called *porta Esquilina*), *where dead bodies were burned, and criminals executed.*

METO (I.), messui, messum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To mow, to reap, and, abs., to harvest: m. cegetem; m. pabulum falce; (poet.) apes metunt flores, suck the juices from the flowers; m. arva; of the vintage, m. vindemiam. Prov.: ut semen-tem feceris ita et metes, as a man sows so shall he reap; sibi quisque rari metit, i.e., every one looks out for himself; mihi istie nec seritur nec metitur, I have no interest in it. 2) (Poet.) To cut off, to crop, to pluck, to pull off: m. barbam; m. lilia summa virgâ. Hence = to cut down, to slay, esp. in war: m. aliquem gladio; hence, of death, Orcus omnia m.*

METO (II.), ònis, m. [= *Méto*]. *A celebrated Athenian astronomer, who, in order to equalize the courses of the sun and moon, invented a cycle of nineteen years; hence, jocosely, annus Metonis, to denote a long delay.*

METOPOSCOPUS, i, m. [= *μετοπασκῶπος*, 'a forehead inspector']. (Lat.) *One who tells fortunes by examining the forehead, a metoposcopist.*

METOR, âtus, dep., also (poet. & lat.) **METO**, —, âtum, 1. v. tr. [*meta*]. 1) *To measure, to mete out, coelum. 2) To stake off according to measurement, to lay out (of metior): m. castra, agrum, regiones. 3) (Poet.) To measure by passing through, to traverse, locum.*

METRĒTA, ac, m. [= *μετρητής*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *The principal measure among the Greeks for liquids = one and a half Roman amphorae, three-fourths of the Attic medimnus (about 9 gallons).*

METRICUS, e, um, adj. [*metrum*]. (Lat.) 1) *Of or pertaining to measuring: mm. leges. 2) Relating to metre, metrical, pedes; hence (lat.), subet., Metricus, i, m., a prosodian.*

METRŌDŌRUS, i, m. [= *Μητρόδωρος*]. *The name of several Greek philosophers:—1) M. Lampriacus (though an Athenian by birth), a disciple of Epicurus. 2) M. of Stratonice, an Epicurean, who went over to the new Academic school. 3) M. Scepsius, a pupil of Carneades, also noted as a statesman.*

METRŌPŌLIS, is, f. [= *Μητρόπολις*]. *A town in Thessaly; hence, Metrŏpŏlita, ærum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Metropolis.*

METRŌPŌLITĀNUS, a, um, adj. [*Metropolis*]. *Of or belonging to the town Metropolis.*

METRUM, i, n. [= *μέτρον*]. (Lat.) *A measure; in partic., a poetical measure, metre.*

METUENS, tis, adj. w. comp. [*part. of metuo*]. *Fearing, dreading, apprehensive of any thing: m. legum, futuri.*

METULA, ac, f. [*dim. of meta*]. (Lat.) *A small pyramid, obelisk.*

METUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. & intr. [*metus*] (The *part. metutus* occurs once in Lucretius.) 1) *To fear, to be afraid of, and abs. & intr., to be in fear, to be afraid (it denotes the apprehension that arises from caution and foresight—cf. timeo, vereor): m. aliquem; m. supplicia ab aliquo; with ne, ut, ne non, to fear or apprehend that, that not: m. ne aliquid fiat, that something may occur; metuo fratrem, ne intus sit, I am afraid of my brother, lest he should be in-doors; m. ut aliquis veniat, that some one may not come; m. de vita sua, to fear for one's life; m. alicui, to be anxious about any one; m. ab Hannibale, to be afraid of Hannibal. 2) Impropr.: A) (poet.) not to wish, to be averse to any thing, to avoid, to beware of: m. tentare spem certaminis; m. Austrum nocentem; m. aliquid reddere (of a debtor); penna metuens solvi, an unwearied wing: B) (Com.) to await with fear, to be in doubt: m. quid futurum sit; m. quid agam.*

METUS, ūs, m. 1) *Fear, apprehension, anxiety (v. Metuo): esse in metu, or metum habere, to be afraid (cf. 2); ea res mihi est in metu, excites my fears; concipere m., to become afraid; facere, injicere alicui metum, to make afraid, to frighten; remove, adimere alicui metum, to remove; m. solvere, to dismiss one's fear; m. hostium, of the enemy; m. a Romanis, of the Romans (cf. metus ab H., under Metuo); m. alienus, fear of others; also, with ne: esse metus coepit, ne, etc.; inter tales mm.; (poet.) = religious or poetic awe: evos! recenti mens trepidat metu. 2) *A cause of dread, a terror: ponere aliquid in metu, to regard as something fearful; nullus m. in proquinquo est; quantus metus mihi est, patrum venire huc salvum! how much I dread my uncle's safe arrival!**

MEUS, a, um, poss. pron. [*me*]. *My, mine, belonging to me: domus m.; herus m.; m. injuria, an injury done me; crimina mm., the charges brought against me; descriptio mea, made by me; simulatio non est m., is not my way; mentiri non est m., is not my business, is not my affair; meum esse puto illud facere, I consider it to be my duty; as subet., Mei, ōrum, m. pl., my relations or friends, my adherents, followers. In particular: A) (colloq.) mi, my dear, my beloved; mea tu! my darling! O mi Aeschine! mi homo! so, also, in the pl.: mi homines, mi spectatores! dear people, spectators! also, in speaking of another: Nero m., my dear friend: B) (colloq., and usually in derision) meus homo, or merely meus, this fellow, this blockhead of mine: C) (vix) meus sum—a) (poet.) = I am (scarcely) in my senses—b) = I am my own master, am free: postquam meus a praetore recessi—c) nisi plane vellem esse m. = original: D) (Com.) meus est = I have him, he is in my power.*

MEVANIA, ac, f. *A city of Umbria, n. Bevagna.*

MEZENTIUS, ii, m. [perh. an Oscan word]. (Prop., an appell. noun = 'Prince.') *The mythical name of a king of Caere, in Etruria, an opposer of Æneas.*

MICA, ae, f. (Poet. & lat.) A crumb, morsel, grain: m. panis, auri; m. saliens (poet.), and m. salis, a grain of salt; trop., m. salis = a grain of sense.

MICCOTRŌGUS, i, m. [= *Μικκτρογος*, 'Crumb-eater']. *The name of a parasite in Plautus.*

MICIPSA, ae, m. Son of Masinissa, and king of Numidia; (poet.) Micipsae, ōrum, m. pl. = Numidians, Africans.

MICO, cui, —, 1. v. intr. 1) To move in a quivering or palpitating manner, to quiver, to palpitate, to beat, to pulsate: venae et arteria mm.; corda timore micant, palpitate; digiti mm. (of a hand cut off); equus m. auribus, pricks up his ears; m. linguā (of a snake); also (poet.), micuere fontes, gushed forth. In partic., m. digitis, to raise some of the fingers suddenly, whilst another guesses their number (practised both as a game of chance and as a means of deciding doubtful questions): quid enim sors est? idem prope-modum quod micare, quod talos jacere quod tesseras; prov., dignus est quicum in tenebris micoe = he is an honest man. 2) Of the quivering motion of light, to glitter, to flash, to gleam, to glisten, to sparkle: sidus, ignis m.; oculi mm.: gladii, hastae mm.

MICTŪRIO, 3. v. intr. [*desider. of mingo*]. (Poet.) To desire to make water.

MIDAEENSES, ium, m. pl. [Midæum]. *The inhabitants of Midæum.*

MIDAEUM, i, n. [= *Μιδάειον*]. *An ancient town of Phrygia.*

MIDĀMUS, i, m. One of the fifty sons of *Ægyptus*, who was slain by his wife.

MIDAS, ae, m. [= *Μίδας*] *A mythical king of Macedonia, who migrated with his people to Phrygia. He received from Bacchus the power to change everything he touched into gold; but finding that his food became gold in his mouth, he prayed the god that the gift might be revoked, and was ordered to bathe in the river Pactolus, whose sands were by his touch made golden.*

MIGDĪLYBS, ŷbis, m. [= *μυγδών - Ἀἰψ*, 'a mixed Libyan']. (Com.) *A person of Libyan and Tyrian descent, a Carthaginian.*

MIGRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [migrō]. 1) *A changing of one's habitation, migration, removal, in illas oras.* 2) *A transfer in the meaning of words, tropical or metaphorical use.*

MIGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. 1) *Intr., to change one's abode, to remove, to migrate (it denotes a permanent change of one's place of residence — cf. meo): m. e fano foras, Romam; m. ad generum (in order to live with him), in tabernas.* 2) *Trop.: A) to go away, to depart:*

m. ex hac vita, de vita = to die; voluptas m. ab aure ad oculos, is transferred from the ear to the eyes: B) to change, to pass into: m. in nigrum colorem; omnia mm. 3) Tr.: A) to carry away, to transport: B) to transgress, to violate (opp. to servare): m. legem, jus.

MILĀNION, ōnis, m. [= *Μαλακίων*]. *The husband of Atalanta.*

MILES, Itis, comm. 1) *A soldier: milites legere, to levy, to raise; mm. scribere, to enroll; mm. dimittere, to dismiss; mm. ordinare, to form into companies. In partic.: A) opp. to eques = a foot-soldier: B) as opp. to the general = a common soldier, a private: C) collect., miles = the soldiers, the army: loca milite complent.* 2) *Trop. (poet.): A) a raw recruit: et rudis ad paratus, et nova miles sum: B) an attendant, follower: m. deae: C) a piece in a game of skill.*

MILĒSIUS, a, um, adj. [= *Μιλήσιος*]. *Of or belonging to Miletus, Milesian: M. mulier; MM. carmina = lascivious songs; subst., Milesii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Miletus, the Milesians, famed for their luxury and lasciviousness.*

MILĒTIS, Idis, f. subst. & adj. 1) *Subst., the daughter of Miletus.* 2) *Adj., of or from Miletus: urbs M. = Tomi, a colony of Miletus.*

MILĒTUS, i, m. & f. [= *Μίλητος*]. 1) *M., the father of Caunus and Byblis, and founder of the city of Miletus.* 2) *F., a rich and powerful city of Caria, the birthplace of Thales.*

MILIĀRIUM, ii, n. [milium, from its likeness to millet]. *A tall and narrow vessel used in baths for warming water.*

MILIONIA, ae, f. *A city of Italy in the country of the Marsians.*

MILITĀRIS, e, and (ante-cl.) **MILITĀRIUS**, a, um, adj. [miles]. *Pertaining to soldiers, or to military service, military, warlike, tribunus, lex, disciplina, ornatus; mm. signa, military standards, ensigns; aetas m., the age for bearing arms (from the seventeenth to the forty-sixth year); via m., a military road; arma mm., the customary, ordinary weapons; subst., Militaris, is, m., a soldier, military man: praesidium militarium.*

MILITĀRITER, adv. [militaris]. *In a soldierly or military manner: tecta m. aedificare.*

MILĪTIA, ae, f. [miles]. 1) *A military expedition, a campaign, prima, transmarina.* 2) *War: minari m. Italiae; militiae (opp. to domi), in war, on the field of battle; magister militiae = a general.* 3) *Military service, warfare: militiam subterfugere, tolerare, sustinere, discere; militiae magna scientia; disciplina militiae; vacatio militae, exemption from military service. Hence: A) the soldiery, the soldiers: cogere m., to collect: B) trop., any laborious service, office, occupation or employment: haec urbana m. respondendi, scribendi, etc.: C) (lat.) courage, bravery: uxor virilis militiae.*

*MILITIOLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of *militia*]. A short term of military service.

MILITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* [miles]. 1) To perform military service, to be a soldier, to serve as a soldier, sub signis alicujus, adversus, apud aliquem; (poet.) bellum militatur, the war is carried on. 2) Trop., of other than military service: catalus m. in silvis; m. castris alicujus, to help one.

MILIUM, ii, n. Millet.

MILLE. I. Card. num. *adj. indecl.* — A thousand; trop. = countless, innumerable: m. colores. II. Subst. n. (followed by a *genit.*) — 1) In the *sing. indecl.*, a thousand: esp., mille passuum, or simply mille, a thousand paces, a Roman mile; ibi m. hominum occiditur. 2) In the *pl.*, Millia, or Millia, ium, thousands: duo, tria mm. hominum; rarely without a *genit.*: sagittarios tria millia numero habuit; sometimes, distributively, for the unusual 'milleni': in millia aeris singulos, on every thousand.

MILLENI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [mille]. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) A thousand each.

MILLESIMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [mille]. The thousandth: m. usura (lat.), one for every thousand monthly.

MILLIARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [mille]. Comparing or containing a thousand of something, grex; ala m., consisting of a thousand men; m. porticus, a thousand feet long; m. aper, weighing a thousand pounds. Hence, *subst.*, Milliarium, ii, n.: A) a milestone (set up at a thousand paces from the station or milestone preceding): ad tertium m. conedit; esp., milliarium aureum, a milestone set up by Augustus in the forum: B) (lat.) = a Roman mile: fossam inchoabat longitudinis per centum sexaginta mm.

MILLIES, num. *adv.* [mille]. A thousand times; trop. = countless times.

MILO (I.), ōnis, m. [= Μίλων]. 1) A famous athlete of Crotona. 2) A king of Pisa in Elis.

MILO (II.), ōnis, m. A family name in the gens Annia; thus, esp. T. Annius Milo, who killed Clodius, and was defended by Cicero in an oration still extant.

MILONIANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Milo II.]. Of or belonging to a Milo, Milonian.

MILTIADES, is, m. [= Μιλτιάδης]. The famous Athenian general, conqueror at Marathon, 490 B. C.

MILVINUS, a, um, *adj.* [milvus]. Of or pertaining to a kite, kite's, plumae; trop., rapacious, pilfering: ungulae mm. (of a thief). Hence, *subst.*, Milvina, ae, f. (sc. fames) = a ravenous appetite.

MILVIUS, a, um, *adj.* — v. Mulvius.

MILVUS, also (poet., as a *tristyl.*) MILUUS, i, m. 1) A kite: adulteretur et columba milvo (of something impossible). 2) Meton.: A) a rapacious man: B) a fish of prey, a gurnard: C) a constellation.

MILYAS, ādis, f. [= Μίλας]. A district of Great Phrygia, later of Lycia.

MILYADUM COMMUNE = Milyas (q. v.).

MIMA, ae, f. A female mimic or mime (v. Mimus).

MIMALLONIS, Idis, f. (Poet.) A Bacchante.

MIMAS, antis, m. [= Μίμας]. 1) A mountain and promontory of Ionia, opposite Chios. 2) A giant.

MIMIAMI, ōrum, m. *pl.* [= μιμηταί]. (Lat.) A mimic poem in iambs.

MIMICE, *adv.* [mimicus]. Like a mimic or mime (v. Mimus).

MIMICUS, a, um, *adj.* [mimus; = μιμητής]. 1) Pertaining to mimes, mimic; hence, trop., extravagant, farcical: jocus m.; haec non debent esse mimica. 2) (Lat.) Feigned, fictitious, seeming, currus (triumphalis).

MIMNERMUS, i, m. [= Μίμνερμος]. A Greek elegiac poet, of Colophon — lived about 600 B. C.

MIMOGRAPHUS, i, m. [= μιμογράφος]. (Lat.) A writer of mimes (v. Mimus).

MIMULA, ae, f. [*dim.* of *mima*]. A mime.

MIMUS, i, m. [= μῖμος]. 1) A mimic actor, a mime. 2) A mimic play, a mime, farce, a low comic, and partly obscene, performance, carried on mainly by gestures and mimicry, interspersed with spoken dialogue. 3) Trop., any thing pretended or unreal, a farce, sham: in hoc quoque mimo praeter modum intemperans (of the sham triumph of Caligula); mimus vitae humanae, the vanity of.

MINA (I.), ae, f. [= μνᾶ]. 1) A Greek weight — one hundred drachmas, or one-sixtieth of a talent. 2) A sum of money (it was not a coin), either — a) a silver mina = one hundred Attic drachmas, or about seventeen dollars and sixty cents — b) a gold mina = five silver minae.

MINA (II.), *adj.* (Ante-cl.) Only in the comb. m. ovis, with no wool on the belly, smooth-bellied; jocosely (Pl.), mm. oves = money for the sheep that have been sold.

MINACIAE, ārum, f. *pl.* [minax]. (Pl.) Threats, menaces.

MINACITER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [minax]. Threateningly, menacingly, with threats.

MINAE, ārum, f. *pl.* [kindred with mineo].

1) The projecting pinnacles of walls, battlements: minae murorum. 2) Trop., threats, menaces, threatening words or gestures: jactare minas, to throw out threats; (poet.) of beasts: nullae in fronte mm. (of a bull); also of things, mm. frigoris.

*MINANTER, *adv.* [minor]. (Poet.) Threateningly, with threats.

MINATIO, ōnis, f. [minor]. A threatening, threat, menace.

MINAX, ādis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [minor].

1) (Poet.) Jutting out, projecting, scopolus. 2) Threatening, menacing, full of menaces, homo, pestilentia, genus dicendi, aequor.

MINCIUS, ii, m. *A river of Cisalpine Gaul, falling into the Po, now the Mincio.*

MINEO, 2. v. intr. [MIN, root of minae, emineo, etc.]. To jut out, to project.

MINERVA, ae, f. *The Roman name of the Greek Ἀθήνη, the daughter of Jupiter, the goddess of Wisdom, of War, the Sciences, and all the Liberal Arts. Hence: A) (poet.) a working in wool, spinning and weaving: B) prov. — a) pingui (crassa) Minervā, without skill or learning, in a plain, homespun way — b) sus Minervam, doctet (of the attempt of an ignorant person to teach one who is well informed) — c) invitā Minervā, contrary to the natural bent of one's genius, against the grain.*

MINERVAE ARX, or **MINERVIUM**, ii, n. *A town in Calabria, with a temple of Minerva, now Castro.*

MINERVAE PROMONTORIUM. *A promontory in Campania, the abode of the Sirens, now Punta della Campanella.*

MINGO, nxi, actum or miotum, 3. v. intr. To make water (v. Melo).

MINIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [minium]. Painted with cinnabar or vermillion.

MINIĀTŪLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of miniatus, fr. minio]. Coloured with red-lead or cinnabar.

MINIME, adv. [minimus — v. Parvus]. 1) Least, very little: illud m. apparet; m. mercatores saepe ad eos commeant, very seldom: m. omnium, or m. gentium, least of all. 2) As an emphatic negative, by no means, not at all: An tu haec non credis? Minime, vero.

MINIO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [minium]. To colour with cinnabar, to paint red, Jovem; miniata cerula, a read lead pencil.

MINIO (II.), ōnis, m. 1) *A small river in Etruria, now the Mignone.* 2) *A town on the Minio.*

MINISTER (I.), tra, trum, adj. [v. Minister II.] (Poet.) That is at hand, that ministers or serves: lumina mm. propositi, that promote one's design.

MINISTER (II.), stri, m. [manus; acc. to others, fr. minus; hence = 'one subject to another']. 1) (Poet.) He who hands one any thing: m. Falerni = a cup-bearer; ales m. fulminis, the carrier of Jove's thunderbolts. 2) In gen., an attendant, waiter, servant (prop. voluntary and free — cf. servus, etc.): centum aliae (famulae), totidemque ministri. Hence: A) an attendant priest, minister: ministri publici Martis; hostia inter cunctantes occidit ministros; B) an inferior officer, an under-official: mm. imperii tui; so, also, mm. regis: C) a furtherer, promoter, helper, abettor (both in a good and a bad sense — cf. adjutor): mm. legum, the executors, administrators (of the magistrates); m. hermorum = a negotiator, mediator; mm. libidinis, scelerum, accomplices; so, also, m. esse in maleficio; Hannibale ministro, with Hannibal's help and counsel; (poet.) baculo m., with the aid of the staff.

MINISTERIUM, ii, n. [minister]. 1) Attendance, ministry, service, help: facere m. alicui, to attend upon; m. consilii, the aid of one's counsel; adhibere aliquem ad m. (at a sacrifice); aquila demissa velut ministerio. 2) An occupation, business, employment, office: m. scribarum; m. nauticorum; mm. fabrilis; m. obsidum restituendorum, the office or charge of restoring the hostages; corda diurnis fessa ministeriis, wearied with the toils of the day; m. facinoris, the execution of a crime. 3) Servants, attendants: conscribere magistratibus ministeria (i. e., lictores, viatores, etc.); mm. nautica = sailors.

MINISTRA, ae, f. [f. of minister]. A female servant, attendant, assistant.

MINISTRĀTOR, ōris, m. [ministro]. (Rar.) 1) An attendant, servant. 2) In gen., a furtherer, promoter, assistant.

MINISTRĀTRIX, icis, f. (Doubtful read.) = Ministra.

MINISTRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [minister].

1) To serve, to attend, to wait upon, esp. at table: nosmet inter nos ministremus, let us wait upon ourselves; Aeacum retine, quo commodius tibi ministretur, that you may be better waited upon. Hence, of a ship: m. velis, to tend the sails. 2) A) to serve with, to serve up, to reach, to hand something to one: m. cibos, pocula; m. alicui bibere; coena ministratur pueris tribus, is served up by; m. alicui faces: B) in gen., to give, to furnish, to supply: m. alicui viros et arma; m. prolem, to present; vinum verba m.: C) to manage, to execute, omnia timide, jussa alicujus.

MINITĀBUNDUS, a, um, adj. [minitor]. Threatening.

MINITO, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl.) To threaten: quae minitas mihi?

MINITOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. [minor]. To menace, to threaten: m. alicui; m. bellum, to threaten war; m. alicui mortem, to threaten one with death; m. urbi fero ignique, with fire and sword; (Pl.) cur ergo minitaris, tibi te vitam esse amissurum?

MINIUM, ii, n. [a Spanish word]. Native cinnabar, vermillion or sulphuret of mercury.

MINIUS, ii, m. *A river in Lusitania, now the Minho.*

MINOIS, Idis, f. [= Minotaur]. A female descendant of Minos = Ariadne.

MINOIUS, a, um, adj. [Minos] = Minous.

MINOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. & tr. [mineo — cf. minae]. 1) Intr., to jut out, to project: duo scopuli mm. in coelum. 2) Tr., to threaten, to menace: m. alicui bellum, mortem; minatur se abiturum esse; also, of things without life: domus mea, ardore suo, deflagrationem urbi minatur; ornus minatur, threatens to fall. 3) (Poet.) Like the Gr. ἀνείκειν, to promise boastingly, to threaten: multa et praecelara.

MINOS, ois, m. [= Minos]. The son of Jupiter

and Europa, husband of Pasiphaë (q. v.), king of Crete, and after death one of the judges in the lower world.

MINOUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μινός]. Of or belonging to Minos, Minoan; (poet.) = Cretan.

MINOTAURUS, i, m. A monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, the fruit of the amours of Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos. The Athenians were required to deliver up yearly to the Minotaur a number of their choicest youths, but were finally delivered from this humiliating exaction by Theseus, who put him to death.

MINTURNÆ, Ærum, *f. pl.* A city of Latium, on the borders of Campania.

MINTURNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Minturnæ]. Of or belonging to Minturnæ; *subst.*, Minturnenses, ium, m. *pl.*, the inhabitants of Minturnæ.

MINUCIUS (I.), ii, m., and MINUCIA, æ, *f.* The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Quintus M. Rufus, magister equitum (217 B.C.), under the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator.

MINUCIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Minucius I.]. Minucian, lex, via.

MINUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. *tr.* & *intr.* [minus]. 1) (Poet.) To make a thing less, to make little, to pound small, to hew or cut to pieces: m. ligna; m. aliquem, to crush. 2) To diminish, to abate, to lessen, to limit, to restrain, imperium, rem familiarem, sumptus civitatum, molestias vitæ; artus minuuntur (in a medial sense), diminish in size. 3): A) to weaken, to detract from, to undermine; m. majestatem populi Romani, to commit treason against; m. religionem, to impair; m. suspicionem; m. opinionem, to refuse; m. controversiam, to settle; minutus vulnere, weakened by: B) to alter, to modify: m. consilium, sententiam suam: C) (poet.) to leave off little, to cease: m. aliquid mirari. 4) *Intr.*, to decrease: aestus minuente, at the ebbing of the tide.

MINUS, *adv.*, comp. of paulum and parum [minor—v. Parvus]. Less: m. bonus; m. multi, fewer; m. diligenter, not carefully enough; m. diu vivunt; m. placet; m. quam (atque), etc.; also, elliptically, haud m. duo millia, not less than two thousand. In partic.: A) non (haud) m. quam (atque), not less, no less than, quite as much as: B) quo m. ... eo (followed by a comparative), the less ... so much the, &c.: C) quo m., by which the less (v. Quominus): D) (poet. & lat.) m. minusque, less and less; minus et minus tristis: E) in answers: nihil m. = by no means: F) as an emphatic negation, not at all, not: mihi m. obtemperat; m. intellexi: G) si minus, if not, but if not, otherwise: quod si assecutus sum gaudeo: sin minus, hoc me tamen consolator: H) (poet.) = excepted: sex ceciderunt me m. uno, these six fell save me alone.

MINUSCULUS, a, um, *adj.*, comp. [dim. of

minor—v. Parvus]. Rather small, villa, no men; m. epistola, rather short.

MINUTAL, Ælis, n. [minuo]. A dish of minced meat.

MINUTATIM, *adv.* [minutus]. 1) In small pieces, small. 2) Trop., little by little, gradually, by degrees: m. interrogare, dicere, addere.

MINUTE, *adv.* with comp. & sup. [minutus]. 1) Into small pieces, finely, small. 2) Minutely, closely, scrutari omnia; hence, jejune, meanly, aliquid tractare; grandia m. dicere.

MINUTIA, æ, *f.* [minutus]. (Lat.) Smallness, fineness: redigere ad m., to reduce to powder.

MINUTIM, *adv.* [minuo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Minute.

MINUTIO, ōnis, *f.* (Lat.) A lessening, diminishing.

MINUTULUS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of minutus]. Very little, very paltry. (Ante-cl. & lat.)

MINUTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [part. of minuo]. Diminished; hence, 1) small, little, puer; dii omnes magni minutique, both great and small; m. proelium, a skirmish; mm. res, trifles; epistola, iter m., short. 2) Minute: mm. interrogatiuncula. 3) Petty, trifling, paltry, insignificant, imperator, philosophus, carmen; m. genus orationis.

MINYÆ, Ærum, m. *pl.* [Minyas]. The descendants of Minyas = Argonauts.

MINYAS, æ, m. [= Μίνυας]. The mythic king of Orchomenos, in Boeotia, and ancestor of the Minyæ.

MINYÆIAS, Ædis, *f.* [Minyas]. The daughter of Minyas (v. Alcathoë).

MINYÆIS, idis, *f.* [Minyas] = Minyæias.

MINYÆIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Minyas]. Of Minyas, Minyæian, proles.

MIRABILIS, e, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [miror]. To be wondered at, wonderful, extraordinary, admirable, singular, strange, homo, pugnant cupiditas; m. dictu, astonishing to tell; mirabile est quam, etc., how much, &c.

MIRABILITER, *adv.* w. comp. & sup. [mirabilis]. Wonderfully, amazingly, astonishingly, surprisingly: homo m. moratus est, is strangely constituted, is a strange sort of a person.

MIRABUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [miror]. Wondering greatly, astonished.

MIRACULUM, i, n. [miror]. A wonderful, strange, or supernatural thing, a wonder, marvel, miracle: adjiciunt mm. huic pugnae, they add great marvels to the story of this battle; portenta et mm. philosophorum, strange and wonderful opinions; m. audaciae, magnitudinis, victoriae, a miracle, prodigy of, &c.; m. literarum; esse miracula alicui, to be wonderful, to excite one's wonder; (poet.) verti in mm., to be changed into a strange form.

MIRANDUS, a, um, *adj.* [*gerund.* of *miror*]. Wonderful, admirable, amazing. singular.

***MIRATIO**, ōnis, *f.* [*miror*]. Wonder, admiration: m. facere.

MIRATOR, ōris, *m.* } [*miror*]. (Poet. & lat.)

MIRATRIX, icis, *f.* } An admirer.

MIRE, *adv.* [*mirus*]. Wonderfully, strangely, marvellously, astonishingly: m. quam, extraordinarily, exceedingly.

MIRIFICE, *adv.* [*mirificus*] = Mire.

MIRIFICUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*mirus-facio*]. Causing wonder or admiration, wonderful, astonishing, marvellous; extraordinary, admirable, homo, pugna, studium, fructus.

MIRMILLO, ōnis, *m.* A kind of gladiator, who wore a Gallic helmet, upon which was the image of a fish (mormyr, whence his name). He was usually matched with a net-fighter (retiarius) or a Thracian.

MIROR, ātus, *l. v. dep. intr. & tr.* 1) To wonder or to be astonished at, to marvel, to be amazed: m. aliquem, negligentiam hominis: m. eum hoc fecisse or quod hoc fecit; miror si (nisi), etc., *I wonder if, &c.*; miror, unde sit, quid aliorum; m. quae causa sit, *I should like to know.* 2) To look at with wonder, to admire, aliquem, tabulas; (poet.) m. se, to admire one's self, to be vain; m. aliquem justitiae, to admire one for his justice.

MIRUS, a, um, *adj.* Wonderful, strange, marvellous; extraordinary, admirable: m. facinus, desiderium; mirum in modum (poet. miris modis), astonishingly, surprisingly. Esp. is the n. mirum used in the following combinations — a) m. si (nisi), *I am much mistaken if (if not), it will be strange if (if not)* = most likely, undoubtedly: mirum, ni domi est, *if he is not at home* — b) m. quantum or quam, *it is astonishing how much* = remarkably, extraordinarily: id mirum quantum profuit ad concordiam civitatis, *it is wonderful how much that contributed, &c.* — c) quid mirum? *what wonder?*

MISARGYRIDES, ae, *m.* [= *μισαργυρίδες*]. (Pl.) Money-hater (an ironical name given to a usurer).

MISCELLĀNEA, ōrum, *n. pl.* (prop., n. of an *adj.*) [*misceo*]. A hash, hodge-podge, the mixed, coarse diet of a gladiator.

MISCELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*misceo*]. (Lat.) Mixed, of several kinds.

MISCOE, miscui, mistum or mixtum, *2. v. tr.* [conf. Sanscrit *mis*, Greek *μισηναι*, *μίσγειν*, German *mischen*]. 1) To mix, to mingle, to intermingle: maria se mm.; m. aquas nectare; pix mista sulphure; m. fletum cruori; m. helleborum ad faecem; misceo lacrimas meas cum tuis; (poet.) of several persons, m. certamina, proelia, manus, to join battle, to engage; m. vulnera, to wound each other: (poet.) m. se viris (*dat.*), to mingle with the throng of men; apes densae miscentur,

crowd together; hoc me miscet superia, *this places me (in point of felicity) among the gods*; mixtus ex rebus dissimillimis, *composed of*. Hence: A) (lat.) m. curas cum aliquo, to share with, to impart to: B) to mix, to prepare a drink, mulsum, poculum alicui. 2) To throw into confusion, to disturb, to embroil, to confound: m. rempublicam; m. omnia armis tumultuque; omnia infima summis miscere; so also, prov., m. coelum ac terras, and m. maria coelo, to commingle heaven and earth, to raise a great commotion. Hence: A) to excite political commotions, to stir up: m. multa, tumultum, seditiones; nova quaedam mala miscentur, *are devised, prepared*: B) (poet.) to fill: moenia miscentur luctu; campus miscetur pulvere, domus luctu. 3) To mix, to mingle, to unite: m. animum alicujus cum suo: m. severitatem comitati; homines cum hominibus sanguinem et genus mm., *intermarry*.

MISELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim. of miser*]. Poor, wretched, pitiful, homo, spes.

MISENENSIS, e, *adj.* [*Misenum*]. Of Misenum.

MISENUM, i, n., also (poet.) Misēna, ōrum, *pl.* A promontory and town in Campania, now Capo di Miseno.

MISER, ōra, ōrum, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) Miserable, unfortunate, woful, pitiful, homo, orbitas, condicio; (lat.) miseri ambitionis, *wretched from their ambition*; esp. in exclamations, Vae misero mihi! Eheu me miserum! Miserum! *what a misfortune! how sad!* 2) Wretched, worthless, bad, detestable, homo, voluptas, ambitio, praeda, carmen; (poet.) miser cultus, *in the style of one's living*. 3) Sick, ill: quo morbo misera sum; homo animo suo miser, *sick at heart*. 4) (Poet.) Violent, excessive, amor.

MISERABILIS, e, *adj. w. comp.* [*miseror*]. 1) Pitiable, miserable, deplorable, wretched, homo. 2) Mourful, plaintive, vox, elegi.

MISERABILITER, *adv.* with *comp.* [*miserabilis*]. 1) Pitiable, deplorably, sadly, miserably, emori. 2) Mourfully, plaintively: epistola m. scripta; m. aliquem laudare, *in such a way as to excite pity*.

MISERANDUS, a, um, *adj.* [*ger. of miseror*]. To be pitied or lamented, pitiable, deplorable, fortuna.

MISERANTER, *adv.* [*miseror*]. (Lat.) Pitifully, pathetically.

MISERATIO, ōnis, *f.* [*miseror*]. A pitying, pity, commiseration; esp., as a rhet. tech. t., a pathetic speech: miserationibus uti.

MISERE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [*miser*]. 1) Wretchedly, miserably, unhappily, mori. 2) Miserably, badly: scriptum est m. 3) Violently, passionately, cupere, amare.

MISEREOR, ēriui, ēritum, (*ante-cl.*); 2. v. *intr.* **MISEREOR**, ēritus (*rar. certus*), *dep.* [*miser*]. To pity, to commiserate, to have compassion on

(cf. miseror), sociorum, nominis Romani; (rar.) m. alieni; esp. *impers.* miseret or miseretur, miseritum or misertum est, me (to, etc.) alicujus or alicujus rei — it excites pity, it distresses; hence = I pity: m. me tui, *I pity you*; me miseritum est tuarum fortunarum; ejus vicem me m. (Com.), *his fate excites my pity*.

MISERESCO, 3. v. *inch. intr.* [miser]. *1) (Pl.) To become wretched or miserable. 2) (Poet.) To pity, to have compassion on: m. regis, lacrymis. 3) *Impers.* (ante-cl.) = Miseret. **MISERET, MISERETUR** — v. Misereo, Misereor.

MISERIA, ae, f. [miser]. 1) Misery, misfortune, calamity, distress: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria non potest; sedare mm., to allay. 2) Trouble, irksomeness, fatigue: cum miseria erudire; nimia m. hoc est (lat.), is too irksome. 3) Anxiety: sollicitudo et m.

MISERICORDIA, ae, f. [misericors]. 1) Tender-heartedness, pity, compassion: m. populi, of the people; yet also, m. puerorum, for the children; ad misericordiam inducere, to move; m. adhibere, to show; alienâ misericordiâ vivere, on the compassion of others; m. magnam haec habent, excite great pity; but (Pl.), mm. habere, to have pity; dicere cum magna m. et fletu, with great pathos. *2) Meton. = misfortune, distress.

MISERICORS, dis, adj. w. comp. (sup. only in ante-cl. and lat. writers) [miser-cor]. Tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate: esse m. in aliquem or in aliquo; animus m.

MISERITER, adv. [miser]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Misere.

MISEROR, âtus, 1. v. *dep. tr.* [miser]. 1) To lament, to bewail, to deplore, aliquem, and fortunam alicujus. 2) (Poet.) To pity, to commiserate: m. aliquem animi or animo.

MISERÛLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of miser]. Wretched.

MISSICIUS, or **MISSITIUS**, a, um, adj. [mitto]. (Lat.) Discharged from military service.

***MISSICULO**, 1. v. *tr.* [freq. of mitto]. (Pl.) To send often, literas.

MISSILIS, e, adj. [mitto]. That may be thrown, cast or hurled, missile: m. lapis, a stone for sling-ing; m. ferrum, a javelin. Hence, in partic., *subst.*: A) Missile, is, a., a missile weapon, missile: B) Missilia, or res missiles, *presenta* which the emperors used to throw among the people; fortunae mm., the gifts of.

MISSIO, ònis, f. [mitto]. 1) A sending, dispatching, literarum, legatorum; m. telorum, a throwing, hurling. 2) A releasing, discharging; in partic. — a) a release, liberation of a captive — b) a discharge from service, a dismissal (of soldiers, gladiators, &c.): m. gratiose, granted out of favour (opp. to m. justa); spectaculum sine missione, in which the gladiators fought to death; hence, meton., pugnare sine m., for life

or death; nascimur sine m., we cannot escape death. 3) A cessation, termination: m. ludorum.

MISSITO, 1. v. *tr.* [freq. of mitto]. (Rare.) To send repeatedly.

MISSOR, òris, m. (Poet.; doubtful read.) A thrower, archer.

MISSUS, ūs, m. [mitto]. 1) Prop. (only in *abl. sing.*), a sending, dispatching: venire m. Caesaris, *deputed by Caesar*. 2) (Rar.) A throwing, hurling: m. pili; hence, a shot: montes vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, are scarcely two thousand shots of an arrow distant. 3) (Lat.) A round, heat in a combat at a public spectacle.

***MISTIM**, or **MIXTIM**, adv. [miscio]. (Lucr.) Mixedly.

MISTÛRA, or **MIXTÛRA**, ae, f. [miscio]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A mixing, mingling, commingling, unguentorum; also, trop., m. rerum; m. aliorum generum cum aliis; m. virtutum et vitiorum. 2) (Lat.) A mixture, compound.

MITE, adv. with comp. & sup. [mitis]. (The *posit.* is rare and late.) Mildly, softly, gently.

MITELLA, ae, f. [dim. of mitra]. A headband, turban, used by voluptuous persons.

MITESCO, 3. v. *inch. intr.* [mitis]. 1) Of fruits, to grow mild or mellow, to ripen: uva, herba m. 2) In gen., to grow mild, to moderate, to become gentle or calm: hiems m.; ferae quaedam nunquam mitescunt. 3) Trop., to be softened or allayed, to abate, to subside: ira, seditio m.; nemo adeo ferus est, ut non miterere possit.

MITHRAS, or **MITHRES**, ae, m. A Persian deity, the Sun.

MITHRIDATES, is, m. Surnamed the Great, a king of Pontus, conquered by Pompey.

MITHRIDATICUS, a, um, adj. [Mithridates]. Mithridatic.

MITIFICO, âvi, âtum, 1. v. *tr.* [mitis-facio]. 1) To make soft: cibus mitificatus, digested. 2) Trop., to make gentle, to tame, homines, elephantos.

MITIGATIO, ònis, f. [mitigo]. (Rare.) A mitigating, soothing, mitigation.

MITIGO, âvi, âtum, 1. v. *tr.* [mitis-ago]. 1) To make soft or tender, cibus; m. agros, to make mellow by culture. 2) Trop.: A) to make gentle, to tame, animal: B) to mitigate, to alleviate, morbum, labores, tristitiam; m. metum, to quiet; m. severitatem, leges: C) to pacify, to soothe, to appease, to assuage, aliquem or animum alicujus; m. iram, dolores.

MITIS, e, adj. with comp. & sup. 1) (Poet.) Mild, mellow, soft: uva, pomum m.; solum m., mellow; also, of rivers = tranquil, calm: m. fluvius; (Com.) mitis fustibus, made soft or mellow by beating. 2) Trop., mild, not harsh, gentle, kind, homo, animus, doctrina; m. taurus, tame; m. exsilium; haec cogitatio dolorem mi-

torem facit, more tolerable; (poet. & lat.) m. alicui, towards one.

MITRA, ae, f. [= *μίτρα*]. (Poet. & lat.) A head-dress, turban, worn by the Asiatics, later also in Greece and Rome by women, and sometimes by effeminate men.

MITRATUS, a, um, adj. [mitra]. (Poet. & lat.) Wearing a head-dress, turbaned.

MITTO, misi, missum, 3. v. tr. 1) To send, to dispatch (in gen. — conf. lego): m. filium ad propinquum; m. equitatum auxilio alicui; m. legatos Romam; m. literas ad aliquem; misit qui diceret, he sent one to say; (poet.) India m. ebur, sends, furnishes. In partic.: A) = to send word, to send some one to say: m. alicui salutem, to send a greeting in a letter; m. alicui ut, etc., to write to one to, &c.; Attico misit quid ageret, he sent word to Atticus what he was doing; Caesar ad Lingonas nuntios misit, ne eos frumento juvarent, sent messengers to tell the L. not to, &c.; Deiotarus legatos misit, se cum omnibus copiis esse venturum (there is prop. here an ellipsis of qui dicerent or qui nuntiarent): B) = to throw, to cast, to hurl: m. pila, lapides in aliquem; m. hominem de ponte in foveam; m. se ab saxo; m. talos; m. panem alicui, to throw to; (poet.) m. manum ad arma, to lay the hand upon one's weapons; m. corpus saltu ad terram, to leap down: C) (poet.) m. funera Teucris, to cause, to occasion; m. alicui mentem, to inspire with courage. 2) = To cause to go, to make go: A) m. exercitum sub jugum, to make pass under the yoke; m. centurias in suffragium, to send to vote; m. iudices in consilium, to send the jurymen to deliberate upon their verdict; m. aliquem in negotium, to let one carry on a trade; m. aedes sub titulum (poet.), to offer a house for sale or rent by posting a bill on it: B) = to give forth, to emit, to utter, sonum, orationem; m. vocem liberam, to speak with freedom: C) of plants, to put forth, radices, folia: D) m. alicui sanguinem, to let blood from, to bleed; also, trop., m. sanguinem provinciae, to bleed, i. e., to drain, to exhaust: E) m. aliquem in fabulas sermoneque, in ora hominum, to bring up one's name; m. aliquem in possessionem, to put into possession; m. se in foedera, to enter into. 3) To let go, to let loose, to release, to dismiss: m. hostem e manibus; m. aliquem ex vinculis; m. currum, equum; mitte me, let me go; mittin' me intro? will you let me in? Hence: A) m. senatum, consilium, to dismiss, to break up; m. servum, to set free: B) esp. in the comb. missum facere: missum fieri, to be let loose, to be set at liberty; missum facere legionem, to dismiss; missum facere uxorem, to divorce; missos facere honores, to renounce. 4) To dismiss, to lay aside, to drop: m. odium, certamen, curas ex animo. Hence — a) of speech, to pass over, to omit, to forbear, to cease, aliquid; m. de illa re (sc. dicere); mitte male lo-

qui, do not, &c.; mitte pro nobis precari, cease praying for us — b) to disregard, to forsake, officium. (In all the significations, esp. 3 and 4, 'missum facere' is sometimes used instead of 'mittere'.)

MITULUS, or MYTULUS, i, m. [= *μύτιλος*]. (Poet.) A muscle, limpet.

MNEMON, ðnia, adj. [= *μνημων*, 'having a good memory']. A surname of the Persian king Artaxerxes, the son of Darius the Second, and brother of Cyrus.

MNEMONIDES, dum, f. pl. The Muses, daughters of Mnemosyne.

MNEMOSYNE, ae, f. [= *Μνημοσύνη*, 'Memory']. A daughter of Uranus and Gaia, and mother of the Muses by Jupiter.

MNEMOSYNON, i, n. [= *μνημόσυνον*]. (Poet.) A memorial.

MNESARCHUS, i, m. [= *Μνησάρχος*]. A Stoic philosopher.

MNESTER, ðris, m. [= *μνηστροπ*]. (Poet.) A wooer (pure Latin, procus).

MÖBILIS, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. [contr. fr. movibilis, fr. moveo]. 1) Moveable, easy to be moved: m. turris; oculi mm.; m. penna, light; horae, venti mm., fleeting, fleet; m. pedibus, nimble of foot. 2) Trop., flexible, pliant, animus, aetas; m. ad cupiditatem. Hence, in a bad sense = changeable, fickle, animus; m. in consiliis capiendis.

MÖBILITAS, ätis, f. [mobilis]. 1) Moveableness, mobility, quickness and rapidity of movement: m. equitum, fulminis; m. linguae, solubility; (lat.) mm. dentium, looseness. 2) Trop., fickleness, inconstancy, changeableness, ingenii, fortunae, vulgi.

MÖBILITER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [mobilis]. 1) Quickly, swiftly. 2) Trop., m. excitari ad bellum, easily.

MÖBILITO, 1. v. tr. [mobilis]. (Ante-cl.) To make moveable, to set in motion, rem.

*MÖDERABILIS, e, adj. [moderor]. (Poet.) Capable of moderation, moderate: amor vinumque nihil moderabile suadent.

MÖDERÄMEN, inis, n. [moderor]. (Poet.) 1) That by which any thing is guided or managed, esp. a rudder: innixus moderamine navis, leaning upon the helm; capiat alius moderamina, let another take the reins. 2) In general, guidance, management, equorum, rerum.

*MÖDERÄMENTUM, i, n. [moderor]. (Lat.) A means of guidance, a guide: accentus moderamenta vocum.

MÖDERANTER, adv. [moderor]. (Lucretius.) With moderation.

MÖDERÄTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [moderatus]. With moderation, moderately: modeste ac m.; placate ac m.

MÖDERÄTIM, adv. [moderor]. (Lucretius.) Moderately, gradually.

MÖDERATIO, ðnis, *f.* [moderor]. 1) A right proportioning or tempering of any thing, adjustment: m. et temperatio terrae; m. numerorum; m. aëris, temperatensis. 2) A restraining, moderating, moderation (mostly, in actions—conf. modestia): m. effrenati populi; m. et continentia; m. animi, dicendi. 3) Guidance, government: esse in unius potestate et m; mundi moderatio in homines nulla est.

MÖDERATOR, ðris, *m.* [moderor]. A director, ruler, manager: m. exercitus, the leader; m. navis, a steersman, pilot; m. arundinis, a fisherman; also, of things: sol m. dierum.

MÖDERATRIX, icis, *f.* [moderor]. She that moderates or restrains, a directress, governess, mistress: m. sibi, factionum, officii.

MÖDERATUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [moderor]. Keeping within due bounds, restrained, temperate, moderate, not excessive: m. esse in re aliqua; m. oratio, convivium; annona m., moderate price (of grain).

MÖDEROR, ðtus, *dep.*, also (ante-cl.) **MÖDERO**, ðvi, ðtum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [modus]. 1) To keep within bounds, to restrain, to moderate, irae, animo et orationi, linguae; m. cursui = to sail slowly; rarely with the *acc.*: m. gaudium; m. duritiam legum, to mitigate. 2) To direct, to manage, regulate, to rule, navem, equos, habenas, res publicas; m. cantus numerosque; (Pl.) m. hero, to rule one's master; non vinum hominibus moderari, sed vino homines solent, wine is not wont to rule men, but, &c. Hence, with the *abl.* of the measure or rule: m. sententiam suam ex reipublicae tempestate; m. consilia non voluptate sed officio.

MÖDESTE, adv. w. *comp.* & *sup.* [modestus]. 1) With moderation, moderately. 2) Modestly, unassumingly. 3) Decently, chastely.

MÖDESTIA, ae, *f.* [modestus]. 1) The keeping within due bounds, moderation, discretion, sobriety (it refers mostly to the feelings and disposition—cf. moderatio): eam virtutem Gracii *modestiam* vocant; quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnunquam etiam modestiam. In partic.: A) = backwardness in asserting one's worth, modesty, unassumingly, humility: m. et humanitas; m. in dicendo: B) in relation to a superior = obedience, subordination: m. militum: C) honour, reputation: neque sumptui, neque modestiae suae parcere: D) shamefacedness, chastity: m. virginalis: E) the doing of everything at the proper time and place, correctness, propriety (as a translation of the Greek *εὐσχημία*): m. est scientia opportunitatis, ideonorum ad agendum temporum: F) mildness, forbearance, moderation: victores neque modum neque m. habuere. 2) Of weather, &c. = temperateness.

MÖDESTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [modus]. 1) Keeping within due bounds, moder-

ate, temperate, discreet, vir; m. plebs (opp. to seditiosa). 2) In partic.: A) unassuming, modest, adolescens, epistola: B) mild, gentle, kind homo, ordo; m. aliquid, towards one: C) chaste, modest, decent, mulier.

MÖDIÁLIS, e, *adj.* [modius]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Containing a modius.

MÖDICE, adv. [modicus]. 1) With moderation, moderately, aliquid facere, dicere, vitam vivere; hoc me m. tangit, very little, slightly. 2) Calmly, tranquilly: m. aliquid ferre; aliqua re uti m., in a proper manner.

MÖDICUS, a, um, *adj.* [modus]. 1) Not exceeding the right measure, moderate, moderate-sized, middling (it refers primarily to size and compass—cf. mediocris): m. gradus; mm. portiones, oculi; m. mulier, of moderate size; corpus m. (historiae), a tolerably-sized book; m. fossa, not very deep. 2) In gen., middling, ordinary; hence, freq., scanty, small: m. eques, not very rich; (lat.) modicus virum, ingenii, of no remarkable strength, talents; m. annis, pecunia, small; Graecis hoc m., is not frequent; (lat.) modico ante, shortly before. 3) Moderate, temperate: m. severitas; homo m. voluptatum.

MÖDIFICATIO, ðnis, *f.* [modifico]. (Lat.) A measuring, measure.

MÖDIFICO, ðvi, ðtum, 1. *v. tr.* [modus-facio]. To measure off, to measure (almost always in the *part. pass.*): verba modificata quodam modo.

MÖDIFICOR, ðtus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* = Modifico.

MÖDIUS, ii, *m.* [modus]. A Roman corn-measure, a peck (= 16 sextarii, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of an amphora, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a medimnus; somewhat more than an English peck); prov., pleno m., in full measure, abundantly.

MÖDO, adv. [*abl.* of modus]. Prop., by measure, with a limit; hence—1) only, but: semel m., only once; ad ornandam m., non augendam orationem; m. fac ut, etc., only takes care that, &c.; non m. ... sed (verum), not only ... but also. In partic.: A) in restrictive clauses, esp. of a relative kind = any way, at all, provided only: servus nemo qui m. tolerabili conditione est servitutis, who is in any tolerable condition; nemo aliter philosophus sensit, in quo modo esset auctoritas, no philosopher, who was of any authority at all: B) si m., dum m. (also 'modo' alone, followed by a subjunct.), if only, provided that: tute scis (si modo meministi) me tibi tum dixisse, I maintain ingenuis senuibus modo permaneat studium et industria; so, also, m. ne, if only not, provided that not: C) (ante-cl. & lat.) m. non (= the more freq. tantum non) = almost, nearly: modo non montes auri pollicens: D) to strengthen an injunction or command; propera modo; vide modo, take care now; tace modo, be still now. 2) Of time: A) (ante-cl. & lat.) just now, this moment: m. dolores occipiunt; advenis modo!

admodum 1) a little while ago, just now: in qua urbe modo gratiā, auctoritate floruimus, in ea nunc iis omnibus caremus: C) of time just at hand (Com.), immediately, directly, in a moment: domum modo ibo: D) modo ... modo, now ... now, at one moment ... at another, sometimes ... sometimes: modo huc, modo illuc; modo ait, modo negat, sometimes he says yes, sometimes no (sometimes, instead of the second 'modo,' nunc, aliquando, interdum, etc., are used): E) modo ... tum (deinde, postea, etc.), at first ... then, at one time ... at another: sol modo accedens, tum autem recedens.

MÖDÜLAMEN, inis, n. [modulus]. (Gell.) Melody, euphony.

MÖDÜLAMENTUM, i, n. [modulus]. (Gell.) = Modulamen.

MÖDÜLĀTE, adv. w. comp. [modulatus]. According to measure, harmoniously, musically.

MÖDÜLĀTIO, ōnis, f. [modulus]. (Lat.) A regular measuring, measure, proportion; esp., a rhythmical measure, modulation, melody: m. vocis, pedum.

MÖDÜLĀTOR, ōris, m. [modulus]. (Poet. & lat.) One who measures rhythmically, a musician.

MÖDÜLĀTUS (I.), a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of modulus]. Properly measured, modulated, rhythmical, musical, melodious, sonus, oratio; mm. verba fundere.

MÖDÜLĀTUS (II.), ūs, m. [modulus]. (Lat. poet.) = Modulatio.

MÖDÜLOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. [modulus]. 1) (Lat.) To measure properly, to regulate, to adjust. 2) In partic., to measure rhythmically, to modulate, orationem, vocem; m. sonitum vocis pulsu pedum, to keep time with the feet to the sound of the voice. 3) (Poet.): A) to sing, carmina; m. verba fidibus, accompanied by the lyre; B) m. lyram, to strike, to sound.

MÖDÜLUS, i, m. [dim. of modus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) That by which any thing is measured, a measure: dimensus ad corporis sui modulum; prov., metiri se suo modulo = to live according to one's means, to adapt one's self to one's circumstances. 2) Rhythmical measure, metre, melody.

MÖDUS, i, m. 1) A standard by which any thing is measured, a measure; hence = size, quantity, measure: m. agri, cibi potionisque, virium humanarum. In partic.: A) = proper measure, due measure: suus cuique est m.; extra, praeter m., beyond measure; hence = moderation: m. et continentia; res agitur sine m.; modum habere (adhibere), to observe moderation; vox quasi extra modum absona, immoderately: B) a measure = a bound, limit, end, restriction: statuere, facere, imponere m. rei alicui, to set bounds to; modum lugendi facere, to make an end of mourning: C) in music and poetry, measure, time, metre, rhythm; a note, strain, air: mm. musici, fiebles; mm. vocum; (poet.) mm. Pierii

= poetry, song: D) a rule, direction, law: aliis modum belli ac pacis facere; in modum venti, according to the direction of the wind. 2) A way, manner, mode: hoc modo, or ad (in) hunc m., in this way; so, also, nullo modo, in no wise, by no means; tali modo, in such a manner; omni modo, in every way; hence, freq. modo, in modo, or ad modum, in the manner of, like: servilem in modum cruciari, like a slave; servorum modo, slavishly; mirum in modum, in a wonderful manner, wonderfully; in fluminis modum, like a river; venire in artis modum, to become an art. 3) In grammar, the voice or mode of a verb: m. facienda, the active voice; m. patiendi, the passive voice; m. fatendi, the indicative mode.

MOECHA, ae, f. [= μοιχῆ]. (Poet.) An adulteress.

MOECHIMŌNIUM, ii, n. [moechor]. (Ante-cl.) Adultery.

MOECHISSO, 1. v. tr. [moechus]. (Pl.) To commit adultery with, aliquam.

MOECHOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [moechus]. (Poet.) To commit adultery.

MOECHUS, i, m. [= μοιχῆ]. (Poet.) A fornicator, adulterer (pure Latin, adulter).

MOENIA (I.), ium, n. pl. (Ante-cl.) = Munia (q. v.).

MOENIA (II.), ium, n. pl. [moenio = munio]. 1) Town-walls, ramparts (as a protection or defence—cf. murus): cingere urbem moenibus; hence = bulwarks, fortifications: dividimus muros, et moenia pandimus urbis. 2) A city surrounded by walls: nulla jam perniciēs parabitur moenibus ipsis intra moenia; hence, mm. Dis, the citadel, realm of Pluto. 3) (Poet.) Walls, in gen.; the outer circumference of any thing: mm. theatri, navis, mundi, coeli.

MOENIO, ā. (ante-cl.) = Munio.

MOENIS, is, } m. The river Main, in Ger-
MOENUS, i, } many.

MOEREO—v. Maereo.

MOERIS, Idis, f. [= Μοῖρις]. An artificial lake in Egypt, between Memphis and Aῖναιός, which was supplied with water from the Nile—now Birket-Karum, i. e., Charon's Sea.

MOESI, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of Moesia. **MOESICUS**, ae, f. [Moesi]. A country south of the Danube, extending from its confluence with the Save to the Euxine, now Servia and Bulgaria.

MOESIACUS, } a, um, adj. [Moesi]. (Lat.)
MOESICUS, } Of Moesia, Messian.

MÖGONTIACUM—v. Magontiacum.

MÖLA, ae, f. [molo]. 1) (Rar.) A millstone. 2) In pl., a mill. 3) Grains of spelt, coarsely ground and mixed with salt (hence, mola salsa), with which the heads of sacrificial victims were sprinkled.

MÖLĀRIS, e, and (ante-cl.) **MÖLĀRIUS**, a, um, adj. [mola]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Of or pertaining to a mill, mill: lapis molaris, a mill-

stone; hence, subst., Molaris, is, m., a mill-stone, or (poet.) = any large stone: dens molaris, a jaw-tooth, grinder.

MÔLES, is, f. 1) A mass (large, heavy, shapeless): Chaos, rudis indigestaque m.; (poet.) m. pinea, *a fleet of large ships*; m. clipei = *a large and heavy shield*; Latinus ingenti m., *of gigantic size*; m. aquae. Hence: A) a huge pile or fabric, a massive structure, esp. of stone: insanae substructionum mm., *masses of buildings*: B) a mole, dike, dam, pier: molem atque aggerem ab utraque parte litoris jaciebat; moles oppositae fluctibus: C) m. belli, *warlike engines, machines, used in sieges*: reffectis vineis, aliaque mole belli: D) = *a mass of men, troops, forces*. 2) Trop., abstr.: A) greatness, weight, mass: m. mali, *invidiae*; vis consilii experts mole ruit sua; m. pugnae, *a great, important battle*; m. curarum, *a multitude, crowd*: B) a burden, difficulty, labour, trouble: haud magnâ mole, *without great difficulty*; tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem, *a work of such labour and difficulty*: C) distress, calamity: major exorta domi moles.

MÔLESTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [molestus]. 1) With trouble or difficulty: A) to other persons = *offensively, disagreeably*: amici m. seduli: B) to one's self = *unwillingly*: m. aliquid ferre, *to take a thing ill, to bear uneasily, to be grieved or displeased*: molestissime fero, quod, *to ubi visurus sim, nescio*. 2) Constrainedly, affectedly: incedere m. ac mimice; m. scribere.

MÔLESTIA, ae, f. [molestus]. 1) Troublesomeness, trouble, molestation, irksomeness, pain: sine m. tuâ, *without trouble to yourself*; habere, exhibere m. (of things) = *to cause, to be attended with trouble*; m. navigandi = *sea-sickness*. Hence = *constraint, affectation: elegantia sine m.* 2) Discontent, vexation, annoyance, dislike, disgust: trahere, capere m. ex re, or affici molestiâ, *to grieve, to be troubled, to be vexed*; aspergere alicui molestiam, *to cause*. 3) (Lat.) Annoying spots or blotches on the face.

MÔLESTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [moles]. 1) Troublesome, disagreeable, offensive, grievous, irksome, provincia, labor, homo; nisi molestum est, *if it be not troublesome*; tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge. 2) In partic., of style, &c. = *laboured, affected, verbe, pronunciation*. 3) (Poet.) Hurtful, injurious: otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est.

MÔLIMEN, inis, (poet.) } n. [molior]. A great
MÔLIMENTUM, i, } exertion, effort, en-
deavour, struggle: adminicula parvi m., machines of little power; res est parvi m., requires but a slight effort; ventus trudit magno molimine navim, with great force; res suo m. gravis = difficulty: rex magni m. (lat.), of great spirit and activity.

MÔLIOR, itus, 4. v. dep. tr. & intr. [moles]. 1) (Mostly poet.) To move any thing, to set in

*motion with effort and exertion, onus; m. ancoras, to weigh anchor; m. currum, to drive up; m. mor tes sede suâ, to remove, to displace; m. terram, to turn up, i. e., to till the ground; m. fulmina, ignem, to hurl, to cast; m. bipennem in vites, to wield, m. saxum, to heave; m. portam, fores, to break open; m. obices, to force, to break off; m. corpus ex somno, to rouse from sleep; trop., m. fidem, to shake, to impair, the public credit. 2) To perform or to effect with labour and exertion: A) = to build, to construct, to erect, to rear: m. classem, muros, viam: B) trop. = to undertake, to attempt, to design, to meditate, to aim at, to strive after, to purpose: m. laborem, iter, fugam, moram; m. periculum, calamitatem alicui, to endeavour to bring upon; m. accusatorem (lat.), to bring about, to find out; m. defectionem, to meditate a revolt; so, also, m. de regno occupando; m. bellum in animo; m. triumphos, to prepare; m. alicui insidias, to lay snares for: C) to produce any condition or state, to excite: m. misericordiam; apud judices molienda sunt, amor, odium, iracundia, invidia, etc. 3) Intr.: A) to put one's self in motion; hence, to go away, to depart, to set sail, &c., hinc; naves mm. a terra, *put off from shore*: B) m. in re aliqua, to labour at.*

MÔLITIO, ōnis, f. [molior]. 1) A putting in motion, moving, removing: m. valli, *a demolishing*; m. agrorum, *a digging up, ploughing*. 2) An undertaking, performing, effecting: rerum; m. mundi, *the creation*.

MÔLITOR, ōris, m. [molior]. One who under-
takes, an attempter, contriver, framer, maker, esp. of some great and laborious work: m. mundi, the Creator; m. navis, the builder; m. rerum novarum, the author.

MÔLITRIX, icis, f. [molior]. (Lat.) She who undertakes, a framer, contriver, author.

MOLLESCO, 3. v. intr. [mollis]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To become soft: ebur m. 2) Trop.: A) to become gentle or mild: genus humanum m.; pectora mm.: B) to become effeminate: vir m. in his undis (of the fount Salmacis).

MOLLICELLUS, } a, um, adj. [dim. of mollis].

MOLLICŪLUS, } 1) (Lat.) Soft, tender, delicate, nates. 2) Trop. (poet.), effeminate, voluptuous, versus.

MOLLIMENTUM, i, n. [mollis]. (Lat.) A means of softening or mitigating.

MOLLIO, ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. tr. [mollis]. 1) To make soft, pliant, or supple, to soften, ceram, artus oleo; m. ferrum = *to melt*; m. herbas flammâ = *to boil*; m. glebas, terram, *to break up, to loosen*; m. humum foliis, *to make a soft bed of leaves on the ground*. 2) M. clivum, etc., *to make the ascent of a hill less steep*. 3) Trop. — a) of plants, &c. = *to improve*: m. fructus feros colendo — b) *to alleviate, to mitigate, to make more supportable*: m. poenam; m. translationem, *to soften a metaphor, to make*

ut less abrupt; m. verbum usu, to render less harsh and grating by use—e) to check, to tame: m. ventos; Hannibalem patientiā suā mollebat—d) to quiet, to appease, to tranquillise, animos, iram, seditionem—e) to touch, to affect, aliquem—f) to make effeminate, legionem, animos.

MOLLI-PES, ōdis, *adj.* [mollis-pes]. (Poet.) *Soft-footed.*

MOLLIS, e, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) *Soft, oera, lana, pratum; m. genae, soft, delicate. Hence = pliant, supple, flexible, junctus, capilli, brachia; arcus m., slack, unstrung; m. pilentum, elastic.* 2) A) *moving gently, calm, ventus; m. fluviu, flowing smoothly; via m., having a gentle slope: B) trop. — a) tender, delicate, anni, aures; os molle, blushing easily; animus m., susceptible, impressible — b) mild, temperate, gentle, kind, placid, yielding, oratio, jussa; prov., molli brachio oburgare = gently — c) = favourable, convenient, good, hora, tempora fandi; mm. aditus viri, the time when one is most easily approached — d) agreeable, pleasant: mollis ac jucunda senectus; mm. flexiones in cantu; m. vita, quies, somnus, umbra — e) in a bad sense, soft = effeminate, tender, unmanly, philosophus, disciplina; Gallorum mens est mollis, ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas; carmen (versus) m., an amatory poem; vir m., a voluptuary — f) changeable, fickle.*

MOLLITER, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [mollis]. 1) *Softly, gently, pliantly: subternere nidos m.; excudere aera m., with delicacy and grace.* 2) *Trop.: A) mildly, calmly, placidly, patiently, compliantly: molliter aliquid ferre: ne quid per metum mollius consuleretur: B) tenderly, delicately, vivere, se curare.*

MOLLITIA (Mollicia), ae, } *f.* [mollis]. 1) *Softness, pliability, flexibility, suppleness, lanæ, carnis.* 2) *Trop.: A) softness, tenderness, susceptibility, sensitiveness, animi, naturae; m. frontis, bashfulness: B) want of energy, weakness, irresolution: m. animi: C) effeminacy, voluptuousness: m. et luxuria; mores lapsi ad m.*

MOLLITUDO, inis, *f.* [mollis]. 1) *Softness, flexibility, suppleness: m. vocis; m. assimilis spongia.* 2) *Trop.: A) tenderness, sensibility: m. humanitatis: B) effeminacy.*

MŌLO (I.), ui, Itum, 3. v. tr. [mola]. *To grind (in a mill).*

MŌLO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [= Μόλων]. *A surname of the Greek rhetorician Apollodorus of Rhodes, teacher of Cicero.*

MŌLŌCHINĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [moloche, 'a mal-low']. *One who dyes with the colour of mallows.*

MŌLORCHĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Molorchus]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Molorchus.*

MŌLORCHUS, i, *m.* [= Μόλρχος]. *A vine-dresser, near Nemea, who entertained Hercules when he went to kill a lion that infested that place.*

MŌLOSSI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Μολοσσοί]. *A people in the eastern part of Epirus.*

MŌLOSSIA, ae, or MŌLOSSIS, Idia, *f.* [= Μολοσία, Μολοσις]. *The country of the Molossians, in the eastern part of Epirus.*

MŌLOSSICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μολοσσικός]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Molossian: parasitus M., as voracious as a Molossian hound.*

MŌLOSSUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μολοσσός]. *Of or belonging to the Molossi, Molossian; also, subst., Molossus, i, m. (sc. canis), a Molossian hound.*

MŌLY, yos, *n.* [= μᾶλον]. *A plant, with a white flower and black root, used as an antidote against sorcery.*

MŌMEN, inis, *n.* [for movimen, from moveo]. (Ante-cl.) *Movement, motion.*

MŌMENTUM, i, *n.* [for movimentum, from moveo]. 1) (Mostly trop.) *That which moves any thing, esp. that which by its weight turns the evenly balanced scales, &c.; hence = weight, influence; cause, motive, impulse; importance, significance, moment, &c.: minimis mm. fiunt maxime inclinationes temporum, spring from the slightest causes; fama pendet levi m.; mm. magnarum rerum; pater fuit minimum momentum ad favorem conciliandum, was the least recommendation with respect to; habere or facere momentum rei or ad rem, to exert an influence upon any thing; so, also, magni, nullius momenti or magno momento esse; res nullius m., of no moment; magni m., of great importance; observare omnia mm., all the material circumstances; maximum m. rerum humanarum, what is of great consequence in human affairs; parvo m. superior, a very little superior; parvo m. antecedere, to go a little in advance; levi m. aestimare, to consider of little moment; adicere momentum rei alicujus, to contribute to any thing; haud majore m. fusi sunt = just as easily; juvenis maximum m. rerum ejus civitatis, etc., likely to have great influence upon.* Hence: A) *weight, in gen.: astra sustinent sua mm.: B) mutation, change: levia fortunae mm. 2) A short time, brief space, a moment, instant, temporis; momento horae, in the brief space of an hour; momento fit cinis, in a moment. Hence, in gen. = a period of time: parvo m., in a short time; momenta certa dimensa, certain fixed times. 3) A part, point, in gen.: ex alio coeli m.; also, trop., corpus orationis in parva momenta diducere; mm. officiorum, parts.*

MŌNA, ae, *f.* 1) *The Isle of Man. 2) (Lat.) An island off the coast of Wales, a famous seat of the Druids — now Anglesey.*

MŌNAESES, is, *m.* *A Parthian general.*

MŌNĒDŪLA, ae, *f.* *A jackdaw, daw; prov., non plus aurum tibi quam monedulae committebant; also (Pl.), as a term of endearment.*

MŌNEO, ui, Itum, 2. v. tr. [root MEN, whence memini; lit., 'to cause to think,' 'to cause to remember']. 1) *To remind, to put in mind of any*

thing, to bring to one's remembrance: m. aliquid or de re aliqua, also (lat.) rei alicujus; m., rationem frumenti esse habendam; m. quid facto opus sit. 2) To admonish, to warn, to advise (by appealing to one's judgment and understanding—conf. hortor): m. aliquem ut (ne) suspiciones vitet; mones eos desinant furere, to desist. 3) (Poet. & lat.) = Doceo, to teach, to instruct, to tell, aliquem aliquid; m. puerum verbere, to chastise, to punish. 4) (Poet.) To announce, to foretell: vates multa m.

MÖNERIS, is, adj. f. [= μνηρής]. Having a single bank of oars; m., so. navis, a galley.

MÖNETA, ae, f. 1) = Μημετὴν, the mother of the Muses. 2) A surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; hence, 3): A) the place for coining money, the mint; trop., ex nostra m. = of our school: B) = coin, money: C) (lat.) a die, stamp for coining money; trop., carmen communi m. (poet.), of the common stamp, in ordinary style.

MÖNETALIS, e, adj. [moneta]. Of or belonging to the mint; minted, coined; trop., jocosely, vir m. = a man greedy of money.

MÖNILE, is, n. [cf. Gr. μόνος or μόνος]. A collar, necklace (esp. for women).

MÖNIMENTUM—v. Monumentum.

MÖNITIO, ōnis, f. [moneo]. A reminding, admonishing; admonition, advice, counsel.

MÖNITOR, ōris, m. [moneo]. 1) One who reminds, an admonisher, adviser, monitor. 2) In partic.: A) the assistant of a pleader in court, a prompter: B) = nomenclator. 3) A preceptor, tutor: juvenis monitoribus asper.

MÖNITORIUS, a, um, adj. [monitor]. (Lat.) Serving for admonition, monitory.

MÖNITUM, i, n. [part. of moneo]. 1) Admonition, advice, counsel. 2) (Poet. & lat.) A prophecy, forewarning.

MÖNITUS, ūs, m. [moneo]. (In classic prose only in the abl. sing.) 1) Admonition, advice. 2) A warning from the gods by omens, oracles, &c.

MÖNOCREPIS, Idia, m. [= μονοκρηπίς]. That has but one shoe.

MÖNOECUS, i, m. [= Μόνοεις, 'that dwells alone']. A surname of Hercules: Monoeci arx, portus, a promontory and harbour in Liguria, now Monaco.

MÖNÖGRAMMUS, a, um, adj. [= μονόγραμμα]. That consists of outlines merely, sketched: dii mm. = bodiless, incorporeal.

MÖNÖPODIUM, ii, n. [= μονοπόδιον]. A table with only one foot.

MÖNÖPOLIUM, ii, n. [= μονοπώλιον]. (Lat.) The exclusive privilege of dealing in or selling any thing, a monopoly.

MÖNÖSYLLABUS, a, um, adj. [= μονοσύλλαβος]. monosyllabic.

MÖNÖTRÖPHUS, a, um, adj. [= μονότροφος]. (Pl.; doubtful read.) One who eats by himself.

MONS, tis, m. A mountain, mount; (poet.) in gen. = a large and towering mass: m. argenti, a great heap; m. aquae, an immense wave; also, abs. = a rock; prov., polliceri montes or mm. auri, to promise mountains of gold, to make great promises.

MONSTRÄBILIS, e, adj. [monstro]. Worthy to be shown, distinguished, remarkable.

MONSTRÄTIO, ōnis, f. [monstro]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A showing, pointing out; indication, direction.

MONSTRÄTOR, ōris, m. [monstro]. (Poet. & lat.) One who shows or points out, a discoverer, hospiti, urbium; hence, an inventor, teacher, aratri.

MONSTRÄTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of monströ]. Conspicuous, distinguished: hostibus simul suisque monstrati. (Lat.)

MONSTRIFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [monstrum-fero]. (Lat.) Monster-bearing, producing monsters.

MONSTRO, ävi, ätum, l. v. tr. 1) To show, to point out, to indicate (cf. ostendo, which = 'to display', 'to exhibit'), viam, aliquem digito; m. ubi aliquis sit. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Trop.: A) = to teach, to instruct, to inform, to show: res gestae quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus: B) = to describe, juventutem talem: C) to ordain, to appoint, to institute, piscula, aras: D) = to advise, to incite, alicui bene; pudor iraque m.: E) (lat.) = to denounce, to inform against: alii ab amicis monstrabantur.

MONSTRUM, i, n. [monstro]. 1) Prop., that which shows or points out; in the lang. of religion, an omen, supernatural phenomenon, which was supposed to be an indication of the will of the gods, esp. = an unlucky omen: mm. deüm. Hence, 2): A) any strange, unusual, or extraordinary appearance or thing, a prodigy, marvel, wonder: m. ac prodigium; so also of the ship Argo; monstra narrare, dicere, loqui, to tell wonders, things altogether incredible: B) a monster, monstrosity, i. e., any unnatural, horrible, misshapen person, animal, or thing: m. hominis; m. horrendum (of Polyphemus); succincta latrantibus monstria (of Scylla); m. infelix of the Trojan horse; also of character: en monstrum mulieris, that monster of a woman.

***MONSTRUÖSE**, adv. [monstruosus]. Strangely, unnaturally, monstrously.

MONSTRUÖSUS, a, um, adj. [monstrum]. Strange, preternatural, monstrous, wonderful, bestia; (lat.) mm. libidines, unnatural.

MONTÄNIANUS, a, um, adj. [Montanus I.]. Of or belonging to Montanus the orator, Montanian.

MONTÄNUS (I.), i, m. A Roman surname; thus, esp. Curtius M., a favourite of Tiberius; Votienus M., a celebrated rhetorician, a contemporary of M. Annaeus Seneca.

MONTÄNUS (II.), a, um, adj. [mons]. 1) Of

or belonging to a mountain, mountain-: m. oppidum; m. flumen, rising in a mountain; mm. fruga, growing on the mountains; mm. homines, mountaineers. 3) Full of mountains, mountainous, regio; *subst.*, Montana, ōrum, n. pl., mountainous regions.

MONTICŌLA, ae, comm. [mons-colo]. (Poet.) A mountaineer.

MONTIFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [mons-fero]. (Lat.) Mountain-bearing.

MONTIVĀGUS, a, um, adj. [mons-vagor]. Wandering over mountains, mountain-roving: cursus m.

MONTUŌSUS, or MONTŌSUS, a, um, adj. [mons]. (Rar.) Full of mountains, mountainous.

MŌNUMENTUM (Monim.), i, n. [memini]. 1) That which preserves the memory of a person or thing, a memorial, monument: m. pugnae, amoris, clementiae. 2) In partic.: A) of buildings, statues, images, votive offerings, &c., designed to preserve the remembrance of any person or event: mm. Africani, the statues of Africanus; m. senatūs, the house built for Cicero by the senate: B) a sepulchral monument: m. sepulcri, and m. only: C) in the pl., written monuments, records, histories, chronicles: mm. literarum; mm. rerum gestarum; so, also, mm. annalium: *D) (Ter.) a means of recognition, a mark, sign, token.

MOPSŌPIA, ae, f. [= Μοψοπία]. An ancient name of Attica.

MOPSŌPIUS, a, um, adj. [= Μοψοπιος]. (Poet.) Of or belonging to Mopsopia, Mopsopian, Attic, Athenian.

MOPSUESTIA (Mopsuestia), ae, f. [= Μόψουστία]. A town in Cilicia, now Mesis.

MOPBUS, i, m. [= Μόψος]. 1) A son of Ampyz and Chloris, the soothsayer of the Argonauts. 2) A Cretan, the founder of an oracle of Apollo in Asia Minor, which was celebrated for its clear and decisive answers.

MŌRA (I.), ae, f. A delay, retardation, hindrance (*obj.* — cf. cunctatio); m. et sustentatio; m. rerum; afferre (inferre, facere, interponere) moram rei alieni (also dimicandi), to cause a delay, to put off, to hinder; m. facere creditoribus, to put off payment; res habet m., suffers delay; but, habeo m., I wait, I delay; esse in mora (quominus, etc.), to hinder (from, &c.); nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam, there's nothing hinders me from marrying her at once; res est mihi morae (also mora), detains me; nulla m. est, it will be done immediately; nulla m. est dicere, I will tell directly; per me nulla m. est, for aught I care it may be done immediately; inter mm., meanwhile. In partic.: A) = a stop or pause in speaking: B) m. (temporis), a space of time, time: dolor finitus morā: C) a stay, sojourn: segnis mora: D) = any thing that retards or delays, a hindrance.

MŌRA (II), ae, f. [= μάρα]. A division of the Spartan army, consisting of 300, 500, or 700 men.

MŌRALIS, e, adj. [mos]. Pertaining to manners or morals, moral, ethic.

*MŌRĀTE, adv. [moror]. (Lat.; only in comp.) Slowly.

MŌRĀTOR, ōris, m. [moror]. 1) A retarder, delayer, one who retards or hinders any thing by obstructions: m. publici commodi; in partic. = an advocate who spoke only to gain time. 2) Of soldiers, a loiterer.

MŌRĀTUS, a, um, adj. [mos]. 1) Mannered, natured, constituted, disposed (almost always in comb. with an adv.): homo bene, male m., of good, bad morals; nequiquam mulier exornata est bene, si morata est male, if her disposition is bad; also of things without life: venter male moratus, ill-regulated; ita haec morata est janua, is of this habit. 2) Adapted to manners or character: fabula bene morata, in which the characters are well sustained; thus, also, poema (without an adv.).

MORBĪDUS, a, um, adj. [morbus]. 1) (Lat.) Sickly, diseased. 2) (Ante-cl.) Causing disease, unwholesome, noxious, aër.

*MORBŌNIA, ae, f. [perh. morbus and via]. (Pl.) Probably = sick-man's land, plague-land; only in the comb. abire morboniam, to go to perdition.

MORBŌSUS, a, um, adj. [morbus]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) 1) Sickly, ailing, diseased. 2) (Poet.) Worn out and diseased with debauchery.

MORBUS, i, m. A sickness, disease, malady of body or mind: jactari morbo, to suffer from disease; in morbo esse, to be ill; m. ingravescit, grows worse; ex morbo convalescere, to become better, to recover; m. regius, the jaundice; trop., animi mm. = the passions, affections of the mind; hoc illi est morbo (Pl.), afflicts, distresses him.

MORDĀCITAS, ātis, f. [mordax]. (Pl.) The power of biting or stinging.

MORDĀCITER, adv. with comp. [mordax]. Bitingly, sharply.

MORDAX, ācis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [mordeo]. 1) Given to biting, biting, snappish, canis. 2) Meton. (poet. & lat.): A) stinging, pricking, arista, urtica: B) sharp, cutting, ferrum: C) astringent, tart, pungent (of taste), fel, acetum. 3) Trop. (poet. & lat.): A) biting, snarling, virulent, satirical, cynicus, carmen, invidia: B) corroding: sollicitudo m.

MORDEO, mōmordi, morsum, 2. v. tr. 1) To bite, to bite into, aliquem; m. hastile; m. ter-ram (humum), to fall in war. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To eat, to devour, caepe, ostrea. 3) Meton.: A) to catch, to clasp, to take fast hold of (of a buckle, a plough, &c.): fibula m. vestem: B) (poet.) of a stream = to wash, and thereby to encroach upon: fluvius m. rura: C) (poet.) = to consume, rem: D) to nip, to bite, to sting (of

cold, flavours, &c.): radix, urtica m.; frigora mm. aliquem; so, also, aestus m. oleam. 4) Trop.: A) to assail with biting words, to carp at, to asperse, to backbite: invadere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum; non mordenda mihi turba fidelis erat, *should not be slandered by me*: B) to vex, to torment, to annoy, to grieve: occulto dolore morderi; morderi conscientia, *to feel the stings of conscience*; epistolae tuae me momorderunt; opprobriis falsis morderi: C) to ruminate upon: hoc tene, hoc morde.

MORDICITUS (doubtful reading), and MORDICUS, *adv.* [mordeo]. By biting, with bites, with the teeth: m. aliquid arripere; trop. = firmly, with all one's might: m. aliquid tenere, to hold fast to.

MÖRE, *adv.* [morus]. (Ante-cl.) Foolishly. MÖRETUM, i, n. (Poet.) A country dish composed of garlic, vinegar, oil, &c.

MÖRIBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [moriör]. 1) Ready to die, dying. 2) (Poet.) Mortal, membra. 3) (Poet.) Causing death, deadly, unwholesome, sedes.

MÖRIGERÖR, ätus, *dep.*, or (ante-cl.) MÖRIGERO, i. v. *intr.* [morigerus]. To endeavour to please any one, to gratify, to comply with (as a voluntary act—conf. pareo, etc.), alicui; m. servituti, to accommodate one's self to servitude.

MÖRIGERUS, a, um, *adj.* [mos-gero]. (Ante-cl.) Obsequious, compliant, obedient.

MÖRINI, örüm, m. *pl.* A people of Northwestern Gaul, near the Channel.

MÖRIO, önis, m. [μωρίς]. (Lat.) A simpleton, fool.

MÖRIÖR, mortuus (*ful. part.* moriturus), 3. v. *dep. intr.* [μωριόμαι]. 1) To die: m. desiderio, fame, ferro, ex vulnere; m. in tormentis, under torture; voces morientes, dying accents; morior si (ni), *may I die, if (not)*. 2) Trop.: A) m. in studio, to spend one's life in: B) to die away, to wither, to perish, to disappear, flamma, memoria alicujus, gratia; dies m., closes; verba mm., become obsolete; virgae mm. in tergo alicujus, are worn out, broken.

MORMYR, řris, *f.* [= μωμύρης]. An unknown sea-fish.

MÖRO, i. v. *intr.* = Moror; *pass. imper.*, moretur, time may be lost.

MÖBÖLOGUS, a, um, *adj.* [= μωβόλογος]. (Pl.) Talking foolishly, foolish; hence, *subst.*, Möbologus, i, m., a fool.

*MÖRÖR (I.), i. v. *intr.* [fr. μωρίς]. To be a fool (a word formed by Nero as a pun).

MÖRÖR (II.), ätus, i. v. *dep. intr.* & *tr.* [mora]. I. *Intr.*—To delay, to linger, to loiter, to stay, to tarry (cf. cunctor): m. Brundisii, at Brundisium; m. paucos dies in provincia; m. alicubi diutius; haud multa moratus, without long delay, forthwith; (poet.) oculi tellure mm., remain fixed on the ground; quo loco rosa moretur,

still lingers; trop. (lat.), m. in externa, to be constantly occupied with; nihil m. quominus, etc., not to hesitate, to be ready immediately to do any thing. II. *Tr.*—1) To retard, to hinder, to detain, to delay, to impede, to prevent, aliquem, impetum hostium, iter, naves; ne (te) multis morer = to be brief, in short; thus, also, quid multis moror? Hence: A) = to entertain, to amuse, populum, aures Caesaris: B) nihil or non amplius m. aliquem (the form of dismissal used by the consul when he closed a session of the senate: nihil vos m., P. C., I will detain you no longer, you are dismissed; this form was used also by a complainant when he abandoned his accusation against any one). 2) With nihil or non, not to detain, to let go = not to value or regard, to care nothing for: nil moror illum, I have nothing more to say to him, I will detain him no longer; nihil m. vina illius orae, I do not like; nihil moror officium tale, I do not value; alieno uti nihil moror, I do not want or wish to, &c. Hence, with an object-sentence = to have nothing to say against any thing, not to be opposed to it: nihil m. eos salvos esse; i jam nunc quo properabas, nihil moror, I have no objection.

MÖRÖSE, *adv.* with comp. & sup. [morosus]. 1) Scrupulously, carefully, fastidiously. 2) Peevishly, morosely.

MÖRÖSITAS, ätis, *f.* [morosus]. 1) (Lat., rar.) A fastidious adherence to certain customs and fashions, fastidiousness, nicety, pedantry: affectatio et nimia m. 2) Peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness.

MÖRÖSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [mos]. 1) (Lat.) Adhering fastidiously to received manners and customs, over-nice, scrupulous, fastidious. 2) Capricious, fretful, peevish, testy, morose. 3) Trop. (lat.): A) morbus m., obstinate: B) cupressus nata morosa, that grows with difficulty: C) lex m., hard to comply with.

MÖRS, tis, *f.* [moriör]. 1) Death: obire (opetere, occumbere) mortem, to die; consciscere sibi mortem, to commit suicide; morte sua mori, a natural death; mortem alicui afferre, inferre, etc., to put to death, to kill; mm. praeclororum virorum; praeclarae mm. pro patria oppetitae, glorious deaths encountered by men for their country. 2) (Mostly poet.; in Cic. once used for the sake of the pun): A) = a corpse; hence jestingly of an old man, odiosum est mortem amplexari: B) = blood.

MÖRSIUNCÜLA, ae, *f.* [dim. of morsus]. (Poet.) A biting with the lips, a kissing.

MÖRSUM, i, n. [part. of mordeo]. (Poet.) A little bit, little piece.

MÖRSUS, üs, m. [mordeo]. 1) A biting, a bite: morsu petere (appetere) aliquid, to bite at any thing. 2) Trop.: A) = a seizing or catching hold, a holding fast: m. roboris, the hold, grip: B) sharpness of taste, acridness, pungency, e. g., of

vinegar, &c. : C) = *a malicious attack, slander*: carmina venenare morsu: D) mortification, vexation, grief, pain: m. animi, exsili: E) m. curarum, *the gnawing*; acriores solent esse morsus intermissae libertatis quam amissae, *the reactions of the spirit of liberty*.

MORTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [mors]. 1) Subject to death, mortal, animal; freq. *subst.*, Mortales, ium, *m. pl.*, mortals, men, mankind. Hence, of things = perishable, transient, mortal, inimicitiae, res. 2) *Belonging to or coming from a mortal*, earthly, human, condicio vitae, opus; vulnus m., *from the hand of a mortal*; mucro m., *wielded by a human hand*; *subst.*, Mortalia, ium, *n. pl.*, human affairs.

MORTĀLITAS, ātis, *f.* [mortalis]. 1) *Subjection to death, mortality, perishableness*: ex-
plere mortalitatem = *to die*. 2) (Lat.) *A dying, death*: rex mortalitate interceptus. 3) (Lat.) *Mortals, mankind*.

MORTICINUS, a, um, *adj.* [mors]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *That has died, dead (only of animals), ovīs*. Hence: A) clavus m. = *a corn (on the foot)*: B) *subst.*, as a term of reproach: morticine! *you scoundrel!*

MORTIFER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [mors-fero]. *Death-bringing, deadly, mortal, morbus, vulnus*.

MORTIFERE, *adv.* [mortifer]. *Mortally, fatally, aegrotare*. (Lat.)

MORTUĀLIA, ium, *n. pl.* [mortuus]. (Ante-cl.) (Sc. carmina) *Funeral songs, dirges*.

MORTUUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of morior]. 1) *Dead, deceased*: m. concidit; *subst.*, Mortuus, i, m., *a dead person*; mortuum in domum inferre; a mortuis excitare, *to wake from the dead*; prov., mortuo verba facere, *to talk to the dead, to spend one's breath to no purpose*; mortuum esse alicui, *to be dead to any one, to wish to have nothing more to do with him*. 2) *Melon.*, of things, dead, decayed, withered, lacerti, flores. 3) *Trop.*, mm. leges, antiquated, obsolete; mm. plausus, faint, languid.

MORŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of morum]. *Black, dark-coloured*.

MORUM, i, n. [= μῆρον]. 1) *A mulberry*. 2) *A blackberry*.

MORUS (I.), i, *f.* [μῆρα]. *The mulberry-tree*.

MORUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [= μῆρος]. (Poet. & lat.) *Foolish, silly*; hence, *subst.* — a) Morus, i, m., *a fool, simpleton* — b) Mora, ae, *f.*, *a silly woman*.

MOS, ōris, m. 1) (With the exception of the phrase 'morem gerere,' ante-cl. and poet. & lat. only.) *The will of a person, self-will, humour*: ex more alius vivere; obediens fuit mori patri; dominae morem pervincere, *the stubbornness, self-will*; morem alicui gerere, *to comply with one's humour or will*. 2) *A way of acting determined not by law, but by men's own wills, manner, custom, way, fashion, practice, wont*: lex et m. et

consuetudo; mos or moris est, *it is the fashion*; mos ita rogandi; venire in morem, *to become a custom*; perducere in morem, *to make into a custom, to make customary*; praeter m., *contrary to custom, unusually*; (Com.) qui iste mos est? *what kind of a fashion is this?* 3) In *pl.*, manners, morals, character (as exhibited in conduct and behaviour): mm. perdit, moderati, boni, mali, suavissimi; (lat.) praefectura morum, *the supervision of public morals*. 4) (Poet. & lat.) *A precept, rule, law*: imponere m. pacis, *to prescribe the conditions of peace*; ponere mm. viris, *to give laws to men*; pati mm., *to submit to laws*; sine m. = *without restraint*. 5) *Manner, quality, nature*: m. Graeco, humano; so, also, in or ad morem, e.g., fluminis, *like a river*.

MÖSA, ae, *f.* *A river in Northern Gaul, now the Meuse*.

MOSCHUS, i, m. [= Μόσχος]. *A rhetorician of Pergamus, accused in the time of Horace of mixing poisons*.

MÖSELLA, ae, *f.* *A river in Northern Gaul, now the Moselle*.

MÖSES, or MÖYSES, is, m. [= Μωϋσῆς, Μωϋσῆς]. (Lat.) *Moses, the Hebrew legislator*.

MOSTELLARIA, ae, *f.* [mostellum, dim. of monstrum]. *The House-Ghost, the name of a comedy by Plautus*.

MOSTENI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Mostena or Mostene, a city of Lydia*.

MÖTIO, ōnis, *f.* [moveo]. *A moving, motion; trop., animi motiones, emotions or affections of*.

MÖTITO, i, v. tr. [freq. of moto]. (Lat.) *To move often, to move about*.

MÖTIUNCULA, ae, *f.* [dim. of motio]. (Lat.) *Prop., a slight motion; hence = an attack of fever*.

MÖTO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [freq. of moveo]. (Poet.) *To move to and fro, to keep moving, lacertos*.

MÖTUS, ūs, m. [moveo]. 1) *A moving, motion, coeli, corpora, navium; m. siderum*. In partic. — a) = *motion of the body in speaking, dancing or gymnastic exercises, action, gesture, carriage*: motus dare, *to gesticulate*; mm. Ionici, dances; dare motus Cereri, *to perform dances, to dance*; mm. palaestrici, *the motions of wrestlers* — b) = *the movements, evolutions of soldiers*: ad motus concursusque leviores. 2) *Trop.*: A) of the mind — a) *an emotion, affection, passion, violent agitation, &c.* (e.g., love, desire, hatred, grief, &c.): ex epistolarum mearum inconstantia, *puto te meae mentis motum videre, the agitation* — b) = *operation, action, activity*: mm. animorum duplices sunt, alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitus — c) m. divinus, *divine inspiration, impulse*: B) of civil life = *a commotion, disturbance, tumult, sedition, revolt, rebellion*: afferre m. reipublicae; m. populi, servilis; omnes Catilinae mm.; m. impendet in republica, *a revolu-*

sion. 3) (Lat.) In rhetoric = a trope. *4) (Lat.) A motive.

MŪVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. tr. & intr. 1) To set in motion, to move, rem; m. se, to bestir one's self; (poet.) m. urnam, to move backward and forward, to shake; m. tympana, to strike; m. fla sonantia or citharam, to play; m. corpus, membra, and (in a medial sense) moveri = to dance; moveri Cyclopa, to represent a Cyclops by dancing; m. arma, to take up arms, to fight. 3) In partic.: A) to move from its place, to remove: omnia sua quae moveri poterant, all their moveable property; m. se loco, to change one's position; m. se ex urbe, etc., to depart; move te istino! bestir yourself! begone! m. castra, or only m., to set out, to march: B) to drive away, to eject, to expel, to dislodge: m. hostes in fugam, to put to flight; m. aliquem senatu, tribu, to expel; m. aliquem possessione, agro, to drive away from, to oust; m. literam, to take away, to efface; m. aliquem de sententia, to cause to recede from his opinion, to dissuade; m. sententiam alienius, to change. 3) To excite, to occasion, to cause: m. risum alicui, lacrimas populo, misericordiam; m. bellum; m. mentionem rei alienius, to make mention of a thing; in particular = to begin, to instigate: m. cantus, carmina a Jove; m. seditionem, coetus. 4) (Rar.) To disturb, to trouble, to annoy, aliquem; quieta movere, to disturb, to throw into confusion. 5) Trop., of the mind: A) in gen., to move, to make an impression on, to impress, to influence, to touch, to affect, to inspire with emotion (such as hatred, chagrin, grief, fright, anger, compassion, love, &c.): m. aliquem or animum alienius; m. animos iudicum; moveri misericordiā, irā, amore, etc.; miles movetur consuetudine regionum, is influenced by; vere (opp. to inaniter) moveri, to be truly, really affected: B) to move to any thing, to stir up, to rouse, to stimulate, to impel, to exhort, &c.: m. aliquem ad bellum; illae causae me mm.; freq. the part. motus, with the abl., is used to express the impelling cause: fecit illud m. irā, amore, precibus, desiderio, etc; also, m. aliquem = to excite to anger; abiste moveri, cease to be anxious. C) to think or to meditate upon, to revolve in one's mind, aliquid; and, freq., m. aliquid animo: D) = muto, to change, to alter, aliquid. 6) Intr. (rar.), to move: terra m., the earth quakes; res moventes, moveables; exercitus m., marches away.

MOX, adv. [moveo]. 1) Seen, directly, forthwith: m. huc revertas; dixit, m. se venturum; expecto quam m. venturus sit, how soon. 2) Seen after, thereupon, by and by, presently: nam extemplo fusi, fugati: mox intra vallum compulsi: postremo exiuntur castris; de numero m., of the number I will speak presently. 3) (Lat.): A) of a long time, after some time, afterwards, at a later period: a quo mox principe Nero adoptatus est: B) of a succession in place, then,

in the next place: ultra eos D., deinde G., mox A.

MU, indecl. [= μῦ]. An interjection expressive of dissatisfaction: neque, ut aiunt, mu facere auderet, to mutter; hence (Com.) = a trifle.

MŪCEO, ul, —, 2. v. intr. [mucus]. To be mouldy or musty.

MŪCESCO, 8. v. intr. [inch. of muceo]. To become mouldy or musty.

MŪCIANUS, a, um, adj. [Mucius]. Of or belonging to a Mucius, Mucian.

MŪCIDUS, a, um, adj. [muceo]. 1) (Later poet.) Musty, mouldy. 2) (Ante-cl.) Snotty.

MŪCIUS (I.), ii, m., and Mucia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens, in which the only famous family was that of Scaevola: 1) Caius M. Sc., who attempted to assassinate Porsenna. 2) Quintus M. Sc., surnamed Augur, consul (117 B. C.), a man of great integrity, a follower of the Stoic philosophy, and celebrated as a jurist—he is introduced as an interlocutor in Cicero's treatises De Oratore and De Republica. 3) Quintus M. Sc., surnamed Pontifex Maximus, the son of the preceding, governor in Asia (100 B. C.), celebrated as a statesman and jurist, and in nearly all the offices held by him the colleague of his brother-in-law Crassus—he was put to death (82 B. C.) by order of the younger Marius.

MŪCIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Mucius I.]. Of or belonging to a Mucius, Mucian.

MUCRO, ōnis, m. 1) The sharp point or edge of a cutting instrument, esp. of a sword: m. gladii, falcis, dentis. 2) A sword. 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) A point, extremity, end, in gen. 4) Trop. = sharpness, point, edge: m. defensionis tuae, ingenii; m. tribunicius, of the tribunitial power.

MŪCUS, i, m. [MUG, root of mungo]. The mucus of the nose.

MŪGIL or **MŪGILIS**, is, m. (Lat.) A kind of sea-fish; acc. to some, the mullet.

MŪGINOR, 1. v. dep. intr. (Rar.) To dally, to trifle, to delay.

MŪGIO, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. intr. 1) To low, to bellow, bos; mugientes = cattle. 2) Maton., to rumble, to roar, to peal, to bellow: solum m.; tonitrus mm.; tuba m.; malus m., cracks.

MŪGITUS, ūs, m. [mugio]. 1) A bellowing, lowing: mm. edere, to low. 2) A loud, rumbling noise, a roaring, rumbling, terrae.

MŪLA, ae, f. [mulus]. A she-mule; also, in gen., a mule; prov., quum mula peperit = when a mule foals, i. e., never.

MULCEO, ōnis, f. [mulceo]. (Lat.) Pleasantness, agreeableness.

MULCEO, si, sum, 2. v. tr. [perhaps kindred with mulgeo]. 1) To stroke, vitulum, barbam manu. 2) (Poet.) To touch or to move gently: zephyri mm. flores; aura m. rosas; m. aëra peninis, to move. 3) Trop.: A) to mitigate, to alleviate, to soothe, to soften, to calm, to appease:

m. dolores, vulnera, lassitudinem; m. tigres, aliquem dictis; m. corpus, to put gently asleep: B) to flatter, to delight, to gladden, puellas carmine, animos admiratione.

MULCIBER, *ëris* and *ëri*, *m.* [mulceo = 'he who softens hard metal']. 1) *A surname of Vulcan.* 2) *Melon.* = *fire*.

MULCO, *avi*, *atum*, 1. *v. tr.* [probably another form of mulcto or multo]. To cudgel, to beat, to maltreat, aliquem; male *m.* aliquem.

MULCTRA, *ae, f.*, or (doubtful read.) **MULCTRARIUM**, *ii, n.* [mulgeo]. A milking-pail.

MULCTRUM, *i, n.* = *Mulctra*.

MULCTUS, *üs, m.* [mulgeo]. (Ante-cl.; only in the *abl. sing.*) A milking.

MULGEO, *si* (*mulxi*, *Lucr.*), *sum* or *ctum*, 2. *v. tr.* [cf. *μῆλω, ἀμῆλω*]. To milk, capras; prov., *m. hircos* = to milk the bull (of something impossible).

MULIEBRIS, *e, adj.* [mulier]. 1) *Of or belonging to a woman, feminine, female, womanly: m. vestis, venustas; m. donum, a present from a woman; fraus m., practised by a woman; certamen m., a dispute about women; injuria m., to which a woman is exposed.* 2) In a bad sense = womanish, effeminate, unmanly, animus, sententia. 3) *Subst.*, *Muliebris, ium, n. pl.* = *pudenda mulieris*.

MULIEBRITER, *adv.* [muliebris]. *In the manner of a woman, like a woman, womanishly, effeminately.*

MULIEBRÖSUS, *a, um, adj.* [mulier]. (Pl.) *Fond of women.*

MULIER, *ëris, f.* 1) *A woman, whether married or single (considered as of the weaker sex, and with reference to character and disposition — cf. femina).* 2) *Melon.*, as a term of reproach, a woman, i. e., a coward, poltroon.

MULIERARIUS, *a, um, adj.* [mulier]. *Of or belonging to a woman, manus.*

MULIERCÜLA, *ae, f.* [*dim.* of mulier]. A little woman.

***MULIERÖSITAS**, *ätis, f.* [mulierosus]. A passion or fondness for women (a word coined by Cicero, otherwise not used).

MULIERÖSUS, *a, um, adj.* [mulier]. *Fond of women.*

MÜLIO, *önis, m.* [mulus]. 1) *A mule-dealer.* 2) *A mule-driver, muleteer.*

MÜLIONICUS, *a, um, adj.* [mulio]. *Of or belonging to a mule-dealer or muleteer.*

MULLÜLUS, *i, m.* [mullus]. (Doubtful read.) A little mullet.

MULLUS, *i, m.* The red mullet (a fish highly esteemed by the Romans).

MULSUS, *a, um, adj.* [prob. kindred w. mel].

1) *Mixed with honey, aqua, lac; hence, subst., Mulsum, i, n., wine mixed with honey, mead.* 2) *Trop.* = *sweet as honey, honeyed, delicious;*

also, as a term of endearment: *mea mulsa! my honey! my sweet!*

MULTA (*Mulcta*), *ae, f.* [a Sabine word]. 1) *A punishment involving forfeiture of property, in more ancient times of cattle, later of money (imposed by public authority — of the more comprehensive poena) = a fine, mulct, amercement: multam dicere, to decree, to award a fine; m. committere, to incur; m. petere (irrogare), to make a motion that one shall pay a certain sum as a fine; m. certare, to debate whether a fine shall be paid.* 2) *A penalty, in gen.*

MULT-ANGÜLUS (*Multi-ang.*), *a, um, adj.* [multus-angulus]. (*Lucr.*) *Having many angles, polygonal, multangular.*

MULTATICIUS, *a, um, adj.* [multa]. *Of or belonging to a pecuniary fine: m. pecunia, fine-money.*

MULTATIO, *önis, f.* [multo]. *A punishing with a forfeiture of property, a fining, amercing: m. bonorum, in goods.*

***MULTESIMUS**, *a, um, adj.* [multus]. (*Lucr.*) *Multesimal, very small, trifling.*

MULTIBIBUS, *a, um, adj.* [multus-bibo] (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) *Drinking much.*

***MULTI-CÄVUS**, *a, um, adj.* [multus-cavus] (*Poet.*) *Having many hollows or cavities.*

MULTICIUS (*Multi-*), *a, um, adj.* [multus-ico?]. (*Lat.*) *Fine, soft, splendid (only of garments).*

MULTI-CÖLÖRUS, *a, um, adj.* [multus-color]. *Many-coloured, variegated. (Lat.)*

MULTI-FÄCIO, *fäci*, —, 3. *v. tr.* (*Ante-cl.*) *To make much of, to esteem highly.*

MULTIFÄRIAM, *adv.* *In many places,*
MULTIFÄRIE (*lat.*), *on many sides: m. de-*
fossus aurum; m. in castris vias togae.

MULTIFÄRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [multus]. (*Lat.*) *Manifold, various, multifarious.*

MULTI-FER, *ëra, ëram, adj.* [multus-fero]. (*Lat.*) *Producing much, fruitful.*

MULTI-FIDUS, *a, um, adj.* [multus-findo]. *Cleft into many parts, many-cleft.*

MULTI-FÖRIS, *e*, or **MULTI-FÖRUS**, *a, um, adj.* [multus-foris]. *Having many doors, entrances, or openings.*

MULTI-FORMIS, *e, adj.* [multus-forma]. 1) *Of many forms or shapes, multiform.* 2) *Of different kinds, manifold, various.* 3) (*Lat.*) *Trop., inconstant, fickle.*

MULTI-GÖNERIS, *e, adj.* [multus-genus].
MULTI-GÖNUS, *a, um,* } (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) *Of many kinds.*

MULTI-GRÖMUS, *a, um, adj.* [multus-grumus]. (*Lat.*) *Very much heaped up: m. fluctus huge, swollen.*

MULTI-JÜGIS, *e, adj.* [multus-jugum];
MULTI-JÜGUS, *a, um,* } 1) *Yoked many together, equi.* 2) *Trop., manifold, various like rae; (lat.) m. quaestio, complex.*

MULTI-LŌQUAX, *ācis, adj.* [multus-loquax]. (Pl.) Talkative, loquacious.

MULTI-LŌQUIUM, *ii, n.* [multus-loquor].

(Pl.) Talkativeness.

MULTILŌQUUS, *a, um, adj.* (Ante-cl.) = Multiloquax.

MULTI-MŌDIS, *adv.* [for multis modis].

(Poet.) In many ways or modes, variously.

MULTIMŌDUS, *a, um, adj.* [multus-modus].

Manifold, various.

MULTIPLĒX, *icis, adj.* [multus-plico]. 1) Having many folds, alvus, lorica, cortex. 2) Having many turnings or windings, intricate: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu; domus m. (the labyrinth). 3) Having many parts, manifold: A) = large, spacious, extensive, spatium; in the *pl.*, and also in the *sing.*, collect. = many, numerous: mm. folia, fetus, dapes; jurisdictio multiplex ad suspiciones, affording many causes of suspicion; also, for multiplicior, in expressing a proportion or comparison: clades m. quam pro numeris, much greater than one had reason to expect from the number: B) = manifold, various, of many kinds, doctrina, genus orationis, sermones; homo m. in virtutibus, possessing many virtues. 4) Trop.: A) versatile, fickle, changeable, ingenium: B) difficult to penetrate, concealed, cunning (opp. to simplex), animus.

***MULTIPLICABILIS**, *e, adj.* [multiplico]. (Poet.) Manifold.

MULTIPLICATIO, *ōnis, f.* [multiplico]. (Lat.) A making manifold, an increasing, multiplying.

MULTIPLICITER, *adv.* [multiplex]. (Lat.)

In manifold or various ways.

MULTIPLICO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [multiplex]. To multiply, to increase, to augment, rem, aes alienum; m. voces, to repeat (of an echo).

MULTI-PŌTENS, *tis, adj.* [multum-potens].

(Pl.) Of great power, mighty.

MULTITŪDO, *inis, f.* 1) A great number, a multitude, navium, hominum, argenti facti; in partic., abs. = a great number of people, a crowd, multitudo: tanta m. lapides conjiciebat. 2) The multitude, the populace (in opp. to persons of rank, the educated, &c.): error imperitiae multitudinis; also = the body of common soldiers (in opp. to the officers or leaders).

MULTI-VĀGUS, *a, um, adj.* [multum-vagus]. (Lat.) Wandering much.

MULTI-VŌLUS, *a, um, adj.* [multus-volo]. (Poet.) Wishing or longing for much.

MULTO (I.), or **Muleto**, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [multa]. 1) To punish with the forfeiture of property, to fine, to mulct: m. aliquem pecuniā, to fine in a sum of money; m. aliquem agris; m. aliquem sacerdotio, to deprive of the priesthood; poculo multabitur, he shall be fined a cup; also, with the dat. of the person for whose benefit a fine is imposed: Veneri esse multatum. 2) To punish, in gen.: m. aliquem morte, consilia aliquis. *3) (Pl.) To suffer, to endure, miseriae.

MULTO (II.), *adv.* [multus]. By much, much, by far: — 1) With comparatives, and verbs that imply a comparison: multo carior; virtutem omnibus multo ante ponere. 2) With superlatives (rar.): multo maxima pars. 3) With particles: non multo secus, not far otherwise; multo aliter ac sperabat, far otherwise than. 4) Of time: m. ante, long before; non multo post, not long after.

MULTUM, *adv.* [multus]. Much, very, considerably, greatly: multum dispar; multum te amo; non multum confidere; multum esse in venationibus, to be much engaged in.

MULTUS, *a, um, adj.* w. comp. (plus) & sup. (plurimus). I. *Sing.* — 1) Much, great, considerable, labor, aurum, cura, libertas; m. sermo, much conversation; (lat.) multa opinio, the general, received opinion; freq. the n. multum is used as a subst., and followed by a genit.: multum auri, jucunditatis. In partic.: A) in specifications of time: ad multum diem, till late in the day; so, also, ad multam noctem; multa nocte, late at night; multo denique die, much of the day being already spent; but, multo adhuc die, much of the day still remaining: B) (poet.) instead of the *pl.*: trudere multa cane apros in obstantes plagas, with many dogs; multa victima; multa prece prosequi. 2) Too much, overmuch: supellex modica, non multa. 3) Of discourse, prolix, diffuse: multum esse in re nota. 4) Joined to a verb = often, frequently, continually: in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilas multus adesce; hence (Pl.) homo m. = importunate. II. *Pl.* — Many: mm. homines; also, with a partitive genit., multi hominum; bene multi, a good many; minime multi, exceedingly few. In partic.: A) multi = *oi πολλοί*, the many, the multitude: numerari in multis, to be reckoned one of the common herd; unus e (de) multis, one of the multitude, a common, ordinary person: B) Multa, n. *pl.* — a) abs., ne multa, or ne multis, to be brief, in short, in a few words — b) *adv.* = much: multa de sententia queri; m. reluctari.

MŪLUS, *i, m.* A mule (from a he-ass and a mare — cf. hinnus); also, as a term of abuse, you mule! you ass!

MULVIANUS, *a, um, adj.* [Mulvius]. Of or pertaining to a Mulvius, Mulvian, controversia.

MULVIUS (Milv.), *a, um, adj.* Mulvian: Pons M., a bridge across the Tiber, above Rome, now Ponte Molle.

MUMMIUS, *ii, m.*, and **Mumma**, *ae, f.* The name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated personage was Lucius M., consul (146 B. C.), who took and destroyed the city of Corinth.

MUNĀTIUS, *ii, m.*, and **Mūnātia**, *ae, f.* The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Lucius M. Plancus, a legate of Caesar in Gaul.

MUNDA, *ae, f.* A town in Southern Spain,

where Cæsar defeated the partisans of Pompey (45 B.C.) — now Monda.

MUNDĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [mundus]. *Of or belonging to the world, mundane*: in partic., *subst.*, Mundanus, i, m. = *a citizen of the world, a cosmopolite*.

MUNDE, *adv.* [mundus]. *Cleanly, neatly, prettily*.

MUNDENSIS, e, *adj.* [Munda]. *Of or belonging to Munda, campus, proelium*.

MUNDITER, *adv.* [mundus]. (*Ante-cl.*) = Munde.

MUNDĪTIA, ae, f. (mostly in the *pl.*), and **MUNDĪTES**, ei, f. [mundus]. 1) (*Ante-cl.*) *Cleanliness, cleanliness*. 2) *Neatness, nicety, elegance* (in dress, furniture, &c.): cultus et mm. 3) *Trop.*: A) of style = *neatness*: B) of manners = *politeness, urbanity*: mm. urbanae.

MUNDŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of mundus]. (*Pl.*) *Cleanly, neat, trim, spruce*.

MUNDUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* 1) *Clean, cleanly, suppellex*. 2) *Neat, elegant, fine* (of dress and household arrangements); *trop.*, also of style: mm. verba.

MUNDUS (II.), i, m. [mundus I.]. 1) *Whatever things pertain to cleanliness and dress, toilet articles, ornaments, decorations* (of a woman): m. muliebris. 2) *An implement, instrument, in gen.*; hence, *prov.*, in mundo habere, *to hold in readiness*. 3) *The world or universe* (from its perfect arrangement — opp. to the 'indigesta moles' of chaos); hence, of the different portions of the universe: A) (*poet.*) = *the earth*: B) = *the heavens, the heavenly bodies*: m. lucens: C) = *the inhabitants of the earth, mankind*.

MUNĒRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [munus]. (*Lat.*) *Pertaining to gladiatorial exhibitions*; hence, *subst.*, Munerarius, ii, m., *an exhibitor of gladiators*.

MUNĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. [munero]. (*Lat.*) *An exhibitor of gladiators*.

MUNERO, ōvi, ātum, } 1. v. tr. [munus].

MUNEROR, ātus, *dep.*, } 1) *To give, to bestow, aliquid aliquid*. 2) *To present with, aliquem aliqua re*.

MŪNIA, n. *pl.* [munus]. (*Only in the nom. and accus.*) *The duties, functions of an office, professional duties* (= munus 1).

MŪNICEPS, cipis, *comm.* [munus-capio]. 1) *An inhabitant of a municipium, a burgher, citizen*. 2) *A fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman*: m. meus.

MŪNĪCĪPĀLIS, e, *adj.* [municipium]. *Of or belonging to a municipium, municipal, homo; m. dolor, of the inhabitants of a municipium; m. ambitio, the endeavour to secure favour in a municipium*.

MŪNĪCĪPĀTIM, *adv.* [municipium]. *By municipia, town by town*. (*Lat.*)

MŪNĪCĪPIUM, ii, n. [municeps]. *A town in*

Italy (under the emperors, also a town out of Italy), which, though under the Roman supremacy, possessed its own government, laws, &c.; a free town, borough.

MŪNIFICE, *adv.* [munificus]. *Munificently, bountifully*.

MŪNIFICENTIA, ae, f. [munifico]. *Bountifulness, liberality, munificence*.

***MŪNIFICO**, 1. v. tr. [munificus]. (*Lucr.*) *To present with, aliquem aliqua re*.

MŪNIFICUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. (*munificentior*) & sup. (*munificentissimus*) [munus-facio]. *Bountiful, liberal, munificent*.

MŪNIMEN, inis, n. (*poet.*) } [munio]. 1) *Any*
MŪNIMENTUM, i, n. } *means of defence, a defence, fortification, bulwark, rampart*: prae-bere mm.; coercere milites intra mm. 2) *A defence, protection, shelter*: nox erat eis munimento; m. urbis, *the bulwark of the city* (of Horatius Cocles); m. legum.

MŪNIO, i, vi or ii, itum, 4. v. tr. [*moenia*]. 1) *To build a wall, to erect, to construct*: m. magna moenia; interim omnes undique congerent quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, *for building*. Hence = *to make or to open a road, viam*; and hence, again, m. rupem, silvam, *to make passable, to lay a road out through*; *trop.*, m. viam sibi ad consulatum. 2) *To enclose with walls, to fortify, to secure, to put in a state of defence, arcem*; m. aditus insulae mirificis molibus; m. castra vallo fossaque. 3) *Trop.*, *to make secure, to protect, to defend, to shelter*: m. imperium; m. domum praesidiis; m. se multorum benevolentia; m. se contra perfidiam. Hence, *abs.* = *to provide with what is necessary, to fit out, to furnish*; m. meretrices.

MŪNIS, e, *adj.* [munus]. (*Ante-cl.*) *Ready to be of service, obliging, complaisant*.

MŪNĪTO, ōnis, f. [munio]. 1) *A fortifying, guarding, defending, a surrounding with defences*: munitione milites prohibere, *to hinder from fortifying*; m. fluminum, *a bridging over*. 2) *A means of fortifying, a fortification, rampart, bulwark, defence*: mm. facere; urbem munitionibus se-pire. 3) *A making or paving a road*: ex viarum munitione quaestum facere; also, *trop.*, aditum ad causam et munitionem (*sc. viae*).

***MŪNĪTO**, 1. v. tr. [*freg.* of munio]. *To make passable*; *trop.*, m. sibi viam, *to make a way for one's self*.

MŪNĪTOR, ōris, m. [munio]. 1) (*Post.*) *A builder, fortifier, Trojan*; in partic., *a sapper, pioneer*. 2) *A miner*.

MŪNĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [*part.* of munio]. *Fertilised, protected, secured, safe*; *subst.*, Munita, ōrum, n. *pl.*, *roads that have been made passable*.

MŪNUS, ōris, n. 1) = *A charge, service, function, duty* (in a political sense — cf. officium, which denotes moral obligation): hoc est

m. tuum; **m. et officium**; **m. belli**; **m. vigiliarum obire**, to perform watch-duty; **m. senectutis**; **fungi munere interpretis**; **principum munus esse ducebat resistere levitati multitudinis**. In partic. = a public office, post: **mm. reipublicae**; **summa mm.**, the highest public offices; **vacare munere**, to be exempt from military services. 2) **Favour, service rendered to any one**: **munere fungi**, to render a service; **si quid ego adhuc sum muneris omne tui est**, it is all of your kindness. Hence, **munere rei alicujus** = by the help of. In partic. = the last service rendered to the dead, burial, interment: **suprema mm.**; **efferre alicquem amplo m.** 3) A present, gift (of. donum): **mittere alicui munus, aliquid muneris**; **dare alicui aliquid muneris**, as a gift; **trop.**, **m. solitudinis**, a work of solitude, i. e., a book written in solitude. 4) A public show, exhibition, or spectacle, given as a benefaction to the people by the magistrates, esp. by the aediles: **m. gladiatorum dare**; **functus est maximo m. aedilicio**, while aedile he gave a splendid exhibition. Hence (lat.), a public building erected for such exhibitions at the expense of a private individual and presented to the people; in gen. = the world as the work of God.

MUNUSCULUM, **i. n.** [dim. of munus]. A small present.

MUNYCHIA, **ae, f.** [= *Μουνυχία*]. A harbour of Attica, belonging to Athens.

MUNYCHIUS, **a, um, adj.** [Munychia]. Of or belonging to Munychia; (poet.) = Athenian.

MURÆNA, **ae, f.** [*μῦραινα*]. The murena, a kind of eel.

MURALIS, **e, adj.** [murus]. Of or belonging to a wall, mural: **m. tormentum**, used in battering walls; **mm. falces, hooks for pulling down walls**. In partic., **corona m.** — a) a mural crown, bestowed on the soldier who at the storming of a city first mounted the walls — b) the crown of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers.

MURCIA, **ae, f.** [Myrtus]. A surname of Venus, from the myrtle, which was sacred to her.

MURĒNA, **ae, m.** A Roman family name (v. Licinius).

MUREX, **icis, m.** 1) The purple-fish, a kind of shell-fish. 2) (Poet.) The juice of the purple-fish (used for dyeing), purple, purple-dye. 3) (Poet. & lat.) A pointed rock. 4) (Lat.) A foot-trap or snare set with iron spikes, a caltrop: **mm. ferreos in terram defodere**.

MURGANTIA, **ae, f.** 1) A city in Samnium, now Baselice. 2) (Also Murgentia) A city in Sicily, now Mandri Bianchi.

MURGANTINUS, **a, um, adj.** [Murgantia]. Of or belonging to Murgantia, Murgantian; subet., Murgantini, **orum, m. pl.**, the inhabitants of Murgantia.

MURIA, **ae, f.** Salt-liquor, brine, pickle.

MURIATICUS, **a, um, adj.** [muria]. (Pl.) Prepared or pickled in brine.

***MURICIDUS**, **i, m.** [mus-caedo]. (Pl.) A mouse-killer = a coward, poltroon.

MURINUS, **a, um, adj.** [mus]. Of mice mouse-, pellics.

MURMUR, **uris, n.** 1) A murmuring, muttering, the low and confused sound of several voices; (poet.) **m. longum**, a prayer uttered in a low voice. 2) *Melon.*, the humming of bees, the roaring of the sea, the crashing of thunder, the rushing of the wind, the greening of an earthquake, the peal of a wind instrument.

MURMURATIO, **onis, f.** [murmuro]. (Lat.) A murmuring, muttering, grumbling.

MURMŪRO, **avi, ōtum, l. v. intr.** [murmur]. 1) To murmur: **homo m.**; hence, to hum, to rustle, to roar, &c. (v. Murmur): **mare m.**; **ignis m.**, crackles. 2) Of discontented persons, to murmur, to grumble, to growl: **servi mm.**; **venter m.** (of a hungry person).

MURRHA, **ae, f.** [*μῦρρα*]. (Lat.) A stone of which costly vessels were made, perh. fluor spar.

MURRHEUS, **a, um, adj.** = Murrhinus.

MURRHINUS, **a, um, adj.** [murrha]. Of murrha, murrhine.

MURREUS, **a, um, adj.**, for murrheus.

MŪRUS, **i, m.** [kindred w. munio, moenia]. 1) A wall, esp. a city-wall: **m. aedificare**, instruere. Hence, *trop.* = a safeguard: **m. Graetum** (of Achilles). 2) (Lat.) The rim of a pot.

MUS, **mūris, m.** [μῦς]. A mouse. (The ancients included also under this name rats, martens, and similar animals.)

MŪSA, **ae, f.** [*Μῦσα*]. 1) A muse, one of the goddesses of the Liberal Arts, esp. Poetry and Music — they were nine in number; in the more ancient times however only three. Acc. to the myth, they were the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne. Hence, *trop.* (lat.), **crassior Mus** = in a plain, rude manner, without much refinement. 2) *Trop.*: A) = a song, poem: **m. procaz**; **m. pedestris**, bordering on prose, prosaic: B) = sciences, studies: **mm. mansuetiores** = philosophy.

MŪSAEUS, **i, m.** [= *Μωσαῖος*]. A Greek poet of the time of Orpheus.

MUSCA, **ae, f.** A fly; *trop.*, to denote an obtrusive and troublesome person.

MUSCIPŪLA, **ae, f.** } [mus-capio]. (Lat.)

MUSCIPŪLUM, **i, n.** } A mouse-trap.

MUSCŌSUS, **a, um, adj.** w. comp. [muscosus]. Mossy, overgrown with moss.

MUSCŪLUS, **i, m.** [dim. of mus]. 1) A little mouse. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) A sea-muscle. 3) A muscle of the body. 4) A (moveable) shed or mantelet under which besiegers stood.

MUSCUS, **i, m.** Moss.

MŪSEUS, **a, um, adj.** [= *μουσικός*]. Of or belonging to the Muses; hence, poetical, musical; subet., Museum, **i**, and Musium, **ii, n.** (lat.), a seat of the Muses, a place of study and learned conversation, a museum, library, academy.

MŪSICA, ae, } *f.* [= *music*]. Music (in the
MŪSICE, es, } more comprehensive sense of
 the ancients, including poetry and the other
 fine arts).

MŪSICE, *adv.* [musicus]. (Pl.) Splendidly,
 finely, *aetatem degere*.

MŪSICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *music*]. 1) Of or
 belonging to music, musical; hence, in the more
 comprehensive sense of the word among the
 Greeks (v. *Musica*) = poetical, learned, scienti-
 fic. Hence, *subst.*: A) *Musicus*, i, m., a mu-
 sician: B) *Musica*, ōrum, n. pl., music.

MUSSITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* & *tr.* [*freq.*
 of *musso*]. 1) *Intr.*: A) to mutter to one's self,
 to mutter, to murmur, to grumble: *clam m.*;
apes mm., *Aum*: B) to be silent: *si sapis, mus-*
sitabis. 2) *Tr.*: A) to say in a low tone, to
 mutter, *haec*: B) to bear in silence, *injuriam*.

MUSSO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* & *intr.* [*mutio*].
 1) To say any thing in a low tone, to mutter,
 to murmur: *mussantes inter se rogitant*; (poet.)
 of bees = to hum, to murmur. 2) To keep silent
 about, to bear in silence: *aequum est, id non*
per metum mussari. 3) To be in doubt, fear or
 uncertainty: *mussat rex ipse, quos generos vo-*
cet; *m. quid faciam*.

MUSTĀCEUM, ei, n. } A laurel-cake, must-
MUSTĀCEUS, ei, m. } cake, a kind of wedding
 cake, mixed with must and baked on laurel leaves;
prop., *quaerere laureolam in m.*, to seek for fame
 in trifles.

MUSTĒLA (*Mustella*), ae, *f.* 1) A weasel.
 2) A sea-fish.

MUSTĒLINUS, a, um, *adj.* [*mustela*]. Of or
 belonging to a weasel, weasel-.

MUSTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [*mustum*]. 1) Like
 must: *mala mm.*, *must apples*, i. e., juicy, mellow.
 2) (Lat.) = Young, new, fresh, caseus, *liber*.

MUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Ante-cl.*) New, fresh,
 aqua, vinum; *subst.*, *Mustum*, i, n.: A) must,
 new wine: B) (poet.) = a vintage, autumn: *ter-*
centum mm. videre, to become three hundred years
 old.

MUSULĀMII, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Nu-
 midia, west of the Syrtis Major.

MŪTA, ae, *f.* The Mute One, a nymph whom
 Jupiter for her talkativeness struck dumb (also called
 Lara, Tacita).

MŪTABĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*muto*]. Change-
 able, mutable, inconstant, homo, animus vulge,
 poeth.

MŪTABĪLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [*mutabilis*]. Change-
 ableness, mutability.

MŪTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [*muto*]. 1) A changing,
 altering; an alteration, change: *m. consillii*; *m.*
rerum, a revolution. 2) Exchange, barter: *m.*
vestis; *m. officiorum*, an interchange.

MŪTATOR, ōris, m. [*muto*]. (Lat. & poet.)
 1) A changer, anni. 2) An exchanger, barterer.

MŪTĪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [*mutilus*]. 1) To

cut or lop off, to cut short, to clip, to mutilate,
caudam, corpora. 2) *Trop.*, to diminish, to
 reduce, to impair: *exercitus mutilatus*; (Com.)
m. aliquem = to plunder the property of any one.

MŪTĪLUS, a, um, *adj.* Maimed, mutilated:
bos, aries m., that has lost its horns; *m. navis*,
 that has lost its prow; *trop.*, of discourse, *mutila*
loqui, too briefly.

MŪTĪNA, ae, *f.* A town in Upper Italy, now
 Modena.

MŪTĪNENSIS, e, *adj.* [*Mutina*]. Of or be-
 longing to Mutina.

MŪTIO, or **MUTTIO**, ūvi, itum, 4. v. *intr.*
 (Com.) To mutter, to mumble, to speak in a low
 tone: *etiam mutis?*

MŪTĪTIO, or **MUTTĪTIO**, ōnis, *f.* (Pl.) A
 muttering, mumbling.

MŪTITO, 1. v. *tr.* [*freq.* of *muto*]. (Gall.)
 To exchange frequently, to appoint by turns; hence
 = to entertain by turns.

MŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* & *intr.* [for *movito*,
 from *moveo*]. 1) (Rar.) To move away or from
 its place, to displace: *neque se luna m.*; *mutari*
finibus, civitate, to be driven away from, to be forced
 to leave; *m. hinc*, to get away from here. 2) To
 change, to alter, testamentum, sententiam, pro-
 positum; *m. fidem cum aliquo* (Pl.), to break
 one's word; *nil muto de uxore*, with respect to my
 wife I do not change my opinion; *haud muto fac-*
tum, what is done I do not wish to undo. Hence:

A) *m. vellera luto croceo*, to colour; *m. balsa-*
mum, to adulterate; *vinum mutatum*, spoiled:
 B) *intr.*, to change, to alter: *annona nihil m.*;
aestus m. 3) To turn, to change into: *m. ali-*
quos ex feminis in mares; *m. bona in pejus*;
verba mutata = used figuratively, figurative. 4)
 To exchange, to interchange, to barter, merces,
 vestimenta; *m. vestem cum aliquo*; it is some-
 times = to exchange one thing for another (*m.*
praedam vino, porcos aere); sometimes = to
 procure one thing in exchange for another (*m.*
urbem victam patria victrice). In partic., *m. so-*
lum = to go into exile; *m. vestem* = to put on
 mourning; *m. orationem*, to vary one's expressions;
m. terras alio sole calentes = to go into.

***MŪTŪATĪCIUS**, or **MŪTŪATĪTIUS**, a, um,
adj. [*mutuor*]. (Lat.) Borrowed.

MŪTŪATIO, ōnis, *f.* [*mutuor*]. A borrowing:
dissolvere sine m.

MŪTUE, *adv.* [*mutuus*]. Mutually, in re-
 turn, *respondere*.

MŪTŪITO, 1. v. *tr.* [*mutuor*]. (Only in the
pres. part.) To wish to borrow.

MŪTUO (I.), *adv.* [*mutuus*]. 1) In return, re-
 ciprocally, mutually: *provincia de eo m. suntit*,
 is disposed toward him as he is toward it. 2) On
 credit, by way of loan, *aliquid sumere*.

MŪTUO (II.), —, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (*Ante-cl.* &
 lat.) = *Mutuor*.

MŪTUOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. tr.* [*mutuus*]. 1) To

borrow any thing from one: *m. pecuniam ab aliquo*; *m. domum*, to obtain the use of. 2) *Trop.* = to take or adopt for one's own use, to borrow, to derive: *m. subtilitatem ab Academia*; *m. verbum a simili*, to speak metaphorically.

MŪTUS, *a, um, adj.* Dumb, mute:—1) = Incapable of speaking, *bestia*; *lex est m. magistratus*. 2) = Not speaking, silent: *illico m. factus est*; *trop.*, *gratia omnis m. fuit*, has not spoken. 3) Of things: A) = still, silent, uttering no sound, *mare, lyra*; *mm. res, lifeless*: B) *trop.*, *artes mm.*, the plastic arts, the arts of design (in opp. to eloquence); also = the liberal arts, e. g., *medicine: scientia m. (lat.)*, which does not teach to speak; *mm. magistri* (of books). 4) = In which or where no sound is heard, silent, still, forum, spelunca; *tempus m. a literis*, in which nothing is written; *mm. silentia noctis*; *m. aspectus*, a silent look. 5) In grammar, *consonantes mm.*, which cannot be pronounced by themselves.

MŪTUUS, *a, um, adj.* [muto]. 1) Borrowed, lent, pecunia; *argentum m. rogare, exorare*, to request as a loan, to seek to borrow; *m. pecuniam alicui dare*, to lend, to advance to any one; *pecunias mutuas sumere ab aliquo*, to borrow of any one. 2) Mutual, reciprocal, vulnera, officia; *m. error*, on both sides; *mutuum mecum facit*, he returns like for like; *mutuum fit a me (Com.)*, I do the same (as he); (poet.) *mutua* or *per mutua*, as adv., mutually, reciprocally.

MŪTYCĀ, *ae, f.* [= *Μοτῆα*]. A town in MŪTYCE, *es, f.* Sicily, between Camarina and Syracuse, now Modica.

MŪTYCENSIS, *e, adj.* [Mutycā]. Of or belonging to Mutycā; *subst.*, *Mutycenses, ium, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Mutycā.

MŪCĀLE, *es, f.* [= *Μυκάλη*]. A promontory in Ionia, opposite the isle of Samos, now Cap S. Marie.

MŪCENAE, *ārum, f.* [= *Μυκῆναι*]. *f.* An ancient MŪCENE, *es, f.* [= *Μυκῆνη*] } town in Argolis, the residence of Danaus, later of the Pelopidae, esp. of Agamemnon.

MŪCENAEUS, *a, um, adj.* [Mycenae]. Of or belonging to Mycenae, Mycenaean.

MŪCENENSES, *ium, m. pl.* [Mycenae]. The inhabitants of Mycenae.

MŪCENIS, *Idia, f.* [Mycenae]. The Mycenaean = Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon.

MŪCŌNIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Myconos]. Of or belonging to Myconos, Myconian.

MŪCŌNOS (Myconus), *i, f.* [= *Μύκονος*]. An island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades.

MYGDŌNES, *um, m. pl.* [= *Μυγδόνες*]. A Thracian people, who migrated and settled in Phrygia, Bithynia, and Mesopotamia.

MYGDŌNIA, *ae, f.* [= *Μυγδονία*]. The territory of the Mygdones, in Macedonia, Phrygia, &c.

MYGDŌNIDES, *ae, f.* [Mygdones]. A son of Mygdon, king of Phrygia, a Mygdonid.

MYGDŌNIS, *Idia, adj. f.* [Mygdones]. Mygdonian; (poet.) = Lydian.

MYGDŌNIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Mygdones]. Mygdonian; (poet.) = Phrygian.

MŪLAE, *ārum, f. pl.* [= *Μελαί*]. A town and fortress on the northern coast of Sicily, in the vicinity of which Octavius defeated S. Pompeius in a naval engagement—now Melazzo.

MŪLĀSA, *ae, f.* [= *Μέλασα*]. A town in Caria, now Melasso or Mellassa.

MŪLĀSĒNI, *ōrum, m. pl.* [Mylasa]. The MŪLĀSENSES, *ium, m. pl.* [Mylasa]. The inhabitants of Mylasa. MŪLĀSIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Mylasa]. Of or belonging to Mylasa, Mylasian.

MYNDII, *ōrum, m. pl.* [Myndus]. The inhabitants of Myndus.

MYNDUS (Myndos), *i, f.* [= *Μένδος*]. A seaport of Caria, now Mendes.

MYŌPĀRO, *ōnis, m.* [= *μυοπάρω*]. A kind of light piratical vessel.

MŪRĪCĀ, *ae, f.* [= *μυρίκη*]. The tamarisk, MŪRICE, *es, f.* a kind of shrub.

MŪRĪNA, *ae, f.* [= *Μύρινα*]. A fortified town in Mysia.

MYRMĒCIDES, *ae, m.* [= *Μυρμηκίδες*]. A celebrated sculptor.

MYRMĪDŌNES, *num, m. pl.* [= *Μυρμιδόνες*]. A people of Thessaly, under the sway of Achilles: acc. to the legend, they emigrated from Aegina, where they had been changed, in answer to the prayers of Aescus, from ants (*μύρμηκες*) into men.

MYRO, *ōnis, m.* [= *Μύρων*]. A celebrated sculptor—lived about 480 B. C.

MŪRŌPŌLA, *ae, m.* [= *μυροπώλης*]. (Ante-cl.) A dealer in ointments, perfumery, &c., a perfumer.

MŪRŌPŌLIUM, *ii, n.* [= *μυροπώλειον*]. (Ante-cl.) A perfumer's shop.

MYRRĒHA (Murrha, Murra), *ae, f.* [= *μύρρη*]. I.—1) A plant growing in Asia, the myrrh-tree. 2) The gum of the myrrh-tree, myrrh. II.—In fable, as a *nom. propr.*, the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree.

MYRRĒHEUS (Murrheus), *a, um, adj.* [myrrha]. 1) Anointed or perfumed with myrrh. 2) Myrrh-coloured, yellowish, onyx.

MYRRĒHINUS (Murrhinus), *a, um, adj.* [myrrha]. (Pl.) Of myrrh, myrrh-, color; *subst.*, Myrrhina, *ae, f.*, a drink made of wine flavoured with myrrh.

MYRTĒTUM, *i, n.* [myrtus]. A myrtle-grove. MYRTEUS (Murteus), *a, um, adj.* [myrtus].

1) Of myrtle, myrtle-, corona. 2) (Poet.)—a) adorned with myrtle, coma—b) myrtle-coloured, chestnut-brown.

MYRTĪLUS, *i, m.* [= *Μυρτιάς*]. A son of Mercury, the charioteer of Aeneas; by his assistance, Pelops vanquished Aeneas in a chariot-race; but later, when refused the promised reward, he threw himself (or was thrown by Pelops) into the sea.

MYRTOS, ἡ *f* [= *Méptos*]. *A small island off the coast of Euboea, after which the adjacent sea was called mare Myrtoum, now Mare di Mandria.*

MYRTUM, ἡ, *n.* [= *μύρτος*]. *The fruit of the myrtle, a myrtle-berry.*

MYRTUS, ἡ or ὄνα, *f.* 1) *A myrtle, myrtle-tree.* 2) *Melon.* 3) *A) a myrtle-grove: B) a spear of myrtle-wood.*

MYS, ὄνα, *m.* [= *Mῆς*]. *A famous artist in embossed work, a contemporary of Phidias.*

MYSCĒLUS, ἰ, *m.* [= *Μῆσκελος*]. *An Achaean, the founder of the city of Crotona.*

MYSI, ὄνα, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Mysia, in Asia Minor, originally a Thracian tribe.*

MYSIA, αἶ, *f.* [*Mysi*]. *A country of Asia Minor, divided into Lesser Mysia, on the Hellespont, and Great Mysia, on the Aegean Sea.*

MYSIUS, α, *um, adj.* [*Mysi*]. *Of or belonging to Mysia, Mysian.*

MYSTA (Mystes), αἶ, *m.* [= *μύστης*]. *A priest of the mysteries of Ceres.*

MYSTAGŌGUS, ἰ, *m* [= *μυσταγωγός*]. *One who conducts a person into secret and sacred places, a mystagogue.*

MYSTĒRIUM, ἰ, *n.* [= *μυστήριον*]. 1) *A secret mysterious rite, a mystery, esp. of the mysteries of Ceres: mysteria facere, to celebrate the sacred mysteries.* 2) *Melon., a secret thing, a secret, mystery: rhetorum mysteria.*

MYSTICUS, α, *um, adj.* [= *μυστικός*]. (Poet. & lat.) *Of or belonging to secret religious rites, mystic, mystical (v. Mysterium).*

MYSUS, α, *um, adj.* [*Mysi*] = *Myxius.*

MYTILĒNAE (Mityl.), ἄρα, *f. pl.*, or **MYTILĒNE**, es, *f.* [= *Μυτιλήνη*]. *The capital of Lesbos, now Castro.*

MYTILĒNAEUS, α, *um,* } (Mityl.), *adj.* [*My-*
MYTILĒNENSIS, e (lat.) } *tilenae*]. *Of or belonging to Mytilenae, Mytilenean; subst., Mytilenaei, ὄνα, m. pl., the inhabitants of Mytilenae.*

MYTILUS — *v.* Mitylus.

MYUS, untis, *f.* [= *Μυός*]. *A town in Caria, now a ruin known under the name of Pallatia or Palataba.*

NĀBĀTAEI (Nabath.), ὄνα, *m. pl.* [= *Ναβαταῖοι*]. *The principal people of Arabia Petraea.*

NĀBĀTAEUS (Nabath.), α, *um, adj.* [= *Ναβαταῖος*]. *Of or belonging to the Nabataei, Nabatean; (poet.) = Arabian, Oriental.*

NĀBĀTHES, αἶ, *m.* (lat.) *A Nabathan.*

NABIS, idis, *m.* [= *Νάβις*]. *A king of Sparta — lived about 200 B. C.*

NABLIA — *v.* Naulia.

NAE (also written NE), adv. [= *naí, ná*]. *Verily, truly, indeed, assuredly; freq. in conjunction with a pron.: nae tu, tu nae; also with other affirmative particles: medius fidius nae tu emisti locum praecularum.*

NAENIA — *v.* Nenia.

NAEVIĀNUS, α, *um, adj.* [*Naevius*]. *Of or pertaining to a Naevius, Naevian.*

NAEVIUS (I.), ἰ, *m.*, and *Naevia*, αἶ, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated person of which was Cneius N., an epic and dramatic poet — lived about 250 B. C.*

NAEVIUS (II.), α, *um, adj.* = *Naevianus.*

NAEVŪLUS, ἰ, *m.* [*dim. of naevus*]. (lat.) *A little mole on the body.*

NAEVUS, ἰ, *m.* *A mole or mark on the body.*

NAHANARVĀLI, ὄνα, *m. pl.* *A people living in the eastern part of Germany.*

NĀIAS, ἄdis, } *f.* [= *Náíās, Náís*]. 1) *A water-*

NĀIS, idis, } *nymph, Naiad; also (poet.) as an adj.: Nāides puellae, sorores.* 2) *A nymph, in gen.*

NAM, conj. *Used* — 1) *To indicate a reason or cause: for, because; or an explanation or more explicit statement of something already mentioned: namely, to wit; — it stands usually at the beginning of a sentence; poet., sometimes placed after another word (bis n. plebecula gaudet). Freq., it is so used that the idea to which it refers must be supplied from the context; in such cases it may generally be rendered by yet, on the contrary, certainly, &c., without thereby losing its proper signification.* 2) *In interrogative clauses it is used to strengthen the question, and then it is added enclitically to the interrogative word (quisnam? ubinam? cujusnam modi? etc.); in Pl. also written separately (quando istaec innata est nam tibi?).*

NAM-QUE (also written **NANQUE**), conj. *A strengthened 'nam': for, indeed — placed usually at the beginning of a sentence, but sometimes it follows another word.*

NANCISCO, naetus or nanotus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* [*kindr. with λανθάνω*]. 1) *To get, to obtain, to receive (unexpectedly, by chance or accident — cf. accipio, adipiscor, impetro): n. rem aliquam, provinciam sorte; (rar.) n. febrim, to catch; (poet.) n. fidem, to obtain credit.* 2) *To reach, to attain: vitis claviculis suis, quidquid est naetus, completitur.* 3) *To meet with, to find, to light upon, castra intuta; n. locum egregie munitum.*

NANNĒTES, or **NAMNĒTES**, tum, *m. pl.* *A people of Western Gaul, living in the neighbourhood of the modern Nantes.*

NĀNUS, ἰ, *m.* [= *νάνος*]. (Poet.) *A dwarf (pure Latin, pumilio); also (lat.) = a little horse.*

NAR, āris, *m.* [= *Nāp*]. *A river of Italy which empties into the Tiber, now the Nera.*

NARBO, ōnis, *m.* *A town in Southern Gaul; as a Roman colony, called N. Martius — now Narbonne.*

NARBŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* [*Narbo*]. *Of Narbo, Narbonian.*

NARCISSUS, ἰ, *m.* [= *Νάρκισσος*]. 1) *The daffodil, narcissus, 2) As a nom propr., in fable.*

a beautiful youth, who became enamoured of his own image in a fountain, and in despair killed himself.

NARDINUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *νάρδιος*]. (Antecl. & lat.) 1) Made of nard, nard- (v. Nardus): vinum n., flavoured with oil of nard. 2) Smelling like nard, pira.

NARDUM, i, n. } [= *νάρδος*]. 1) Nard, the
NARDUS, i, f. } name of several odoriferous plants. 2) Balsam of nard, nard oil, spikenard.

NARIS, is, f. 1) In the sing., a nostril. 2) In the pl. (poet. also in the sing.), the nostrils, the nose (considered as the organ of smell — cf. *nasus*): fasciculum ad nn. admove, to hold a nose-gay to the nose; (poet.) omnis copia narium, all kinds of sweet-smelling flowers; naribus uti = to turn up the nose, i.e., to sneer at, to ridicule. Hence, *trop.*, to denote delicacy of taste, judgment, &c.: homo emunctae naris, of fine powers of observation (opp. to obese naris); accitae nn. = acuteness.

NARISCI, ōrum, m. pl. A people living in the southern part of Germany.

NARNIA, ae, f. A town in Umbria, now Narni.

NARNIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Narnia]. Of or belonging to Narnia, Narnian; *subst.*, Narnienses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Narnia.

NARRABILIS, e, *adj.* [narro]. (Poet.) That may be narrated.

NARRATIO, ōnis, f. [narro]. A narration, as well *abstr.* = a telling, recounting, as *concr.* = a tale, story, narrative.

NARRATIUNCULA, ae, f. [*dim.* of narratio]. A short narrative or story. (Lat.)

NARRATOR, ōris, m. [narro]. A narrator, reporter: nn. rerum, mere annalists; nn. faceti, good story-tellers.

NARRATUS, ūs, m. [narro]. (Poet. & lat.) = Narratio.

NARRO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [probably from *nasus* = gnarus]. Prop., to make known; hence, 1) to relate, to narrate, to tell: n. aliquid de sollicitudine; n. illum esse sollicitum; n. quid acciderit; n. virtutem aliqujus; male, bene n., to bring bad or good news; n. quomodo se haberet, ut res gesta est; is narratur, he is said, &c. 2) (Colloq.) To say, in gen., to speak of: nescio quid narres; illum narres mihi? do you speak of my son? quid narres? what do you say? narro tibi, I assure you; also *pass.* as *impers.*, narratur, it is said, they say.

NARTHECIUM, ii, n. [= *ναρθέκιον*]. Prop., a hollowed piece of nard-tree-wood; hence, a paint-box, a medicine-chest.

NARUS, a, um, *adj.* = Gnarus, q. v.

NARYCIA, ae, f. A town in Bruttium, founded by a colony of Oezolian Locrians from Naryx.

NARYCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Naryx]. Of or belonging to Naryx, Narycian; (poet.) = Locrian; thus, heros N. = Ajax (who was a native of Naryx).

NARYX, γεις, f. [= *Νάρξ*]. A town of the Locri Ozolae, from which a colony went to Italy, and founded the town of Locri in Bruttium.

NASAMONIACUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nasamones] Nasamonian.

NASAMONES, num, m. pl. A tribe in Libya, bordering on the Great Syrtis.

NASCOR, nātus, 3. v. *dep. intr.* [= *gnascor*, root GEN, kindred w. γάρβω, gigno]. 1) To be born, to be begotten: n. patre praeclaro, servā, amplissimā familiā, antiquo genere; also, ex fratre et sorore nati erant; (poet.) n. de pellice, ab aliquo; n. in miseria sempiternā; bestiae diligunt ex se natos, their young; natus deā, the son of a goddess; post aliquanto natum esse, to live somewhat later; post homines natos, since men have lived. 2) Of inanimate objects, to be produced = to come, to be found: violae nn.; plumbum ibi n. 3) To arise, to originate, to spring forth, to take a beginning, amnis, ventus; luna n., rises; collis n., ascends; *trop.*, pestis n. homini ab homine; profectio nata est a timore, originated in fear; argumentum epistolae mihi n., I find matter for a letter.

NASICA, ae, m. [nasus; 'that has a pointed nose']. A surname in the family of the Scipios (v. Scipio).

NASIDIANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nasidius]. Of Nasidius, Nasidian, naves.

NASIDIENUS, i, m. A wealthy upstart, in the time of Horace.

NASIDIUS, ii, m., and Nasidia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. L. Nasidius, one of Pompey's partisans.

NASITERNA, ae, f. [nasus-ternus]. A watering-pot with three spouts.

NASO, ōnis, m. [nasus; prop. 'large-nosed']. A Roman family name (v. Ovidius).

NASOS, i, f. [= *νῆσος*, νῆσος, 'the island']. A part of the city of Syracuse.

NASSA, or NAXA, ae, f. A weel, a wicker-basket with a narrow neck; *trop.* = a mare.

NASTURTUM, ii, n. [nasus-torqueo]. A kind of cress, nasturtium, nose-smart.

NASUS, i, m. 1) The nose (the exterior, as a feature — cf. *nares*): naso clamare (Pl.) = to snore. 2) Meton. (poet.), the sense of smell: n. illis nullus erat. 3) *Trop.* = scorn, anger, &c.; and hence = satire, sarcasm (cf. *nares*). 4) The nozzle, spout of a vessel.

NASUTE, adv. [nasutus]. Pertly, satirically, scornfully. (Lat.)

NASUTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [nasus]. 1) (Poet.) Large-nosed. 2) *Trop.*, having a keen scent; hence, witty, satirical: homo nasutissimus.

NATA, ae, f. [nascor]. (Poet.) A daughter.

NATALICIUS, or Nātālitius, a, um, *adj.* [natalis]. Belonging to the hour or day of one's birth, birthday, natal, dapes, siders; Chaldaes

orum. *praedicta nā*, a casting of nativities; *subst.*, *Natalicia*, *ōrum*, *n. pl.*, a birthday entertainment.

NĀTĀLIS (I.), *e*, *adj.* [*nascor*]. 1) *Of or belonging to birth, birth-*, *natal*, *dies*; (poet.) *humus n.*, one's native country. 2) *Subst.*: A) *sing.*, *Natalis*, *is*, *m.*—a) *sc. dies*, a birth-day —b) *sc. locus*, a birth-place: B) *pl.*, *Natales*, *ium*, *m.* (lat.)—a) birth, origin, extraction, rank: *clari nn.*—b) *natal stars*, nativity: *peritus natalium*, a caster of nativities.

NĀTĀLIS (II.), *is*, *m.* A Roman surname, e. g., *Centonius Natalis*.

NĀTĀTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [*nato*]. A swimming.

NĀTĀTOR, *ōris*, *m.* [*nato*]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) A swimmer.

NĀTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [*nascor*]. 1) A being born; hence, personified = the goddess of Birth. 2) A race of men, a nation, people (usually less comprehensive than 'gens,' but like it in an ethnographical sense—of gens and populus); also, a stock, breed, kind of animals: *n. eruditissima*; *nn. immanes*; *natis eorum*. 3) A class, sect, set: *natio optimatum*, *candidatorum*, *Epicuræorum*.

NĀTIS, *is*, *f.* The buttock; usually in the *pl.*, the buttocks.

NĀTISO, *ōnis*, *m.* [= *Narissus*]. A small Italian river, near *Aquila*, now the *Natisone*.

NĀTIVUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*nascor*]. 1) Born: *dii non sunt nn.* 2) Inborn, innate, lepos. 3) Not artificial, natural, original, specus, coma. 4) Tech. term in grammar: *verba nn.*, primitive words.

NĀTO, *āvi*, *ātum*, *1. v. intr. & tr.* [*no*]. 1) To swim, in gen.: *piscis*, *naufragus n.*; genus *natantium* (of fishes); hence (poet.) *tr.*, to swim: *natare freta*; (poet.) *piscibus unda natatur*. 2) *Meton.*: A) to float, to flow, to wave, to sail: *carina*, *Graecis natat*; *folia nn.*; in *oceanō natat*; *pes in laxa pelle natat*, slips to and fro (= *reiv to ipdau*); *campi natantes* (of waving grain, also of the sea, as in 2, B): B) = to overflow, to be covered with water, &c.: *rura*, *arva*, *limina nn.*: C) of the eyes, to swim, i. e., with sleep, wine, death. 3) *Trop.*, to fluctuate, to be in doubt: *n. in aliqua re*, to have no fixed opinion.

NATRIX, *icis*, *f.* [*no*]. A water-serpent; *trop.*, of a dangerous man.

NĀTŪRA, *ae*, *f.* [*nascor*]. 1) (Ante-cl.) Birth: *naturā pater*, *filius*. 2) Nature = natural quality, constitution, loci, montis, animae; *n. rerum*; *natura deest margaritis*, proper quality; also (Com.) of the human form: *bonā naturā est*, of a good figure; *exigua natura*. 3) Nature = disposition, character, genius, temper: *n. contenta*, *difficilis*, *beneficia*; *mitem esse contra n. suam*; *facere sibi naturam alicujus rei*, to render a thing natural to one's self; *huc mihi in naturam vertit*, becomes a second nature; *naturam expellas furca*, tamen

usque recurret, you may drive out nature with a fork, yet she will still return. 4) Nature = the course of things, the established order of the world: *fundamenta n. pervertere*; *estin rerum natura*, o. *cadit in rerum naturam = it is possible*; *satisfacere*, *cedere*, *concedere naturae = to die*, to pay the debt of nature; *jus naturae*. Hence, the world: *totius naturae mens*; but, more freq., *rerum n. = the universe*, *creation*. 5) An element, essence: *quinta quaedam natura*, a fifth element; *ex duabus naturis conflata*, composed of two elements; *naturas esse*, non *figuras*, substances, not forms.

NĀTŪRĀLIS, *e*, *adj.* [*natura*]. Natural: A) by birth: *filius n.*: B) produced by or according to nature: *n. societas*, *notio*, *mors*; *dies n.*, from sunrise to sunset: C) = relating to nature: *pars sapientiae n.*, natural philosophy.

NĀTŪRĀLITER, *adv.* [*naturalis*]. Naturally, conformably to nature.

NĀTUS (I.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*part. of nascor*]. 1) Born to = destined to by nature, fit, suited, adapted: *n. ad rem* or *rei alicui*, also (poet.) in *rem* or *w. anīma*; *n. servituti*; *Scipio n. ad exitium Carthagini*; (poet.) *natus tolerare labores*. 2) Constituted or circumstanced by nature: *locus ita n. est*. Hence, *pro* (ante-cl. & lat. also *e*) *re nata*, under the circumstances, as matters are. 3) With acc. of time, old (= *γενώτης*): *homo annos centum n.*; sometimes major or minor is added with or without *quam* (*v. Magnus*).

NĀTUS (II.), *ūs*, *m.* [*nascor*] (Only in the *abl. sing.*) Birth, esp. as determining age; age: *magnus (grandis) n.*, old; *major n.*, older; *minimus n.*, the youngest; less freq., *magno n.*, old, of great age; *maximo n.*, *filius*, the eldest son; (rar.) *minor triginta annis natu*, under 30 years.

NĀTUS (III.), *i*, *m.* [*nascor*]. A son; *pl.*, *Nati*, *ōrum*, children.

NAUBŌLUS, *i*, *m.* [= *Ναυβόλος*]. A king of Phocis, father of Iphitus the Argonaut.

NAUCLĒRICUS [= *ναυκληρικός*] } *a*, *um*, *adj.*
NAUCLĒRIUS [= *ναυκληρῖος*] } (Pl.) Pertaining to a ship-owner or master: *ornatus ornatu nauclerico*, in a ship-master's dress.

NAUCLĒBUS, *i*, *m.* [= *ναυκληρῖος*]. (Pl.) A ship-master, ship-owner.

NAUCRATES, *is*, *m.* [= *Ναυκράτης*]. A Greek historian, a pupil of Isocrates.

NAUCUM, *i*, *n.* } [Prob. kindred w. *nugae*].

NAUCUS, *i*, *m.* } A trifle (usually in *gen. sing.* with a negative and *facere*, *habere* or *esse*): *non naucī habere aliquem*, to consider not worth a straw.

NAUFRĀGIUM, *ii*, *n.* [*navis-frango*]. 1) A shipwreck: *facere n.*, to suffer; *nn. multis coortis = a great storm*. Hence, *trop.* = wreck, ruin, destruction: *n. patrimonii*, *fortunarum*; *prov.*, *alicujus naufragia ex terra utueri*, to look upon another's ruin from a safe place. 2)

The remains of a shipwreck, a wreck; mostly trop., n. reipublicae; n. amicorum Caesaris.

NAUFRĀGUS, a, um, *adj.* [navis - frango].

1) Shipwrecked, wrecked, homo, mulier, (poet.) puppis; freq., as *subst.* = a shipwrecked person. Hence, *trop.* = ruined, impoverished, homo; naufragorum ejecta manus; naufragus patrimonio, shipwrecked in fortune. 2) (Poet.) Causing shipwreck, shipwrecking, mare, unda, monstra.

NAULIA, or NABLIA, ōrum, n. pl. [= ναῦλα, νάβλα, Heb. nevel]. (Poet.) A stringed instrument, acc. to Josephus, of twelve strings.

NAULUM, i, n. [= ναῦλον]. (Lat.) Passage-money, fare.

NAUMĀCHIA, ae, f. [= ναυμαχία]. (Lat.) 1) A mock sea-fight (given as an entertainment). 2) Meton., the place where such sea-fights were exhibited.

NAUMĀCHLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [naumachia]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to a sea-fight; *subst.*, Naumachiarus, ii, m., a combatant in a sea-fight.

NAUPACTŌUS, a, um, *adj.* [Naupactus]. Naupactian.

NAUPACTUS, i, f. [= Ναυπακτος]. A seaport town in the territory of the Ozolian Locrians, long in the possession of the Ætoliens—now Lepanto, in modern Greek still Nepactos.

NAUPLĀDES, ae, m. [= Ναυπλιᾶδης]. A descendant of Nauplius = Palamedes.

NAUPLIUS, ii, m. [= Ναυπλιος]. A king of Euboea, the father of Palamedes.

NAUPORTUM, i, n. A city in Upper Pannonia, the modern Laybach.

NAUSEA, ae, f. [= ναῦα, fr. ναῦ]. 1) Sea-sickness. 2) Sickness, in gen.; nausea, vomiting; *trop.*, a qualm.

NAUSEĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [nauseo]. (Lat.) Seasick; in gen. = inclined to vomit.

NAUSEĀTOR, ōris, m. [nauseo]. (Lat.) One subject to sea-sickness.

NAUSEO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* & *tr.* [nausea]. 1) To be seasick. 2) To be qualmish, to be inclined to vomit. 3) *Trop.*: A) (poet.) to cause disgust: B) *tr.*, ista effutientem nauseare, to belch forth.

*NAUSEŌLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of nausea]. A slight queasiness.

*NAUSEŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [nausea]. (Lat.) Nauseous, disgusting.

NAUSĪCAA, ae, f. [= Ναυσικάα]. A daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians.

NAUSIPHĀNES, is, m. [= Ναυσίφάνης]. A Greek philosopher of Teos, instructor of Epicurus.

NAUSTATHMOS, i, m. [= Ναυσταθμός]. A seaport in Ionia, near Phocæa.

NAUTA, ae, m. [navis]. A mariner, seaman; sometimes = the master of a ship, sometimes = a sailor.

NAUTEA, ae, f. [navis]. (Pl.) Bilge-water.

NAUTES, is, m. A Trojan, ancestor of the Nautii.

NAUTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ναυτικός; navis]. Of or belonging to ships or to naval affairs, ship, nautical, naval, scientia, verbum; res nn., nautical affairs; clamor n., of seamen; *subst.*, Nautici, ōrum, m. pl., seamen, sailors.

NAUTIUS, ii m., and Nautia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens, descended from Nautes.

NĀVA, ae, m. A river of Germany, which flows into the Rhine, now the Nahe.

NĀVĀLIS, e, *adj.* [navis]. Of or belonging to ships, naval, materia, castra; n. corona, a naval crown, as a reward for bravery in a sea-fight: bellum n.; socii nn., usually seamen, sailors, but sometimes = marines; nn. pedes, oaremen, galley slaves; nn. duumviri, for the fitting out of a fleet; *subst.*, Navale, is, n. (usually in the pl.; *sing.* only in the poets): A) a dock, dock-yard: B) (poet.) a harbour: C) materials for ship-building, tackling, rigging.

NĀVARCHUS, i, m. [= ναύαρχος]. The captain or commander of a ship.

NĀVICŪLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of navis]. A small vessel, a skiff, boat.

NĀVICŪLĀRIA, ae, f. [navicula]. So. res, the shipping business.

NĀVICŪLĀRIUS, ii, m. [navicula]. A ship-owner, ship-master.

NĀVIFRĀGUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) = Naufragus.

NĀVIGĀI (ναῖ), e, *adj.* [navigo]. Navigable, amnis, fossa, litora.

NĀVIGĀTIO, ōnis, f. [navigo]. A sailing, voyage: n. diel, a day's sail; n. secunda, i. e., with the current; n. fluminis (lat.), upon a river; patiens navigationis, navigable; n. longa, a long voyage.

NĀVIGĀTOR, ōris, m. [navigo]. (Lat.) A mariner, sailor.

NĀVIGER, āra, ārum, *adj.* [navis - gero]. (Poet.) Ship-bearing = navigable.

NĀVIGIŌLUM, i, n. [*dim.* of navigium]. A little ship, a boat, skiff.

NĀVIGIUM, ii, n. [navis]. A vessel, boat; (Lucr.) ratio navigii, the art of sailing, navigation.

NĀVIGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* & *tr.* [navis-ago]. 1) *Intr.*, to sail, to navigate: n. in Asiam; sometimes = to set sail: n. e portu; also, *trop.*, bellum n., sets sail (of a fleet); *prov.*, n. in portu, to be in safety. Hence (poet.) = to swim. 2) *Tr.*: A) to sail over, to navigate, terram, maria; Oceanus navigatus est; also, *impers.*, ventis istinc navigatur: B) (Sall.) to gain by navigation, aliquid.

NĀVIS, is, f. [= ναῦς]. A ship: n. longa, a ship of war; n. oneraria, a transport; n. tecta (constrata), decked (opp. to aperta); n. auri, laden with gold; navem ornare (adornare, etc.), to fit out; navem deducere, to launch; navem subducere, to draw ashore; navem deprimere, to sink; navem ascendere, to embark; navem solvere, to

et salis; navem appellere (applicare) ad terram or *terrae, to bring to land; navem frangere, to suffer shipwreck; navem evertere, to upset; navis stat in porta, in salvo, lies; vehi nave or in nave, to sail; prov., navibus et quadrigis = with might and main; in eadem nave esse, to share the same fate.*

NAVĪTA, ae, m. (Poet. & lat.) = Nauta.

*NAVITAS, ātis, f. [navus]. Zeal, diligence.

NAVĪTER, adv. [navus]. Zealously, actively, pugnare; hence, thoroughly, altogether: n. impudens.

NAVIUS (I.), ii, m. *A Roman proper name: thus, esp. Attus N., an augur under the elder Tarquin, noted for having divided a stone with a razor.*

NAVIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Navius I.]. *Navian: ficus N. (which grew on the spot where the feat of the augur Navius was performed).*

NĀVO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [navus]. 1) To do zealously, to carry on or prosecute diligently: n. aliquid, bellum, flagitium, operam reipublicae; n. operam, to act vigorously; n. operam alicui, to be zealous for, to serve, to assist. 2) To show, to exhibit: studium, benevolentiam n.

NĀVUS, a, um, adj. [for gnāvus, root GNA, from nascor — cf. ignāvus]. Assiduous, active, industrious, arator.

NAXIUS, a, um, adj. [Naxos]. Naxian.

NAXOS, i, f. [= Naks]. *An island in the Aegean Sea, now Naxia or Axia.*

NĒ (I.), interrog. part. enclitic. In disjunctive sentences, followed by an, annon, or necne, in the second interrogation: — 1) In direct questions: A) generally added to the verb, emphasizing it, and denoting simply an interrogation: meministine me in senata? B) expressing astonishment or doubt: tunc id veritus es? C) (like nonne) implying an affirmative answer: rectene interpretor sententiam tuam? 2) In indirect questions = whether: ut videamus satisne ista sit justa defectio; nihil interest, valeamus aegri-ne simus. 3) Sometimes 'ne' is used for 'an' in the second interrogation: ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent. Sometimes 'anne' is used for 'an.'

NĒ (II.), adv. & conj. 1) (Ante-cl. & rar.) As the primitive negative particle in Latin: ne (cf. Anglo-Sax. na and ne, Eng. no — v. Non). This signification is retained in classic writers: A) in compounds, as nescio, nefas, nevelo, neuter, etc.: B) in the comb. ne ... quidem, not even, where the word or clause coming between the particles is emphatically negated: nullā ne minimā quidem aurā fluctus commovente; also, ne quidem, not separated: ego illud ne quidem contemnā, quod extremum est. 2) In independent sentences: A) in wishes and asseverations, may not, would that not: ne vivat! ne vivam, si scio, may I not live, if I know; some-

times 'utinam' is added: B) in prohibitions, either with an imper. or subjunct.: ne hoc feceris; ne arato; ne timete: C) in conditional or concessive sentences: supponendo that not, though not; ne sit summum malum dolor, malum certe est: D) in restrictive or provisional clauses, esp. connected with modo, dummodo, only let not: sint liberales ex sociorum fortunis, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur. 3) In subordinate sentences: A) in final sentences, expressing negatively a purpose, object, or design, in order that not: hoc scribo, ne me oblitum tui putet; sometimes 'ut ne' is used for 'ne'; also freq., ne dicam, that I should not say, not to say: tam imbecillus animus, ne dicam inhumanus: B) after verbs denoting fear, apprehension, or danger, that, lest: timeo ne vivat; with another negative, 'ne' expresses an apprehension that something will not take place: timeo ne non impetrem: C) after verbs denoting 'to beware of,' 'to hinder,' 'to forbid,' 'to refuse,' &c., freq. rendered in English by the present participle: cavet ne decipiatur; sententiam ne dice-ret recusavit: D) (rar.) = nedum, much less: me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam, ne nunc senem; E) (rar.) = ne quidem (v. I, B).

NE (III.) — v. Nae.

NEAERA, ae, f. [= Nēape]. *A female proper name.*

NEĀPŌLIS, is, f. [= Nēapolis]. Prop., *New Town*: — 1) *The fourth quarter of Syracuse.* 2) *The celebrated city of Campania, now Naples.* 3) *A city in Zeugitana, now Nabal.*

NEĀPŌLITĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Neapolis]. Neapolitan; subst., Neapolitani, ōrum, m. pl., the Neapolitans.

NEARCHUS, i, m. [= Nēapros]. 1) *An admiral in the service of Alexander the Great, who commanded the expedition to India, and wrote its history.* 2) *A Tarentine, host of the elder Cato.* 3) *A beautiful youth.*

NEBŪLA, ae, f. [= nebulā]. Vapour, mist, fog; (poet.) also = smoke, cloud: pulveris nebula; nebulam vomuere lucernae; trop. = darkness, obscurity: per n. audire, scire, indistinctly; m. quæstionum.

NEBŪLO, ōnis, m. [nebula?]. *An untrustworthy person, a good-for-nothing fellow, rascal (slaves and men of low birth were thus called).*

NEBŪLOSUS, a, um, adj. [nebula]. 1) *Full of vapour or mist, foggy, misty, cloudy, coelum, aër.* 2) *Trop. (lat.), obscure, unintelligible.*

NEC, or NĒQUE [ne-que]. I. Adv — Not (mostly ante-cl. & in compounds, as neopinatus, necne): n. recte, wrongly. II. Conj. — 1) Used simply (= et non), and not, also not, neither: nec sine causa; n. dum, and not yet. Esp.: A) with enim, vero, tamen, for not, but not, and yet not: B) neque ... non or necnon, in classic

authors serves to continue a sentence by an emphatic affirmative addition, *and also, and besides, and*: neque tu hoc non intelligis, *and you comprehend this very well*; neque tamen illa non orant: C) 'nec' is used in continuing a preceding negative to a new clause (= et non): quae mei testes non viderunt nec sciunt: D) (rar.) = *neve, q. v.*: E) (mostly lat.) = *ne quidem, not even*. 2) Repeated: A) nec ... nec (in two negative sentences), *neither ... nor, as well not ... as also not*: neque ego, neque Caesar; virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam; neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur: B) in a combination of affirmative and negative sentences: et ... neque, *not only ... but also not, on the one hand ... and on the other hand not*: via et certa neque longa; and neque ... et (rar. que), *not only not ... but, on the one hand not ... and on the other hand*: nec illa extincta sunt, alunturque potius cogitatione et memoriâ: C) sometimes neque ... neque are connected.

NEC-DUM (Neque-dum), *adv.* (Written either as one word or two.) *And not yet, not yet.*

NÉCESSÂRIE, *adv.* [necessarius]. (Rare.) *Necessarily: n. demonstrari, incontrovertibly.*

NÉCESSÂRIO, *adv.* [necessarius]. *Necessarily, unavoidably: n. aliquid facere, compelled by necessity.*

NÉCESSÂRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [necesse]. 1) *Necessary: A) requisite, indispensable: omnia quae sunt ad victum nn.; frumentum et cetera necessaria usus: B) unavoidable, mors: C) urgent, pressing, ratio, tempus. 2) Meton., closely connected by relationship, friendship, clientship, &c.; hence = related, intimate (it is the most general expression, and embraces propinqui, affines, etc.): homo tam n.; mors hominis necessarii. Hence, subst., Necessarius, ii, m., and Necessaria, ae, f. = a relative, kinsman, friend: Torquatus familiaria meus ac n.; nn. qui tibi a patre relicti sunt. The Sicilians are called the nn. of Cicero, because he had been their questor and possessed their confidence.*

NÉCESSE, or (mostly ante-cl.) NÉCESSUM, *adv.* [perhaps ne-cessum, from cedo]. (Used only in the *nom.* and *acc. sing. neutr.*, and only in the combinations *n. esse* and *n. habere* — never with a *subst.* as subject). 1) *Necessary, inevitable, unavoidable (from the force of circumstances and the laws of nature — cf. oportet): homini a. est mori; n. fuit liras dari; n. est haec oratio nulla sit (lat. also followed by ut); id quod n. est; non n. habeo scribere. 2) Needful, requisite: id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, facere esse voluisti.*

NÉCESSITAS, âtis, *f.* [necesse]. 1) *Necessity, unavoidableness: parere necessitati, to submit or yield to; majores nn., more urgent reasons; nabet necessitatem persuadendi, he cannot but convince; mors aut est n. naturae aut, etc., a*

natural necessity; ex n. aliquid facere (lat.); hence, A) = fate, destiny: n. divina; ultima (extrema) necessitas = death; B) = obligation, power of obliging: magnam n. possidet sanguis paternus. 2) In the pl., necessities, necessary expenses, necessary things: suscipere bellum suarum nn. causa; indicare populo publicas nn. 3) (Lat.) Need, want, extremity: fames et ceterae nn. 4) (Rar.) For necessity = relationship, friendship: si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset.

NÉCESSITUDO, inis, *f.* [necesse]. 1) (Rar.) *Unavoidableness, necessity: haec est n. cui nulla vi resisti potest. 2) Need, want, necessity: inopia, aut alia n. 3) Any close social connexion, relationship, clientship, friendship, tie of hospitality: n. et familiaritas; necessitudinem cum aliquo contrahere; amicitiae nn.; familiaritatis necessitudinisque oblitus. Hence, 4) meton. (lat.), in the pl., relations, friends, &c.: nn. amique omnes.*

NEC-NE — *v. Ne.*

NEC-NON — *v. Non.*

NĒCO, âvi, âtum, 1. *v. tr.* [root NEC — conf. *venio*, and *neq, noceo, pernicies*]. *To kill, to put to death (mostly of a cruel but bloodless killing — cf. interficio, jugulo, trucidare): n. aliquem fame, suspensio, igni, veneno, verberibus, rarely ferro; (poet.) trop., n. indolem rectam, to destroy; n. aliquem (Com.), to torment to death by talking.*

NĒC-ŌPINANS, tis, *adj.* (Rar.) *Not expecting, unawares: cum necopinantem liberavi, when he did not expect it.*

NĒC-ŌPINÂTO, *adv.* [necopinatus]. *Unexpectedly.*

NĒC-ŌPINÂTUS, a, um, *adj.* *Unexpected, adventus, bonum; ex necopinato aversum hostem invadere, unexpectedly.*

NĒC-ŌPINUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) 1) *Unsuspecting, careless. 2) Unexpected, mors.*

NECTAR, âris, *n.* [= *nectar*]. *Nectar: A) the drink of the gods: B) ointment or balm used by the gods: C) meton. (poet.), any thing sweet or pleasant = milk, honey, a pleasant odour.*

NECTÂREUS, a, um, *adj.* [nectar; = *nectareus*]. *Of nectar, nectareous. Hence (poet.): A) like nectar = divine: aquae nn. = dew: B) = sweet, delicious.*

NECTO, xui or xi, xum, 3. *v. tr.* [root NEC — cf. Ger. *nähen*, Gr. *νω*, Lat. *neo*]. 1) *To tie or bind together, to connect: n. retia, coronas, catenas; n. brachia, to entwine; (poet.) frigus n. aquas, binds, fetters. Hence, to bind or wreath, caput olivâ, comam myrto. 2) Trop.: A) to connect, in gen., to join together, to unite: virtutes inter se nexae sunt; causae necessitate nexae; n. jurgia cum aliquo, to begin; n. dolum, to contrive; n. causas inanes, to invent; n. moram, to cause; alia ex alio nectuntur: B) tech. t.,*

to letter, to cease on account of debt (v. Nexum): *ex anno neoti desierunt, they ceased to be confined for debt; hence, subst., Nexi, ōrum, m. pl. = debtor-slaves, insolvent debtors, who were given up to their creditors: nexi ob aes alienum.*

NECUBI, *adv.* [ne-alicubi]. *That nowhere, lest anywhere: n. Romani copias transducerent; n. regum desiderium esset, lest in any thing.*

NECUNDE, *adv.* [ne-alicunde]. (Liv.) *Lest from any place: n. impetus fieret.*

NECYDĀLUS, *i, m.* [*νεκύδαλος*]. *The larva of the silkworm, at a certain period in its development.*

NE-DUM, *conj.* 1) After an expressed or implied negation, much less, not to say: *ne voce quidem incommoda, n. ut ulla vis fieret; satrapes non potest, n. tu possis.* 2) (Mostly lat.) = much more: *adulationes etiam victis graves, n. victoribus.* 3) (Rare.) For non modo = not only (followed by sed etiam): *nedum morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem.*

NE-FANDUS, *a, um, adj.* [ne-fari]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) *Prop., unspeakable; hence, abominable, impious, heinous, adulterium, dolor.*

NEFĀRIE, *adv.* [nefarius]. *Impiously, execrably: aliquid n. facere, committere.*

NEFĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [nefas]. *Impious, execrable, nefarious, homo, crudelitas, scelus.*

NE-FAS, *n.* (Only in the nom. and acc. sing.) 1) *Any violation of divine law, a sin, wickedness, crime, deed of impiety: n. mihi est illud facere; per omne fas et n., through right and wrong; n. est dictu; cui nihil unquam n. fuit, unlawful.* 2) *Not permitted; hence, impossible: levius fit patientia quidquid corrigere est n.* 3) *Freq. as an exclamation: nefas! or heu nefas! abominable! shocking! Hence, trop. (poet.), of an impious person, a wretch, monster: extinxisse n. iandabor, i. e., Helen, as the destroyer of Troy.*

NE-FASTUS, *a, um, adj.* 1) *Dies nn., days on which for religious reasons it was unlawful for the courts to pronounce judgment, or for assemblies of the people to be held: Numa nefastos dies fastosque fecit.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Wicked, nefarious, execrable: quid intactum nefasti liquimus?* 3) (Poet. & lat.) *Unlucky, inauspicious: ille nefasto to posuit die; terra n. est victoriae ejus.*

***NEGANTIA**, *ae, f.* [nego]. *A denying, negation: conjunctionum negantia.*

NEGĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* [nego]. *A denying, negation.*

NEGĪTO, *1. v. tr.* [freq. of nego]. (Rare.) *To persist in denying: renuit negitque.*

***NEGLECTIO**, *ōnis, f.* [negligo]. *A neglecting, neglect: n. amicorum, want of attention to.*

NEGLECTUS (I.), *a, um, adj.* [part. of negligo]. *Neglected, slighted: castra soluta neglectaque.*

NEGLECTUS (II.), *ūs, m.* [negligo]. (Rare, ante-cl. & lat.) = Neglectio.

NEGLIGENS, *tis, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of negligo]. *Negligent, careless, indifferent, homo, natura; n. in amicis eligendis; n. legum, officii, regardless of, unconcerned about; in partic. with reference to one's fortune = careless, prodigal, adolescentia.*

NEGLIGENTER, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [negligens]. *Negligently, carelessly, scribere.*

NEGLIGENTIA, *ae, f.* [negligens]. 1) *Negligence, carelessness, heedlessness, indifference: negligentia, pigritia, inertia impediri; n. in accusando; n. duarum epistolarum, with which two letters were written (cf. 2).* 2) *A neglecting, slighting, disregarding, deorum; n. tua, disrespect to you; accusare aliquem de epistolarum negligentia, of remissness in writing (cf. 1).*

NEGLIGO (also Neglēgo, Neolēgo), *exi, ectum, 3. v. tr.* [nec-lego, 'not to collect or gather' — cf. diligo]. 1) *Not to heed, not to trouble one's self about, to neglect: n. aliquid facere, mandatum; (rar.) n. de aliquo. Hence: A) (poet.) n. committere facinus, fraudem, etc., not to shrink from, not to scruple: B) to look with indifference upon, to pass over, to overlook: n. facinus; also freq. with acc. and infn.: n. pecuniam raptam; Gallias a Germanis vastari neglexit; n. injurias, to leave unpunished: C) (poet.) negligens ne, etc., without taking care that not, &c.* 2) *Esp., to slight, to disregard, to despise, leges, deos, periculum.*

NEGŌ, *āvi, ātum, v. intr. & tr.* [nec-aio]. 1) *Intr., to say no: vel aias vel neges.* 2) *Tr.: A) to maintain that something is not, to deny (cf. infitor): n. aliquid; n. quicquam esse bonum; (poet.) negor casta, they say that I am not chaste; sometimes with two dependent clauses, the latter affirmative: plerique negant Caesarem in conditione mansurum, postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, quominus, etc., and affirm that these demands, &c.: B) to refuse, to decline (by words — cf. renuo, abnuo; not so strong as recuso): n. alicui aliquid; (poet.) n. (se) comitem, to decline accompanying; n. se, to refuse; n. se vinculis, to escape; regio n. poma, does not produce.*

NEGŌTIĀLIS, *e, adj.* [negotium]. (Rare.) *Pertaining to things or affairs: pars constitutionis n.*

NEGŌTIĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* [negotior]. *A wholesale business; in partic., banking business.*

NEGŌTIĀTOR, *ōris, m.* [negotior]. 1) *One who does a wholesale business, a wholesale dealer, wholesale merchant; esp., one who carried on money-lending and banking in the provinces, a banker, money-changer.* 2) (Lat.) *A merchant, trader, in gen.*

NEGŌTIŌLUM, *i, n.* [dim. of negotium]. *A little business, small affair.*

NEGŌTIOR, *ātus, 1. v. dep. intr.* [negotium]. 1) *To carry on a wholesale business, and esp. the banking business (v. Negotiator).* 2) (Lat.)

To trade, to traffic, in gen.: n. re aliqua, in any thing; negotiandi causa.

*NEGOTIOSITAS, ātis, f. [negotiosus]. (Lat.) A press of business (a translation of the Greek word *καταπραγμοσύνη*).

NEGOTIOSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. [negotium]. Full of business, busy, dies, provincia; (Com.) tergum n., i. e., well-beaten.

NEGOTIUM, ii, n. [nec-otium, 'want of leisure']. 1) Business, occupation, employment: n. permagnum, forense; est mihi n. cum illo, I have to do with him; quid tibi hic negotii est? what's your business here? esse in n. (opp. to in otio), to be occupied; in magno n. habere, to consider a thing very important. In partic.: A) a public affair or business: spes negotii conficiendi: B) a wholesale business (v. Negotiator, etc.): perdere nn. Bithyna: C) (lat.) a lawsuit: D) collectively = domestic affairs: negotium male gerere, to be a bad manager. 2) In partic., a difficult business, difficulty, trouble: habere n. in vulneribus sanandis; nihil negotii est id facere, it is not difficult; freq., quid negotii est, etc., what difficulty is there, &c.; satis habui negotii, I had enough to do; nullo n., and sine n., without difficulty. Hence: A) = molestation, inconvenience, vexation: facessere (exhibere) alicui negotium or (more freq.) negotia, to cause: B) (Pl.) neque de hac re est n. quin occidam, there can be no doubt. 3) A thing, matter: quid negotii est? what is the matter? ineptum sane n. Hence: A) jocosely, of a person: lentum n., a slow thing (of a tardy payer): B) = situation, circumstance: suam quisque culpam ad nn. transferunt, to throw the blame upon circumstances; in atroci n., in a horrid condition.

NELEIUS, and NELEUS, a, um, adj. [Neleus]. Of or belonging to Neleus, Nelean; as subst. = Nestor.

NELEUS, ei, m. [= Νηλεΐς]. A king of Pylus, the father of Nestor.

NELIDES, ae, m. [= Νηλίδης]. A descendant of Neleus, a Neliid = Nestor.

NEMAUSUM, i, n. } A town of Gaul, now NEMAUSUS, i, f. } Nîmes.

NEMEA (I.), ae, f. [= Νεμεία]. 1) A small place in Argolis, where Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and where afterwards the Nemean games were celebrated in his honour. 2) A river between Corinth and Sicyon.

NEMEA (II.), ōrum, n. pl. [Nemea I. = Νίμεια]. The Nemean games.

NEMEAUS, a, um, adj. [= Νεμειαίος]. Of or belonging to Nemea, Nemean.

NEMESIS, is and eos, f. [= Νέμεισις]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) The goddess of Retribution and Justice, who punished esp. the haughty and arrogant. 2) A mistress of Tibullus.

NEMETES, tum, m. pl. A tribe of Northern Gaul, in the neighbourhood of Spire.

NEMETOCENNA, ae, f. A town in Belgiae Gaul, now Arras.

NEMO, Inis, comm. & adj. [ne-homo]. (For the genit. nullius is always used, and instead of the abl. usually nullo.) I. Subst. — No one, nobody: n. amicum; n. ex iis; non n., many a one; n. non, everybody; n. nec deus nec homo; n. alius, no one else. II. Adj. — With personal subst. = nullus, no: n. vir; n. hostis; n. scriptor.

NEMORĀLIS, } e, adj. [nemus]. (Poet. & NEMORENSIS, } lat.) Of or belonging to a grove or wood, woody, sylvan, antrum, umbra; templum Diana n.; esp., of or belonging to the grove of Diana, near Aricia; subst., Nemorense, is, n., a villa near the Arician grove.

*NEMŌRI-CULTRIX, Icis, f. (Poet.) A (female) inhabitant of the woods.

*NEMŌRI-VĀGUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Wandering in the woods, aperi.

NEMŌROSUS, a, um, adj. [nemus]. (Poet.) 1) Full of woods, woody, vallis. 2) Full of trees, silva. 3) Full of foliage, bushy, cupressus.

NEMOSSUS, i, m. A town of Aquitanian Gaul, now Clermont.

NEMPE, adv. [nam-pe]. Surely, indeed, of course, forsooth (in confirmation of that which precedes; mostly ironical, and in answer to a preceding question): memini: n. illum dieis cum armis aureis; scio jam quid velis, n. me hinc abire vis; unde igitur iustitia? n. ab his, etc., without doubt, &c.; recte ego n. has fugi nuptias, after all; si dat tantam pecuniam, n. idcirco dat ut, etc., of course; n. negas, then you really deny.

NĒMUS, ōris, n. [νέμος]. 1) A wood with meadows and pasture land, a grove (cf. silva, lucus, saltus); esp., the grove of Diana near Aricia. 2) (Poet.): A) a wood, in gen.: B) (lat.) wood, timber: congerere n.

NĒNIA (Naenia), ae, f. [νηνία]. 1) A funeral song, dirge: n. soriolina (Pl.), the cry of a mouse when caught in a trap and pierced; trop., prov. (Pl.) id n. fuit ludo, my joy was turned to grief. 2) (Poet.) A song: in partic., A) a mournful song, a lament: B) a magic song, an incantation: C) a common, popular song, a children's song, lullaby: n. puerorum.

NĒNŪ, adv. (Ante-cl) = Non.

NEO, nēvi, nētum, 2. v. tr. [= νέω—v. Necto]. 1) To spin, stamina. 2) (Poet.) = To weave, tunicam.

NEŌBŪLE, es, f. [Νεοβούλη]. The name of a girl.

NEOCLES, is, m. [= Νεοκλῆς]. 1) The father of Themistocles. 2) The father of Epicurus.

NEOCLIDES, ae, m. [= Νεοκλίδης]. A descendant of Neocles = Themistocles.

NEONTICHOS, i, n. [= Νεοντίχος]. A fortress in Thrace.

NEOPTŌLĒMUS, i, m. [= Νεοπτόλεμος]. 1) A son of Achilles, usually called Pyrrhus; also, the

name of a tragedy, by Ennius, of which N. was hero. 2) One of Alexander the Great's generals.

NĒPA, ae, f. [an African word]. 1) A scorpion. 2) The constellation Scorpio, the Scorpion. 3) (Com.) A crab.

NĒPĒSINUS, a, um, adj. [Nepete]. Of Nepete; subst., Nepesini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Nepete.

NĒPĒTE, es, f. A town in Etruria, now Nepi.

NĒPHĒLE, es, f. [= Nephele]. 1) The first wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle (v. Argonautae, Helle). 2) One of the companions of Diana.

NĒPHĒLEIS, idis, f. [Nephele]. The daughter of Nephele = Helle.

NĒPOS (I.), ōtis, m. [cf. Gr. δ-νεψίς, Eng. nephew, Ger. Neffe]. 1) A grandson: n. ex filio; n. ex filia. 2) (Poet.; mostly in the pl.) A descendant: nn. Remi, the Romans. 3) (Lat.) A brother's or sister's son, a nephew: n. sororis or ex sorore. 4) (Ante-cl.) = Neptis. 5) Meton., a spendthrift, prodigal: in populi Romani patrimonio n.

NĒPOS (II.), ōtis, m. A Roman family name; thus, esp. C. Cornelius N., a Roman historian, and friend of Cicero.

NĒPŌTĀTUS, ūs, m. [nepotor]. (Lat., rare.) Predigality, extravagance.

NĒPŌTINUS, a, um, adj. [doubtful reading; nepos]. (Lat.) Extravagant, profuse.

NĒPŌTOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. [nepos]. (Rare, lat.) To squander, to throw away, libertatem.

*NĒPŌTŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of nepos]. (Pl.) A little grandson.

NEPTIS, is, f. [nepos]. A grand-daughter: n. Veneris = Ino; nn. Cybeles = the Muses.

NEPTŪNINE, es, f. [Neptunus]. A (female) descendant of Neptune = Thetis.

NEPTŪNIUS, a, um, adj. [Neptunus]. Of or belonging to Neptune, Neptunian: Troja N. (because enclosed with walls by Neptune); heros N. = Theseus (because in some myths he was called the son of Neptune); N. dux = S. Pompeius (because he claimed to be an adopted son of Neptune); aquae N., a fountain near Tarracina; N. incola = Polyphemus, the son of Neptune.

NEPTŪNUS, i, m. [Etrusc. Nethuns]. Neptune, the god of the Sea (the Poseidon of the Greeks), son of Saturnus, brother of Jupiter and Pluto, and husband of Amphitrite; (poet.) = the sea.

NĒQUAM, indecl. adj. w. comp. (nequior) and sup. (nequissimus). Bad, worthless, good-for-nothing, mancipium; esp., of young men = licentious, dissolute: alicui n. dare, facere (Pl.), to play one a knavish trick.

NĒQUĀQUAM, adv. In no wise, by no means, not at all.

NĒQUE, etc. — v. Nec.

NĒ-QUEO, ūi or ūi, Itum, 4. v. intr. Not to be able, to be unable, aliquid facere; n. quin cla-

mem, I cannot help crying out; we find also 'nequitur' with an infin. pres.: quicquid sine sanguine olivum ulcisci nequitur.

NĒ-QUICQUAM, or NĒ-QUIDQUAM, adv. In vain, to no purpose, without effect or advantage (of. frustra): n. deos implorat; non n. ausi erant (Cass.), not without reason; (Pl.) n. dicere tam indignum dictum in me, with impunity.

NĒQUINUM, i, m. A city in Umbria, afterward called Narnia.

NĒQUIS, and NĒQUI — v. Quis, and Qui.

NĒQUĪTER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [nequam]. Badly, miserably, licentiously, wickedly: bellum n. susceptum; n. coenare; n. facere, to behave badly.

NĒQUĪTIA, ae, and NĒQUĪTIES, ei, f. [nequam]. Badness: — 1) Of things, bad quality, aceti. 2) Of persons: A) remissness, inactivity, idleness: B) levity, lightness of conduct: C) prodigality: filii n.: D) lewdness, profligacy: n. uxoris: E) villainess, villany: officina nequitiae.

NĒREIS, idis, f. [= Nereis]. A daughter of Nereus, a Nereid, sea-nymph.

NĒREIUS, a, um, adj. [Nereus]. Of or belonging to Nereus: genitrix N. = Thetis, mother of Achilles.

NĒREUS, ei, m. [= Nereus]. A sea-god, son of Oceanus and Thetis, husband of Doris; trop. (poet.): A) = Neptune: B) = the sea.

NĒRIA, ae, or NĒRIO, ōnis, f. [a Sabine word = 'bravery'; hence, personified]. The wife of Mars.

NĒRINE, es, f. (Poet., rar.) = Nereis.

NĒRITIUS, a, um, adj. [Neritos]. Of or belonging to Nerites; (poet.) = of Ulysses, Ulysses, ratis; N. dux = Ulysses.

NĒRITOS, i, f. [= Nereus]. A small island in the neighbourhood of Ithaca.

NĒRIUS, ii, m. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. N., a well-known usurer.

NĒRO, ōnis, m. [a Sabine word, of the same root with Nerio]. A Roman family name in the gens Claudia (q. v.).

NĒRŌNEUS, (lat.) NĒRŌNIANUS and NĒRŌNIUS, a, um, adj. [Nero]. Of or belonging to Nero, Neronian, dictum.

NĒRŌPŌLIS, is, f. [Nῆρον-πόλις]. (Lat.) The name which Nero intended to give to Rome.

NĒRSAE, ārum, f. pl. A city of the Aequi.

NĒRTHUS, i, f. Earth, a goddess of the ancient Germans.

NĒRŪLENSIS, e, adj. [Nerulum]. Of or belonging to Nerulum.

NĒRŪLUM, i, n. A town in Lucania, prob. near the modern village Castelluccio (acc. to others, the modern Orinolo).

NERVA, ae, m. A Roman family name; thus, esp. M. Cocceius N., Roman emperor (A. D. 96-98).

NERVIA, ae, f. [nervus]. (Lat.) A string or cord, a gut-string.

NERVICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nervii]. Nervian.

NERVII, ōrum, *m. pl.* A powerful tribe of Northern Gaul, in the modern Hainault.

NERVŌLĀRIA, ae, *f.* A lost comedy of Plautus.

NERVŌSE, *adv. w. comp.* [nervosus]. Vigorously, energetically, dicere; nervosius disserere.

NERVŌSUS, e, um, *adj.* [nervus]. 1) (Poet.) Full of nerves or sinews, sinewy, nervous. 2) (Lat.) Vigorous, bold, vivacitas. 3) Trop., of style, nervous, energetic: quis Aristotele nervosior?

*NERVŪLUS, i, m. [*dim. of nervus*]. Prop., a nerve; in the *pl.*, nerve, vigour.

NERVUS, i, m. [*veīper*]. 1) A sinew, nerve, tendon: (Pl.) condere in n. brachiale, to embrace. 2) In the *pl.*, trop.: A) strength, vigour: omnibus nervis contendere; incidere nervos legionum = to weaken the legions; esp. = the source of strength to any thing, sinews: vectigalia sunt nn. reipublicae; pecunia nervi belli; nn. conjurationis, the chief men; nn. caesarum, the main points: B) of style, vigour, force, energy. 3) The string of a musical instrument. 4) A bow-string. 5) (Lat.) The leather with which shields were covered. 6) (Ante-cl. & lat.) A thong with which a person is bound. Hence: A) a fetter, in gen.: B) a prison: jacere in nervo; vereor ne istaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat, will end in your being imprisoned. 7) = Membrum virile.

NESAEĒ, ēa, *f.* [= Νηαίη]. One of the Nereids.

NE-SCIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. tr. & intr. 1) Not to know, to be ignorant of, aliquid; n. quid factum sit; n. eum venisse. Thus, also, *pass. impers.*: utrum consistere velit an mare transire nescitur, it is unknown. 'Nescio' is esp. frequent in the phrases, nescio quis, I know not who, some one; nescio quomodo, some how; nescio an, perhaps; etc.: A) denoting uncertainty: nescio quis loquitur, somebody speaks; n. cujus querelis moveri: B) denoting unimportance, meanness: fortasse non jejunum hoc nescio quid quod ego gessi videtur, some little act of mine; rumoris nescio quid afflavit. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Not to know, to be unacquainted with: nescire hiemem, illum; nescire versus, i. e., not to understand their construction; non tam praeculare est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire. 3) Not to understand how, to be unable: Stoici irasci nesciunt; nescit vox missa reverti.

NESCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [nescio]. 1) Not knowing, ignorant of (of. incitus): nescius futuri; n. de aliquo; nescius quid acciderit; non sum nescius, ista inter Graecos dici. 2) (Poet.) Not knowing how, not understanding, unable, incapable: puer n. fari; vinci n., invincible. 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Pass.* (like ignarus), unknown, loca; tributa his sunt nescia; nescium habere (aliquid), to be ignorant of.

NESIOTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* A people of Cephalonia.

NESIS, Idia, *f.* [= Νηΐς]. A small but fruitful

island, opposite the promontory of Misenum, in Campania, a famous summer-residence of noble Romans — now Nisita.

NESSĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nessus]. Of Nessus Nessian: N. venenum, the blood of Nessus, poisoned by the arrow of Hercules.

NESSUS, i, m. [= Νησος]. 1) A river in Thrace now the Mesto (by the Turks called Karasu) 2) A Centaur, who attempted to carry off Dejanira, and was slain by Hercules.

NESTOR, ōris, *m.* [= Νηστωρ]. A son of Neleus, king of Pylos, celebrated among the heroes before Troy for his wisdom and eloquence: vivat Nestora totum, i. e., a long life, because Nestor lived to a great age.

NESTŌREUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nestor]. Of Nestor.

NĒTINI, ōrum, or NĒTINENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Netum]. The inhabitants of Netum.

NĒTUM, i, n. A town of Sicily, in the territory of Syracuse, now Noto.

NEU = Neve, q. v.

NEURI, ōrum, *m. pl.* A people in European Scythia.

NEURŌSPASTON, i, n. [= νευροσπαστον]. (Lat.) A marionette, puppet.

NEUTER, tra, trum, *adj.* [ne-uter]. 1) Neither of two: in n. partem moveri = to remain indifferent or neutral; neutri, neither (of two parties). 2) Of neither sex; esp. in grammar: nomina nn., neuter.

NE-UTIQUEAM (in ante-cl. writers it must be read NŪtīquā), *adv.* By no means, not at all (opp. to utique): id neutiquam mihi placet.

NEUTRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [neuter]. (Lat.) In grammar, neuter.

NEUTRO, *adv.* [neuter]. To neither side, neither way: neutro inclinaverat fortuna.

NEUTRŪBI, *adv.* [neuter-ubi]. (Ante-cl.) In neither place.

NĒ-VE, *conj.* In all combinations = et ne, and not, ne: hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito n. urito; neve ... neve, neither ... nor; peto a te ut id n. in hoc reo n. in aliis requiras.

NĒ-VŌLO, etc. ante-cl. for Nolo, q. v.

NEX, ōcis, *f.* [*vinc, neco*]. 1) A violent death, slaughter: vitae necisque potestas; parare alicui necem; (poet.) imbutus nece Phrygia, with the blood of the slain Phrygians; n. venatorum, inflicted by. 2) (Lat.) A natural death: post necem consulis.

NEXILIS, e, *adj.* [necto]. (Poet.) Tied or bound together, vestis, plaga; nn. hederarum, entwined.

NEXO, i. v. tr. [*freq. of necto*]. (Lucret.) To tie or bind together, aliquid.

NEXUM, i, n. [necto] = Nexus I., 2.

NEXUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [necto]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) A tying or binding together, an entwining: nn. draconum, coils. 2) Tech. term in jurisprudence, a personal obligation for debt, solemnly

entered into in the presence of witnesses, by virtue of which an insolvent debtor became the slave of his creditor, slavery for debt (v. necto): nexum inire, to enter into; liberare, tollere nexum; obligare se nexu. 3) (Lat.) An obligation, in gen., legis.

NEXUS (II.), i, m. [necto]. A freeman who has pledged himself as security for a debt.

NI [identical with Ne]. I. Adv. = Non; thus only in the comb. quidni, q. v. II. Conj. — 1) = Nō (3 B and 3 A), not, that not: moment ni teneant cursus. 2) = Nisi, if not, unless; thus mostly ante-cl. and colloq., also in legal forms, contracts, obligations, &c.: sponsionem fecit ni vir bonus esset (v. Sponsio).

NICAIA, ae, f. [= Νίκαια]. 1) The name of several towns: A) in Bithynia, now Isnik: B) in Loeri, near Thermopylae: C) in Liguria, a colony of the Massilians, now Nizza: D) in India, built by Alexander the Great, now (probably) ruins near the village Darapur. 2) The name of a woman.

NICAENSIS, e, adj. [Nicaea]. Of or belonging to Nicæa; subst., Nicaenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Nicæa.

NICANDER, dri, m. [= Νικάνδρος]. A poet of Colophon.

NICÉPHORIUM, or Nicēphōrion, i, n. [Νικηφόριον]. A grove near Pergamos.

NICÉPHORIUS, ii, m. A river in Armenia.

NICÉPHORUS, i, m. A Roman surname.

NICETERIUM, i, n. [= νικητήριον]. (Poet.) A prize of victory.

NICIAS, ae, m. [Νίκιās]. 1) A celebrated Athenian statesman and general, in the time of the Peloponnesian war. 2) N. Curtius, a grammarian, and companion of Cicero, in Cilicia.

NICO (I.), nīci, —, 3. v. intr. (Pl.) To beckon.

NICO (II.), ōnis, m. 1) A physician. 2) A pirate.

NICOCLES, is, m. [= Νικοκλής]. A tyrant of Sicily, overthrown by Aratus.

NICOMÉDES, is, m. [= Νικομήδης]. The name of several kings of Bithynia.

NICOMÉDENSIS, e, adj. [Nicomedia]. Of Nicomedia, Nicomedian; subst., Nicomedenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Nicomedia.

NICOMÉDIA, ae, f. [= Νικομήδεια]. The capital of Bithynia, founded by Nicomedes, now ruins near Isnikmid.

NICOPOLIS, is, f. [= Νικόπολις]. The name of several towns: A) in Acarnania, founded by Augustus, in commemoration of the victory at Actium, now Paleoprevryza: B) in Armenia, founded by Pompey, in commemoration of his victory over Mithridates.

NICTO, āvi, ātum, } 1. v. intr. [nico]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) To wink with the eyes, allicui. 2) Of fire, to tremble, fulgura.

NICTUS, ūs, m. [nico]. (Poet.) A winking with the eyes, blinking: nictu signa remittere.

*NIDAMENTUM, i, n. [nidus]. (Ante-cl.) The materials for a nest; prov., in nervum ille nn. congeret, i. e., will get himself a drubbing.

NIDIFICO, 1. v. intr. [nidus-facio]. (Lat.) To build a nest.

*NIDIFICUS, a, um, adj. [nidus-facio]. (Poet.) Nest-making: ver n., when birds make their nests.

NIDOR, ōris, m. [kindr. w. visco]. Steam, vapour, odour, from any thing roasting, boiling or burning: n. ganeae; trop., n. e. oulina (of a slave idling about in the kitchen).

NIDŪLOR, 1. v. dep. intr. & tr. [nidus]. (Lat.) 1) Intr., to build a nest. *2) Tr., to build a nest for, aliquem.

NIDŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of nidus]. A little nest; trop., n. senectutis, a place of retirement.

NIDUS, i, m. 1) A nest: facere, struere n., to build. Hence (poet.) — a) = a home, house: servare n. = to stay at home — b) = a town on a high situation = c) = the young birds in a nest: nn. loquaces. 2) Trop. (poet.), pennas majores nido extendere, to rise above one's rank.

NIGER (I.), gra, grum, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Black, dark, dusky (it denotes 'black' as a colour, whilst 'ater' is rather the negation of colour; hence, esp. of a beautiful, shining black — cf. ater): n. homo, erinis, lana, silva, fluvius (from its depth); nn. maniti, killed by poison; nn. pocula, poisoned; subst., Nigrum, i, n. (poet.), a black spot. 2) Trop. (mostly poet.): A) = making dark, obscuring, ventus: B) (= ater) mournful, sad, domus; dies n., the day of death; ignes nn., a funeral pile; sol n. = an ill-omened day: C) of character, black, bad, wicked, homo.

NIGER (II.), gri, m. A Roman surname.

NIGIDIANUS, a, um, adj. [Nigidius]. Of Nigidius.

NIGIDIUS FIGŪLUS, a celebrated grammarian, in Rome, in the time of Cicero.

NIGRESCO, grui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. [niger]. To grow black or dark, dentes; coelum n.

NIGRICO, 1. v. intr. (Lat.) To be blackish.

NIGRINUS, i, m. A Roman surname.

NIGRIS, is, m. A river in the interior of Africa, now the Joliba or Niger.

NIGRITAE, ārum, m. pl. The people living near the Niger, the most northern of the Ethiopian tribes.

NIGRITIA, ae, } f. [niger]. (Lat.) Black-
NIGRITUDO, inis, } ness, black colour.

NIGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. [niger]. (Lucr.) To be black.

NIGROR, ōris, m. [niger]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Nigritia.

NIHIL, also (rar. & mostly poet.) NIL, n. indecl. [original form, but used only in the gen., acc., and abl., Nihilum (ni = ne, -hilum), and (Lucr.) contr. Nilum]. Nothing: —

I NIHIL, Nil: n. forte, n. mali, but also n. bonum; non n., *something*; n. non, *everything*. Particular combinations—**a)** n. agis, *you accomplish nothing*—**b)** n. quicquam, or n. unum, *nothing at all*; n. aliud aversus, etc., *in no other respect*—**c)** n. nisi, n. aliud nisi (praeter, praeterquam), *nothing but*; n. aliud quamprehendere prohibitus, *hindered only from*; nihil tibi deest praeter voluntatem—**d)** nihil... quin or quominus; n. praetermissi quin Pompeium avocarem, *I have spared no effort*—**e)** n. est quod (cur, quamobrem), *there is no reason why*; so also with 'ut': nihil fuit in Catulis ut putares, etc., i. e., *nothing in them to lead you to think, &c.*—**f)** (colloq.) n. est, *it is to no purpose, it is of no use*—**g)** n. ad me (sc. pertinet), *it is nothing to me, it is no concern of mine*; but n. ad aliquid, *nothing in comparison with*—**h)** n. minus quam, *nothing less than*—*not at all*—**i)** nihil dum, *nothing as yet*; n. dum certi, sed quid videatur, exquiro—**j)** n. mihi cum illo est, *I have nothing to do with*—**k)** of a person (a stronger expression than nemo, nullus): n. illo eloquentius fuit; n. esse = *to be a mere cipher* (cf. nihili esse, below); n. putare, *to make nothing of*; n. hominis est, *he is a worthless fellow*—**l)** adverbially (stronger than non), *not at all, by no means*: illi n. moti sunt; n. sane nisi, etc., *from no other reason, &c.*

II. Of Nihilum the following forms are found:—**1)** The *genit.* Nihili, with expressions denoting value or estimation: facere (pendere) aliquid n. (Com.), *to regard as nothing*; homo n., *a worthless fellow*; thus, also, verba n., *insignificant*; homo n. factus, *castrated*. **2)** The *accus.* Nihilum: rarely, with a verb: n. deprecans, *without praying*; usually, after the prepositions 'ad' and 'in': ad n. redigere, *to destroy*; ad n. venire, recidere, *to come to nought*; in n. interire, occidere, *to perish utterly*; also (poet.) adverbially, like nihil = *a strengthened non*: nihilum metuenda timere. **3)** The *abl.* Nihilo: **A)** with a *comp.* = *by nothing, no*: n. pluris; n. minus (secius), *no less, nevertheless*; (Pl.) also, n. without minus: nihilo ego quam tu amata sum; nihilo benevolentior; thus, also, n. aliter (Com.), *no otherwise*: **B)** with the *prep.* de: de n.—**a)** in *vain*—**b)** *without reason*: **C)** with the *prep.* pro, *pro*: pro n. habere, *to account as nothing*; haec mihi pro n. sunt, *I do not care at all about it*.

NILIACUS, a, um, adj. [Nilus]. *Of or belonging to the Nile*; (poet.) = *Egyptian*: N. amor, i. e., *with Cleopatra*.

NILÓTICUS, a, um, adj. [Nilus]. (Lat.) *Of the Nile, Nilotic*.

NILÓTIS, idis, adj. f. [Nilus]. *Of the Nile*; (poet.) = *Egyptian*.

NILUS, i, m. [= Νῆλος]. **1)** *The river Nile in Egypt*. **2)** *A canal, aqueduct: ductus aquarum, quos Nilos vocant*.

***NIMBATUS, a, um, adj.** [nimbus]. (Doubtful reading; Pl.) *Enveloped in mist (?) = light, frivolous, femina*.

NIMBIFER, ñra, ñrum, adj. [nimbus-fero]. (Doubtful reading.) *Storm-bringing*.

NIMBOSUS, a, um, adj. [nimbus]. (Poet. & lat.) *Full of storms or rain-clouds, stormy, rainy*: n. mons, *enveloped in clouds*; ventus, Orion n., *storm or rain-bringing*.

NIMBUS, i, m. [perh. kindred w. nubes—but cf. Gr. νέφος and νέμω]. **1)** *A black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud: involvere diem nimbi*. **2)** *A cloud, in gen.: tempestas regem operuit nimbo*. Esp. of the bright mist which veiled the gods when they appeared to men (conf. Homer's ἴψα ποσειδῶν Παλλὰς): Pallas effulgens nimbo; nimbo succincta. **3)** *Meton.* (poet.), of a multitude of things darkening the air like a cloud: n. peditum, telorum; so, also, atrae favillae n., *a cloud of ashes*; n. arenae, of dust. **4)** *A storm of rain: terrere animos tempestatibus, nimbis, nivibus*. **5)** *Trop., a storm, i. e., sudden misfortune: hunc nimbum cito transisse laetor*.

NIMIETAS, ãtis, f. [nimius]. (Lat.) *A too great quantity, a superfluity, excess*.

NIMIRUM, adv. [ni = ne & mirum; prop. 'not to be wondered at,' 'strange if it were not so']. Certainly, to be sure, undoubtedly: **A)** (rarely) without irony: si res in dubitationem veniet, n. Themistocles auctor est adhibendus: **B)** (more freq.) ironically = *of course, doubtless, forsooth*: aperienda n. nocte janus fuit.

NIMIS, adv. [ni-mis, kindr. w. metior, messus].

1) *Beyond measure, too much, too*: n. saepe; n. remissus; also *subst.* with a *genit.*: n. insidiarum, *too many arts*. **2)** *Non (haud) nimis, not too much, not very, not particularly*: non n. firmus; non n. diligenter; ea non nimis desunt. **3)** (Pl.) = *Exceedingly, greatly, very much*: n. id genus gdi; n. quam formido (cf. nimium quantum, under Nimius).

NIMIUM, adv. — v. Nimius.

NIMIUS, a, um, adj. [nimis]. **1)** *Excessive, too great, too much*: n. sol, *excessive heat*; n. vitis, *too exuberant*; homo n., *too powerful*; n. legio, *unruly*; n. animus, *haughty*; nimii rebus secundis (Tac.), *insolent because of*. Hence, in gen. = *exceeding the proper measure in any thing, immoderate, intemperate*: n. in honoribus decernendis; nimius mero (poet.); also, with a *genit.*: nimius sermonis, *in speaking*; n. imperii, *in the exercise of power*. Freq., *subst.* Nimium, ii, n., *superabundance, excess*: mediocritatem illam tenet, quae est inter nimium et parum. **2)** (Pl.) *Very great, extraordinary*: n. pulchritudo. **3)** *Adverbially*: **A)** Nimio = *exceedingly, much*; with the comparatives plus, minus, melius = *by far*: **B)** Nimium = nimis—**a)** *too much, too*; n. parce; n. longus; non n., *not particularly*—**b)** *very much, greatly*: fortunatos nimium, sua

ad bona nōrint, agricolas! — e) nimium quantum, as much as can be, very much, exceedingly: differt inter honestum et turpe nimium quantum; eo, also (PL), nimium quam: n. quam, O Lyde, es barbarus!

NINGO, ninxi, —, 3. v. intr. [nix]. (Usually impers.) To snow: (poet.) ningunt floribus, they scatter flowers.

NINGUIS, is, f. (Ante-cl.) Snow: albae ninguēs.

NINUS, or NINOS, i, f. & m. [= Nīwē]. 1) *N.*, another name of Nineveh, the capital of Assyria. 2) *M.*, a king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis.

NINYA, ae, m. Son of Ninus and Semiramis.

NIÖBE, es, and NIÖBA, ae, f. [= Nīōbē]. Daughter of Tantalus, wife of Amphion; because she insulted Letona, her seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, and she herself was changed into a stone.

NIÖBEUS, a, um, adj. [Niobe]. Of or belonging to Niobe.

NIPHAUS, i, m. The name of a charioteer.

NIPHATES, ae, m. [= Nīphātes, 'snow-mountain']. 1) A mountain in Armenia. 2) (Poet.) A part of the river Tigris.

NIPTRA, ōrum, n. pl. [= Nīptra, 'washing-water']. The title of a tragedy of Pacuvius.

NIREUS, ei or eos, m. [= Nīrēus]. The handsomest man among the Greeks before Troy.

NISAEUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Nisus, Nisæan: canes NN., of Scylla (Ovid confounds in this place, Scylla the daughter of Nisus, with Scylla the daughter of Phorcus — v. Scylla).

NISÆIS, Idia, f. The daughter of Nisus = Scylla (but confounded with Scylla, daughter of Phorcus — v. Nisæus).

NISÆIUS, a, um, adj. [Nisus]. Of or belonging to Nisus, Nisæan: N. virgo = Scylla.

NISI, conj. [ni-si]. 1) If not, unless (if the negation refers to a whole sentence; but if to a single word, 'si non' must be used in transitions): n. forte, n. vero, unless, perhaps (the first frequently, the last always, ironically): n. vero existimatis dementem Africanum fuisse. Sometimes we find nisi si = nisi. 2) After a negation or a negative interrogation = except, but: nemo n. improbus hoc facit; quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? frequently 'nisi' is separated from the negation by several words: hoc sentio, n. in bonis amicitiam esse non posse; nihil aliud n. Hence: A) after a negative sentence, 'nisi' freq. = only, however: de re nihil possum iudicare, n. illud mihi persuadeo: B) n. quod, n. quid, and (lat.) n. ut, also after affirmative sentences, except that, unless: illa me valde delectant, n. quod me aere alieno obtruncant; neque convivia inire ausus est, nisi ut speculatores circumstarent, unless.

NISIAS, ōdis, f. [Nisus]. Nisæan; (poet.) =

Megarean: NN. matres, of Megaris in Sicily, a colony of Megaris in Greece.

NISUS (I.), i, m. [= Nīwē]. A king of Megara, father of Scylla. Having been betrayed by Scylla to his enemy Minos, he was changed into a sparrow hawk, and Scylla into a bird of prey called Ciris.

NISUS (II.), i, m. A follower of Æneas, and friend of Euryalus.

NISUS (III.), or NIXUS, ūs, m. [nitor]. 1) A leaning or pressing against; hence, motion or rest produced by pressure: n. pinnarum, nn. insoliti = a flying, flight; n. per saxa = a climbing up; nisu immotus eodem, in the same position; astra se suo n. conglobata continent, by their own gravity. 2) (Lat.) An endeavour, effort, exertion. 3) (Poet. & lat.) Travail, labour of childbirth.

NITĒDŪLA (lat. contr. Nīāla), ae, f. A dormouse.

NITĒ-FĀCIO, fēci, factum, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) To make shining, orinem.

NITENS, tis, adj. w. comp. [part. of niteo].

1) Shining, brilliant, glittering: arma, astra nn. 2) Trop.: A) = beautiful, handsome, uxor, femina: B) of plants, blooming, arbor: C) of style, elegant, oratio: D) illustrious: homo n. gloriā: E) of animals, sleek, fat, taurus.

NITEO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. 1) To shine, to glisten, to glitter (with a subdued splendour—cf. splendeo, luceo, etc.): n. unguentis; coelum n. lumine diffuso; luna n. 2) Trop.: A) of animals, to be fat, sleek, well fed; so, also, of persons (Phaed.), unde sic nites? B) of persons—a) to be handsome, to look well: tu mihi nites = you appear beautiful to me—b) to be distinguished: n. gloriā recenti—c) abs. = to please, to win applause: C) of style, &c., to shine = to be elegant, beautiful: oratio n.; ubi plura nn. in carmine, non ego paucis offender maculis: D) of plants, fields, &c., to grow luxuriously, to flourish, to thrive; hence, vectigal n. in pace, yields abundantly.

NITESCO, tui, —, 3. v. intr. [inck. of niteo]. (Poet. & lat.) To begin to shine or glisten; hence, A) to grow fat, sleek, or handsome: armenta, pueri nn.: B) trop., to become illustrious or celebrated: eloquentiæ gloriā nitescere.

NITĒBUNDUS, a, um, adj. [nitor]. (Lat.) Leaning against, reclining on.

NITĒDE, adv. [nitidus]. (Ante-cl.) Splendidly, brightly.

*NITĒDIUSCŪLE, adv. [nitidiusculus]. (PL.) Rather glitteringly or elegantly.

*NITĒDIUSCŪLUS, a, um, adj. [from comp. of nitidus]. (PL.) Rather shining or glittering, caput.

NITĒDO, āvi, atum, 1. v. tr. [nitidus]. (Ante-cl.) Prop., to make bright; hence, to wash, to bathe; eunt ad fontem, nitidant corpora.

NITIDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [niteo]. 1) Shining, bright, polished, glittering (v. Niteo), esp. of a shining colour: n. ebur, caput, aether; also, *shining with unguents*; hence, homo, caesaries n. = *anointed*. 2) A) of persons and animals = *fat, sleek* B) of persons and things = *handsome, neat*: me n. bene curata cute vires; or = *elegant, femina, villa*: C) *trop.* = *cultivated, polished, refined* (opp. to rusticus), homo; also, of style: n. oratio, vox, genus verborum: D) of plants and fields, blooming, luxuriant, agri collesque, fruges.

NITIOBRIGES, gum, m. pl. *A Celtic tribe living in Aquitania.*

NITOR (I.), ōris, m. [niteo]. 1) Brightness, splendour, lustre (v. Niteo), eboris, argenti; n. diurnus, *daylight*. Hence (poet.) = *colour*, in gen.: esse in quovis n. 2) *Trop.*: A) = *sleekness, beauty, fine appearance*, corporis: B) = *elegance, neatness*: C) in partic., of style = *elegance, brilliancy*; n. eloquii, descriptionis: D) splendour, nobility: n. generis.

NITOR (II.), xus or sus, 3. v. *dep. intr.* [obsoleto form of the *perf. part.* gnitus and gnixus; hence perhaps from genu]. 1) To lean or rest upon: n. hastā, baculo; (poet.) n. in hastam; n. genibus, to kneel. In partic.: A) — a) = *to try to get up, or = to plant or post one's self* — b) of a bird, &c.: n. alis, *to be borne up or poised* — c) abs. = *to tread upon*, humi: B) *trop.* — a) to depend upon, to rest upon: divinatio n. in conjectura; salus reipublicae n. in illo homine — b) to rely upon, spe aliqua, consilio alicujus; with 'ubi': quo confugies, ubi nitere? 2) With reference to the 'terminus ad quem,' to strive to reach a point, esp. a higher position, to press forward, to advance, to mount, to rise: n. ad coelum; n. sub ipsos postes, gradibus, *to ascend*; n. pennis in aëra, *to fly up*; *trop.*, per me nixus sum, *I have risen by myself*; and = *to labour or strive after*: n. ad immortalitatem. 3) *Trop.*, to exert one's self, to endeavour, to labour: quantum quisque potest nitatur; n. pro libertate, *to struggle*; n. contra aliquem; n. recuperare patriam, *to strive*; (rar.) n. ut, &c.; *n., aliquid percipi posse, *to insist*; also (poet.) abs., Sisyphus sudans nitendo, *with the effort*; nitenti est similis, *is like one in labour, in the effort of bringing forth*; also (lat.) = *to strain at stool*.

NITRUM, i, n. [= niter]. Natural soda or natron, still used in the East as soap; hence, *trop.* = *a means of cleansing*.

NIVALIS, e, *adj.* [nix]. 1) Of or pertaining to snow, snowy, snow-: n. dies, *a snowy day*; n. mons, *covered with snow*; aqua n., *snow-water*; nn. venti, *which bring snow*. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Wintery, cold, dies; compes n., *ice*. 3) (Poet.) Snow-white, snowy, candor.

NIVATUS, a, um, *adj.* [nix]. (Lat.) Cooled with snow.

NIVEUS, a, um, *adj.* [nix]. 1) Consisting of snow, snow-: n. agger, *a heap of snow*. 2) Covered with snow, mons. 3) (Poet.) Snow-white, lac, brachia; (lat.) flumen n., *clear*.

NIVOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [nix]. Full of snow. snowy, hiems, loca.

NIX, nixis, f. [NIX, acc. nix]. Snow; hence (poet.), capitis nn., *gray hairs*.

NIXI (DII), ōrum, m. pl. [nitor]. Guardian deities of women in labour.

NIXOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. tr.* [intens. of nitor]. (Rare, poet.) = *A strengthened nitor*.

NIXUS — v. Nitor, and Nisus.

NO, nāvi, —, 1. v. *intr.* [= nō]. 1) To swim; prov., n. sine cortice = *to be able to help one's self*. 2) (Poet.): A) to sail, to fly, &c.: n. per mare: B) oculi nn. (of the eyes of an intoxicated person), swim: C) undae nn., *undulate*.

NŌBILIOR, ōris, m. [nobilis]. A family name in the gens Fulvia; thus, esp. M. Fulvius N.

NŌBILIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [nosco]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Knowable, discernible, known: fidem addidit facinori nobili gaudio illum visendo, *by his visible joy*; ei non sum n., *I am unknown to him*. 2) Well-known among men; usually in a good sense = *renowned, celebrated*; rarely in a bad sense = *notorious*: n. homo, oppidum, exemplum; n. et clarus ex doctrina, re aliqua; (poet.) n. superare, *because he excels*; n. scortum; nn. inimicitiae. 3) Of noble birth, noble, high-born, esp. sprung from a family a member of which has filled curule offices, and therefore possessing the jus imaginum (opp. to homo novus, ignobilis — v. Imago): n. homo, genus; mulier non solum n. sed etiam nota; (lat.) nobiles nostri, *noblemen of our nation*. 4) (Rar.) Excellent, superior, fundus; nobilium greges equarum.

NŌBILITAS, ātis, f. [nobilis]. 1) (Rar.) Renowned, fame, celebrity. 2) A) abstr., noble birth, nobility: B) concr., the nobility, nobles: conjurationem nobilitatis fecit; omnis n. interit: sometimes with the verb in the pl.: n. coeperunt, &c. 3) Excellence, superiority, discipulorum.

NŌBILITER, adv. w. *comp.* & *sup.* [nobilis]. (Lat.) Nobly, famously, excellently.

NŌBILITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [nobilis]. (Rar.) 1) To make known; usually = *to make renowned, to make famous*: praesens favor eum n.; nobilitatus, *renowned*; (rar.) = *to render notorious*: n. aliquem flagitiis. 2) To ennoble, novitatem suam.

NŌCENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [part. of noceo]. 1) Injurious, pernicious: pestiferi et nn. 2) Culpable, criminal, homo, mores. Freq., as subst., a malefactor: merita caedes nocentum. **NŌCENTER**, adv. [nocens]. (Lat.) Hurtfully, injuriously.

NŌCEO, cui, cōtum, 2. v. *intr.* [prob. kindred with nex, neco]. 1) To hurt, to harm, to injure,

alicui; abs., arma ad nocendum, *offensive weapons*; hoc ei nihil nocet, *does him no harm*; nocetur mihi ab eo, *he harms or injures me*. 3) N. noxam (an old formula), *to commit a bad action*.

NÓCIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [noceo]. (Lat.) Injurious, noxious.

*NOCTESCO, 3. v. *incho. intr.* [nox]. (Lat.) To draw towards night, to grow dark.

NOCTICOLOR, ōris, *adj.* [nox-color]. (Antecl. & lat.) Night-coloured, dark.

NOCTĪFER, ōri, m. [nox-fero, 'the night-bringer'—cf. Lucifer]. (Poet.) = The Evening Star.

NOCTĪLŪCA, ae, f. [nox-luceo]. (Poet.) That shines by night; hence = the moon.

NOCTĪ-VĀGUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Wandering by night.

*NOCTĪ-VĪGĪLUS (Noctuv.), a, um, *adj.* [nox-yigilo]. (Pl.) Watching by night.

NOCTŪ, (abl. of the unusual Noctus = nox; mostly used as an *adv.*). By night: n. ambulare, *stertere*.

NOCTUA (L.), ae, f. [nox]. A night-owl.

NOCTUA (II.), ae, m. A Roman surname; as, Q. Caedicius Noctua, consul, 289 B.C.

*NOCTUĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [nox]. Travelling by night.

*NOCTUINUS, a, um, *adj.* [noctua]. (Pl.) Of or belonging to night-owls, oculi.

NOCTURNUS, a, um, *adj.* [nox]. 1) Of or belonging to the night, nocturnal, night-, praesidium, hora, fur; nocturnus venit, *by night*; ora nn., *dark, ugly*; Bacchus n., *worshipped at night*. 2) Subst., Nocturnus, i, m., *the god of Night*.

NÓCUUS, a, um, *adj.* [noceo]. (Very rare.) Injurious, noxious.

NODINUS, i, m. A rivulet near Rome.

NÓDO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [nodus]. To tie in a knot, to knot: n. crines; collum laqueo nodatus, *with his neck tied*.

NÓDOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [nodus]. 1) Full of knots, knotty, stipes, ramus, rete. 2) Trop., full of difficulties, intricate, verba; n. Cicuta, *skilled in drawing up bonds in legal form*.

NÓDUS, i, m. [perhaps kindred with νῶδω, 'to spin']. 1) A knot; hence, meton. = a girdle, band, a knot of hair (a kind of head-dress worn by Roman ladies); prov., n. Hercules (lat.), a knot difficult to untie; (poet.) complexi aliquem in nodum, *to clasp a person in one's arms*; nn. serpentis. 2) A knot or knob on the joint of an animal: alces crura habent sine nn. articulisque. 3) A knot or knob on a tree or in wood: baculus sine n.; prov., nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to look for difficulties where there are none*. 4) Trop.: A) = a tie, bond: n. amicitiae; (Poet.) plures imponere nn., *binding oaths*: B) = a knotty point, difficulty, intricacy, hindrance: expedire n., *to remove*; incidere in difficilem n.; mora et n. pug-

nae (poet.) = a person who offers a gallant resistance. 5) The name of a star in the constellation Pisces.

NÓLA (I.), ae, f. A town in Campania, still retaining the same name.

NÓLA (II.), ae, f. (Quint.) The Unwilling, a title given in mockery to the dissolute Clodia.

NÓLANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nola I.]. Of or belonging to Nola, Nolan; subst., N. n. N. n. n., *the inhabitants of Nola*.

NOLĪBA, ae, f. A town in Spain.

NÓLO, nōlui, nolle, v. irr. tr. & intr. [non-volo].

To wish not, to be unwilling: n. amplius quam, etc.; aliquid facere n.; nolo eum abire, (rarely) n. abeat, *I do not wish him to go away*; so, also, hostes inultos abire n.; nollem factum, *I would it had not happened, I am sorry for it*; non n. = to be willing, to have no objection; quod nolim, *which heaven forbid*; me nolente, *against my will*. In partic.: A) freq. the imper. noli with an infin., as a circumlocution for an imperative: noli putare, *do not believe*; sometime even pleonastically: nolite hunc velle extinguere. B) (rarely) n. alicui, *not to wish well to, to be unfavourable to*.

NÓMAS, ādis, m. [= νῆμας]. (Poet. & Lat.)

1) A nomad. 2) An nom. propr., a Numidian.

NÓMEN, inis, n. [for novimen, from nosco; prop., 'that by which something is known']. 1) A name: dare, imponere alicui n., *to give a name*; invenire n. re aliqua, *to derive a name from any thing*; est mihi nomen Caio or Caius (rar. & lat. also Caii), *my name is*; thus, also, nomen ei dedit Marco or Marcum; (poet.) est via, lactes nomen habet, *it is called the milky way*. Also = a word, appellation: n. calamitatis. In partic.: A) nomen (of several, nomina) dare, edere, profiteri, or ad n. respondere, *to give in one's name* (esp. for military service), *to be enrolled, to enlist*; trop. (Com.), in his nomen suum proficitur, *he ranks himself among these*: B) nomen alicujus deferre, *to accuse one*; n. alicujus recipere (of the praetor), *to receive an accusation against one*, e. g., de parricidio: C) the second of the three names of each freeborn citizen, denoting the gens, in opp. to cognomen and praenomen (sometimes, however, it is confounded with one of these). 2) = The persons bearing a certain name: A) = a gens, a family: Fabium n.: B) = a people, nation, race, stock: socii et n. Latinum; hence, in addressing the Romans: n. vestrum = vos. 3) A name = renown, fame, reputation: huic magnum n. fuit; habere n.; (poet.) sine n., *of no repute*; servare pomis sua nn. 4) A name = show, pretence, form, in opp. to reality or substance: rex nomine magis quam re; n. duarum legionum. Hence: A) the abl. sing. nomine — a) = under the name or title; esp., emphatically = under the pretext: n. sceleris damnati sunt; classis n. pecunia imperata est; legis agrariae simulatione atque nomine — b) in the name of,

on the part of, on account of a person or thing: suo n. populo Romano bellum indixit; jam meo n. eum odi; suspectus est n. negligentiae; unius criminis n.; eo n., on that account: B) meton. (poet.), n. is sometimes used for that to which a name belongs: fortissima nn. = the bravest heroes; nec fidem femina n., is not faithful. 5) In particular, the name of a debtor signed to a bond; hence, A) = a bond, note, debt, an item of debt: nomina sua solvere, dissolve, to pay; nn. expedire, to settle; nn. exigere, to collect; nn. in alium transcribere, to assign a debt to another; locare n. (lat.) = to borrow money; n. quod urget; facere n., to enter or book a debt, or an item of debt; pecunia ei est in nominibus, many owe him money; certis nn. pecuniam habere, on good bonds, on good security: B) a debtor: bonum n., a trustworthy debtor; lentum n., a slow payer. 6) (Lat.) In grammar, a noun.

NOMENCLĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. [nomen-calō]. (Rar.) A calling by name.

NOMENCLĀTOR, ōris, m. [nomen-calō]. One that calls by name, a slave who accompanied his master, when canvassing for votes, for the purpose of telling him the names of those whom he met.

NOMENTĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Nomentum]. Of or belonging to Nomentum, Nomentan; hence, subst., A) Nomentani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Nomentum: B) Nomentanus, i, m., a Roman surname.

NOMENTUM, i, n. A town not far from Rome, now La Mentana.

NOMINĀTIM, adv. [nominō]. By name, expressly (so that some or every one is expressly named): non n. sed generatim proscriptio erat informata.

NOMINĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. [nominō]. 1) (Lat.) A naming. 2) A nomination to an office: n. in aliqujus locum. 3) As a figure of speech, a giving an appropriate name to that which before either had no name or an unsuitable one.

NOMINĀTIVUS, a, um, adj. [nominō]. Of or belonging to naming, nominative (only in grammar): casus n., the nominative case.

NOMINĀTUS, a, um, adj. with sup. [part. of nominō]. Renowned, famous.

NOMINITO, i. v. tr. [freq. of nominō]. (Ante-cl.) To name.

NOMINO, ōvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [nomen]. 1) To name, to call by a name: n. rem suo nomine; nominari propriis vocabulis; nominari ex (ab) re aliqua, to take a name from; hence, of a word, to be derived from: amor, ex quo amicitia est nominata. 2) To name = to mention: n. aliquem honoris causa; omnes nominari volunt, would have an honourable mention. 3) To nominate to an office: v. interregem; n. aliquem augurem, to the augurship. 4) = To accuse, to arraign: n. aliquem; tuter socios Catilinae nominatus. 5) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Nominandi casus, the nominative case.

NŌMISMA (or Nūmisma), ūtis, n. [= νόμισμα] (Poet. & lat.) A piece of money, a coin.

NŌMIUS, ii, and NŌMION, ōnis, m. [= Νέμιος]. The Pasturer, a surname of Apollo.

NŌMOS (Nomus), i, m. [= νόμος]. (Lat.) 1) A district. 2) In music, a tune, air.

NON, adv. [contr. fr. ne and oenum = unum]. 1) Not (in gen. — of. hand): tanta n. insolentia sed immanitas; n. est ita; n. solum, not only; n. nisi, only; tantum n., almost. In partic.: A) it reverses the meaning of the subst. or adj. following: esse n. corpus, something incorporeal; n. honesta, immoral, wicked — before the negatives nemo, nihil, nullus, n. forms a weak affirmative (v. Nemo, etc.): B) in interrogations it denotes astonishment that something is not, or is not done: n. mihi respondes? also for nonne: non haec amentia significat vim? non scelus? C) n. possum n. dare, I cannot help giving: D) et (ac, atque) n. (not 'neque'), and not, is used where the negation belongs only to a single word; esp. = and not rather: si hoc suo ac non impulsu tuo fecerit: D) (poet. & lat.) for Nē 2, A and B: E) n. modo ... sed ne ... quidem, for non modo non, etc., not only not, but not even: F) n. si, not even if: n. si victoriam certam videam: G) non ita, not very: n. ita antiqua, diu; so, also, non fere, scarcely: n. fere quiescam. 2) In an answer, ne: aut etiam aut non respondere, either yes or no.

NŌNA, ae, f. (Ante-cl.) One of the three Fates.

NŌNACRĪNUS = Nonacrius.

NŌNACRIS, Idia, f. [= Νόνακρῖς]. A town in Northern Arcadia, in the territory of which the Styx had its source.

NŌNACRIUS, a, um, adj. [Nonacris]. Nonacrian; (poet.) = Arcadian: N. virgo = Callisto or Atalanta.

NŌNAE, ārum, f. pl. [nonus]. The ninth day before the Ides, the Nones; hence, the fifth day of the month, except in March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh: NN. Januariae, Aprilis; a. d. tertium NN. Februarias, the third of February.

NŌNĀGENI, ae, a, distr. num. adj. [nonaginta]. (Lat.) Ninety each.

NŌNĀGESIMUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. [nonaginta]. The ninetieth.

NŌNĀGIES, num. adv. [nonaginta]. Ninety times: n. sestertium, ninety times a hundred thousand sesterces.

NŌNĀGINTA, ae, a, card. num. adj. Ninety.

NŌNĀNUS, a, um, adj. [nonus]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to the ninth legion, miles; subst., Nonanus, i, m., a soldier of the ninth legion.

NŌNĀRIA, ae, f. [nonus]. (Lat.) A public prostitute; so called because forbidden to appear in public places until the ninth hour of the day.

NON-DUM, adv. Not yet.

NONGENTIL, ae, a, *card. num. adj.* Nine hundred.

NONGENTIES, *num. adv.* [nongenti]. Nine hundred times.

NONIUS, ii, m. *The name of a Roman gens*; as, N. Marcellus, a Roman grammarian.

NON-NE, *adv.* 1) In direct questions, when an affirmative answer is expected, not? n. meministi, etc.? 2) In indirect questions, whether not, if not: quaere n. id effecerit.

NON-NEMO, inis, *adj.* 1) Many a one, some, several. 2) Some one, a certain person. (Freq. written separately — v. Nemo.)

NON-NIHIL, n. *indecl.* 1) Something (v. Nihil). 2) Somewhat: n. me consolatur.

NON-NULLUS, a, um, *adj.* Some; in the pl., several (v. Nullus).

NON-NUNQUAM, *adv.* Sometimes (conf. Interdum).

NON-NUSQUAM, *adv.* (Lat.) In some places.

NONUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [novem]. The ninth; *subst.*, Nona, ae, f. (sc. hora), the ninth hour of the day (the third before sunset, the usual dinner-time).

NONUS DĒCIMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [novendecim]. The nineteenth.

NŌRA, ōrum, n. pl. 1) A town in Sardinia, on the site of the modern Torre Forcadizo. 2) A fort in Cappadocia (by Nepos erroneously placed in Phrygia).

NORBA, ae, f. A town in Latium, now Alcantara.

NORBĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Norba]. Norban; *subst.*, Norbani, ōrum, m. pl., the Norbani.

NŌREIA, ae, f. A town in Noricum.

NŌRENSIS, e, *adj.* [Nora]. Of or belonging to Nora; *subst.*, Norenses, ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of Nora.

NORICUM, i, n. A Roman province, comprising the modern Upper and Lower Austria, between the Inn, Danube, and Vienna Forest, the greater part of Styria, Karinthia, Carniola, and parts of Bavaria, Tyrol, and Salzburg.

NŌRICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Noricum]. Of or belonging to Noricum, Noric; *subst.*, Norici, ōrum, m. pl., the Noricans.

NORMA, ae, f. [νόρμος]. 1) (Lat.) A square, rule used by builders, masons, &c. 2) Trop., a rule, precept: dirigere aliquid normā, or ad n. rationis musicorum; natura n. legis est.

NŌRMĀLIS, e, *adj.* [norma]. (Lat.) Made according to the square: angulus n., a rightangle.

NORTIA, ae, f. A goddess of the Etruscans, prob. = Fortuna.

NOS, strum or stri, *pers. pron. pl.* We (v. Ego). The gen. is 'nostrum' when partitive: unus nostrum, one of us — 'nostri' when objective: amor nostri, love to us.

***NOSCITABUNDUS**, a, um, *adj.* [noscito]. (Lat.) Endeavouring to recognise, examining.

NOSCITO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [freq. of nosco].

1) To strive to become acquainted with, to examine, aliquid, vestigia. 2) To perceive, to observe, aliquem. 3) To know, to recognise, aliquem facie.

NOSCO, nēvi, nōtum, 3. v. tr. [γινώσκω — cf. co-gno-sco, gna-rus, etc.]. I. Pres., with the tenses derived from it: — 1) To strive to know, to examine: n. signum; n. provinciam, to take a view of; in particular, of the praetor, n. rem = to investigate, hence to judge; explorare et n. 2) To get a knowledge of, to become acquainted with, to learn: n. mores Graecorum; n. causas singulorum; n. hostem clamore magis quam oculis. 3) (Rar.) To know, aliquid. In partic. = to recognise: nn. res suas (of owners who recognise their stolen property when returned). 4) To acknowledge as valid, to allow, to admit of, excusationem, causam. II. Perf., with the derived tenses: — To know, aliquem, rem omnem, leges et jura. In partic. (colloq.) nostin' ? do you understand me?

NOSTER, stra, strum, *poss. pron.* [nos]. Our; if strengthened by 'met' = our own. In partic.: A) to denote a close relation in gen., pertaining to us, one of us, ours: salve n. ! (said by a slave to his master); n. est, he belongs to our party or family; nostri, our men; Syre n. ! dear Syrus ! B) = favourable, advantageous to us: nn. loca; Marte nostro pugnamus, successfully: C) sometimes the pron. noster, as an *adj.*, is used for the objective genitive: amor noster, love toward us.

NOSTIUS, ii, m. *The name of a Roman gens*; hence, L. Nostius Zolus, a freedman.

NOSTRAS, ātis, *adj.* [noster]. Of our country, native, homines; nn. verba, philosophi.

NŌTA, ae, f. [nosco]. 1) That by which something may be known, a mark, sign, note: apponere n.; ducere n., to draw with the finger (upon a table); esp., a distinguishing or characteristic feature or mark: interior animi n.; cujusque generis dicendi n.; nn. locorum; notae ac vestigia scelerum. 2) In partic.: A) a written sign: nn. literarum, or simply nn., letters, alphabetic characters; hence (poet.) — a) a writing, letter — b) (lat.) secret writing, cipher — c) (lat.) signs, abbreviations used by stenographers — d) a mark of punctuation: B) a mark on a wine-cask: vinus optimae notae; interior n. Falerni = a superior kind of Falernian wine; hence, a kind, sort of merchandise, and, in gen., a class, kind: ex hac n. corporum est aer; beneficia ex vulgari n.: C) (lat.) the stamp on a coin: D) a brand burned on the forehead, esp. of a runaway slave: compunctus notis Thraciis, branded: E) a mole, mother-spot: n. genitiva: F) a note, added by a censor to the name of a citizen to express blame: n. severitatis censoriae; hence — a spot, blemish, and trop., a reproach, disgrace, mark of ignominy: n. et ignominia: G) (poet.) a sign given to one, a nod: reddere alicui nn.: H) (poet.) a surname

NOTABILIS, e, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [noto].

1) (Lat.) Perceptible, discernible, fundamenta urbis. 2) Notable, remarkable, extraordinary, exitus, eloquentia; also, in a bad sense = notorious, caedes.

NOTABILITER, *adv. with comp.* [notabilis]. (Lat.) 1) Perceptibly, expallesco. 2) Remarkably, in a striking manner.

NOTARIUS, ii, m. [nota]. (Lat.) 1) A shorthand writer, stenographer. 2) A writer, clerk, amanuensis.

NOTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [noto]. 1) A marking, esp. of the voting-tablets, with wax of different colours: n. tabellarum. 2) An observing, observation, naturae; n. temporum, a distinguishing. 3) An animadversion by a censor: n. censoria. 4) A choice, designation: delectus et n. iudicium. 5) The pointing out of the original meaning of a word, etymology. 6) (Lat.) A characterizing, depicting.

NOTESCO, tui, —, 3. v. *intr.* [notus]. (Poet. & lat.) To become known: malis facinoribus n.

NOTHUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *notus*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Of men, illegitimate, born out of wedlock (opp. to legitimus). 2) Of animals, mongrel. 3) *Trop.*, not genuine, counterfeit, false, borrowed, lumen.

NOTIFICO āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [notus-facio]. (Lat.) To make known, genus alicui.

NOTIO, ōnis, *f.* [nosco]. *1) (Pl.) A making one's self acquainted with: quid tibi hanc n. est? what business have you to make yourself acquainted with her? 2) An examination, investigation by a magistrate, a taking cognisance of, pontificum; in partic., n. censoria (= nota censoria), an animadversion by a censor. 3) A notion, conception, idea: sine n. rerum beate vivere non possumus; n. deorum, of the gods; n. animi. 4) A meaning, import given to a thing or word: neque alia huic verbo subjecta est notio nisi, etc.

NOTITIA, ae, and (ante-cl.) **NOTITIES**, ei, *f.* [notus]. 1) In a passive sense = a being known, celebrity, note: intromitti propter n., because one is known; (poet.) consequi n., to become renowned = venire in n.; habere n., to be famous (cf. 2); virtus habet n. posteritatis, is known to posterity. 2) In an active sense = an acquaintance with, a knowledge of: n. dei; habere n. rei alicujus, to be acquainted with (cf. 1); nupta est haec inter nos n.; n. feminae habere (= concumbere), to have carnal knowledge of a woman.

NOTIUM, i, n. A town and promontory near Colophon in Ionia.

NOTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [nota]. 1) To distinguish by a mark, to mark: n. tabellam cerā; n. genas ungue = to scratch. In particular: A) (poet.) to write, nomen: B) (lat.) to write in cipher or with abbreviations. 2) *Trop.*: A) to point out, to indicate, res nominibus; illa nn. semporis naturam, this shows; hence (lat.) = to allude to: n. senatum: B) of an author = to

make an observation or remark, to remark, aliquid C) to mark = to impress on one's memory: n. aliquid mente, pectore: D) to note, to observe, to perceive: n. cantus avium; n. numerum in cadentibus guttis; n. aliquem circumire, that one goes about: E) tech. t., of a censor, to mark with a note of censure; hence, in gen., to censure, to brand, to disgrace: n. aliquem ignominia; n. furti nomine; tribunitia intercessio armis notata atque oppressa est, i. e., deprived of political influence.

NOTOR, ōris, m. [nosco]. (Lat.) One who knows = a witness to another's identity.

NOTUS (I.), a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of nosco]. 1) Known: hoc mihi est n.; noti, as subst., acquaintances, friends; nn. et insignes latrones; mulier n., notorious; (poet.) notus animi paterni, known for his fatherly feeling; (poet.) well-known = customary, sedes. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Act.*, knowing, that knows.

NOTUS (II.), i, m. [= *notus*]. The South wind; (poet.) = a wind, in gen.: in nn. volans, into the air.

NOVĀCŪLA, ae, *f.* [novus]. A sharp knife; esp. = a razor.

NOVĀLIS, e, *adj.* [novus]. Newly ploughed; in partic., as subst., Novale, is, a. (sc. solum), fallow land; (poet.) a field, in gen.

NOVĀTILLA, ae, *f.* A niece of Seneca the philosopher.

NOVĀTOR, ōris, m. [novo]. (Lat.) A renews: nn. verborum, a restorer of obsolete words.

***NOVĀTRIX**, iois, *f.* [novo]. (Poet.) She that renews, a renewer, rerum.

NOVE, *adv. w. sup.* [novus]. 1) Newly, in an unusual manner. 2) *Sup.*: A) of time, lately, recently, a short time ago: B) (lat.) of succession, at last, finally.

NOVELLO, 1. v. *intr.* [novellus]. (Lat.) To set out new vines.

NOVELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [novus]. 1) New, young, newly planted or produced, vites; n. turba, a young brood; nn. Aquileienses, newly settled, recent colonists of A. 2) Inexperienced, unaccustomed, manus.

NOVEM, *card. num. adj.* [= *br̄ta* — of Germ. neun]. Nine.

NOVEMBER, bris, *adj.* [novem]. Of or pertaining to the ninth month: mensis N., the month of November (the Roman year beginning with the month of March); Calendae NN.

NOVENDECIM, *card. num. adj.* [novem-decem]. (Bar.) Nineteen.

NOVENDIALIS, e, *adj.* [novem-dies]. 1) Lasting nine days, sacrum. 2) Taking place on the ninth day; in partic., sacrificium n. (or simply novendiale), a sacrifice offered on the ninth day after a funeral; pulveres nn., taken from the tomb the ninth day after interment (according to the rules of magic art).

NŌVĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [novem]. *Nine each.*

NŌVENSILES, or **NŌVENSIDES** (DII), ium, *m. pl.* [novus-sedes]. *New gods, borrowed from other nations* (opp. to indigetes, 'native gods').

NŌVERCA, ae, f. [novus]. *A step-mother: trop., quorum Italia n. est, adopted citizens; prov., apud n. queri = to complain in vain.*

NŌVERCĀLIS, e, *adj.* [noverca]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to a step-mother, like a step-mother: Lavinum n., called after Ascanius's step-mother Lavinia; hence = hostile: nn. oculi.*

NŌVESIUM, ii, n. *A town in Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine, now Neuss.*

NŌVICIUS, a, um, *adj.* [novus]. *New, fresh, recent, vinum, homo; esp. of slaves who have but lately entered upon a service = inexperienced.*

NŌVIES, num. *adv.* [novem]. *Nine times.*

NŌVIŌDŌNUM, i, n. *The name of several towns in Gaul: —1) A town of the Eduans, now Nevers; 2) of the Bituriges, near the modern Noun; 3) of the Suessiones, now Soissons.*

NŌVITAS, ātis, f. [novus]. 1) *Newness, novelty, unusualness, rei, sceleris; (poet.) n. anni = the beginning of the year; nn. = new friendships. Hence, concr. = innovation, novelty: homines cupidi novitatis. 2) Newness of rank (v. Novus I, E): contemnunt n. meam.*

NŌVIUS, ii, m, and **NŌvia**, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens.*

NŌVO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [novus]. 1) *To make new = to restore a thing to its former condition, to renew, to renovate, transtra; n. membra, to refresh; n. vulnera, to re-open; n. agrum, to plough anew; n. viros prole, to propagate; n. ardorem qui residerat. 2) To make new = to create, to invent, to introduce: n. verba; n. aliquid in re; n. opus aliis ignotum. 3) To give a new appearance to, to change, to alter: n. pugnam; n. aliquid in legibus. In partic., in a political sense: n. res (omnia, quidquam, nihil, etc.), to attempt innovations, to make a revolution; omnia novare velle, to wish to revolutionize; occasio novandi res; Turnum res novantem poenā affecerunt; also, abs., dubiis rebus novandi spes oblata est.*

NŌVUS, a, um, *adj. w. sup.* [= *novus*]. I. *Posit.* —1) *New, fresh, recent (= that formerly was not in existence, in opp. to antiquus — cf. recens): n. et inauditus; n. exercitus; n. miles, a raw recruit; (poet.) n. serpens, that has cast its old skin. Freq. = unheard of, unusual, strange: n. monstrum; n. species. In partic.: A) res novae — a) = new things, novelties — b) (usually) tech. t., in the lang. of politics = political innovations, a revolution: B) tabulae nn. (v. Tabula): C) nn. tabernae, or abs. novae, shops of money-changers in the Forum, which were burned down, 211 B. C., and built anew: D) n. homo, or homo n., a man newly ennobled, an upstart, i. e., the first of his*

*family to obtain a curule office (v. Ignobilis): E) subst., Novum, i, n., news: num quidnam, inquit, novi? 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) New in any thing = unused, inexperienced: nares nn., unaccustomed (to a smell); equus n., unbroken; novus delictis (Tac.), unacquainted with. II. *Sup.* —1) Of time (rar.), the last, verba. 2) Of space, extreme, hindmost, last: n. agmen, the rear; novissimi, the rearmost; cauda n., the tip of the tail. 3) Trop. (lat.), extreme = severest, worst, poena, exempla; also, abs., novissima expectabat, the death penalty.*

NOX, etis, f. [*nox*] — *conf. German Nacht*. *Night: umbra terrae efficiens soli efficit noctem. In partic.: A) nocte (also de n.) or noctu, adverbially, by night: B) die et nocte, in a day and a night; but, dies noctesque (of something that is lasting or repeated), day and night = during several days and nights: C) mediā n., at midnight; multā n. (also de multa n.), late at night; in multam noctem, until late in the night. 2) Trop. (mostly poet.): A) = night-doings: semita sonat insanā n., with nightly riot; nn. Atticae, the well-known work of Gellius: B) darkness, obscurity: offundere noctem rei alicui; hence = confusion, a sad and gloomy condition: nox reipublicae: C) blindness; hence — a) mental blindness, ignorance: n. animi — b) unintelligibleness, obscurity: versus habent aliquantum noctis: D) the darkness of a storm, a tempest: imber noctem ferens; so (poet.) of clouds of miseries: nox super campos telia conserta pependit: E) (poet.) death: omnes una manet nox; also = the lower world: F) (poet.) sleep: G) cohabitation.*

NOXA, ae, f. [noceo]. 1) *Hurt, harm, injury: nihil illa res iis noxae fuit, did not hurt them; sine n., without doing harm. 2) An offence, crime: esse in n., to be in fault; comprehendi in aliqua n.; damnari noxae, for a crime; nocere noxam (v. Noceo). 3) Punishment: merere n.; dedere aliquem noxae; exsolvere aliquem noxā.*

NOXIA, ae, f. [noceo]. 1) = *Noxa 2. 2) (Rar.) = Noxa 1.*

NOXIŌSUS, a, um, *adj. w. sup.* [noxia]. (Lat.) 1) *Very injurious, hurtful, noxious, res, animal. 2) Sinful, vicious, animus.*

NOXIUS, a, um, *adj.* [noceo]. 1) *Hurtful, injurious, noxious, tela, crimina. 2) Guilty of an evil deed, criminal, culpable, nobilitas, cords; noxious eodem crimine; (lat.) n. conjurationis, of a conspiracy: noxii, criminals.*

NUBAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Noësa]. *The Nubians, a people of Africa, south of Egypt.*

NŪBECŪLA, ae, f. [*dim. of nubes*]. 1) (Lat.) *A little cloud; hence = a dark spot: smaragdorū, oculorum nn. 2) Trop., a gloomy expression (of countenance): n. frontis.*

NŪBES, is, f. [kindred *w. νέφος, νεφός, nubo, nebula, etc.*]. 1) *A cloud: n. candidit lunam. 2) Of things resembling a cloud, e.g., n. pulveris,*

a cloud of dust. In partic., trop.: A) = darkness, obscurity: objicere nubem fraudibus, to veil one's bad deeds: B) = a gloomy look, a frown: deme supercilio nubem: C) = embarrassment, misfortune, calamity: vita vacet nube: D) a cloud = a dense mass or multitude, locustarum, jaculorum, peditum: E) to denote something unsubstantial or unreal: a phantom: nubes et inania captare.

NŪBIFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [nubes-fero]. (Poet.) 1) Cloud-bearing, cloud-capped, Aponinus, mons. 2) Cloud-bringing, Notus.

NŪBĪGENA, ae, com. [nubes-gigno]. (Poet.) Cloud-born = a Centaur (the Centaurs were reputed to have been born of a cloud).

NŪBĪLIS, e, adj. [nubo]. Marriageable: A) of persons: n. filia, virgo: B) of age: nn. anni.

NŪBĪLUS, a, um, adj. [nubes]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Overcast with clouds, cloudy, coelum; usually as subst. Nubilum, i, n., a cloudy sky, cloudy weather: nubilum, in cloudy weather; freq. in the pl. = the clouds: igni corusco nubila dividens. 2) Cloud-bringing, Anster. 3) Dark, obscure. Hence, trop.: A) darkened by sadness or wrath, beclouded: Ceres nubila vultu: B) sad, unfortunate, gloomy, tempus: C) unpropitious: Parca mihi fuit n.

NŪBO, nupsi, nuptum, 3. v. intr. [nubes]. Prop., to cover, to veil; hence, from the custom of veiling the bride when given to the bridegroom, to be married (of a woman): n. alicui, cum aliquo, also (lat.) apud aliquem; in familiam clarissimam n., to be married into; quo dedisti nuptum, abire nolumus, you have given in marriage; so locare, collocare nuptum, to give in marriage. Hence: A) (Pl.) haec quotidie viro nubito, lies with a man: B) (Lat.) vites in Campano agro populis nubunt, are trained to the poplars.

NŪCĒRIA, ae, f. A town in Campania, now Nocera.

NŪCĒRINUS, a, um, adj. [Nuceria]. Of or belonging to Nuceria, Nucerran; subst. Nucerrini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Nuceria.

***NŪCĪFRANGĪBŪLUM**, i, n. [nux-frango]. (Pl.) A nut-cracker, jocosely of a tooth.

NŪCLEUS, i, m. [nux]. A kernel; in partic., A) the eatable kernel of a nut; prov. (Pl.), qui e nucis nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem, to have the kernel, you must crack the nut = no fishing without wading; (Pl.) nucleum amisi, reliquit pignori putamina, I have kept the shell, but lost the kernel; B) the uneatable kernel, the stone of fruit. Hence, trop.: α) = the inner part of any thing: n. conchae, a pearl; β) = the hardest part of any thing: n. ferri.

NŪDIUS [nunc and dius = dies]. Now is the ... day, used, in connection with an ordinal number, as an adverbial expression; n. tertius, it is now the third day = the day before yesterday; n. quartus, four days ago; qui dies n. tertius decimus? what day was it thirteen days ago.

NŪDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [nudus]. 1) To make bare or naked, to bare, to strip, corpus n. hominem, to undress; (poet.) membra n. terrae, to throw one's self naked upon the ground; n. gladium, to unsheath; tectum nudatum, stripped of tiles; (poet.) n. agros; n. messes, to thresh out. Hence, trop., to lay bare, to expose, latera, tergum. 2) To strip of any thing, to despoil, to deprive, to plunder: n. murum defensoribus; n. aliquem praesidio; abs., n. hostes; tribunicia potestas omnibus rebus nudata, stripped of everything; nudati opere censorio, stripped of their rights by the censor. Hence = to render destitute, to impoverish: alea eum n. 3) To lay open = to betray, to disclose, consilia alicujus, quid velint; (Poet.) n. alicui amorem.

NŪDUS, a, um, adj. 1) Naked, bare, uncovered, corpus, caput; gladius n., drawn, unsheathed; prov. (Pl.), vestimenta detrahere nudo = to get something out of one who has nothing; sudor n., of a naked person. In partic.: A) = lightly clothed, in one's tunic, without a toga: nn. subjugum missi: B) (poet.) = unarmed, or lightly armed, dextra: C) in military lang. = not covered, exposed (cf. Nudo 1, trop.), latus, tergum, ala: D) (poet.) n. nemus, stripped of foliage, leafless; n. humus, the bare ground (without a carpet, &c.); nudus jacet in arena = unburied; nn. subsellia, empty, deserted; capilli nn., unadorned; nudus arboris Othrys, bare. 2) Stripped, deprived, or bereaved of any thing, without something: nudus re or ab re, also rei alicujus; hence, terra n. gignentium, without vegetation. Hence, in gen. (poet.) = destitute, needy, homo, senectus; Antonius n. huc se confert, without troops. 3) Trop.: A) bare, mere, simple, only; nuda ista si ponas, etc.; n. ira Caesaris: B) = plain, simple, unadorned, commentarii. 4) (Lat.) Nn. verba = obscene.

NŪGAE ārum, f. pl. [prob. kindr. w. naucum]. 1) Jests, idle talk, trifles, nonsense: tantae nn.; aufer nn. quit your jesting! as an exclamation, nugae! nonsense! agere nn., to trifle, to play the fool. Hence, of verses, &c. = a trifle: meditari nescio quid nugarum; &c. of the songs of hired mourners at a funeral (Pl.): haec sunt non nugae, non enim mortualia. 2) Trop. = triflers, drolls, jesters: amicos habet meras nugas.

NŪGĀLIS, e, adj. [nugae]. (Lat.) Trifling, frivolous, worthless.

NŪGĀTOR, ōris, m. [nugor]. A trifier, jester, joker; in partic. = a swaggerer, braggart: vae tibi nugator.

***NŪGĀTORĪE**, adv. [nugatorius]. Triflingly, frivolously.

NŪGĀTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. [nugator]. Trifling, futile, vain, worthless: artes nn., i. e., lies.

NŪGAX, ācis, adj. [nugor]. (Rar.) Trifling, jesting, frivolous.

***NŪGĪGĒRŪLUS**, i, m. [nugae-gerulus]. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) = Nugivendus.

*NUGIPOLYLOQUIDES, *is, m.* [nugae-polyloquor]. (Pl.) Jocosely, a great talker of nonsense.

*NUGIVENDUS, *i, m.* [nugae-vendo]. (Pl.) A dealer in female slavery.

NUGOR, *ātus, l. v. dep. intr.* [nugae]. 1) To trifle, to play the fool, to talk nonsense: Democritus non inscite nugatur. 2) In partic. = to swagger, to lie, to cheat: non mihi nugari potes.

NUITHONES, *um, m. pl.* A people of Germany, near the river Elbe.

NULLUS, *a, um, genit. ius, adj.* (freq. also *subst.*, esp. in the *genit.* and *abl. sing.*, where 'nemo' is unusual) [ne-ullus]. 1) No; none: n. homo, res; n. non, every; non n., some; n. dum, none as yet; n. unus, not one; nn. duo, not two; (poet. & lat.) nullius and nullo in the *neut.* as *genit.* and *abl.* to nihil, for nullius rei and nulla re: Graii praeter laudem nullius avari. In partic.: A) nullum esse, to be no more; and trop. nullus sum, I am lost, undone: B) nullo (*abl.*) as *adv.*, nowhere. 2) (Colloq.) Sometimes 'nullus' is added to the subject of a sentence, for 'non,' with the verb = not at all: S. ab armis nullus discedit. 3) Trop., as much as nothing = insignificant, trifling, of no account: leges nullas putare; vides rempublicam esse n.; senatum esse n.; n. repente fui, all at once I became a mere cipher, powerless; sine his studiis vita n. est, is to be counted as nothing.

NUM, *interrogative adv.* 1) In simple direct questions, where a negative answer is expected—in this case it is not translated in English: n. negare audes? It is sometimes strengthened by an appended 'ne' or 'quid': numne vis audire? numquid vis? is there any thing more? (a common form on taking one's leave); in colloquial style also by 'nam.' 2) In simple indirect questions: whether (without any secondary signification): quaero n. venerit; (rar.) also numquid = num: scire velim numquid necesse sit, etc.

NUMA, *ae, m.* A Roman proper name; thus esp. 1) N. Pompilius, the second king of Rome (715—672 B.C.). 2) N. Marcins, a Sabine, friend of King Numa.

NUMANTIA, *ae, f.* A town in Northeastern Spain, destroyed by Scipio Africanus (133 B.C.)—now prob. ruins near Puente de Don Guarray.

NUMANTINUS, *a, um, adj.* [Numantia]. Numantine; *subst.* Numantini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Numantines.

NUMANUS, *i, m.* A Rutulian, surnamed Remulus.

NUMARIUS, *a, um, adj.* [numus]. 1) Of or pertaining to money, money-: res n., the coinage; lex n., against forgery; n. difficultas, pecuniary difficulty; theca n., a coffer. 2) Trop., bribed with money, venal, judex, tribunal.

NUMATUS, *a, um, adj.* [numus]. Well provided with money, rich, moneyed, homo.

NUMELLA, *ae, f.* (Pl.) A kind of fetter for slaves. NÜMEN, *inis, n.* [nuo]. 1) (Lucr.) Inclination or tendency towards a place: diverso n. in locum tendunt. Hence, an inclination of the head, a nod: n. capitis. 2) Trop.: A) a nod, i. e., command, will: ad numen mentis moveri; esp. of a god: deus cujus numini omnia parent; n. deae apparuit, divine work; also (poet. & lat.) of the will of great and powerful men: n. Caesareum: B) (poet. & lat.) deity—a) = divine nature or majesty; n. Junonis; dii vindicarunt ipsi n. suum—b) = a deity, god: precari magna nn.; firmare promissa numine, by swearing in the name of a god; haud n. nostro (poet.), not having the gods on one's side; purum n. (of Jupiter) = a clear sky.

NÜMERABILIS, *e, adj.* [numero]. (Poet.) That can be counted; in partic. = easily numbered, small.

NÜMERATIO, *ōnis, f.* [numero]. (Lat.) A counting out, payment.

NÜMERATUS, *a, um, adj.* [part. of numero]. Prop., counted; hence, in cash, in ready money: duo talenta nn.; usually in the *n. sing.* as *subst.*, ready money, cash: non n. habere; in numerato, in cash; (lat.) trop., in numerate habere = to have in readiness.

NÜMERIANUS, *a, um, adj.* Of Numerianus, Numerian.

NÜMERIUS (I.), *ii, m.* A Roman praenomen, esp. in the gens Fabia.

NÜMERIUS (II.), *ii, m.*, and Nümeria, *ae, f.* The name of a Roman gens; so esp. Q. N. Rufus, tribune of the people (A. V. C. 697), an enemy of Cic.

NÜMERO (I.), *āvi, ātum, l. v. tr.* [numerus]. 1) To count, to reckon, singulos, senatum (if it was doubted whether a quorum of senators was present). Hence: A) to enumerate, to mention, auctores suos: B) (poet.) n. chordas, to touch the strings in succession = to play: C) (poet. & lat.) to number, i. e., to have: n. multos amicos. 2) To count out, to count down, to pay: n. aliqui pecuniam; n. stipendium militibus. 3) To count or reckon among, to regard, to esteem: n. aliquid in bonis (lat. also inter bona); n. aliquid beneficii loco or in beneficii parte, to consider as a benefit; n. aliquid nullo loco, not to value; n. aliquem oratorem, honestissimum, to deem; n. aliquid in gloria, to deem it an honour; abs., n. aliquid, to include something in an account.

NÜMERO (II.), *adv.* [prop. *abl. sing.* of numerus]. (Ante-cl.) 1) Precisely, exactly, just now: numero mihi in mentem fuit. 2) In partic., too quickly, too soon: n. advenia ad prandium.

NÜMEROSE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [numerosus]. 1) (Lat.) Numerously, in great number: sententias versare quam numerosissime, i. e., to express them in as many different ways as possible. 2) In measured members: A) tech. term in music, conformably to time, harmoniously: B) tech. term

in rhetoric, rhythmically: *sententia cadit numerosa*.

NUMEROSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp. & sup.* [numerus]. 1) (Lat.) Numerous, manifold: n. civitas, *populous*; n. pictor, *prolific*; n. gymnasium, *hortus, extensive, consisting of many parts*; n. tabula, *with many figures*; n. opus, *of various contents*; n. in arte, *versatile*. 2) In measured members or divisions: A) of a dance, measured: B) of music, *conformable to time, melodious, versus*: C) of style, *rhythmical, oratio*: D) of art, *harmonious*.

NUMERUS, i, m. [kindred with *numus, vñus*, 'that which is measured off or apportioned']. 1) Number: *inire n., to reckon*; *numero comprehendere aliquid, to count*; *procedere in numerum, to be included in a reckoning*; *freq., tres, etc., numero, in number, altogether*. In partic., nn. = *mathematics, or astrology*. Hence: A) a certain number of persons or things, a class, order: in *numerus deorum referre, to count among the gods*; in *hostium numero ducere (habere), to reckon among enemies*; so, also, *numero sapientum haberi, to be counted among the wise men*; *suum n. habere, the full number*; *ad n., to the full number*: B) (lat.) as a military tech. t. — a) a number, division, troop of soldiers: *distribuere in nn., — b) the roll, list on which the names of the soldiers were registered*: in *nn. esse = to be enrolled*: C) *trop., a number as having a certain value*; hence — a) = *dignity, rank, position*: *homo nullo n.; obtinere aliquem n., or esse aliquo (also in aliquo) n., to be of some account*; so, also, *aliquem aliquo n. putare (habere), to esteem, to regard as an important person*; so, also, *reponere in numerum — b) a number (as opp. to one or a few), several, many: illos defendit n. Freq. numero, with a genit. = in the character of, as: parentis n. esse, in the place of a father, as a father (cf. loco)*: D) (poet.) a mere number: *nos n. sumus, we serve only to fill up the number*: E) (poet.) *dies (marked with numbers)*: F) (poet.) order: *digerere in n.*: G) in grammar, number (singular, dual, plural): H) a quantity: *magnus n. frumenti*. 2) (Mostly in the pl.) *An essential part of a whole, a part, member: perfectus et expletus omnibus nn. suis; hoc omnes nn. virtutis continet; (poet.) deesse suis nn., to be defective*. 3) Rhythmical measure, time in music or dancing; of style = *rhythm, euphony, harmony*: in *numerus, keeping time*; *extra n. se movere, out of time*; *etiam in verbis solutis (in prose) inest numerus*. Hence: A) in gen. = a rule, a regular proceeding: *extra n. = improperly*; in (ad) n., also *numero, duly, properly*: B) (poet.) a verse: nn. *impares, elegiac verses*; nn. *graves, heroic metre*: C) a member or part of a verse = a foot.

NUMICIUS (or **NUMICUS**), ii, m. 1) A small river in Latium, now the Numico. 2) The name of a Roman gens.

NUMIDA, ae, m. [from *nomas, vñas*]. P. p., a *nomad, one of a pastoral race* (v. *Numidia*). Hence — 1) *Subst., a Numidian*. 2) *Adj., Numidian*: *N. leo, jactulator*.

NUMIDIA, ae, f. [Numida]. A country in Northern Africa, now Algiers.

NUMIDICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Numidia]. Numidian; esp. as a surname given to A. Caecilius Metellus (Numidicus), for his victory over the Numidian king Jugurtha.

NUMISIUS, ii, m., and **NUMISIA**, ae, f. The name of a Latin and Roman gens.

NUMISMA — v. *Numisma*.

NUMISTRO, ðnis, f. A city in Lucania, n. Muro.

NUMITOR, ðris, m. A king of Alba, grandfather of Romulus and Remus.

NUMITORIUS, ii, m., and **NUMITORIA**, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens.

NUMMUS, etc. — v. *Numus*.

NUMORUMEXPALPŌNIDES, ae, m. [numus-expalpor]. (Pl.) A jocosely-formed name = he who wheedles out of money.

***NUMOSUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) = *Numatus*. **NUMQUAM** or **NUNQUAM**, adv. [ne-unquam]. Never: n. non, *always*; sometimes (colloq.) = a strengthened 'non,' not, certainly not.

NUMQUAMPOSTEAERIPIDES, ae, m. [numquam-postea-eripio]. (Pl.) A jocosely-formed name = from whom one can never get back any thing.

NUM-QUID — v. *Num*.

***NUMULĀRIŌLUS**, i, m. [dim. of *numularius*]. (Lat.) A money-lender.

NUMULĀRIUS, ii, m. [numulus]. (Lat.) A money-lender (of a lower rank than the 'mensarii,' q. v.).

NUMŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of *numus*]. A small coin; in the pl., *money in small amounts, a sum of money*: *numulis acceptis; numulorum aliquid*.

NUMUS, i, m. [= *νέμμος*, or *νέμος*, the current silver coin of the Greeks of Tarentum and Sicily, worth one and a half Attic oboli]. 1) A coin, a piece of money, and in the pl. *money*; *adulterini nn., counterfeit money*; n. *jactabatur, the value of money fluctuated*; *habere in nn., in ready money*; *non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in suis n. multis est, he not only has no debts, but is rich*. 2) In partic. = *sestertius* (q. v.), a sesterce; sometimes also, more fully, n. *sestertius*. 3) *Trop. (like our 'farthing,' 'cent') = a trifle, a very small sum*: *vendi numo, for a trifle*; *ad n. convenit, to a cent = exactly*; n. (sestertio) *alicui addicere aliquid = to make a present to one* (as the Romans upon receiving a present used to return the giver a sesterce by way of acknowledgment). 4) (Pl. = n. aureus.) As a Greek coin = two drachmas.

NUNC, adv. [vñ]. 1) Now, at this time: *qui n. sunt homines (and in Pl. n. homines), men of the present age*; n. *ipsum, just now*. Sometimes

of past time regarded as present = *now*, at that time: n. reus erat; n. nuper, *lately*; rarely of future time, *now*, from this time: quem n. amabis? Interrogatively, nuncine? 2) Nunc ... nunc, *now* ... *now*, at one time ... at another (more elevated and poet. than modo ... modo): nunc huc, nunc illuc curro; sometimes 'mox' and 'postremo' are used instead of the second n.; sometimes the first n. is omitted: sinistros n. dextros solvere sinus. 3) Nunc freq. stands as a part of a transition, esp. in introducing a climax — but *now*: philosophi debuerunt intelligere, etc., nunc autem mihi videntur ne suspirari quidem, etc. 4) Then, in that case: abi n. populi fidem implora, *go then*, &c.

NUNCIA, ae, f. [nuncius]. 1) A female proclaimer, announcer: historia est n. veritatis; fama n. vetustatis. 2) A female messenger: n. Jovis (aquila).

NUNCIATIO, ōnis, f. [nuncio]. Tech. t. in the lang. of religion, the declaration, announcement of an omen, made by an augur.

NUNCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [nuncius]. 1) To announce, to report, to make known, to declare, to inform: n. alicui aliquid; n. res esse afflicta; nunciavit ei, celeriter adesset; is nunciatur venire, it is reported that he is coming; n. alicui salutem, to send one's compliments; trop. of things, e. g. sensus (the senses) nunciant aliquid. 2) To command, to tell: n. illas dicendam ad causam adesset; est nunciatum Simonidi ut prodiret.

NUNCIUS, adj. & subst. [instead of novitius, 'newly come']. I. a, um, adj. (poet.) — Announcing, indicating, making known, fibra, littera; verba nn. animi mei, *betraying my sense*; so, also, simulacra nn. formae divinae, *displaying their divine beauty*; subst., nova nuncia, *recent news*. II. ii, m. (Nuncia, v. above) — 1) An announcer, reporter, messenger: Mercurius est n. Jovis; per n., *by a messenger*; literis et nn. 2) A message, news, intelligence, tidings: n. perferre ad aliquem; parere nuncio legatorum, *the (oral) order brought by the ambassadors*; also, in the pl., nuncii tristes venerunt. 3) In partic., nunciū uxori remittere (of a man) = *to send a letter of divorce to one's wife*; also, rarely, of a woman who separates herself from her husband, n. remittere viro; (Com.) n. remittere affini, *to annul the marriage contract* (said of parents or guardians); trop., n. remittere virtuti, *to renounce virtue*.

NUNCŪBI, adv. [= num alicubi]. (Ante-cl.) 1) Anywhere? 2) (Com.) On any occasion? n. meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier?

NUNCUPATIO, ōnis, f. [nuncupo]. Prop., a naming. 1) (Lat.) An appointing or constituting as heir. 2) A public, solemn pronouncing of vows: solennis n. votorum.

NUNCŪPO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [nomine-capio]. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat. and as a juridical tech. t.)

1) To call by name, to name, to call: aliquid nomine ipsius dei n.; n. aliquid linguā, *expressly*; n. eos illo nomine, triumphos; (poet.) n. aliquem indigetem; n. aliquem regem, *to appoint one king*. 2) To pronounce, to declare, or to proclaim formally and solemnly. Hence: A) n. aliquem (heredem), *to appoint or constitute a person one's heir*: B) n. testamentum, *to draw up a will in the presence of witnesses, naming one's heirs*: C) n. vota, *to pronounce or make solemn vows*.

NUNDINAE — v. Nundinus.

*NUNDINĀLIS, e, adj. [nundinae]. (Pl.) Prob. = a bad cook (perhaps, originally, *cooking every ninth day only* — others explain it differently).

NUNDINATIO, ōnis, f. [nundinor]. A trafficking, trading, buying and selling (only trop.): n. juris fortunarumque, *a sale, auction of all law and every one's fortune*; fuit n. aliqua ne illud diceret, *an attempt at bargaining*.

NUNDINATOR, ōris, m. [nundinor]. (Lat.) A trafficker, trader, salutaris.

NUNDINOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. & tr. [nundinae]. I. Intr. — 1) To attend a market, to trade, to traffic, to chaffer (contemptuously). *2) = To meet in large numbers: angues nn. ad focum. II. Tr. — 1) To get by trading or trafficking, to purchase: n. jus ab aliquo. 2) (Lat.) To sell, to dispose of.

NUNDINUS, a, um, adj. [novem-dies]. Of or belonging to nine days — used only substantively: 1) Nundinae, ārum, f. pl. (sc. feriae): A) the ninth day, i. e., market day, the weekly market (at which time the country people came to the city to buy and sell, and to inform themselves about public affairs, esp. about new bills — vide sub 2): nn. obire, *to visit the markets in order to canvass for votes*; hence, trop. = trade, traffic, sale: nn. totius reipublicae: B) meton., the place where a market was held, a market town: Capua nn. rusticorum. 2) Nundinum, i, n. (sc. tempus), the time intervening between two market days; usually in the comb. trinum n., contr. trinundinum, a space of time during which three markets were held, at least seventeen days (the first and third market-day being included). This term intervened between the first announcement of a bill and the voting on it in comitia.

NUNQUAM — v. Numquam.

NUNTIO, NUNTIUS, etc. — v. Nuncio, Nuncius, etc.

NUO [rebo] (to incline in any direction), the root of Numen, Nuto, Nutus, etc.

NUPER, adv. w. sup. (nuperrime) [instead of novi-per, from novus]. Lately, recently: Allobroges n. pacati erant. Sometimes it is used of a long period of time: quae n., id est paucis ante seculis, reperta sunt; philosophia n. inventa est, i. e., in modern times.

NUPERUS, a, um, adj. [nuper]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) New, recent, fresh: homo n. et novicius.

NUPTA, ae, f. [nubo]. (Poet.) A spouse, wife: nova n., a newly married wife, a bride.

NUPTIAE, ārum, f. pl. [nubo]. A marriage, wedding: mulier nuptiarum nuptiarum, that has been several times married; nuptiis alicuius, at one's wedding; also melon. cuius mater quotidianis n. delectabatur, i.e., sexual intercourse.

NUPTIALIS, e, adj. [nuptiae]. Of or pertaining to marriage, nuptial, bridal, wedding-, coena, donum, pectio, tabulae.

***NUPTUS** (L), i, m. [nubo]. (Pl.) A man-bride — a jocosely-formed word of a man disguised as a woman.

NUPTUS (II), ūs, m. [nubo]. (Lat.) Marriage, wedlock: nuptus dies, the wedding-day.

NURUS, ūs, f. [nur]. 1) A daughter-in-law. 2) (Poet.) A young married woman.

NUSQUAM, adv. [ne-usquam]. 1) Nowhere: n. esse; n. gentium, nowhere in the world. Hence, trop.: A) in nothing, on no occasion: n. sumptus melius poni potest: B) (poet.) = not there, not present: n. esse. 2) With verbs denoting motion: A) nowhere, to no place, abire: B) to or for nothing: plebem n. alio natam quam ad serviendum.

NUTATIO, ōnis, f. [nuto]. (Lat.) 1) An inclination; hence, a tottering, reipublicae. 2) An inclination of the head, a nodding.

NUTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. [nuo]. 1) To incline hither and thither, to sway to and fro, to totter, to shake, galea, arbor. 2) In partic., to incline the head, to nod: n. alicui, to nod to; n. ne loquatur, to intimate to one by nodding not to speak. 3) Trop., to waver: A) in one's judgment = to be uncertain: n. in re aliqua: B) (lat.) in one's fidelity = to falter: C) (lat.) in one's circumstances = to be in danger or peril: nutantem aciem victor equitatus incurstat.

NUTRICATIO, ōnis, f. (lat.), [nutricio].

NUTRICATUS, ūs, m. (ante-cl.) } A suckling, nursing: in Venereo nutritu plane eductus.

NUTRICIUS, a, um, adj. [nutrix]. Suckling, nourishing. Hence, as subst.: A) Nutricius, ii, m., a nourisher, educator: B) (lat.) Nutricium, ii, n., a nursing, nourishing.

NUTRICO, and **NUTRICOE**, dep. 1. v. tr. [nutrix]. To suckle, to nourish, to rear, pueros; mundus omnia n.

NUTRICULA, ae, f. [dim. of nutrix]. A nurse: fabulae nutricularum, nurses' tales; Gellius n. seditiosorum, the abettor.

NUTRIMEN, Inis, (poet.), and **NUTRIMENTUM**, i, n. [nutrio]. Nourishment, nutriment, food: (lat.) locus nutrimentorum ejus, of his early education.

NUTRIO, ivi or ii, itum (poet. also **NUTRIOR**, Itus, dep.), 4. v. tr. 1) To suckle, to nurse; hence, to nourish, to bring up, to rear (it prop. refers more particularly to the sustaining of life, and esp. animal life — cf. alo): n. pueros; nu-

tritum in armis, reared in the use of arms; terra n. herbas, nourishes. 2) Melon., to nurse, to take care of, to attend to; hence, to foster, to cherish, to sustain: n. amorem; ignes foliis nutrit; (poet.) n. ingenium, to develop; n. malum naturae, to treat with indulgence; n. Gr.: ciam, to render happy.

NUTRITOR, ōris, m. [nutrio]. (Lat.) A bringer up, breeder, educator: a nutritore suo manumissus.

NUTRIX, Icis, f. [nutrio]. A wet-nurse, a nurse: mater n., that nurses her own child; hence, a (female) nourisher: virgines perpetui nn. ignis; (poet.) tellus n. leonum; in the pl. = the breasts, paps; trop. = a promoter: nox n. curarum.

NUTUS, ūs, m. [nuo]. 1) A nod: digitis nutaque loqui; nuta tremefecit Olympum (of Jupiter). 2) A nod as the expression of will; hence, melon., a command, will: Scipio nutu finire deceptionem potest; agere contra nutum alicuius; omnia nutu deorum administrantur; annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, i. e., your divine will and power on their side. 3) An inclination or tendency towards a centre, gravity: terrena suo nutu in terram ferantur; terra sua vi nutaque tenetur.

NUX, ūcis, f. [conf. German Nuss]. 1) A nut: prov., nn. relinquere, to leave off playing with nuts, i. e., to give up childish ways. Hence: A) in gen., any fruit with a hard shell: nn. castaniae, chestnuts: B) prov., n. cassa, an empty nut = a trifle. 2) A nut-tree; (poet.) also an almond-tree.

NYCTĒLIUS, a, um, adj. [= νυκτελιος, 'the nightly one']. A surname of Bacchus, because the Bacchanalia were celebrated at night; hence, N. latex, wine.

NYCTĒIS, Idis, f. [Nycteus]. A daughter of Nycteus = Antiope.

NYCTEUS, ei, m. [= Νυκτεῦς]. A son of Hyrieus, and father of Antiope.

NYCTIMĒNE, es, f. [= Νυκτιμένη]. The daughter of Epopeus, king of Lesbos, changed by Minerva into a night-owl.

NYMPHA, ae, and **NYMPHE**, es, f. [= νύμφη].

1) A young woman, married or unmarried, esp. a mistress, bride. 2) A nymph, one of the goddesses supposed to preside over fountains, the sea, trees, mountains, &c. 3) (Poet.) Water.

NYMPHAEUM, i, n. [= Νυμφαῖον]. A promontory and port of Illyria, now prob. Cabo di Redeni.

NYMPHIDIUS, ii, m. [nympha]. A Roman surname.

NYMPHIOS, ii, m. [= Νυμφίος]. A man's name.

NYSA, ae, f. [= Νῆσα]. 1) A town in Caria, now ruins near Sultan-Hissa. 2) A mountain, with a town of the same name, where Hercules, acc. to myth, was brought up by the nymphs. The legends place it sometimes in Thracia, sometimes in Asia, esp. India.

NYSAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nyssa]. *Of or belonging to Nyssa, Mysman*; (poet.) = *Bacchic*; *subst.*, Nyssaei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Nyssa.

NYSEIS, Idia, *adj. f.* [Nyssa]. *Of or belonging to Mount Nyssa, Mysman.*

NYSEIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nyssa]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to Nyssa, Mysman*; (poet.) = *Bacchic*.

NYSEUS, ei and eos, *m.* [Nyssa]. *A surname of Bacchus.*

NYSIAS, ōdis, *adj. f.* [Nyssa] = *Nyseis*.

NYSIGENA, ae, *com.* [Nyssa-geno]. *Born in Nyssa.*

NYSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nyssa] = *Nyseus*.

NYSUS, i, *m.* [Nyssa]. *The tutor of Bacchus.*

O, *interj.* A frequent exclamation of joy, grief, astonishment, and also of desire: O Komule! O me perditum! *wretch that I am!* O hominem nequam; also (poet.) with the nom.: O vir fortis; O utinam, etc.; O si, etc.; O ego laevus, and O Alexi.

OARION, ōnis, *m.* [= 'Oápiw] (Poet.) = *Orion*.

OAXES, is, *m.* [= 'Oáxi]. *A river in Crete.*

OB, *prep.* with acc. 1) Prop.: A) (ante-cl.) indicating motion, towards, to: obvertere ora ob se alieuius; ducere legiones ob Romam: B) indicating position, before, about, over: lanam habere ob oculum; hoc mihi versatur ob oculos. 2) Trop.: A) (rar.) to denote an aim or design, for, for the sake of: aliquid facere ob emolumentum suum: B) freq. to denote a cause or occasion, on account of, owing to, from: ob illam injuriam; ob eam causam, *for this reason*; ob metum, *from fear*; quam ob rem (written also quamobrem), *on which account, wherefore*; eam ob rem, ob id, ob hoc, *therefore*: C) for, in behalf of: mori ob rempublicam; thus also (ante-cl.) ob rem aliquid facere = *successfully, advantageously*: D) in speaking of a bargain, price, &c., for, in consideration of: dedit triginta minas ob filiam; talentum ob unam fabulam; ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas.

OB-AERATUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* *Involved in debt*; *subst.*, Obaeratus, i, *m.*, a debtor.

OBAMBULATIO, ōnis, *f.* [obambulo]. *A walking about.*

OB-AMBULO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & (poet.) *tr.* 1) To walk about before or near a place: o. ante vallum; o. muris, gregi; (poet.) o. Aetnam. 2) To walk or go about, in gen.: o. in herba.

OB-ARMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) *To arm, dextras securi.*

*OB-ARO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* *To plough up all around, aliquid.*

OBRRÜTESCO, tui, —, 2. *v. inch. intr.* [ob-brutus]. (Ante-cl.) *To become stupid or brutish, to lose one's reason.*

OB-DO, didi, ditum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.)

To put or place before, to place against: o. pessulum osteo, *to slip the bolt*; hence, o. fores, *to close, to bar (trabe, with a beam)*: o. malo latus apertum, *to expose.*

OB-DORMIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. *v. intr.* (Lat.) *To sleep.*

OB-DORMISCO, mIvi, mItum, 3. *v. inch. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to fall asleep. 2) *Tr.* (Pl.), to sleep off: o. crapulam.

OB-DÜCO, xi, ctum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To lead, to draw, or to bring towards or against: o. exercitum ad oppidum; o. Curium, *to bring forward as an opposing candidate*. Hence, o. diem, *to add = to pass or spend besides*. 2) To draw before: o. fossam ab utroque latere collis; o. seram, *to make fast*; also (lat.), o. fores, penetratis, *to close, to bolt*. Hence, to draw together, vela, vestem; o. frontem, *to wrinkle*. 3) To draw over as a covering: o. tenebras rebus, *to spread darkness over, to darken*; trop., o. callum dolori = *to harden one's self against*. 4) To cover by drawing over, truncos cortice, aliquid operimento; cicatrix obducta, *a closed wound*; trop., nox obducta (poet.) = *a dark night*. 5) To draw in = to swallow, venenum, potionem.

OBDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [obduco]. *A covering, veiling, capitis.*

*OB-DUCTO, 1. *v. freq. intr.* (Pl.) *To lead or bring often to, aliquem in aedes.*

OB-DÜRESKO, rui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* 1) (Ante-cl.) *To grow hard, to harden*: (poet.) o. Gorgonis vultu, *to turn to stone*; (Pl.) cubando in lecto o., *to become stiff*. 2) Trop., to become hardened, insensible, obdurate: animus o. ad dolorem, contra fortunam.

OB-DÜRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* *To be hard or to be hardened, only trop. = to hold out, to persist, to endure*: persta atque obdura; obduretur hoc triduum.

OBEDIENS, tis, *adj.* with comp. & sup. [part. of obedio]. Obedient (v. Obedio): dicto obedientem esse alicui, *to obey one's command*; substantively = a subject.

OBEDIENTER, adv. with comp. [obediens]. Obediently.

OBEDIENTIA, ae, *f.* [obediens]. Obedience.

OBEDIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. *v. intr.* [ob-audio].

1) (Bar.) *To give ear or audience, to hearken to, to listen to, alicui.* 2) *To comply with, to yield to, to obey* (with one's own consent—cf. parco, and the more emphatic 'dicto audientem esse'): o. alicui, praeceptis alicuius; o. ventri, temporis. OBELISCUS, i, *m.* [= ὀβελίσκος, 'a small spit']. (Lat.) *An obelisk.*

OB-EO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* (mostly poet. & lat.) — 1) *To go or to come to, to go to meet*: o. in infera loca; donec vis o., *until force intervene*; o. ad omnes hostium conatus, *to go to meet*. 2) *To go down, to set*: stella o. 3) Trop., to perish, to die (cf. II. 2, B), urbē,

homo. II. Tr. — 1) To go or to come to: o. regiones, villas, to visit; o. coenam, comitia, nundinas, to appear at, to take part in; (poet.) pallor o. ora, *overpreads, covers*. Hence: A) to review, exercitum; o. aliquid oratione, to mention; o. aliquid oculis or visu, to survey: B) (poet.) to go around: limbus o. ohlamydem. 2) To go or to set about, to undertake, to enter upon (an office, &c.), to accomplish: o. negotium, to perform, to attend to a business; thus, also, o. munus, officium, opus, bellum, sacra; o. periculum, to expose one's self to. Hence: A) of a term or limit of time: o. vadimonium (q. v.), to appear before court on the appointed day; so, also, o. diem; o. annum petitionis suae, to appear as a candidate for office the first year it is allowed by law: B) in partic., o. diem (supremum, suum) or mortem, to die (the dying person being conceived as entirely passive — cf. oppeto): morte obita, after death.

OB-ÉQUITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. To ride up to: o. portis.

OB-ERRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & (poet.) tr. 1) Intr., to wander up and down, to wander about: o. tentoriis, ignotis locis. Hence, trop.: A) hoc o. mihi, *hovers before my eyes*: B) to mistake, to err: o. semper eādem chordā, on the same string. 2) (Lat.) Tr., to wander through or over.

OBESITAS, ātis, f. [obesus]. (Lat.) Fatness, corpulence.

OBESUS, a, um, adj. [ob-edo]. (Poet. & lat.)

1) Fat, plump (usually in a bad sense — cf. corpulentus), corpus, turdus. Hence (poet.), fauces oo., *swollen*. 2) Trop., dull, gross, unrefined: homo naris non obesae (poet.), *having a delicate nose*.

OBEX, icis, m. & f. [objicio, 'that which is placed before']. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) A bolt (larger than a pessus), portae. 2) A bar or barrier, an impediment, obstacle: obex maris (of a rocky shore); o. saxi (genit. definit.), a stone wall; rumpere oo., to break through the rocky walls.

OBG... — v. Ogg....

*OB-HAEREO, 2. v. intr. (Lat.) To stick fast to, to adhere: o. vado.

OB-HAERESCO, haesi, haesum, 3. v. incho. intr. (Poet. & lat.) To stick fast to, to cleave or adhere to: equus o. in flumine; trop., pecunia o. ei, *has become very dear to him*.

OB-IRASCOR, 3. v. dep. intr. (Lat.) To be angry at, aliquid.

OB-IRATUS, a, um, adj. Angry, aliquid.

*OB-IRATIO, ōnis, f. (Doubtful read.) A being angry, anger.

OBITER, adv. [obeo]. (Lat.) 1) In passing by, on the way, legera. 2) By the way, incidentally; hence = at the same time: verberat atque o. faciem limit.

OBĪTUS, ūs, m. [obeo]. 1) (Ante-cl.) A going or coming to, a visit. 2) A going down: A) prop. = a setting: o. stellae: B) trop. = death: o. alicujus immaturus: C) = ruin: o. occasusque (Cic. thus styles his exile).

OB-JACEO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. To lie before or over against: saxa oo. pedibus.

*OBJECTATIO, ōnis, f. [objecto]. A reproach.

OBJECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ob-jacio]. 1) To throw before or against, to set against: o. caput fretis = to throw one's self headlong into the sea. Usually, trop.: A) to expose, to abandon: o. aliquem (caput suum) periculis; o. animam pro aliquo, to risk: B) o. moras, to cause delays. 2) To reproach or to upbraid with: o. alicui probum, recordiam; o. aliquem natum, the death of his son. *3) (Pl.) To throw out, to say: objecto tibi, me illud fecisse.

OBJECTUS (I.), ūs, m. [objicio]. *1) (Poet.) Act., an opposing: objectum parvae dare, to oppose the shield, i. e., to an attack upon one's person.

2) Pass., a being opposed = a lying before or opposite: insula efficit portum objectu laterum, by the projection of (its sides being opposite the sea, and thus keeping it off); terra objectu suo umbram noctemque efficit, by coming opposite to the sun; oo. molium, the projecting piers. *3) That which meets the eye, an object, appearance; videre o.

OBJECTUS (II.), a, um, adj. [part. of objicio].

1) Lying before or opposite: insula objecta Alexandriae. 2) Exposed: objectus fortunae, invidiae; o. ad casus. 3) As *subst.*, Objecta, ōrum, n. pl., accusations, charges: de objectis non confiteri.

OBJICIO, jēci, jectum, 3. v. tr. [ob-jacio].

1) To throw, to put, to lay, or to hold before or against: o. cibum porcis; o. argentum; o. alicui aliquid ob oculos; res objicitur alicui, *presents itself suddenly*; o. aliquid naribus, to hold to the nose; re terribili objecta, a terrible sight appearing; insula objecta urbi, lying opposite the town; (poet.) o. nubem fraudibus alicujus, to veil one's bad deeds = to conceal. Hence: A) = to expose, to give up: o. consulē morti; o. se telis hostium; objectas ad omnes casus: B) to hold or to throw before for protection or defence, to oppose: o. clipeos ad tela; o. carros pro vallo; o. navem faucibus portus; o. vallum Alpium contra transgressionem hostium; o. se ad currus, to throw one's self before; o. fores, to close: *C) (Pl.) o. alicui lucrum, to put in one's way.

2) Trop., to bring upon one, to inspire, to impart, to cause, to occasion: o. alicui spem, timorem, laetitiam, religionem (a scruple of conscience), mentem eam (the resolution). Hence, objicitur mihi malum, *befalls me*; objicitur mihi metus, *the fear arises in my mind*. 3) To bring forward against one, to reproach or to upbraid with: o. alicui aliquid; o. alicui, eum ad Bais fuisse (or

quod . . . fuit); o. alicui de re, *to reproach one with something*; o. aliquid in aliquem, *to allege as a reproach against one*.

OBJURGATIO, ōnis, *f.* [objurgo]. A chiding, reproving, reproof, reprimand.

OBJURGATOR, ōris, *m.* [objurgo]. A chider, rebuker.

OBJURGATORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [objurgo]. Chiding, rebuking, reprehending, epistola, verba.

OBJURGITO, i. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of objurgo]. (Pl.) To chide, to scold vehemently, aliquem.

OBJURGO, āvi, ātum, and *OB-JURGOR, ātus, *dep.*, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To chide, to reprove, to reprimand, amicum, aliquem de (in) re aliqua; o. aliquem a re aliqua (Pl.), *to endeavour to deter by means of reproaches*. 2) (Lat.) To chastise, to punish, aliquem verberibus.

*OB-LANGUESCO, gui, —, 3. *v. incho. intr.* To become languid, to languish.

*OBLATRATRIX, icis, *f.* [oblatro]. (Pl.) She that barks at, a (female) barker, railer.

OBLATRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* (Lat.) Prop., to bark at; trop. = to rail or to carp at: o. alicui and aliquem.

OBLĒTĀMEN, inis (poet.), and OBLĒTĀMENTUM, i, n. [oblecto]. A delight: o. senectutis, gulae.

OBLĒTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [oblecto]. A delighting, delight: o. animi, vitae; res illa habet o., *affords delight*.

OBLĒTATORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [oblecto]. (Lat.) Delighting, pleasing.

OBLĒCTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ob-lacto]. 1) To delight, to entertain, to divert, to amuse: o. animos legentium; freq., o. se or oblectari re aliqua or in re aliqua, *to be delighted with any thing*; also, o. se or oblectari in aliquo, *with any one*, and cum aliquo, *with one's society*; so, also, oblectari cum libris, *to amuse one's self with books*. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To spend agreeably: o. tempus studio.

OB-LĒNIO, 4. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To soothe, aliquem.

OBLIDO, Isi, isum, 3. *v. tr.* [ob-laedo]. 1) To squeeze together: o. fauces, *to strangle*. 2) (Lat.) To squeeze or to crush to pieces.

OBLIGATIO, ōnis, *f.* [obligo]. (Lat.) A binding bound, linguae.

OBLIGATUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [*part.* of obligo]. Obligated, under obligation.

OB-LIGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To bind to, to fasten to: obligatus corio, *in a leather sack*. Hence, trop., *to attach to*: fortuna me vobis o.; Prometheus obligatus aliti (poet.), *chained to*. 2) To bind up: A) = to bind together, manipulos; o. tabellas, *to tie up a letter*: B) = to close by binding: o. vulnus, venas; o. oculos alicui, *to blindfold*. 3) Trop., to bind: A) = to restrain, judicio: B) to bind in law or by moral force, to oblige: o. aliquem jurejurando, *by an oath*; o. se nexu, *to bind one's self by a legal obligation*:

o. se votis, *to bind one's self by a vow, to take a vow*; (poet.) obligor ut tangam, *I am compelled*; obligatus foedere, *bound by*: C) = to do a favour to, to lay under obligation: obligabis me, *you will lay me under obligation*: D) (poet.) dapes obligata, *to which one is bound by a vow, solemnly promised*: E) = to render liable, to make guilty: o. aliquem or se (caput suum) scelere, impia fraude, etc.: F) to pledge, to pawn, to mortgage: o. praedia fratri; o. fidem suam, *one's word*; aedes obligatae, *mortgaged, burdened with a mortgage*.

OBLIMO, 1. *v. tr.* [ob-limus]. 1) To cover with mud or mire, agros. 2) Trop., to squander, to lavish, rem suam.

OBLINO, āvi, itum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To daub or to smear over, to bedaub, to besmear, malas cerussā; oblitus unguento. Hence: A) in partic., *to smear over something written on a wax tablet* = to rub out: B) to stop up by smearing, to plaster up, amphoram pice, gypso: C) (lat.) o. os alicui, *to impose upon, to hoax*. 2) Trop.: A) to overfill, to overload: oblitus divitiis peregrinis, *decked with*; facetiae oblitae Latio, *with a strongly Latin tincture*: B) to besoul, to contaminate: o. se externis moribus; o. aliquem versibus atris, *to defame*.

OBLIQUE, adv. [obliquus]. 1) In an oblique direction, obliquely, sideways. 2) Trop., covertly, indirectly.

OBLIQUITAS, ātis, *f.* [obliquus]. (Lat.) A slanting direction, obliqueness.

OBLIQUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [obliquus]. (Poet. & lat.) To turn or to bend aside or in an oblique direction, to slant: o. ense in latus; o. oculos, *to turn one's eyes aside*; o. crinem, *to twist, to braid*; o. sinus (velorum) in ventum, *to tack (to sail with a side wind)*. Hence, trop., o. literam, *to pronounce differently*.

OBLIQUUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [obliquis = obliquus]. 1) Turned sideways, oblique, slanting, sidelong, side-, motus, iter, ordo; o. ietus, *a side blow*; cursus o., *winding*; oculus o., *glancing sideways*; limitibus oo., *on side paths*; o. imago, *in profile*; o. stare, *on one side of a person*. Adverbially, ab (ex) obliquo, *from the side*; ad (in, per) obliquum, *sideways*. 2) Trop. (lat.): A) covert, indirect, oratio: B) hostile: o. adversus aliquem: C) in grammar and rhet., dependent, oblique: o. casus, *an oblique case* (not the nom. or voc.); o. oratio, *indirect discourse*: D) of relationship, collateral; o. sanguine maculare regnum.

OBLITERO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [oblino, litera]. 1) (Lat.) To blot or to strike out, to obliterate, nomina. 2) To blot out of remembrance, to consign to oblivion: o. adversam pugnam prosperā; o. famam; so, also, memoria oblitteratur; oblitterari in animo.

*OBLITERUS, a, um, *adj.* [instead of obli-

teratus, from oblitero]. (Ante-cl.) Fallen into oblivion.

OBLITESCO, tui, —, 3. v. *inch. intr.* [oblatesco]. To begin to be concealed, to hide one's self.

OBLIVIO, ōnis, *f.* [obliviscor]. 1) *A being forgotten, oblivion*: venire in oblivionem rei alicujus or oblivioni tradere aliquid, *to forget*; adduci (ire) in oblivionem (lat.), *to be forgotten*; (poet.) o. rerum praeteritarum (factorum dictorumque), *an amnesty*. 2) Subjectively, a forgetting, forgetfulness: oblivio rei alicujus capite me, *I forget*, per oblivionem, *through forgetfulness*; o. et inconsiderantia; (poet.) also in the pl.

OBLIVIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [oblivio]. 1) Forgetful, oblivious. 2) (Poet.) Causing forgetfulness, vinum.

OBLIVISCOR, oblitus, 3. v. *dep. intr. & tr.* [oblino?]. To forget: o. hominis; o. recentium injuriarum; o. injurias tuas; o. totam causam; o., illos esse viros primarios; o. quid paulo ante dictum sit. Hence, *trop.*, o. sui — a) = *to become untrue to one's nature or character* — b) *to be without consciousness* (after death) — c) *not to have one's thoughts about one's self*.

OBLIVIUM, ii, *n.* (Poet. & lat.) Usually in the pl. = Oblivio.

OB-LŌCO, 1. v. *tr.* (Lat.) To let out for hire, aliquid alicui, operam.

OB-LONGŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of oblongus]. (Lat.) Rather long.

OB-LONGUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* Rather long, oblong.

OB-LŌQUOR, cūtus or quītus, 3. v. *dep. tr. & intr.* 1) To speak against a person or thing, to contradict, alicui; o. et interpellare. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To rail at, to blame. 3) (Poet.) To sing to, to accompany in singing, avis; o. numeris septem discrimina vocum, *to accompany the singing with the seven-stringed lyre*.

*OBLŌQUŌTOR, or OBLŌCŪTOR, ōris, *m.* [obloquor]. (Pl.) A contradicter.

OB-LUCTOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To strive or to struggle against, difficultatibus; o. arenae.

OB-LŪDO, si, sum, 3. v. *intr.* To play off tricks. (Pl.)

OB-MŌLIOR, itus, 4. v. *tr.* 1) To push one thing before another, to throw up, arborum truncos et saxa. 2) To stop or to block up, to obstruct; munire et o. quae ruinis strata sunt.

OB-MURMŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr. & tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To murmur against, at or to, to mutter: ventus o. precibus alicujus; o. aliquid.

OB-MŪTESCO, tui, —, 3. v. *inch. intr.* To become dumb: — 1) (Lat.) To lose one's speech. 2) = *To be silent, to become mute*: o. dolore, *from pain*; *trop.*, animi dolor o.; studium o., *ceases*.

*OB-NĀTUS, a, um, *part.* Growing on: o. ripis.

OB-NITOR, sus and xus, 3. v. *dep. intr.* 1) To bear, to press, or to push against, toto corpore, contra; o. trunco arboris; (poet.) obniso genu scuto, *his knees set (or pressed) against the shield*; (Lucr.) o. undas, *to struggle against*. 2) To strive against, to struggle against, to contend with, adversis.

OBNIKE, *adv.* [obnixus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) With might and main, strenuously: o. rogare, *earnestly*.

OBNIXUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of obnitor]. Prop., *striving against*; hence, *steadfast, unyielding, firm, resolute*.

OBNOXIE, *adv.* [obnoxius]. 1) Guiltily, deservedly. 2) Submissively, slavishly.

*OBNOXIOSE, *adv.* [obnoxiosus]. (Pl.) Timidly, submissively.

OBNOXIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [obnoxius]. 1) Submissive. *2 (Ante-cl.) Injurious.

OBNOXIUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [ob-noxa]. 1) *Liable to something injurious or hurtful*: A) obnoxious to punishment, punishable: tibi me obnoxium esse fateor: B) *exposed to any thing*: o. insidiis; urbs o. incendiis; also (lat.), o. ad or in rem. Hence, in partic. (lat.) — a) delicate, frail, corpus, domicilium — b) dangerous — c) addicted to, guilty of, libidini, culpae communi. 2) *Subject to a person*; hence, A) = obedient, compliant, submissively, alicui: B) = under obligation, beholden, obliged, alicui; (poet.) luna radiis fratris obnoxia, *owing her light to*; facies non obnoxia gemmis, *not beholden to jewels for its beauty*: C) servile, slavish, homo; o. pax, *dishonourable*.

OB-NŪBĪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (Lat.) To cover with clouds, to overcloud; *trop.*, to obscure, serenitatem vultus.

OB-NŪBĪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Doubtful reading; ante-cl.) Overclouded = dark, locus.

OB-NŪBO, psi, ptum, 3. v. *tr.* (Rar.) To veil, caput.

OBNUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [obnuncio]. Tech. t. in the lang. of the augurs, an announcement of a bad omen.

OB-NUNCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* 1) Tech. t. of the augurs and magistrates, to announce a bad omen, as a means of suspending the transaction of public business, esp. the holding of the comitia: o. consuli. 2) (Com.) In gen., to announce any thing unfortunate.

OB-ŌLEO, hui, —, 3. v. *tr. & intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) *Tr.*, to smell of, allium. 2) *Intr.*, to make one's presence known by an effluvium or odour: marsupium hui o., *she smells your purse*; Casina o. (so. mihi), *I smell Casina*.

ŌBŌLUS, i, m. [= obolus]. An obol, a Greek coin = the sixth part of a drachm.

ŌB-ŌRIOR, ortus, 4. v. *dep. intr.* To arise, to spring up, to appear: bellum o.; lux mihi o., *I begin to see clearly*; lacrimae oo., *gush forth*.

*OB-ORTUS, ōa, m. [oborior]. (Lucr.) An arising, springing up.

OB-RĒPO, psi, ptum, 3. v. intr. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To creep up to, to steal upon, alicui. 2) Trop.: A) to creep up to = to obtain by intrigue: o. ad honores: B) to steal upon, to take by surprise, to come suddenly upon: adolescentia o. pueritiae; oblitio o. mihi; imagines oo. in animos dormientium, insinuate themselves into; (ante-cl.) o. aliquem, to surprise one: C) (ante-cl. & lat.) to take by surprise = to overreach, to impose upon, alicui.

OB-REPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. freq. intr. (Pl.) To steal upon, to come upon by surprise.

*OB-RĒTIO, 4. v. tr. (Lucr.) To catch in a net, to entangle, aliquem.

OB-RIGESCO, gui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. To become stiff, frigore.

OBRĪMAS, ae, m. A tributary of the Maeander, now the Kodsha Tohai.

*OB-RŌDO, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) To gnaw at, aliquid.

OB-RŌGĀTIO, ōnis, f. A partial repeal of a law by substituting another, an amendment, alteration.

OB-RŌGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. 1) To alter part of a law by a new one: o. legi. 2) (Lat.) To oppose the passage of a bill.

OB-RUO, rui, rūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To cover over with a heap of earth, with water, &c.; hence, to bury, to sink: o. thesaurum, hominem. 2) Trop.: A) to cover, to veil, to conceal: o. facinus tenebris; hence, vetustas o. multa, buries in oblivion; o. aliquid oblivione = to forget: o. nomen alicuius, to eclipse; o. consulatum, to destroy the glory of one's consulship; dii oo. omen, render vain: B) to overload, to overwhelm: o. se vino, epulis; o. aliquem telis; hence, obruiamur numero, we are overpowered; obrui testibus, to be utterly confuted by; o. aliquem dignatione, to surpass; o. orationem, to overcome the effect of a speech.

OBRUSSA, ae, f. [kindred with ὀρύσσω]. The trial or assay of gold by fire, a test, proof, assay: aurum ad o., refined, pure gold. Hence, trop., to denote a close examination: omnia ad o. exigere, to put to the test.

*OB-SĀTŪRO, 1. v. tr. (Com.) To sate, to glut: obaturari alicuius, to have enough of one.

OBSCAEVO, 1. v. intr. [ob-scaevus]. (Pl.) To give a bad omen.

OBSCOENE (Obscēne), ade. w. comp. & sup. [obscoenus]. Offensively: A) to æsthetic feeling = unpleasantly: B) to moral feeling = indecently, lewdly, obscenity.

OBSCOENITAS, ātis, f. [obscoenus]. Offensiveness = obscenity, impurity, lewdness: o. verberum, in words.

OBSCOENUM, i, n. [obscoenus]. 1) (Usually in the pl.) A privy part. 2) (Always in the pl.): A) the hinder parts: B) excrementa. 3) (In the pl.) Obscene songs.

OBSCOENUS (Obscēnus), a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [ob-coenus?]. 1) Filthy, offensive: A) to æsthetic feeling (poet.) = repulsive, disgusting, frons, volucres pelagi (the harpies), error: o. haustus, filthy water; o. fetus, an abortion: B) to moral feeling, obscene, indecent, lewd, versus, voluptas, tabellae, motus. 2) (Poet.) Ill-boding, inauspicious, fatal, omen, volucres: e. puppis, a fatal ship; o. anus, a witch.

OBSCŪRATIO, ōnis, f. [obscurus]. A darkening, obscuration: trop., in illis voluptatibus obscuratione consequitur.

OBSCŪRE, ade. w. comp. & sup. [obscurus]. 1) Darkly, gloomily. 2) Obscurely, unintelligibly. 3) Imperceptibly, secretly.

OBSCŪRTAS, ātis, f. [obscurus]. 1) Darkness, obscurity, latebrarum. 2) Trop.: A) = indistinctness, unintelligibleness, verbi, Pythagorae; oo. et aenigmata somniorum: B) = uncertainty: o. ac dubitatio: C) of rank = obscurity, lowliness: o. et humilitas.

OBSCŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [obscurus]. 1) To make dark, to darken, to obscure, regiones; coelum obscuratur nocte; sol obscuratur; lumen lucernae obscuratur luce solis, is eclipsed. 2) To render invisible, to cover, to conceal: nox o. nefarios coetus; o. caput laconā; numus obscuratur in divitiis Crassi, is not noticed. 3) Trop.: A) of speech, to render obscure or indistinct, to obscure, stilum, aliquid dicendo; hence (lat.) = to pronounce indistinctly, literam; o. vocem, to render indistinct: B) to render of no account, to cause to be forgotten: magnitudo lucri o. magnitudinem periculi; o. consuetudinem, to bring into disuse; freq., pass., memoria o., passes away; vocabula oo., become obsolete: C) to render obscure or unknown, nomen alicuius (opp. to celebrare): D) (Pl.) to blind, one's understanding: o. peccus aliam.

OBSCŪRUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [perh. kindred with obscurus]. 1) Dark, obscure, without light, locus, nox, nubes; aqua o., turbid; luce obscura, when it had already commenced to grow dark. 2) (Poet.) That is in darkness = unseen, unnoticed: ibant obscuri; subst., Obscurum, i, n., darkness, obscurity: sub obscurum noctis. 3) Trop.: A) of speech, obscure, indistinct, unintelligible, poeta, vox; jus ignotum et o.: B) unknown: tua benevolentia in me non erat o.; vivere per obscurum (lat.), is retirement: C) of birth and rank, obscure, low, ignoble, locus, majores: D) of character, close, reserved, secret, homo, natura: E) gloomy, cloudy, vultus.

OBSECRATIO, ōnis, f. [obsecro]. 1) A beseeching, imploring, conjuring, entreating; in partic., public, solemn prayer to the gods (in order to avert their wrath and implore their mercy — a part of the 'supplicatio,' q. v.). 2) (Lat.) A solemn amercement, with an appeal to the gods.

OBSEURO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ob-sacer]. To beseech, to conjure, to entreat, to implore: o. aliquem ut audiat; o. pro sua salute; o. per senectutem suam; hoc te (or a te) o., *I earnestly beseech this of you*; o. vestram fidem, *to invoke*. Freq. 'obseuro' or 'o. te' is inserted as a form of deprecation or of polite entreaty = *I beseech you, pray, as you love me*: o., an is est! *for heaven's sake, is it he!*

OB-SECUNDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. To comply or to fall in with, to humour, to obey, alicui.

OB-SEPIO (Ob-saep.), psi, ptum, 4. v. tr. To hedge or to fence in, to enclose; hence, to make inaccessible, to close up: o. saltum, viam; o. iter, *to render impassable*; (lat.) os obseptum, *shut up*.

OB-SEQUELA, ae, f. [obsequor]. (Ante-cl.) = Obsequium.

OBSEQUENS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of obsequor]. 1) Compliant, yielding, obsequious, alicui; o. patri, *obedient*. 2) Of the gods = favourable, indulgent, propitious.

OBSEQUENTER, adv. w. sup. [obsequens]. Complacently, obsequiously; o. collegae factum est, *out of deference to*.

OBSEQUENTIA, ae, f. [obsequens]. (Rar.) Compliance, obsequiousness.

OBSEQUIBILIS, e, adj. [obsequor]. Compliant.

OBSEQUIOSUS, a, um, adj. [obsequium]. Compliant, complaisant, obsequious, alicui. (Pl.)

OBSEQUIUM, ii, n. [obsequor]. 1) Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness, alicuius or in alicquem, *towards one*; sometimes 'o.' in opp. to 'veritas' = *flattery, a humouring of any one*: o. ventris, *gluttony*; obsequium animo sumere (Pl.), *to follow the bent of one's inclinations*; also of things: flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, *by its pliancy*. 2) (Lat.) Obedience: o. exuere, *to throw off*.

OB-SEQUOR, cūtus or quūtus, 3. v. dep. intr. 1) *To follow one's wishes, to comply with, to gratify, to humour, to yield to (willingly — cf. obedi, pareo)*: o. alicui, and o. voluntati alicuius; (ante-cl.) o. alicui aliquid, *in any thing*; (Pl.) o. cordi et animo, *to follow one's inclinations*. 2) (Rar.) *To give one's self up to, to indulge in, studiis, amoris*.

OB-SERO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ob-sero]. To shut up by means of a bolt, to bolt, ostium; trop., o. aures; (post.) o. palatum = *to be silent*.

OB-SERO (II.), sēvi, sītum, 3. v. tr. 1) To sow, to plant, frumentum; joosely, o. pugnōs (alieu), *to give one a thorough drubbing*; trop., o. aerumnā in alicquem, *to occasion to one*. 2) To sow or to plant with: o. terram frugibus; thus esp. freq. the part. obsitus, as adj. (q. v.).

OBSERVABILIS, e, adj. [observo]. (Lat.) Observable, remarkable.

OBSERVANS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part.

of observo]. 1) *Observant, officiorum*. 2) *Attentive, respectful, alicuius*.

OBSERVANTER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [observans]. Carefully.

OBSERVANTIA, ae, f. [observans]. 1) (Lat.) 1) *A taking notice, observance, temporum*. 2) *Respectful attention, reverence, respect, shown to one* (e. g., to a great man, by daily attendance upon him, accompanying him to the senate-house, &c.): o. in alicquem.

OBSERVĀTE, adv. [observo]. (Lat.) *Observantly, perspicaciously*.

OBSERVĀTIO, ōnis, f. [observo]. 1) *A taking notice, observation, watching, siderum; observationi operam dare* (Pl.), *to be on the watch*; summa erat o. in bello movendo, *an observing of everything = circumspedition, care*. 2) (Lat.) *A rule, precept, rei alicuius, for any thing*. 3) = Observantia 2.

OBSERVĀTOR, ōris, m. [observo]. (Lat.) *An observer, watcher*.

OBSERVĪTO, āvi, —, 1. v. tr. [intens. of observo]. To observe often or carefully, deorum voces.

OB-SERVO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To note, to observe, to take notice of, to watch*: o. motus stellarum, *delicta omnia*; o. quid fiat; o. ne (ut) illud fiat; o. dum alter veniat; o. occupationem alicuius, *the time when one is occupied*. 2) In partic.: A) o. alicquem, *to wait for one, in order to catch him, to injure him, &c.* (cf. servo): o. et custodire alicquem; also, abs., lupus observavit dum canis dormitaret, *kept watch till the dog fell asleep*: B) (= servo) *to watch, to guard, to keep, januam, greges*; hence, *to observe, to follow, to attend to, to regard, leges, imperium, ordines*: C) *to show reverence or respect to, to esteem, to honour, alicquem*; esp. freq. of a client in relation to his patron.

OBSES, Idia, m. & f. [ob-sedeo] = 'one who is blockaded, i. e., not free to move from place to place'. 1) *A hostage, pacis, for peace*. 2) *A bail, surety, security*: o. in rempublicam voluntatis, *a security for his good-will toward the state*; o. periculi, *a guarantee that one is ready to undergo a danger*; ejus rei obsidem se fore, *that he would answer for it*.

OBSESSIO, ōnis, f. [obsideo]. (Rar.) *A besieging, blockading, nostrorum*; o. viae.

OBSessor, ōris, m. [obsideo]. 1) *One that remains sitting in a place, a frequenter, haunter*: o. fori; (post.) o. aquarum = *a water-snake*. 2) *A besieger, blockader, investor, curiae, urbis*.

OBSIDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. intr. & tr. [obsideo]. 1) (Com.) *To sit in any place, to abide, to remain*: o. domi, *to sit at home*; servi ne obsideant, *liberis ut sit locus, servants must not sit there, that there may be room, &c.* 2) Tr.: A) *to sit on or near, aram*; hence, *to frequent* = *to occupy, to fill*: charybdis o. laevum litus;

ranas o. o. stagna; palus obsessa salictis, covered; omnis locus corporibus obsidetur; o. aditus; in partic. = to occupy with troops: o. Italian praedictis; hence, trop. = to possess, to have in one's power, urbem, animum alienum; aures ejus obsidentur a fratre, are taken possession of by his brother (his brother exercises an absolute power over him): B) to blockade, to invest, to besiege (cf. oppugno, which involves an attack), urbem, hostem: C) to watch for a person or thing, to look out for, to keep an eye upon (mostly with a hostile intention): o. rostra, to watch the orator closely; o. facinus, to wait for an opportunity to commit a crime; ille o. tempus meum, takes away the time that properly belongs to me.

OBSIDIO, ōnis, f. [obsideo]. 1) A blockade, investment, siege: solvere o., to raise; cingere urbem obsidione, to blockade; obsidione eximere, to free from. 2) Trop.: A) (lat.) captivity: B) danger, embarrassment: obsidione rempublicam liberare; feneratorum ex o. eximere, from the danger of losing their money.

OBSIDIŌNĀLIS, e, adj. [obsido]. Relating to a blockade: o. corona (given to a general who had relieved another from a blockade).

OBSIDIUM (I), ii, n. [obsideo]. (Poet. & lat.) A siege, blockade.

OBSIDIUM (II), ii, n. [obses]. (Doubtful read.) (Lat.) The condition of a hostage; obsidio datus, as a hostage.

OB-SIDO, ōdi, cessum, 3. v. tr. To sit down before; hence, to beset, to invest, to besiege, to blockade: o. pontem, portas. Hence, trop., dictatura obsedit vim regiae potestatis, has appropriated to itself; (auditor) jam obsessus est ab oratore. (N.B. Sometimes it is difficult to say whether a form belongs to 'obsideo' or 'obsido'.)

OBSIGNATIO, ōnis, f. [obsigno]. (Lat.) A sealing, sealing up.

OBSIGNATOR, ōris, m. [obsigno]. A sealer; in partic., o. testamenti, one who signs and seals a will as a witness.

OB-SIGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To seal up, literas. 2) To sign and seal a document as an attestation of its genuineness, tabulas, testamentum. Hence, trop., to denote something terminated and settled: totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, were sealed, i. e., completed; velle o. tabulas = to regard a thing as settled; agere cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis = to appeal to one's sealed writing (to use, in a controversy, the words of an opponent against him, like legal documents and proofs). 3) (Lat.) To mortgage under one's hand and seal, rem. 4) (Lucr.) To impress, to imprint: o. formam verbis, to give form to.

OBSIPO, 1. v. tr. [ob-suppo, whence dissipo, etc.]. To sprinkle upon; trop., o. alicui aquulam = to refresh, to cheer one.

OB-SISTO, stiti, stitum, 3. v. intr. 1) To set or to place one's self before or against, to put

one's self in another's way (cf. obsto; usually of one who makes an attack—cf. resisto); o. alicui obviam. 2) Trop., to resist, to withstand, to oppose, alicui, consiliis alicujus, fortunae.

OBSITUS, a, um, adj. [part. of obseero II]. 1) Sowed or planted with: locus o. virgultis, overgrown with. 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) Covered with: o. panna, with rags; montes o. nive; obsitus aevo = very old; in partic. of persons or things covered with filth, &c.: o. squalore.

OBSŌLE-FIO, factus, fieri, 3. v. pass. (of the unusual obsolefacio). Prop., to be worn out; hence, trop., to be made common or contemptible, to be sullied or disgraced: insignis dignitatis oo.; auctoritas ejus o.

OBSŌLESCO, lēvi, lētum, 3. v. inchoat. intr. [oboleo]. Prop., to grow out of use = to wear out; hence, trop. = to grow old, to become obsolete, to fall into disuse, to lose its value or importance: oratio, laus o.; vectigal o., becomes less.

OBSŌLETE, adv. w. comp. [obsoletus]. In a wornout style, poorly, vestitus.

OBSŌLĒTUS, a, um, adj. [obsolesco]. 1) Wornout, vestis; hence, verba oo., obsolete; o. tectum, ruinous, decayed; venisti obsoletus, in wornout clothes. 2) Common, ordinary, poor, oratio, crimina, gaudia. Hence = of no worth, honores (because bestowed on everybody). 3) (Poet.) Defiled, polluted, sanguine.

OBSŌNATOR, etc. — v. Opsonator, etc.

*OB-SŌNO, 1. v. intr. (Pl.) Prop., to sound against; trop., to interrupt by noise: o. alicui sermone.

OB-SORBEO, ui, —, 2. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To sup up, to drink up, aquam; trop. = to swallow up, to appropriate forcibly.

OBSTETRIX, icis, f. [obsto; prop., 'she who stands before a woman in labour']. A midwife.

OBSTINATE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [obstinatus]. Pertinaciously, obstinately, firmly (both in a good and in a bad sense).

OBSTINATIO, ōnis, f. [obstino]. Pertinacity: A) in a good sense = firmness, inflexibility: o. fidei; o. sententiae, in one's principles: B) in a bad sense = obstinacy, stubbornness.

OBSTINATUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. [part. of obstino]. Pertinacious, both in a good sense = firm, inflexible, and in a bad sense = obstinate, stubborn: animus o.; o. adversus veritatem; o. lacrimis, not to be touched by; o. ad resistendum; obstinatus mori, firmly resolved to die; obstinatum est mihi, it is my firm purpose.

OB-STĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ob, and a lengthened form of sto—cf. destino]. Prop., to establish a thing; to resolve upon, to set one's mind upon: o. illum affinitatem; also, with an infin.: o. vincere, aut mori.

OBSTIPESCO — v. Obstupesco.

*OB-STĪPO, 1. v. tr. [obstipue] (Pl.) To lean to one side, vertior.

OBSTIPUS, a, um, *adj.* [ob-stipes]. (Poet. & lat.) Bent to one side, oblique: cervix rigida et o., bent back (said of a proud person); caput o., bent forward.

OBSTITA, ōrum, n. pl. [obsto?]. Tech. t. in augural lang., things struck by lightning (perhaps prop. 'signs that something stands in the way,' i.e., 'unfavourable omens').

OB-STO, stiti, stitum, 1. v. intr. 1) (Rar.) To stand before: tutabantur castra obstando. 2) Trop., to stand against, to withstand, to oppose, to hinder, to obstruct: o. consiliis alicujus; o. pecuniae, the possession of a property; vita eorum reliqua o. huius sceleris, contradicts; non obstitit, no opposition is made; quid obstat quominus sit beatus? quid obstat cur non verae nuptiae fiant?

OB-STREPO, ui, itum, 8. v. intr. 1) To sound or to make a noise at or against: mare o. Balis, roars against the shore of B.; pluvia o.; avis o., sings the while; o. alitibus matutinis, to vie in noise with; (poet.) arbor o. aquis, murmurs to; pass., obstripitur aquis, it resounds with the murmurs of. 2) To prevent from being heard by making a noise, to interrupt with clamour, to drown the voice or the sound of a person or thing: tuba o. clamoribus; alter o. alteri, to out cry; o. alicui, to interrupt, to hinder from speaking; obstripitur ei, his voice is drowned: B) trop. — a) (lat.) to stand in the way of, to impede, laudi alicujus — b) to importune, to annoy, alicui literis, with letters.

***OBSTRICTUS**, ūs, m. [obstringo]. (Doubtful reading; lat.) A binding, claspings.

OBSTRIGILLO, 1. v. intr. [obstringo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To hinder, to stand in the way.

OB-STRINGO, nxi, etum, 8. v. tr. 1) To bind up, to tie up, to bind, follen; o. ventos; o. collum alicui = to throttle; but, obstricto collo alicquem trahere = to seize one by the throat. 2) Trop., to bind, to oblige, to put under obligation: o. aliquem jurejurando, to bind by an oath; o. populum Romanum religione, to render the Roman people guilty of violating a sanctuary; thus, also, o. aliquem scelere; o. se crimine, to make one's self guilty of a crime, to commit, to perpetrate; o. aliquem conscientia, to secure one's fidelity by privacy, joint knowledge; o. aliquem beneficiis, to lay one under obligation by benefits; obstrictus aere alieno, in debt; obstrictus legibus, fide, bound by the laws, by a pledge; obstringi religione (lat.), to declare on oath; o. fidem suam, to pledge one's word; o. elementiam suam, to guarantee.

OB-STRUCTIO, ōnia, f. [obstruo]. A building before or against; trop., a shutting up, veiling, concealment: animus ejus vultu, flagitia parietibus tegebantur. sed haec obstructio nec diuturna est, etc.

OB-STRUO, xi, etum, 8. v. tr. 1) To build before or against: o. novum murum pro diruto;

saxa obstructa, placed in the way (as a dam to stop the course of water). In partic., o. luminibus alicujus, to obstruct one's light by building. hence, trop., o. luminibus Catonis, to obscure. 2) To stop or to block up, to close up, portas; o. flumina, to dam up; o. vias. Hence, trop., o. aures alicujus, to stop up one's ears; o. cognitionem, to impede.

OBSTRUSUS — v. Obtrudo.

OB-STŪPĒFACIO, feci, factum, and pass., **OB-STŪPĒFIO**, factus, fieri, 8. v. tr. To astound, to amaze, to stupify, to benumb, to render senseless, hostes; o. luctum, to dull.

OB-STŪPESCO, pui, —, 8. v. inch. intr. 1) To become senseless, to be stupified or benumbed. 2) Trop., to be astonished, to be struck with amazement.

OB-STŪPIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Senseless, benumbed, stupified.

OB-SUM, fui, esse, v. irr. intr. To be against, to be injurious or prejudicial to (opp. to prosum), orationi, alicui.

OB-SUO, ui, ūtum, 8. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To sew on, caput. 2) To sew up or together, nares.

OB-SURDESCO, ui, —, 8. v. inch. intr. To become deaf; trop. = not to give ear, to be deaf.

OB-TEGO, xi, etum, 8. v. tr. To cover over, to cover up: A) for protection = to protect: o. eam partem castrorum vineis; obtectus predibus eorum: B) for concealment = to conceal, to veil, turpitudinem.

***OBTEMPĒRATIO**, ōnis, f. [obtempero]. A complying with, obeying, legibus.

OB-TEMPĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To accommodate one's self to, to conform to, to comply with, to obey (as an entirely voluntary act — cf. obedio, pareo, etc.): o. alicui; ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperare; non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, I do not mind what he says; o. alicui ad verba; also, pass., impero: mihi esset obtemperatum.

OB-TENDO, di, tum, 8. v. tr. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To stretch before or opposite, to draw, to spread or to put before: o. nebulam pro viro; o. sudarium ante faciem, to hold before the face; terra illa obtenditur Hispaniae, lies opposite; o. luxum curis, to try to forget one's cares in luxury; (poet.) obtenta nocte, in dark night. 2) A) trop. (lat.), to bring forward as a reason, cause, or pretext, to allege, to plead as an excuse: o. rationem turpitudini: B) to veil as with a curtain, to cover, to conceal: o. diem nube; trop., o. naturam suam quasi velis quibusdam.

OBTENTUS, ūs, m. [obtendo]. 1) (Poet.) A stretching before, a drawing or placing before, frondis. 2) Trop.: A) a veil, covering, allegorical dress: B) a pretext, pretence: cupido habebat o.

OB-TĒRO, trivi, tritum, 8. v. tr. 1) To crush

or to bruise to pieces, ranam; equites oo. hostes. 3) *Tr. op.*: A) to trample upon, to destroy, to annihilate, omnia jura, Graeciam; o. obtestationem: B) to alight, to disparage, to vilify, laudem, majestatem alicujus; n. aliquem verbiis: C) = to condemn, to despise, voluptates.

OBTESTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [obtestor]. 1) An adjuring, conjuring, an engaging or obliging by calling the gods to witness; hence, 2) a vehement entreaty, supplication.

OB-TESTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* 1) To call as a witness: o. deos, me nihil attingisse: o. summam rempublicam. 3) To call the gods to witness, to protest, to assert, to affirm solemnly: o., se moritum esse. 3) To adjure, to entreat, to implore: o. aliquem per omnes deos; o. aliquem ut rem suscipiat.

OB-TEXO, xui, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To weave to or over. 3) To overspread, to cover: o. coelum umbrā.

OBTICENTIA, ae, *f.* [obtico]. (Lat.) A rhet. figure, a sudden pausing in one's discourse, for effect (in Greek, ἀποκρίσις).

OBTICEO, cui, —, 2. (perh. also OBTICESCO, cui, —, 3. *inch.*), *v. intr.* [ob-taceo]. (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) To be silent, to be struck dumb.

OBTIGO (Pl.) = Obtego.

OBTINEO, tīnui, tentum, 2. *v. tr.* & (rar.) *intr.* [ob-teneo]. I. *Tr.* — *1) (Ante-cl.) To hold fast to, to hold by; o. aures (alicujus). 3) To hold in possession, to hold, to keep, to possess, imperium; o. suam quisque domum; o. numerum decorum, to be counted among. Hence: A) o. provinciam, to administer or govern a province; also, abs., me obtinente, during my administration: B) o. spatium, to fill a space; caedes o. omnia, there is bloodshed everywhere; caligo o. noctem, prevails during the night; ea fama o. plerosque, is believed by most persons. 3) To hold fast = to keep up, to maintain, to preserve: o. necessitudinem cum aliquo; o. vitam, auctoritatem suam; o. silentium, to observe silence; lex obtinetur, is observed; testamentum obtinetur, is valid; nulla obtinetur pro socia, is considered as. 4) To hold fast to by defending, to maintain, to defend, to assert: o. pontem, provinciam, sententiam (against counter arguments); o. quod dicimus, to prove; o. imperium; o. jus suum; o. rem, to gain the victory; so, also, o. litem, causam. 5) To acquire, to obtain: o. rem aliquam. II. *Intr.* — To maintain one's self, to prevail, to last: fama obtinet.

OB-TINGO, tigi, —, 3. *v. intr.* [ob-tango; prop. 'to touch']. 1) To fall to one's lot: provincia mihi o. 3) To fall out, to happen, to take place (usually of something fortunate — cf. accipio, evenio, etc.): hoc mihi ex sententia obtigit, turned out as I wished; si quid mihi o., if any thing should happen to me, if I should die.

OB-TORPESCO, pui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* To

become numb, stiff or insensible; *trop.*, to lose spirit and feeling, to become torpid: obtorpuerunt quodam modo animi.

OB-TORQUEO, si, tum, 2. *v. tr.* To turn round, to turn, to twist, to wreath: o. aurum per collum; obtorto collo (gnā) aliquem rapere, to seize one by the throat and drag him before court or to prison.

OBTRECTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [obtreco]. An envious disparagement, detraction, envy: invidia et obtrectatio; o. gloriae alienae.

OBTRECTATOR, ōris, *m.* [obtreco]. A disparager, traducer, detractor (*v.* Obtrectatio).

OBTRECTATUS, ūs, *m.* [obtreco]. (Lat.) Detraction, disparagement.

OB-TRECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) to act against, to oppose from envy or enmity: o. legi; obtrectantur inter se, they worked against each other (as political opponents). 3) To disparage, to detract from, to decry, to carp at: o. librum; o. laudes or laudibus alicujus.

OB-TRŪDO (or Obstrūdo), si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* (Prop., to thrust against.) 1) To force upon, alicui uxorem; thus, also, o. alicui palpum. 3) (Pl.) To gulp down, to swallow hastily, cibum. 3) (Lat.) Part. obstrusus = hidden, secret.

OB-TRUNCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To cut down, to cut to pieces, hostes, regem; caedere alios, alios obtruncare.

OB-TUEOR, 2. *v. dep. tr.* (Pl.) 1) To look towards, to look at, aliquem. 3) To behold, to perceive, aliquem.

OB-TUNDO, tūdi, tūsum or tunsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To strike at or against, to beat: o. os alicui. 3) (Ante-cl.) To blunt, to dull by beating, telum. 3) *Trop.*: A) to blunt, to weaken, to impair: o. aliquem or aures alicujus = to stun the ears (by always crying the same thing); o. vocem, to make hoarse; o. mentem, to make insensible; o. aegritudinem: B) to annoy with importunities, to tease: o. aliquem longis epistolis, to annoy with long letters; o. aliquem rogando, to annoy by entreaties; also only o. aliquem de re aliqua, to importune unceasingly for any thing; obtundis tametsi intelligo, you continue crying.

OB-TURBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To confuse, to throw into disorder, hostes; o. aquam, to make turbid; o. aliquem, to disquiet. 3) To cry out against: patres oo. = raised an outcry. Hence: A) to interrupt, to disturb, aliquem; ne me obturba ac tacet; o. solitudinem, B) to distract: literae me oo.

OB-TURGESCO, tursi, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Ante-cl.) To swell up.

OBTŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [perhaps kindred with *stēpe*]. To step up, to close, foramen; *trop.*, o. aures alicui, to refuse to listen to; o. amorem edendi, to allay.

OBTUSUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [part. of ob-

tando]. *Munt, dull, obtuse* (esp. in opp. to that which is pointed — cf. *hebes*), almost always *trop.*: o. animus; oculi oo.; vires oo., *impaired*; vox o., *hoarse*; pectora oo., *unfeeling*; stomachus o., *weakened*.

OBTUTUS, ūs, m. [obtueor]. A looking at or towards, a look, gaze; freq., o. oculorum; obtutu aliquem figere, *to fix one's look upon*; defixus in uno o., *in one fixed gaze*.

OB-UMBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To overshadow, to shade, terram. 2) To darken, to obscure, aethera telis. 3) *Trop.*: A) to obscure, to eclipse, nomen alicujus: B) to conceal, crimen: C) to protect, aliquem.

OB-UNCUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Bent in, hooked.

OBUSTUS, a, um, adj. [ob-uro]. (Poet.) Burnt around, burnt: gleba o. gelu, *parched*.

*OB-VĀGIO, 4. v. intr. (Pl.) To cry or to whimper about, to go about whining.

OB-VALLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To surround with a rampart, to fortify, to entrench, urbem.

OB-VĒNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. v. intr. 1) (Rar.) To come before or in the way of, to meet, alicui. Hence, o. pugnae, *to come to, to join in*. 2) To fall to one's lot or share: provincia o. alicui. 3) To happen, to occur, to fall out (mostly of fortunate occurrences — cf. *accido*, etc.): vitium o. consuli (at the auspices).

OB-VERSOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. 1) To move to and fro before, to rove about or around, to show one's self: o. Carthagini; o. vestibulo carceris, in foro; o. alicui, *to be before anybody's eyes*; incommodus observatur, *he comes inopportunately*. 2) *Trop.*, to float or to hover before one's eyes or mind: species o. in somnis; res o. alicui ante oculos or animo.

OBVERSUS, a, um — v. Obverto, ad fin.

OB-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. v. tr. To turn towards or against: o. cornua alicui; o. signa in hostem; o. proras pelago (poet.); obvertor ad undas (poet.), *I turn*. Hence, part. obversus — a) profligatis obversis = *the enemy* — b) *trop.*, *busied in, intent upon*: o. ad caedem — c) militum studiis obversis, *the soldiers being favourably inclined to him*.

OB-VIAM, adv. 1) In the way; hence, with verbs of motion = towards, against, to meet: o. fieri, venire, se dare, esse alicui, *to go or to come to meet*; so, also, o. se offerre; o. mittere, *to send to meet*. 2) *Trop.*: A) o. ire periculo, *to encounter, to face*; o. ire cupiditati hominum, *to oppose one's self to*; so, also, o. ire injuriæ; o. ire iedecori, timori, *to remedy, to obviate*: B) (Pl.) res est o., *is at hand*; aegritudo tibi o. est animo, *weighs upon your mind*.

*OB-VIGILO, —, ātum, 1. v. intr. (Pl.) To be vigilant.

OBVIUS, a, um, adj. [ob-via]. 1) In the way, meeting, to meet: obvium esse (fieri) alicui, and

(rar.) in obvio esse alicui, *to meet*; literas obvias mittere alicui, *to send to meet*; obvii inter se erant, *they met*; obviam se dare alicui, *to go to meet one*. In partic. = *to meet hostilely, opposing*: obvium esse hostibus; Jugurthae obvius procedit, *he marched out to meet*; (lat.) oo. Aquilonēs = *contrary winds*. 2) Facing, lying in the way of: montes oo. erant itineri; (poet.) obvius hos pitibus, *convenient for*; rupes obvia ventorum furiis, *exposed to*. 3) (Lat.): A) easy of access, affable, complaisant, homo: B) *easy to obtain or to find, at hand, obvious*: virtutem o. habere.

OB-VOLVO, vi, ūtum, 3. v. tr. To wrap around, to muffle over, caput togā; *trop.*, o. vitium verbis decoris, *to cloak, to disguise*.

OCCAECO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ob-caeco]. 1) (Lat.) To make blind, aliquem. 2) *Meton.*, To blind, to prevent from seeing: hostis occaecatus pulvere. Hence, *trop.*, animus occaecatus cupiditate; o. consilia alicujus, *to blind one's judgment*. 3) To darken, to obscure: caligo o. diem; also, *trop.*, o. orationem. 4) To cover, to hide: terra o. semen. 5) (Poet.) To benumb, to make insensible: timor o. artus.

*OCCAEDDES, is, f. [ob-caedes]. (Pl.) Slaughter.

OCCALLĀTUS, a, um, adj. [ob-callum]. (Lat.) Prop., *thick-skinned*; *trop.* = callous, insensible: fauces oo. cibis ardentibus.

OCCALLESKO, lui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. [ob-callum]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To get a thick skin, to become callous. 2) *Trop.*, to become callous, hardened or insensible.

OC-CĀNO, nui, —, 3. v. intr. (Lat.) To blow, to sound (of a wind instrument): cornua oo.

OCCĀSIO, ōnis, f. [occido]. Prop., *a falling in the way of*; hence, 1) *a favourable point of time, an opportunity, occasion*: o. pugnandi; o. rei bene gerendae; (Pl.) o. facere aliquid; habere o. ad opitulandum; habere o. ad rem gerendam; amittere (praetermittere) o.; deesse occasionei, *to let slip*; o. capere, *to seize*; occasio one data, or ex (per) o., *when an opportunity offers*; per o. istius legis, *the occasion afforded by that law*; so, also, per o. partis alterius pugnare, *when a favourable opportunity was given by the adverse party*; o. sua, *a good opportunity for one's self*. 2) (Lat.) A supply, lapidum.

OCCĀSIUNCŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of occasio]. An occasion, opportunity. (Pl.)

OCCĀSUS, ūs, m. [occido]. 1) A going down, setting of a heavenly body. 2) The west. 3) Downfall, ruin, destruction, death: o. reipublicae, Aelii; o. noster (thus Cicero terms his exile).

OCCĀTIO, ōnis, f. [occoo]. A harrowing.

OCCĀTOR, ōris, m. [occoo]. A harrower.

OC-CĒDO (Ob-c.), essi, essum, 3. v. intr. (Ante-cl.) To go towards: o. in conspectum alicujus; o. obviam alicui, *to go to meet*.

OCCENTO (Obc.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. & intr. [ob-

cauto] To sing before the door or a person, to serenade; in partic., to sing a satirical or libellous song; mostly abs., but also o. ostium, before one's door.

OCCENTUS, ūs, m. [*occino*]. (Lat.) A singing; hence = a squeaking.

OCCETTO, āvi, —, 1. v. tr. [*intens. of occipio*]. (Pl.) To begin, insanire.

OCCIDENS, tis, m. [*part. of occido*; prop., 'the setting one'; sc. sol]. The west.

OCCIDENTĀLIS, e, adj. [*occidens*]. (Lat.) Western, occidental.

OCCIDIO, ōnis, f. [*occido*]. An utter destruction, extermination, massacre: victoriam ponere in o.; in partic., occisione cadere (*occidere*), also occidioni dare, to cut off wholly, to destroy root and branch: occisione occumbere, to be wholly cut off.

OCCIDO (I.), Idi, Isum, 3. v. tr. [*ob-caedo*]. *1) (Com.) To strike down, to strike to the ground. alium pugnā. 2) To cut down in a fight; and hence, in gen., to kill, to slay (cf. interficio, neco, etc.): o. copias hostium; o. aliquem sua manu. 3) Trop. (poet.), to ruin; to undo, aliquem; occidisti me tuis fallaciis; o. aliquem rogando, to torment, to plague.

OCCIDO (II.), cidi, cāsum, 3. v. intr. [*ob-cado*]. 1) To fall, to fall down, arbor; homines et iumenta oo. 2) Of the heavenly bodies, to go down, to set, sol (v. Occidens); also (ante-cl. & lat.) sol occasus = sol occidens. 3) Trop., to fall = to be ruined or destroyed, to be lost, to perish, to die: vita, spes o.; homo o. in bello; (poet.) o. ab aliquo, by the hand of; (Com.) occidi, I am lost, undone; beneficia vestra oo., bear no fruit.

OCCIDUUS, a, um, adj. [*occido*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Going down, setting, sol; trop., senecta o., declining. 2) Western, occidental.

*OCCILLO, 1. v. tr. [*dim. of occo*]. (Pl.) To beat to pieces, to smash, os alicui.

OCCINO, nui, —, 3. v. intr. [*ob-cano*]. To sing or to chirp against = to sing or to chirp insuspiciously (of a bird giving unfavourable omens): o. corvus.

OCCĪPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. tr. & intr. [*ob-capio*]. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) 1) To commence, to begin, to undertake, quaestum, sermonem; o. magistratum, to enter upon; o. loqui; fabula ocepta est loqui, has already commenced. 2) Intr., to begin, to commence: hiems occipit.

OCCĪPITIUM, ii, } n. [*ob-caput*]. The back
OCCIPUT, pītis, } part of the head, the occiput.

OCCISIQ, ōnis, f. [*occido*]. (Rar.) A cutting down, slaying; a slaughter, massacre.

*OCCISOR, ōris, m. [*occido*]. (Pl.) A slayer, regis.

OCCISUS, a, um, adj. w. sup. [*part. of occido*]. Ruined, lost, undone.

OCCLĀMITO, 1. v. intr. (Pl.) To bawl or to cry out against, to disturb by bawling.

OCCLUDO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. [*ob-claudo*]. 1) To shut or to close up, ostium, tabernam. 2) To shut up, to lock in: o. aliquem apud se. Hence (Com.), to restrain, linguam, libidinem.

OCCLŪSUS, a, um, adj. with sup. [*occlado*]. (Pl.) Shut up.

OCCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*kindred with the Germ. eggen*]. To harrow, segetem.

OCCOEPI (= Ocoepi) — v. Occipio.

OCCŪBO, 1. v. intr. (Post.) To lie, to rest (only of dead persons), tumulto; o. umbris, with the dead.

OCCULCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*ob-calco*]. To tread down, aliquem.

OCCŪLO, lui, ltum, 3. v. tr. [*ob-colo*]. 1) To hide, to conceal, to cover, to keep concealed (to withdraw from sight by veiling or covering — cf. abdo, etc.), vulnera; o. classem sub rupe; o. feminas parietum umbris. 2) Trop., to keep secret.

OCCULTATIO, ōnis, f. [*occulto*]. A hiding, concealing, concealment.

OCCULTATOR, ōris, m. [*occulto*]. A hider, concealer: locus o. latronum, a place of concealment for.

OCCULTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [*occultas*]. In secret, secretly: non o. aliquid ferre, to make no secret of a thing.

OCCULTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*intens. of occulto*]. To hide, to conceal (with anxious care — v. Occulo, etc.): o. se latebris; occultare fugam, flagitia.

OCCULTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [*part. of occulto*]. 1) Hidden, concealed, secret, o. locus, cupiditas, nota, oo. insidiae; (poet.) o. aevum, remote, unknown; in or ex occulto, also per occultum, secretly, in secret; subst., Occulta, ōrum, n. pl., secret things, secrets. 2) Of persons: A) averse, reserved: homo o. et astutus; (Tac.) occultus odii, concealing his hatred; B) (lat.) keeping secret = secretly: non occulti (id) ferunt, they make no secret of it; procos ejusmodi occulti illudunt, they laugh at in secret.

OCCUMBO, cūbui, cūbitum, 3. v. intr. [*ob-cubo*]. 1) (Lat.) To sink or to fall down: o. in gladium, to fall upon one's sword. In partic. of a heavenly body = to set. 2) To sink down dying, to fall, to die: o. honeste; o. pro libertate; freq., o. mortem or morte, (poet.) also morti, to die.

OCCŪPATIO, ōnis, f. [*occupo*]. 1) A seizing, taking possession of: o. vetus, ancient possession. Hence, as a rhet. figure — a) an anticipation of an opponent's objections — b) an assumed or feigned passing over of something which is at the same time emphatically mentioned. 2) An employment, occupation: ab occupatione se expedire; impediri maximis oo.; aucupari occupationem alionjus, to

went for the time when one is occupied; o. rei allicujus, a being occupied with something.

OCCUPATUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of *occupo*]. Occupied, homo; o. in re aliqua.

OCCÜPO, avi, atum, 1. v. tr. [*ob*-capio]. Prop., to lay hold of something. 1) To take possession of, to seize upon: o. regnum, possessiones. Hence, *trop.*, timor o. exercitum, seizes; mors, somnus o. aliquem; o. aliquem = to take to one's house as a guest; o. aliquem amplexu (*poet.*), to embrace. 2) To fall upon, to attack: o. aliquem gladio. 3) To anticipate: o. rem; occupavi te, omnesque aditus tuos interclusi; but esp., o. facere aliquid, to anticipate another in doing something; (*poet.*) nuncquid vis? occupo, do you want any thing? I accost him first. 4) To occupy a place, to fill by placing one's self or any thing there: o. locum, montem; o. urbem aedificiis, to fill; o. navem frumento, to load; o. aream fundamentis, to cover. 5) To occupy, to employ, animum; freq., o. pecuniam, to lay out money in a business; o. pecuniam grandi fenore, to loan money at high interest.

OC-CURRO, curri or cücurri, cursum, 3. v. intr. 1) To run to meet, to go or to come up to, to meet, alicui; scripsi ei ut mihi Heracleam occurreret, to meet me at H.; o. obviam alicui. In *partic.* = to meet hostilely, to rush upon, to attack, hosti. Hence, 2) A) to come to, to appear at, to be present at: o. illi concilio, proelio, also ad or in concilium: B) to fall in with, signis: C) (*lat.*)—a) to stand in the way of: mons o. flumini—b) to lie opposite: Taurus o. Euphrati: D) *trop.*—a) to present itself, to appear: aliquid o. oculis—b) freq., aliquid o. in animo, cogitationi, presents itself to the mind, to the thoughts; aliquid o. in mentem, occurs to me: E) to counteract, to obviate, to oppose: o. consiliis alicujus; illud occurrit, this is in the way, this objection presents itself; hence = to sure, to relieve, morbo: F) to meet with words, to answer, to reply: occurritur ab illis, this objection is made by them.

OCCURSATIO, ñis, f. [*occurso*]. A running up to meet one, in order to salute him (either out of respect or for the purpose of courting favour): vestras et vestrorum ordinum occursationes secum ablatum esse dicit, friendly salutations.

OCCURSO, avi, atum, 1. v. intr. [*intens.* of *occurro*]. (*Ante-cl.* & *lat.*) = A strengthened occurro (q. v.).

OCCURSUS, ũs, m. [*occurro*]. A meeting, falling in with: via vacua occursus hominum, where one meets nobody; o. stiptis, a running against; itinerum oo. et recursus, windings.

OCEANTIS, Idis, f. [= 'Oceantis']. (*Poet.*) A daughter of Oceanus.

OCEANUS, i, m. [= 'Oceav&']. 1) The Ocean; acc. to fable, the son of Heaven and Earth, hus-

band of Thetis, one of the primary elements (*D. patrem rerum*). 2) Adjectively, Oceanus, a, um, of or belonging to the Ocean: mare Oceanum. fluctus Oceanus.

ÖCELLATUS, a, um, *adj.* [*ocellus*]. (*Lat.*) Having little eyes: lapilli oo., stones marked with eyes, e. g., dice.

ÖCELLUS, i, m. [*dim.* of *oculus*]. A little eye
ÖCELUM, i, n. [= 'Ocelov']. A city in Gallia Cisalpina, now perhaps Ussello.

ÖCIOR, ius, *adj.* in the *comp.* w. *sup.* (*öcissimus*) [*ωκτωρ, ωκτορες*]. (*Poet.* & *lat.*) Faster, swifter: odor Euro, cervia.

ÖCIUS, adv. in the *comp.* w. *sup.* (*öcissime*) [*ocior*]. 1) More speedily, more quickly, venire; serius ocius, sooner or later. Sometimes 'ocius' has no comparative force, and then = quickly, speedily: sequere me ocius. 2) Sooner, rather (= *potius*): angulus iste thus fert ocius uvâ.

OCNUS, i, m. [= 'Ocnos']. 1) The founder of the city of Mantua. 2) An allegorical picture of the painter Socrates, representing a man twisting a rope which is again gnawed apart by an ass; hence, prov., to denote a vain, unending labour.

OCREA (I.), ae, f. [*ὄκρεα*?]. A greave, leggin, a piece of defensive armour covering the front of the leg from the ankle to a little above the knee; also (*poet.*) = a hunter's leggin.

OCREA (II.), ae, m. A Roman surname; as, C. Luscius Ocrea.

OCREATUS, a, um, *adj.* [*ocrea* I.]. (*Poet.* & *lat.*) Greaved, booted.

OCRËSIA (or Ocrisia), ae, f. The mother of Servius Tullius.

OCRICULANUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Ooriculum*]. Of or belonging to Oriculum, Oriculan; *subst.*, Oriculani, ñrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of O.

OCRICULUM, i, n. A town in Umbria, now ruins near Otricoli.

OCTÄVANI, ñrum, m. pl. [*octavius*]. (*Lat.*) Soldiers of the eighth legion.

OCTÄVIANUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Octavius*]. Of or pertaining to Octavius, Octavian: bellum O., of the consul Cneius O. with Cinna; milites OO., of a Marcus O. who fought for Pompey; esp. *subst.*, Octavianus, i, m., a surname of the Emperor Augustus, after he had been adopted by Cæsar, and taken from the gens Octavia into the gens Julia.

OCTÄVIUS, ii, m., and Octävia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens of Volscian origin; thus, esp. 1) Marcus O., a tribune of the people (B. C. 133), with Tib. Gracchus, who was his political opponent. 2) Cneius O., consul with Cinna (87 B. C.), one of Scylla's partisans. 3) Caius O., the father of the Emperor Augustus. His second wife was Attila, daughter of Julia, the younger sister of J. Cæsar. He had two daughters, Octavia major and minor,—the latter of whom was married at first to Claudius Marcellus, afterwards

to the Triumvir M. Antonius — and also a son, the Emperor Augustus. 4) Caius O. (born, 68 B.C., died A.D. 14), afterwards the Emperor Octavianus or Augustus.

OCTÁVIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Octavius I.]. *Of or belonging to Octavius, Octavian*: OO. porticus, *two halls in Rome*.

OCTÁVUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. [octo]. The eighth: octava (se hora), *the eighth hour*; octavum, as adv., *the eighth time*.

OCTÁVUS-DÉCIMUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. The eighteenth.

OCTIES, num. adv. [octo]. Eight times.

OCTINGENTESÍMUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. [octingenti]. The eight hundredth.

OCTINGENTI, ae, a, card. num. adj. [octo-centum]. Eight hundred.

OCTÍ-PES, édis, adj. (Poet.) Eight-footed.

OCTO, card. num. adj. indecl. [= *ἑκτώ*]. Eight.

OCTÓBER, bris, e, adj. [octo]. *Of or pertaining to the eighth month* (reckoning from March), of October: O. mensis, Kalendae.

OCTODŪRENSIS, e, adj. *Of or belonging to Octodurus, Octodurian*; subst., Octodurenses, ium, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Octodurus*.

OCTODŪRUS, i, m. A town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Martigny.

OCTÓGENÁRIUS, a, um, adj. [octoginta]. Containing eighty: homo o., *eighty years old*.

OCTÓGENI, ae, a, distr. num. adj. [octoginta]. Eighty each.

OCTÓGESA, ae, f. A town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now La Granja.

OCTÓGESÍMUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. [octoginta]. The eightieth.

OCTÓGIES, num. adv. [octoginta]. Eighty times.

OCTÓGINTA, card. num. adj. indecl. [octo]. Eighty.

OCTÓJŪGIS, e, adj. [octo-jugum]. Eight in a team, eight together.

OCTOLOPHUS, i, m., or OCTOLOPHUM, i, n. A town in Thessaly.

OCTÓNÁRIUS, a, um, adj. [octo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Consisting of eight: versus o., *a verse consisting of eight feet*.

OCTŌNI, ae, a, distr. num. adj. [octo]. 1) Eight each. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Eight.

OCTŌPHŌROS, on, adj. [= *ἐκτόφορος*]. Carried by eight, lectica; also, in the n., as subst., *a litter carried by eight*.

***OCTUPLÍCATUS**, a, um, adj. [octo-plico]. Made eightfold, multiplied by eight.

OCTUPLUS, a, um, adj. [*ἑκταπλοῦς*]. Eightfold; subst., Octuplum, i, n., *an eightfold penalty*.

***OCTUSSÍS**, is, m. [octo-as]. (Poet.) Eight asses: Quanti emptae? Octussibus.

ŌCLĀTUS, a, um, adj. [oculus]. 1) Furnished with eyes, having eyes: testis o., *an eyewitness*; male o., *seeing badly*. 2) Striking the

eyes, conspicuous, visible; trop., *die o. vendere* = *for cash* (cf. caecus).

ŌCŪLEUS, a, um, adj. [oculus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Full of eyes, sharp-sighted, Argus.

***ŌCŪLICRĒPIDA**, ae, m. [oculus-crepo]. (Pl.) A feigned name of a slave, whose eyes snap with the blows he receives.

ŌCŪLISSÍMUS — v. Oculus, 2, F.

ŌCULUS, i, m. [dim. of an unusual oculus, *luc*, which is kindred with *lucet*, *luc*]. 1) An eye: adjicere oculos ad (in) rem, *to cast one's eyes upon*; adjicere oculos rei alicui = *to covet*; oculos de-jicere, *to turn away*; oculos demittere, *to cast down*; res posita est ante oo., *is apparent*; sub oculis alicujus, *before one's eyes*; esse (vivere, etc.) in oculis, *in the sight of, in the presence of*; habere oculos alicujus in oculis, *to watch closely*; amittere oo. = *to lose one's sight, to become blind*; pascere oo. re aliqua, *to feed one's eyes with*; oo. auferre spectanti, *to cheat one before his eyes*; trop., oo. animi, *the eyes of the mind*. In partic., esse in oculis alicujus or alicui, *to be highly esteemed by, to be beloved by*; gestare (ferre) aliquem in oculis, *to love one greatly*. 2) Meton.: A) (poet.) o. mundi, *the sun*: B) the eye of a plant, the bud: C) the bulb or knob on certain roots: D) a spot like an eye on an animal, e. g., a panther: oo. pavonis, tigridis: E) trop., of any thing very valuable or precious = a pearl, jewel: oo. orae maritimae (of Carthage and Corinth): F) as a term of endearment: ocule mi! *my darling!* Thus also as adj., in the sup., oculissimus, *charming, dear*.

ŌCYRRHOE, es, f. [= *Ὀκυρρῆς*]. A nymph, daughter of Chiron.

ŌDESSOS (or Ōdessus), i, f. [= *Ὀδессός*]. A town of Lower Moesia.

ŌDEUM, i, n. [= *ὀδεῖον*]. An odeon, a building for musical and poetical contests.

ŌDI (also *Ōdivi) ōdisse, v. defect. tr. [kindr. with *κρίω*]. 1) To hate, aliquem. 2) Not to like, to dislike, servire, rem.

ŌDIOSE, adv. [odiosus]. In a hateful manner, disgustingly, offensively.

***ŌDIŌSÍCUS**, a, um, adj. [odiosus]. (Pl.) A comically-formed word = odiosus.

ŌDIŌSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. Hateful, odious, disgusting, offensive, annoying, homo, res; odiosum esse alicui, *to torment, to annoy one*; multa odiosa fecit, *much that was offensive*. In partic., odiosum est quod, etc., *the worst of all is that, &c.* = *unfortunately*; thus as an exclamation: odiosum! *how annoying!*

ŌDIUM, ii, n. [odi]. 1) Hatred, ill-will, enmity: odium est mihi cum illo, *we are enemies*; venire in odium alicujus, *to become hateful to*; suscipere odium alicujus, *to incur one's hatred*; concitare odium alicujus, *to excite*; esse alicui odio (dat.) or in odio, *so also magno odio esse apud aliquem, to be hateful to one*; also, habere

odium, *to be hated*; on the contrary, habere odium rei alicujus, *to hate a thing*; aliquem odio habere, *to hate one*; magno o. ferri in aliquem, *to hate one much*; vocare aliquem in odium, *to make one hated*; odio vestro, *from hatred of you*. 2) In a less emphatic sense = aversion, dislike, antipathy: hic mihi odio est, *I cannot endure him*; odium et strepitus senatus, *the disgust and clamour of*; o. urbis me capit, *I grow tired of*. 3) Offensive behaviour, offensiveness, insolence: quod erat o., *quae superbia?* 4) (Lat.) A person who is the object of hatred or aversion: o. deorum et hominum.

ODOMANTES, um, m. pl. [= 'Odómares]. A people of Thrace, living on the Strymon.

ODOMANTICUS, a, um, adj. [Odomantes]. Of or belonging to the Odomantes.

ODOR, ōris, m. [from ōdo, &w]. 1) A scent, smell, odour (emitted by any thing—cf. odoratus), suavis, acerbus; also without an adj., sometimes = a pleasant odour, fragrance, sometimes = a stench. Hence: A) a vapour, ater: B) in the pl. = perfumes, essences, unguents: perfusus liquidis odoribus; thus et oo. 2) Trop., a scent, presentiment, inkling, hint: o. suspitionis; est aliquis o. dictaturae, *it is hinted that a dictator will be appointed*; odore aliquo legum recreatus, *by a faint hope that the laws will be enforced*; o. urbanitas, *a tincture of*.

ODORATIO, ōnis, f. [odoro]. (Bar.) A smelling: delectatio odoratorum.

ODORATUS (I.), ūs, m. [odoro]. 1) A smelling. 2) (= Odor) Odour, smell. 3) The sense of smelling (cf. odor): habere o.

ODORATUS (II.), a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [odor]. (Poet. & lat.) Sweet-smelling, fragrant, capilli; dux o. = *the ruler over a fragrant land*; thus, also, oo. Armenii.

ODORIFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [odor-fero]. 1) Odoriferous, fragrant, lanx. 2) Producing odoriferous substances, spice-bearing, terra, gens. 3) Trop., captivating, seductive.

ODORO, ōvi, ōtum, l. v. tr. [odor]. (Poet. & lat.) To perfume, to make fragrant, aëra.

ODOROR, ōtus, l. v. dep. tr. [odor]. 1) (Pl.) To smell at: o. pallam. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To detect by smelling, to scent, cibum. 3) Trop.: A) to investigate, to trace out, pecuniam, omnia: B) contemptuously, to smell or to sniff at = to aspire to, decemviratum: C) to get a smattering of, philosophiam.

ODORUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [odor]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Sweet-smelling, odoriferous, flos. 2) Scenting; o. canum vis, *keen-scented dogs*.

ODRYSAE, ōrum, m. pl. [= 'Odrysai]. A people of Thrace, in the modern Rumelia.

ODRYSIUS, a, um, adj. [Odrysae]. Of or belonging to the Odrysa, Odrysian; (poet.) = Thracian; subst., Odrysii, ōrum, m. pl., the Odrysians, Thracians.

ODYSSEAE, ae, f. [= 'Odýsseia]. 1) The Odyssey, the well-known poem of Homer. 2) A poem by Livius Andronicus.

ODYSSEAE PORTUS. The southern extremity of Sicily.

OEA, ae, f. A town in Africa, now Tripoli.

OEAGRIUS, a, um, adj. [= Oíagrios]. Of or belonging to Eagrus, Eagrían; (poet.) = Thracian.

OEAGRUS, i, m. [= Oíagros]. A king of Thrace, father of Orpheus.

OEBALIA, ae, f. [= Oíbalia]. Another name for Tarentum, so called because founded by a colony of Spartans.

OEBALIDES, ae, m. [= Oíbalidēs]. A male descendant of Oebalus, an Oebalid; (poet.) = a Spartan: Oe. puer = Hyacinthus; pl., Oebalidae = Castor and Pollux.

OEBALIS, Idia, adj. f. [= Oíbalis]. 1) Descended from Oebalus, Oebalian, Spartan: Oe. nympha = Helena. 2) Sabine, because the Sabines were said to be descended from the Spartans.

OEBALIUS, a, um, adj. [Oebalus]. (Poet.) 1) Of or belonging to Oebalus, Oebalian, Spartan: Oe. vulnus, of Hyacinthus. 2) Sabine (v. Oebalis).

OEBALUS, i, m. [= Oíbalos]. A king of Sparta, father of Tyndareus, and grandfather of Helena and of Castor and Pollux.

OECHALIA, ae, f. [= Oíchalía]. A town in Euboea, the residence of Eurytus.

OECHALIS, Idia, f. [= Oíchalís]. An Oechalian woman.

OECLIDES, ae, m. [= Oieklidēs]. A son of Oeclus = Amphicreus.

OEOLEUS, ei, m. [= Oíaleus]. The father of Amphicreus.

OECONOMIA, ae, f. [= oíkonómia]. (Lat.) Prop., a proper arrangement of domestic affairs, household economy; trop., a correct division and arrangement of an oration, a play, &c., method.

OECONOMICUS, a, um, adj. [= oíkonómikós]. 1) Of or belonging to household economy; subst., Oeconomicus, i, m., the title of a book by Xenophon. 2) Trop., of or belonging to a correct division of an oration, &c., methodical.

OEDÍPODES, or Oedipoda, ae, m. (Lat. poet.) = Oedipus.

OEDÍPODIŌNIUS, a, um, adj. [Oedipus]. Of or belonging to Oedipus.

OEDIPUS, i and ōdis, m. [= Oídipos]. A king of Thebes, son of Laius and Iocaste. He solved the riddle of the Sphinx, and, without knowing it, killed his father and married his mother, and became by her the father of Etócles, Polynices, Ismene, and Antigone. Hence, prov. = a solver of enigmas.

OEENSIS, e, adj. [Oea]. Of or belong to Oea (Ean; subst., Oeenses, ium, m. pl., the Oeans.

OENĒIS, *Idis, f.* [= *Oivētis*]. A daughter of *Cneus* = *Hejanira*.

OENĒIUS, or OENĒUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Oeneus*]. *Of or belonging to Cneus, Cnean: Oeneae agri, of Calydon.*

OENĒUS, *ei and eos, m.* [= *Oivētis*]. A king of Calydon, husband of *Althaea*, and father of *Meleager, Tydeus, and Dejanira*.

OENIĀDAE, *ārum, m. pl.* [= *Oivīādas*]. A people of *Acarnania*.

OENĪDES, *ae, m.* [= *Oivīdēs*]. A male descendant of *Cneus*; thus, in partic.: A) = *Meleager*: B) = *Diomedes, grandson of Cneus*.

OENŌMAUS, *i, m.* [= *Oivōmaos*]. 1) A king of *Pisa and Elis, father of Hippodamia, and father-in-law of Pelops*. 2) The title of a tragedy of *Attius*.

OENŌNE, *es, f.* [= *Oivōnē*]. A Phrygian nymph, loved by *Paris*, but afterwards deserted by him.

OENOPHŌRUM, *i, n.* [= *oivōphōron*]. So. *vaa*, a wine-vessel.

OENŌPIA, *ae, f.* [= *Oivōria*]. Another name for the island of *Aegina*.

OENŌPIUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *Oenopia*]. *Of or belonging to Cnopia, Cnopian.*

OENŌPION, *ōnis, m.* [= *Oivōniw*]. A king of *Chios, father of Merope*.

OENŌPŌLIUM, *ii, n.* [= *oivōpōliw*]. (Pl.) A wineshop, vintory.

OENOTRIA, *ae, f.* An ancient name of South-eastern Italy, so called from *Cenotrius*, a Sabine king.

OENOTRIUS, } *a, um, adj.* [*Oenotria*]. *Cen-*
OENOTRUS, } *trian, and (poet.) = Italian.*
OENUS, obsolete, for unus.

OESTRUS, *i, m.* [= *oivēros*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A horsefly, gadfly. 2) *Trop., the frenzy or inspiration of poets and soothsayers.*

OESUS, obsolete, for unus.

OESŪPUM, *i, n.* [= *oivōnos*]. (Poet.) Oily matter, the grease, sweat and dirt adhering to unwashed wool, used by Roman ladies as a cosmetic.

OETA, *ae, f.* [= *Oivē*]. A mountain range in *Thessaly*, where *Hercules* burnt himself — now the *Kumayta*. (Also, OETĒ, *es*.)

OETAEUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Oeta*]. *Of or belonging to Mount Oeta; in partic., subet., Oetaeus, i, m., the Oetaean = Hercules.*

ŌFELLA (I), *ae, f.* [*dim. of offa*]. A little mouthful, a morsel.

OFELLA (II), *ae, m.* A Roman surname; as, C. *Lucretius Ofella*.

OFFA, *ae, f.* 1) A bit, mouthful: *prov., inter os et o. = between the cup and the lip; in partic., a little ball of flour, a dumpling.* Hence, 2) in gen., a lump, piece, shapeless mass.

OFFĀTIM, *adv.* [*offa*]. (Pl.) By bits, in pieces.

OFFENDĪCŪLUM, *i, n.* [*offendo*]. (Lat.) A stumbling-block, obstacle.

OFFENDO, *di, sum, 3. v. tr. & intr.* [*ob-fendo*]. I. *Tr.* — 1) To strike or to dash against something: o. caput ad fornicoem; o. pedem, to stumble. 2) To run or to hit against: o. scopulum (also, o. in scopulis — v. II.). Hence: A) to hit or to light upon, to fall in with, to find: o. aliquem impuratam; o. talem bonorum sensum: B) to offend, to hurt, to injure, to vex: o. aliquem and animum alicujus; o. existimationem alicujus, to injure; (lat.) offenditur, illud dici, he is vexed that, &c.; (poet.) offendi alicui, to feel offended at anybody, to be angry at. II. *Intr.* — 1) To hit or to strike against: o. solido, against a solid body; o. in scopulis. 2) *Trop.*: A) to suffer damage or misfortune, to fail, to be unfortunate: o. et terrā et mari, to suffer losses; o. apud iudices = to lose one's cause; si aliquid esset offensum, if any thing had gone wrong: B) to give offence, to blunder, to err: o. in aliqua re; o. nihil, in nothing; o. aliquid, in something; o. apud aliquem, to give offence to; neque in eo solum offendit, quod patriae male consuluerat, sed, etc., nor had he offended only in this, that he had counselled badly for his country, but, &c.: C) to take offence at, to be displeased with: o. in aliquo, at anybody; o. aliquid in aliquo, to be displeased with something in some one; quum nihil aliud o. Thus, in *Lucr.*, the part. offensum, as *subst.*: si vita est in offenso, if you are tired of life.

OFFENSA, *ae, f.* [*offendo*]. 1) (Lat.) A striking against: o. dentium, a grating against the teeth. 2) *Trop.*: A) offence, disfavour, enmity, hatred: esse in magna o. apud aliquem; res habet offensam, causes hatred; offensam subire, to incur hatred: B) (poet. & lat.) an offence received by one, an affront, mortification (it denotes the mental state of the offended person — cf. contumelia): C) (lat.) indisposition.

OFFENSATIO, *ōnis, f.* [*offenso*]. 1) = *Offensa* I. 2) A failure, slip, blunder, memoriae.

*OFFENSĀTOR, *ōris, m.* [*offenso*]. (Lat.; doubtf. read.) One who stumbles, a stumbler.

OFFENSIO, *ōnis, f.* [*offendo*]. 1) A striking against, stumbling: o. pedis. 2) *Trop.*: A) offence given to one, disfavour, displeasure, hatred: sapiens praetor offensionem vitae aequalitate decernendi; suscipere o. apud aliquos, to incur hatred among: B) an offence received by one, an affront, vexation: o. dictorum, vexation on account of what had been said; hoc mihi est offensionis, this vexes me: C) a misfortune, mishap, an unfortunate result or issue: o. belli, loss in war; o. corporis, indisposition; timere oo. (of a candidate for office), refusals, rejections; oo. judiciorum, errors (occasioned by bribery).

OFFENSIUNCULA, *ae, f.* [*dim. of offensio*]. 1) Slight offence or disgust. 2) A slight dis-
appointment or check.

OFFENSO, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* [*intens. of offendo*]. (Mostly lat.) I. *Tr.* — To strike or to dash against; o. caput, to strike the head against the wall. II. *Intr.* — To stumble, to falter in speaking.

OFFENSUS (I.), a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [*part. of offendo*]. 1) *Act.*, offended, angry, irritated, incensed: animus alienatus et o.; offensus alicui, at one. 2) *Pass.*, offensive, hateful: o. et invisus alicui.

OFFENSUS (II.), ūs, m. [*offendo*]. (Ante-cl.) A striking against.

OFFERO, obtŭli, oblātum, offerre, *v. irr. tr.* [ob-fero]. 1) To bring before, to present, to offer: offerre speciem, to present, to exhibit; o. os suum, to make conspicuous; o. aliquem alicui afflictum; o. se venientibus or obviam alicui, to go to meet; o. se insolenter, to behave insolently; o. crimina, to bring forward; offertur religio, metus alicui, arises in one; offertur auxilium numinis, appears; offertur occasio, offers itself; o. poenam oculis deorum, to inflict before the eyes of the gods. 2) *Trop.*: A) = to offer, to expose, to give up: o. se periculis; o. se ad mortem pro patria; o. vitam in discrimen: B) to proffer, to tender: o. alicui operam suam: C) to render, to inflict; also, to cause, to occasion: o. alicui beneficium, auxilium, laetitiam; o. alicui injuriam, to inflict an injury; o. mortem alicui, to cause one's death; o. virgini vitium, stuprum = to violate.

***OFFERUMENTAE**, ārum, *f. pl.* [offero]. (Pl.) Gifts; jocosely = blows, stripes.

OFFICINA, ae, *f.* [instead of opificina, from opifex]. A workshop, manufactory: o. armorum, ferraria; o. vestium, a tailor's shop; pulmo o. spirandi, of the breath; trop., o. nequitiae, sapientiae, etc.

OFFICIO (Ob-f.), feci, factum, 3. *v. intr.* and (rar.) *tr.* [ob-facio]. Prop., to act towards or against. *1) (Lucr.) To render its service, to perform its office (cf. officium): tum demum, puerili aevo florente, juvenas officit et molli vestit lanugine malas (where that which follows specifies the service denoted by 'officit'). 2) To come before or in the way of one, to stop, to obstruct: o. alicui; ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem officit, coming before; o. itineri, to stop the passage; o. luminibus alicujus, to obstruct one's light by building; thus, also, o. particulae coeli, to obstruct one's view partially by building. 3) *Trop.*, to stand in the way of, to hinder, to obstruct, to hurt, commodis, consiliis, auribus alicujus. 4) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To impede, rem.

OFFICIOSE, adv. *w. comp. & sup.* [officiosus]. Obligingly, officiously.

OFFICIOSUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [officium]. 1) Ready to serve, obliging, courteous, officious, homo, voluntas, sedulitas. 2) Dutiful, conformable to one's duty, dolor, pietas.

OFFICIUM, ii, n. [ob-facio = 'that which one

does for another']. 1) A service rendered to one from courtesy, kindness, &c., a favour, kindness (cf. beneficium): vicissitudo studiorum et officiorum. Hence: A) in partic., service, attendance rendered as a mark of respect or honour, esp. by a client to his patron; a mark of respect, an honour paid to one: oo. prosequendum; o. salutationis. oo. suprema, the last honours paid to the dead: hence (lat.), celebrare o. nuptiarum, to be present at the nuptial ceremony; officio togae virilis interesse, to be present at the ceremony of one's assuming the toga virilis: B) obligingness, courteousness, complaisance: homo summo o. praeditus, exceedingly complaisant; literae plenae officii, very obliging. 2) Duty = obligation, as well as = an act of duty: facere (exsequi, perficere) officium, satisfacere officio, to perform one's duty (opp. to deserere o., discedere ab o.); esse in o., to continue faithful in one's duty, and esp. of conquered persons = to remain submissive; continere aliquos in officio, to keep in obedience; o. perfectum, medium (tech. t. in the system of the Stoics). 3) An office, function, business, service (as an object of moral obligation — cf. munus): o. maritimum, sea-services; o. legationis. 4) (Lat.) A magistrate's office: o. praetoris.

OFF-FIGO, 3. *v. tr.* To drive or to fix in, to fasten, ramos.

OFFIRMATE, adv. [offirmatus]. (Lat.) Firmly, stubbornly.

OFFIRMATUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [*part. of offirmo*]. Fastened = resolute, stubborn, obstinate: o. animus, voluntas.

OF-FIRMO (Ob-f.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To make fast, to render firm; hence, trop., o. se, to stand firm, to persist, to be obstinate or resolute; o. animum, to fortify one's self; also, o. viam quam decrevi persequi, and o. facere aliquid, to hold fast to one's purpose, to persist in one's course of action.

OFFLA = Offula, q. v.

***OF-FLECTO** (Ob-f.), 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To turn about, navem.

OFFŌCO (Obf.), 1. *v. tr.* [ob-fauces]. (Lat.) To strangle, to choke, fauces.

OFFRĒNĀTUS (Ob-f.), a, um, *adj.* [ob-freno]. (Pl.) Bridled = tamed, curbed.

OFFŪCIA, ae, *f.* [ob-fucus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) A paint or wash for the face. 2) *Trop.*, a deceit, delusion.

OFFŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim. of offa*]. A little bit, a small piece.

OF-FULGEO (Ob-f.), si, —, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet.) To shine against or upon, to appear, oculis.

OF-FUNDO (Ob-f.), ūdi, ūsum; 3. *v. tr.* 1) To pour before or over: o. cibum avibus; aër offunditur nobis, surrounds us; rubor offunditur alicui, spreads over his face = he blushes. Hence, trop., o. noctem rei = to obscure; o. terrorem

oculo; o. caliginem oculis, *to make dizzy*; religio offusa anima, *religious awe infused into the mind*; o. alicui pavorem, *to inspire with fear*; o. alicui errorem, *to lead into error*. 2) *To cover with something by pouring*: lucernae lumen offunditur luce solis, *is eclipsed*; offusus pavor, *overwhelmed with anguish*.

OFILIUS, ii, m., and Ofilia, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens*; thus, esp. A. Ofilius, a celebrated lawyer.

OG-GANNIO (Ob-g.), Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. tr. [ob-gannio]. (Ante-cl.) *To yelp at or against*: o. alicui aliquid.

OG-GERO (Ob-g.), 3. v. tr. [ob-gero]. (Pl.) *To bring against, to bring, to give*: o. alicui oculum, *to give one a kiss*.

OGYGES, is, or OGYGIUS, ii, m. [= 'Ὀγύγης, 'Ὀγύγιος]. *The mythical founder and king of Thebes*.

OGYGIUS, a, um, adj. [Ogyges]. *Of or belonging to Ogyges, Ogygian*; (poet.) = Theban.

OH, interj. *An exclamation of astonishment, joy, or complaint*: oh! ah!

OHĒ, interj. *An exclamation of one who tries to excite another's attention*: ho there! holla!

OHŌ, interj. *An exclamation of surprise or joy*: oho! aha!

OI, interj. *An exclamation of complaint*.

OILEUS, ei, m. [= 'Ὀϊλέως]. 1) *A king of Locris, father of Ajax*. 2) *One of the Argonauts*.

OILIDES, ae, m. [= 'Ὀϊλίδης]. *A son of Oileus* = Ajax.

OLBIA, ae, f. [= 'Ὀλβία]. 1) *A town in Bithynia, later called Nicæa*. 2) *A town in Sarmatia, on the Hypania, now Kudak, not far from Okskow*. 3) *A town in Northeastern Sardinia*.

OLBIANUS, a, um, adj. [Olbia]. *Of or belonging to Olbia in Bithynia, Olbian*: O. sinus, now Golfo d'Ismid.

OLBIENSIS, e, adj. [Olbia]. *Of or belonging to Olbia in Sardinia, Olbian*.

OLEA, ae, f. [= 'Ὀλεα']. 1) (Ante-cl.) *An olive, olive-berry*. 2) *An olive-tree*.

OLEAGINEUS, or OLEAGINUS, a, um, adj. [olea]. 1) *Of or belonging to an olive-tree, olive-*. 2) *A) Like an olive or an olive-tree: B) olive-coloured*.

OLEARIS, e (lat.), and OLEARIUS, a, um, adj. [olea]. *Of or belonging to oil, oil-*. Hence, subst., Olearius, ii, m., *an oil-merchant*.

OLEĀROS, i, f. [= 'Ὀλῆαρος]. *One of the Sporades in the Aegean Sea, now Antiparos*.

OLEASTER, stri, m. [olea]. *A wild olive-tree, the oleaster*.

OLENIUS, a, um, adj. [Olenus]. *Of or belonging to Olenus, Olenian*; hence = Achaian, Ætolian: O. capella, pecus = of Amalthea.

OLENUS, i, f. [= 'Ὀλένης']. 1) *A town in Achaia*. 2) *A town in Ætolia*.

OLEO, lui, —, 2. (in Pl. also ŌLO, 3.) v. intr. & tr. [for oleo, from ἔλαιον]. 1) *To emit a smell,*

to smell of any thing (cf. olfacio): o. bene, male; o. ceram, *of wax*; rarely (poet.) o. sulphure, *of sulphur*. Hence, trop., *to smell of any thing* = to betray, to savour of: o. malitiam; illud nihil o. Academiam. 2) *To betray itself by its smell*: non olet unde sit quod dicitur 'cum illis'? is it not easy to perceive why they say 'cum illis'? homo quidam olet, *I smell some one*; aurum huic olet, *he smells my money*.

*OLESCO, 3. v. inch. intr. [OL-eo, whence oleo, adoleo, etc.]. (Lucr.) *To grow*.

OLETUM (I.), i, n. (Ante-cl.) = Olivetum.

OLETUM (II.), i, n. [oleo]. (Very rare, lat.) Excrement.

OLEUM, i, n. [olea]. 1) *Oil, olive-oil*: prov., oleum et operam perididi (also, oleum et opera periit), *I have spent both my time and means in vain*; addere oleum camino = *to add fuel to the flame*. 2) (From the practice of anointing the body in gymnastic exercises, esp. wrestling.) *The palaestra*: decus eram olei; and hence, trop. = *a literary or rhetorical contest*: genus verborum nitidum, sed palaestrae magis et olei, quam huius civilis turbae et fori.

OL-FACIO, feci, factum, 3. v. tr. [oleo-facio]. *To perceive a thing by its smell, to smell* (cf. oleo, odoror): o. aliquid; sagaciissime o., *to have a very keen scent*. Hence, trop., *to smell, to scent, to detect*: o. numum.

OLFACTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [intens. of ol-facio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To smell at, aliquid*.

OLFACTUS, ūs, m. [olfacio]. *The sense of smelling, smell*.

OLIDUS, a, um, adj. [oleo]. 1) (Lat.) *Emitting a smell, smelling*. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Rank, stinking*.

OLIM, adv. [ollus = ille?]. Denoting a remote point of time: —1) *In the past, some time ago, formerly, in times past, once*: alium me censens esse nunc atque o.; senex o. fuit, *there was once an old man*; hence (lat.), *long ago, it is a long time since*: o. provisum erat. 2) *In the future, at some future time, hereafter*: non, si nunc male, et o. erit. 3) *In gen.*: A) = ever: B) = sometimes, and in expressing what is wont to be done = frequently, oftentimes: ut pueris o. dant crustula blandi doctores.

OLITOR, ōris, m. [olus]. *A kitchen gardener*.

OLITORIUS, a, um, adj. [olitor]. *Of or belonging to a kitchen gardener*: forum o., *a vegetable market*.

OLIVA, ae, f. [olea]. 1) *An olive*. 2) *An olive-tree*. Hence: A) *a staff of olive-wood*: B) *an olive-branch*.

OLIVETUM, i, n. [oliva]. *A place planted with olive-trees, an olive-yard, olive-garden*.

OLIVIFER, ūra, ūrum, adj. [oliva-furo]. (Poet.) *Olive-bearing*.

OLIVUM, i, n. [oliva]. (Poet. & lat.) *Oil*: also = *an odoriferous unguent*.

OLLA, ae, f. [kindred w. *ἀλλή*]. A pot, jar: prov. (poet.); ipsa olera olla legit = *every one helps himself*.

OLLUS, a, um, adj. Old Latin for Ille.

OLOR, ōris, m. (Poet. & lat.) A swan.

OLORINUS, a, um, adj. [olor]. (Poet. & lat.) *Of or belonging to a swan, swan's*.

OLUS, ōris, n. [perh. from oleo, 'to grow'—v. Olesco]. A kitchen herb, a vegetable, in gen.

OLUSCULUM, i, n. [dim. of olus]. A small herb or vegetable.

OLYMPENI, ōrum, m. pl. [Olympus]. *The inhabitants of the town of Olympus*.

OLYMPIA, ae, f. [= 'Ὀλυμπία]. A district of Elis, sacred to Zeus, where the Olympian games were celebrated.

OLYMPIACUS, a, um, adj. [= 'Ὀλυμπιακός']. (Poet. & lat.) *Of or belonging to Olympia, Olympic*.

OLYMPIAS, ἄdis, f. [= 'Ὀλυμπιάς']. 1) An Olympiad, the period of four years elapsing between the celebrations of the Olympic games. The Greeks computed time by Olympiads. In the poets it sometimes = lustrum, a period of five years. 2) The mother of Alexander the Great.

OLYMPICUS, a, um, adj. [= 'Ὀλυμπικός']. *Of or belonging to Olympia, Olympic*.

OLYMPIEUM, ei, n. [= 'Ὀλυμπεῖον']. A temple of the Olympic Zeus.

OLYMPIÓNICES, ae, m. [= 'Ὀλυμπιονίκης']. A victor in the Olympic games.

OLYMPIUS, a, um, adj. [= 'Ὀλύμπιος']. *Of or belonging to Olympia, Olympic*. Hence, subst.: A) Olympium, ii, n., prop., a temple of the Ol. Zeus; hence, a small town in Sicily, not far from Syracuse, with a temple of Zeus: B) Olympia, ōrum, n. pl., the Olympic games: vincere Olympia, to conquer in the Olympic games.

OLYMPUS (I), i, m. [= 'Ὀλυμπος']. 1) The name of several mountains, esp. one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, which, on account of its height, was considered to be the abode of the gods, now Elymbo (by the Turks called Semavat Evi, i. e., 'the residence of the celestial ones'); hence (poet.) = heaven. 2) A flute-player (pupil of Marsyas), who engaged in a musical contest with Pan.

OLYMPUS (II.), i, f. [= 'Ὀλυμπος']. A town in Lycia, near Mount Olympus, now ruins near Deliktash.

OLYNTII, ōrum, m. pl. [Olynthus]. *The inhabitants of Olynthus*.

OLYNTIUS, i, f. [= 'Ὀλυνθός']. A town in Chalcidice, on the borders of Macedonia.

OMASUM, i, n. [a Gallic word]. Bullock's tripe.

OMEN, Inis, n. [ob-men, hence kindred with *ē-men*, 'to see']. 1) A sign of some future event, a prognostic, omen (any word or event that is considered as an omen): accipere o.; avertere

o.; ominis causa. 2) Freq. of the good wishes expressed on the departure of friends: i secundo omine! *good luck attend you!* hence = *good wishes, congratulations*: fausta, optima oo. Hence A) (Com.) a solemn assurance, condition: ea lege et omine ut, etc.: B) (poet.) a solemn usage: prima oo., the first marriage-rites.

OMENTUM, i, n. [for ob-mentum, from *obē*, and kindred w. *opimus*]. (Lat.) 1) Fat skin; hence, fat, fatness. 2) The membrane covering the entrails, the caul. 3) The entrails.

*OMINĀLIS, e, adj. [omen]. (Lat.; doubtful reading) = Ominosus.

*OMINATOR, ōris, m. [ominor]. (Pl.) A diviner, soothsayer.

OMINOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. [omen]. 1) To presage, to forebode, to predict, to divine: o. alicui aliquid; naves velut ominatae se venissec ad, etc., as if they had had a presentiment; verba male ominata, of evil omen. Hence, 2) to wish one something (and thus to forebode it): o. alicui aliquid.

*OMINŌSE, adv. [ominosus]. Ominously.

OMINŌSUS, a, um, adj. [omen]. (Lat.) Containing an omen, esp. an evil omen, ominous, portentous.

OMISSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. [part. of omitto]. (Ante-cl.) Negligent, careless, remiss.

Ō-MITTO, misi, missum, 8. v. tr. [ob-mitto]. 1) To let go, to let fall, habenas, arma; o. animam, to give up the ghost; omittite me, let me alone. 2) Trop.: A) to give up, to lay aside, to postpone (cf. intermitto), timorem, spem, voluptates; omissis rebus omnibus, postponing all other things: B) to let a thing pass (without regarding it or availing one's self of it), to disregard, to neglect, primam navigationem, occasionem; o. noxiam, to let go unpunished; o. hostem, to let go out of sight; o. Galliam, to give one's self no trouble about Gaul: C) to pass over in speaking, to omit, aliquem, rem: D) to leave off doing something, lugere, iratum esse.

OMNI-FARIAM, adv. [from an unusual adj., omnifarius—cf. multifarius, multifariam]. On all sides, everywhere.

*OMNIFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [omnis-fero]. (Poet.) All-bearing.

OMNI-GENUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Of every kind.

OMNĪ-MŌDIS (ante-cl.), } adv. By all means,
OMNĪ-MŌDO, (lat.), } wholly, fully.

OMNINO, adv. [omnis]. 1) Wholly, entirely, altogether: nihil o., nothing at all; non o. haec dicit, not quite, not expressly. 2) In making general statements, in general, generally: de hominum genere aut o. de animalium loquor. Hence = in short: o., ut te absolvam, nullam hic navem conspicio. 3) With numerals, in all = only: quinque o. fuerunt. 4) In making a concession, to be sure, certainly (in this case

it is followed by a 'but'): danda omnino est opera ... sed, etc.

OMNI-PARENS, *tis*, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) All-producing.

OMNI-PŌTENS, *tis*, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Almighty, omnipotent.

OMNIS, *e*, *adj.* 1) In the *sing.*: A) every (cf. quisque): omnis de officio quaestio: B) the whole: o. insula; o. sanguis, *all his blood*; non omnis moriar, *I shall not wholly die*: C) (Com.) for ullus = any: sine omni periculo. 2) In the *pl.*, all: oo. homines; omnibus qui ludos faciunt, etc.; oo. tormenta, *all kinds of*; thus, also, omnibus precibus rogare = *urgently*; omnia facere (= *πάντα ποιεῖν*), *to do everything, to spare no pains*; quis est omnium? *who in the world?* In partic., freq. the *n. pl.* omnia, *everything*: in eo sunt omnia, *everything depends upon that*; cum eo mihi sunt omnia, *I am on intimate terms with him*; is mihi omnia est, *he is my all*; omnia prius erunt quam, etc., *everything else will happen rather than that*; alia omnia, *just the contrary* (v. Alius, 3); eadem omnia, *just the same*; per omnia, and (lat.) omnia only (= *πάντα*), *in all points, in every respect*; omnia planus, *everywhere level*.

OMNI-TUENS, *tis*, *adj.* (Poet.) All-seeing.

*OMNI-VĀGUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Roaming all about.

*OMNI-VŌLUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [volo]. (Poet.) Willing everything.

OMNI-VŌRUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [voro]. (Lat.) All-devouring, omnivorous.

OMPHĀLE, *es*, *f.* [= 'Ομφάλη]. A queen of Lydia, with whom Hercules lived for some time as a slave in female attire.

ŌNĀGER, or ŌNĀGRUS, *i*, *m.* [= ὄναγρος]. (Poet. & lat.) The wild ass.

ŌNĀGOS, *i*, *m.* [= ὄναγος]. (Pl.) An ass-driver.

ONCHESMITES, *ae*, *m.* [= ὄνχεσμιται]. (Sc. ventus.) A wind blowing from Onchesmus, a harbour in Epirus, the Onchesmian wind.

ONCHESTIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Onchestus]. Of or from Onchestus (in Boeotia).

ONCHESTUS, *i*, *f.* 1) A town in Boeotia. 2) A river of Thessaly.

ŌNĒRĀRIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [onus]. Of or belonging to burden, freight, or transport; navis, abas, oneraria (sc. navis), a ship of burden, a transport; jumenta oo., *beasts of burden*.

ŌNĒRO, *āvi*, *ātum*, *1. v. tr.* 1) To load, to burden, to freight, navem, jumenta; o. humerum pallio, *to throw one's cloak over the shoulders*; o. mensas dapibus; o. manus jaculis, *to arm with*; o. membra sepulcro, *to cover*; o. ventrem, *to overload*; hence, onerari cibo, *to be gorged with food*; cibus o. (lat.), *oppresses the stomach*. 2) Trop.: A) to burden, to overload, to overwhelm: o. aliquem promissis, *laudibus*; but mostly of something unpleasant or distressing: o. aliquem contumeliis, *injuriiā*; o. aliquem pugnis (Pl.), *to*

cudgel: B) to oppress: o. provinciam tributo. 3) (Liv. and Tac.) To make worse or more burdensome, to increase, to aggravate: o. injuriam, *periculū*. 4) (Poet.) To stew: o. vina cadia, *to store away*.

ŌNĒRŌSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* with comp. [onus]. 1) Heavy, burdensome, praeda. 2) Trop., enarous, troublesome, offensive, irksome.

ŌNĒSICRITUS, *i*, *m.* [= 'Ονησικριτης]. A historian, native of Aegina, and chief pilot of the royal ship of Alexander the Great.

ŌNUS, *ōria*, *n.* 1) A load, burden; a freight, cargo: merces et oo.; jumenta et oo. Hence (poet.) o. ventris, or simply o., *the burden of the womb, the fetus*. 2) Trop.: A) = a burdensome operation or office, a burden, weight, charge: o. officii; o. probandi, *the burden of proof*; esse oneri, *to be troublesome*: B) a burdensome obligation, a tax, impost: haec onera in dites pauperibus inclinata; esp. = a debt: municipium maximis oneribus pressum.

ŌNUSTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [onus]. Loaded, laden, burdened, freighted: asellus onustus auro; navis o. frumento; (Pl.) onustus auri. Hence, trop., full of, filled with: ager onustus praeda; o. vulneribus; (Pl.) onustum esse = *to have an overloaded stomach*; onustus fustibus, *well cudgelled*; corpus o. = *burdened with years, old*.

ŌNŪCHINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [= ὀνυχινος]. Of or resembling the onyx; subst. (lat.) Onychina, ōrum, *n. pl.* (sc. vasa), *vessels of onyx*.

ŌNYX, *ŷchia*, *f.* [ὄνυξ, 'the finger-nail']. The onyx:—1) A precious stone of a yellowish colour. 2) A yellowish marble; (poet.) a vessel made of this marble; in partic., a balsam box, perfume box.

ŌPĀCITAS *ātis*, *f.* [opacus]. (Lat.) Shadiness.

ŌPĀCO, *āvi*, *ātum*, *1. v. tr.* [opacus]. To shade, locum.

ŌPĀCUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* with comp. and sup. 1) Pass.: A) shaded, shady (with reference to the refreshing coolness of the shade—cf. umbrosus): o. ripa; frigus o.: per opaca locorum (poet.), *through shady places*: B) (poet. & lat.) darkened by shade, dark, obscure, nox, nubes; mater o. = *the earth*; trop., senectus o., *sad*. 2) (Poet.) Act., shading, arbor, nemus; hence, barba o., *thick*.

ŌPELLA, *ae*, *f.* [dim. of opera]. Slight labour or service. (Poet.)

ŌPĒRA, *ae*, *f.* [opus, operis]. 1) Pains, exertion, labour (devoted to something—cf. opus; without the secondary ideas of toilsomeness and weariness—cf. labor): consilio et opēra, *with counsel and help*; opēra dedit, *intentionally*; opēra est mihi (Pl.), *I am engaged*; operam in re aliquam ponere (locare, collocare, consumere), or rei alicui tribuere (impendere), and in rem aliquam conferre, *to bestow pains upon*; edere o., *to labour*; but, edere operam viri fortis, *to set him a*

bold man. In partic.: A) operam dare (tribuere, stronger than navare) rei alicui, to occupy one's self with, to bestow care or pains upon, to give attention to; o. dare funeri, auctioni, to be present at; o. dare alicui = to render a service, but also = to listen to one (as his pupil); o. dare tonsori (lat.), to get shaved; o. dare in exercitationem, to apply one's self to an exercise; o. dare ad audiendum, to listen; o. do ut (ne) valeas, I take care, give attention, &c.; dent operam consules, ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat. B) operâ meâ, tuâ, etc., through my, thy means or agency, by my, thy fault; meâ operâ Tarentum recepisti: C) unâ or eâdem o. (ante-cl.), at the same time: D) operae pretium est, it is worth while; operae pretium facere, to do any thing worth the pains. 2) A service, a rendering of service: operas dare, to render service, to serve; also, o. dare alicui; Musis operas reddere. 3) Time, opportunity for something: opera mihi deest, I have no time; so, also, opera mihi est; freq., operae mihi est audire, etc., I have leisure to listen, it is convenient for me. 4) (Ante-cl. & lat.): A) = Opus, work: o. aranearum: B) a day's work, a day's labour. 5) (Mostly in the pl.) Workmen, day-labourers, journeymen; hence, contemptuously, abettors, tools: oo. theatrales, a party in a theatre hired to applaud.

OPĒRĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [opera]. Of or belonging to labour: homo o., a labourer, workman; also, a hired applauder in a theatre (v. Opera 5). In partic., subst.—a) Operarius, ii, m., a workman, day-labourer—b) Operaria, ae, f. (Com.), a work-woman = prostitute.

OPĒRCŪLUM, } i, n. [operio]. A cover,
OPĒRIMENTUM, } lid.

OPĒRIO, rui, rtum, 4. v. tr. [ob-PER-io, as aperio from ab-PER-io]. 1) To cover, to cover over: o. amphoras auro; nix o. pluteos hostium; capite operto, with the head covered; (lat.) o. reliquias malae pugnae, to bury. 2) Meton., to shut, to close: o. ostium, oculos. 3) Trop.: A) to cover or to load with, to heap upon: o. aliquem contumeliis; (Com.) o. aliquem loris, to cudgel: B) to hide, to conceal, to keep secret: o. aliquid, luctum.

OPĒROR, âtus, 1. v. dep. intr. [opera]. (Mostly lat.) To work at, to be occupied with, to be engaged in: o. rei alicui; in partic., o. sacris, or only o., to perform sacred rites, to sacrifice; (poet.) ora operata (tibi), devoted to thee.

OPĒRŌSE, adv. [operosus]. 1) Laboriously, with great pains. 2) Accurately, exactly.

OPĒRŌSITAS, âtis, f. [operosus]. (Lat.; as a translation of the Greek *νεμερπία*.) Overdiligence, particularity.

OPĒRŌSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [opera]. 1) Painstaking, busy, industrious, laborious, colonus; (poet.) herba o., powerful, efficacious; operosus comas, taking pains with the

hair; o. dierum, in regard to. 2) Costing or causing much trouble, troublesome, laborious, laboriously-wrought, labor, carmen, templum, moles mundi.

***OPĒRTE**, adv. [opertus]. (Lat.) Covertly.

OPĒRTŌRIUM, ii, n. [operio]. (Lat.) A cover.

OPĒRTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of operio]. Concealed, hidden, secret: Apollinis operta, the dark oracles of A.; opertum deae bonae, the secret or sacred place; in operto = operte; opertum-literarum, the secret.

ŌPHIAS, âdis, f. The daughter of Ophius (a person otherwise unknown).

ŌPHION, ōnis, m. [= 'Οφιων]. 1) A companion of Cadmus. 2) The father of Amycus.

ŌPHIŌNIDES, ae, m. [Ophion]. The son of Ophion = Amycus.

ŌPHIŌNIUS, a, um, adj. [Ophion]. Of or belonging to Ophion 1; hence = Theban: O. caedes, i. e., of Pentheus.

ŌPHIŌPHĀGI, ōrum, m. pl. [= 'Οφιοφάγοι]. The Snake-eaters, a people of Africa.

ŌPHIŪCHUS, i, m. [= 'Οφιοχους]. The Serpent-holder, a constellation (pure Latin, Anguitenens).

ŌPHIŪSA, ae, f. [= 'Οφιοσσα]. An old name of the island of Cyprus.

ŌPHIŪSIUS, a, um, adj. [= 'Οφιοσειος]. Of or belonging to Ophiussa, Ophiussian.

OPHTHALMIAS, ae, f. [= οφθαλμία]. (Pl.) A species of fish (in pure Latin, Oculata).

ŌPICUS, a, um, adj. [for Opacus, Oscus]. Oscan, appellatively = rude, stupid, clownish.

ŌPIFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [ops-fero]. (Poet. & lat.) Aid-bringing, helping.

ŌPIFEX, icis, com. [opus-facio]. 1) A framer, maker: o. mundi, the creator; illa coronae o.; stilus est o. dicendi; o. verborum, a coiner of words. 2) An artisan, mechanic: opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur.

ŌPILO, ōnis, m. [for ovilio, from ovis, or directly from οἰσέλος]. A shepherd.

ŌPIME, adv. [opimus]. (Pl.) Richly, splendidly.

ŌPIMIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Opimius]. Of or belonging to Opimius, Opimian.

ŌPIMIUS, ii, m., and Ōpimiae, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Lucius O., consul (121 B. C.), who slew C. Gracchus. In 115 B. C., he was sent as an ambassador to Africa, was bribed by Jugurtha, and afterwards condemned and banished. 2) Marcus O., the commander of the cavalry in the army of Pompey.

ŌPIMITAS, âtis, f. [opimus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Plentifulness, abundance.

ŌPIMUS, a, um, adj. with comp. [opes]. 1) Well-fed, fat (in a good sense, as indicative of plenty and good living—cf. pinguis); o. habitus corporis, bos. 2) Fertile: o. campus, vitis;

hence, *trop.*, accusatio o., *lucrative*. 3) Enriched: o. praedā; opus o. casibus, *rich in events*. 4) *Trop.*, splendid, sumptuous, copious, abundant, divitiae, opus; praeda o., and (lat.) Opima, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *rich booty*; in partic., spolia oo., *the arms taken from a conquered general (or at least an eminent warrior)*. 5) In rhetoric, gross, overloaded: o. genus dicendi.

OPINABILIS, e, *adj.* [opinor]. *Resting on a supposition or conjecture, conjectural, imaginary*; hence, *unsafe*: o. res, ars.

OPINATIO, ōnis, *f.* [opinor]. A supposing; a supposition, conjecture, fancy.

*OPINATOR, ōris, *m.* [opinor]. A supposer, conjecturer: ego vero ipse et magnus quidam sum opinator, non enim sum sapiens.

OPINATUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [part. of opinor]. Supposed, imagined, bonum.

*OPINATUS (II.), ūs, m. [opinor]. (Lucr.) A supposition, imagination.

OPINIO, ōnis, *f.* [opinor]. 1) An opinion, belief (resting merely on feeling or a subjective conception of a thing—cf. sententia): opinio plus saepe valet quam res ipsa; o. mali; ut o. mea est (fert), *as I think, in my opinion*; adducere aliquem in eam o., *to make one believe*; ea opinione ducor, or in ea o. sum, ut putem, etc., *I am of opinion that, &c.*; habeo o. = *I am of opinion*, but also = *I am thought, supposed, &c.*, e. g., o. habeo virtutis, *I am regarded as virtuous*; Cassius venit in eam o., ipsum finxisse bellum, *people began to think that Cassius himself, &c.*; o. hominum de aliquo. 2) In partic.: A) = *supposition, expectation*: contra (praeter) o., *contrary to expectation*; opinione citius, *sooner than was expected*: B) *favourable opinion, high opinion, expectation*: vicit ille o. meam; opinio, quam is vir habet integritatis mese, *the high opinion*; magna est hominum opinio de te, *they expect great things of you*: C) *an opinion in opposition to reality, an imagination, fancy*: D) (lat.) = *a report*: o. exiti.

*OPINIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* with sup. [opinio]. Full of opinions or conjectures.

OPINOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* To be of opinion (v. Opinio—cf. censeo, etc.), to suppose, to believe, to think: o. aliquid; o. male de aliquo; o. eum abiturum esse. Freq. 'opinor' is inserted in a sentence as a parenthesis = *as I think, in my opinion*: sed, o., quiescamus!

OPĪPARE, *adv.* [opiparus]. Sumptuously, splendidly.

OPĪPARUS, a, um, *adj.* [opes-paro]. Sumptuous, richly furnished, splendid.

OPĪSTHŌGRĀPHUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ὀπισθογράφος]. (Lat.) Written upon on the back.

OPĪTERGINI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Opitergium]. The inhabitants of Opitergium.

OPĪTERGIUM, ii, *n.* A town in the territory of the Veneti, now Oderzo or Uderzo.

OPĪTULOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [ops-TUL- whence tuli]. To help, to succour, to bring aid to one (one who is embarrassed—cf. juvo, etc.; o. inopiae, to relieve.

OPŌBALSĀMETUM, i, *n.* [opobalsanum]. (Lat.) A place planted with balsam-trees, a balsam grove.

OPŌBALSĀMUM, i, *n.* [= ὀπὸ βάλσαμον]. (Lat.) The juice (etc.) of the balsam-trees, balsam.

OPORTET, tuit, 2. *v. imper.* [opus]. It behooves, it is becoming, it ought: ita fieri o.: o. pecuniam dari, *the money should be given*; non oportuit eas relictas esse (Com.), *they ought not to have been, &c.*; fit secus quam o., *otherwise than it ought to be*. Sometimes = *it is necessary, it must*: exstent o. vestigia, *there must be*; a rerum copia efflorescat oportet oratio.

OP-PANGO Ob-p.), pēgi, pactum. 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) Prop., to fix or to fasten upon: alicui suavium, to imprint.

*OP-PECTO (Ob-p.), 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) Prop., to comb off; jocosely = *to strip off, to pick, to eat, piscem*.

*OP-PEDO, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.) To deride, to insult, alieni.

OPPERIOR, ritus or ritus, 4. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* [ob-PER-ior—cf. experior, peritus]. 1) *tr.*, to wait for, to await, aliquem, tempora sua. 2) *Intr.*, to wait: o. dum ista cognosco, *I wait until, &c.*; aut ibidem opperiar, aut me ad te conferam.

OP-PETO (Ob-p.), Ivi or ii, Itum, 2. *v. tr. & tr. intr.* To go to meet, to encounter an evil, e. g., death, to submit to, to suffer: o. pestem, poenam. In partic., o. mortem, to die (with the secondary idea of willingness and firmness—cf. obor); hence (poet. & lat.) abs. o. = *to die*: o. fame, to die of hunger.

OPPĪDĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [oppidum]. Of or belonging to a town (in opp. to urbanus, which was applied to Rome): o. senex; sometimes in a bad sense = *of or belonging to a small town, provincial*. Hence, *subst.*, Oppidani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of a town (other than Rome).

OPPĪDĀTIM, *adv.* [oppidum]. (Lat.) In towns, in every town.

OPPĪDO, *adv.* [oppidum]. (Mostly colloq.) Very, exceedingly: o. pauci; o. iratus; paucos o. quam parva erant, *exceedingly* (cf. o. quam); in a reply = *to be sure, certainly*.

OPPĪDŪLUM, i, *n.* [dim. of oppidum]. A small town.

OPPĪDUM, i, *n.* [prob. ob-PED, whence opped-io, etc.; 'a place hedged in or fortified']. 1) A town (other than Rome, which by preference is called 'urbs'); sometimes also of Rome, Athens, &c. 2) A fortified wood among the Britons.

OP-PIGNĒRO (Ob-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To pledge, to pawn.

OP-PILO (Ob-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Bar.) To stop or to shut up (by means of poles): o. ostium, scalas.

OPPIUS (I.), ii, m., and Oppia, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens*; thus, esp. Caius O., an intimate friend of Caesar, by some supposed to be the author of 'Bellum Alex., Afric., et Hispan.'

OPPIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Oppius I.] *Of or belonging to Oppius, Oppian*: O. mons, one of the two summits of the Esquiline hill.

OP-PLĒRO (Ob-p.), 1. v. intr. To cry against.

OP-PLEO (Ob-p.), āvi, ātum, 2. v. tr. To fill up, to fill: nives oo omnia; o. aedes spoliis; trop., o. aures alicujus; opinio o. Graeciam.

OP-PŌNO (Ob-p.), sui, situm, 3. v. tr. 1) To set or to place before, against, or opposite, to oppose: o. se alicui; o. turrim ad introitum portus; o. armatos ad portas; moles oppositae fluctibus; o. manum fronti, to hold before; o. auriculam, to offer the ear (to be touched by one); luna opposita soli, facing; fores oppositae, closed. 2) Trop.: A) to oppose, to bring forward as a counter argument, to allege as an excuse or defence: o. medicinam rei; o. auctoritatem non minorem; o. valetudinem; esp., to oppose by way of comparison, to compare together: multis secundis proeliis unum adversum o., to set one unfortunate battle against many fortunate ones: B) to oppose as an objection, to object: o. Stoicis, summum bonum esse, etc.: C) to set against as a pledge, to pledge: o. aliquid pignori, or only o.: D) to set before one's mind, to represent: o. alicui formidines: E) to place before, to expose: o. se periculis; o. corpora pro patria; ad omne periculum is solus opponitur, he alone is exposed (as the only target).

OPPORTŪNE, ade. w. comp. & sup. [opportunus]. Opportunely, seasonably.

OPPORTŪNITAS, ātis, f. [opportunus]. 1) Fitness, suitability, favourable quality or circumstance: o. loci, aetatis; o. temporis, a suitable time; quanta o. est in animis hominum ad res maximas! what a capacity, &c.; per oo., at favourable opportunities. Also (Pl.), personified = the goddess of Opportunity. 2) An advantage: tales igitur inter viros amicitia tantas opportunitates habet, has such advantages.

OPPORTŪNUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. [ob-portus?]. 1) Suitable, fit, opportune, locus, tempus; nox o. erat eruptioni, was favourable to, presented a fit opportunity for. 2) Fit for any thing, suited: o. rei alicui or ad rem; of things = serviceable, advantageous, useful: ceterae res, quae appetuntur, opportuna sunt singulae res fere singulis. 3) Exposed: corpus opportuum morbis.

OPPŌSITIO, ōnis, f. [oppone]. An opposing, opposition.

OPPŌSITUS (I.), a, um, adj. [part. of oppono? (Poet. & lat.)] 1) Lying opposite. 2) Contradictory; subst., Opposita, ōrum, n. pl., contradictory things.

OPPŌSITUS (II.), ūs, m. [oppone]. (Lat.) A setting against, an opposing; hence, A) a lying opposite, interposition: B) = a citing against.

OPPRESSIO, ōnis, f. [opprimo]. Prop., pressing down. Trop. — 1) An oppression: o. legum et libertatis. 2) A taking forcible possession: o. curiae.

OPPRESSIUNCŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of oppressio] A slight pressure.

OPPRESSUS, ūs, m. [opprimo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A pressing down, pressure.

OPPRĪMO (Ob-pr.), pressi, pressum, 3. v. tr. [ob-premo]. 1) To press down, to press together: opprimi onere, ruinā, to be crushed; opprimi terrā, to be covered over, buried; o. classem, to sink; o. os loquentis, to stop a speaker's mouth; but, os (suum) o. = to hold one's tongue. 2) Trop.: A) to press or to put down — a) = to suppress, to quell, to check, tumultum, ignem, fraudem, quæestionem — b) = to overcome, to subdue, to overpower, to conquer completely: o. Graeciam, libertatem; hence = to strike down to the ground, to crush: o. aliquem iudicio; o. aliquem falso crimine = to cause one's condemnation — c) to weigh down, to depress: opprimi aere alieno, dolore, metu — d) = to suppress, to keep secret, aliquid, iram — e) in pronunciation, literas oppressas, swallowed: B) to fall upon, to take by surprise: o. hostes incautos; mors eum o.; hence, o. aliquem consilio, to disconcert: C) (Pl.) to seize: o. occasionem.

OPPROBRĀMENTUM, i, n. [opprobrio]. (Pl.) = Opprobrium.

OPPROBRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [opprobrio]. (Lat.) A reproaching, upbraiding.

OPPROBRIUM, ii, n. [ob-probrum]. 1) A reproach, disgrace, scandal (cf. oburgatio): hoc ei opprobrio fuit, this was a disgrace to him; o. culpae; in partic. = an abusive word or speech, a taunt. 2) (Poet.) = A person who disgraces another, a disgrace: oo. majorum.

OP-PROBRO (Ob-pr.), —, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To reproach, to upbraid with: o. alicui aliquid.

OPPUGNATIO, ōnis, f. [oppugno]. A storming, assaulting, an assault, siege (of a town, a camp): o. relinquere, to raise; trop., an attack with words, an assault.

OPPUGNĀTOR, ōris, m. [oppugno]. A stormer, assaulter.

OP-PUGNO (Ob-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Pl.) To beat with the fist, to buffet, or alicujus. 2) To storm, to assault: o. oppidum, castra. Hence: A) = to attack (with words, an accusation, &c.), aliquem; o. aequitatem verbis, to oppose: B) o. aliquem pecuniā, to try to bribe.

OPS (I.), ὄπισ, *f.* [root OP, whence also opus and opia]. The *nomin.* and *dat. sing.* do not occur. 1) *Sing.*: A) might, power, ability (almost solely in the comb. *omni opes*, with *all one's might*): (poet.) *non opis est nostrae, it is not in our power*: B) aid, assistance: *opem ferre alicui* (= opitulari), to give or to render assistance; *sine o. tua*: C) (poet.) = opes. 2) *Pl.* opes, means: A) = wealth, riches (as a means of securing influence, &c.): *oo. tenues*: B) influence, power, esp. political power: *oo. violentae, obtained by force*.

OPS (II.), ὄπισ, *f.* [a personification of ops I.]. *Earth, or Nature, as a goddess; the goddess of Fertility*; corresponding with the Greek Rhea or Cybele.

OPSONĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [opsono]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A buyer of victuals, a caterer, purveyor.

OPSONĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [opsono]. (Pl.) A buying of victuals, a catering.

OPSONIUM, ii, *n.* [= ὀψώνιον]. Any thing eaten with bread (meat, fish, &c.), viands, victuals.

OPSONO, ὀπι, ātum, } 1. *v. intr.* & (rar.) *tr.*

OPSONOR, ātus, *dep.*, } 1) To buy victuals, to cater, to purvey. 2) To give a banquet, to feast: *obsonat de meo*.

OPTĀBĪLIS, e, *adj. w. comp.* [opto]. To be wished for, desirable.

OPTĀBĪLĪTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [optabilis]. Desirably.

OPTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [opto]. A wishing, a wish.

OPTĀTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of opto]. Wished, desired, agreeable, pleasing; Hence: A) *abl.* Optato, as *adv.*, according to one's wish: B) as *subst.*, Optatum, i, *n.*, that which is wished for = a wish, desire: *dii tibi semper omnia optata offerant*.

OPTĪMAS, tis [optimus — *v. bonus*]. 1) *Adj.* (rar.), belonging to the best or noblest, aristocratic: o. status reipublicae; parum o. es, you are too little identified with the aristocratic (i. e., patriotic) party. 2) *Subst.*, in the *pl.*, the aristocracy, the nobles (in opp. to the popular party).

OPTIO, ōnis, *f.* & *m.* [opto]. 1) *F.*, choice, option: pleonastically, optio eligendi, liberty of choice; o. alicui dare, to let one have his choice. 2) *M.* (ante-cl. & lat.), an assistant, chosen by Roman officers both of high and low rank, an adjutant, deputy.

OPTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [opto]. (Poet. & lat.) Chosen.

OPTO, ὀπι, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [kindred *w.* ὀιττα, whence ὀφθαλμοί, 'to look out for one's self']. 1) To choose, to select: o. locum, ducem; optabit utrum malit. 2) To wish for, to wish (to express a wish in words or at least to indicate it — cf. cupio): o. aliquid; o. illud videre; o. ut illud bene accipias; o. alicui aliquid, to wish one something; o. aliquid ab aliquo = to demand to require.

ŌPŪLENS, tis (rar.), or **ŌPŪLENTUS**, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [opulens]. 1) Wealthy, rich, opulent, homo, oppidum; opulentus re aliqua and (poet.) rei alicujus, rich in any thing; arva oo., fruitful. 2) Powerful, considerable, factio, civitas, res. 3) (Lat.) Rich, sumptuous, magnificent, obsonium, dona, liber, agmen.

ŌPŪLENTER, *adv. w. comp.* [opulens]. Richly, sumptuously, magnificently.

ŌPŪLENTIA, ae, *f.* [opulens]. 1) Wealth, opulence, riches. 2) Influence, power, Lydorum.

ŌPŪLENTITAS, ātis, *f.* (Ante-cl.) = Opulentia.

ŌPŪLENTIO, 1. *v. tr.* [opulentus]. (Poet. & lat.) To enrich, aliquem re aliqua.

***ŌPŪLESCO**, 3. *v. incho. intr.* [opes, opulens]. (Lat.) To become rich.

OPUNTIUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to the town Opus, Opuntian; subst., Opuntii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Opuntians.

ŌPUS (I.), ōris, *n.* [root OP, whence also ops]. 1) A work (= that on which one is at work — cf. opera): in partic., A) a military work (either a defensive or a siege work): operibus et munitionibus urbem cepit; opere castrorum perfecto; admovere oo., the moveable towers, battering rams, &c.: B) any other work, e.g., a building, a work of art, a writing, &c.: publicorum operum depulatio; habeo opus magnum in manibus: C) = a deed, action: oo. immortalia edere; eorum hoc unum est o. 2) Work = business, occupation: o. oratorium. 3) = Opera, labour, activity, industry: nihil est opere aut manu factum; locus opere et naturā munitus, by art and nature. In partic., magno (maximo), tanto opere — *v.* Magnopere, Tantopere.

ŌPUS (II.), *n. indecl.* [kindred with opus I.]. Necessity, need: — 1) O. est: A) it is necessary, there is need: opus est mihi aliquid or aliqua re, I need something; o. nobis est dux or duce; boves nobis o. sunt; maturato o. est, speed is necessary; o. est Hirtio convento, there is need of a meeting with Hirtius; (rar.) o. est argenti, temporis, and (ante-cl.) o. est cibum; o. est abire, o. est te abire, (ante-cl.) o. est ut abeas: B) it is serviceable, beneficial: ne o. quidem est, nihil unquam deesse amicis. 2) (Lat.) O. habere re aliqua, to have need of any thing.

ŌPUS (III.), untis, *f.* [= Ὀπὺς]. A town of Locria in Greece, now Talanta.

ŌPUSCŪLUM, i, *n.* [dim. of opus I.]. A little work.

ŌRA (I.), ae, *f.* [os]. 1) A margin, edge, border, poculi, clipei, regionis. Hence = the end of a ship's rope: oo. praecidere, to cut the hawsers; so, also, oo. resolvere. 2) A coast (cf. litus): o. maritima Graeciae. 3) (Mostly poet.) A region, climate, country; also, a zone, globus terrae duatus oris distantibus habitabilis; (poet.)

'luminis oo. = *life, the world*; exire in oo. luminis, *to be born*.

ORA (II.), ae, f. *The name of Hersilia as a goddess.*

ORACŪLUM, i, n. [oro]. 1) An oracle (the temple or place where divine predictions are given). 2) An oracle, a divine response or announcement. Hence: A) a prophecy, in gen.: B) (half ironically) an oracle = *the opinion of a man reputed as uncommonly wise*: haec ego nunc physicorum oracula fundo: vera, an falsa nescio.

ORĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [ora]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to the coast: oraria navis, *a coasting-vessel*.

ORĀTA, ae, m. *A surname in the gens Sergia.*

ORATIO, ōnis, f. [oro]. 1) Speech, discourse, language: natura hominem homini conciliat et ad orationis et ad vitae societatem; oratione, in words (in opp. to re, in deeds). Hence, in partic.: A) an oral communication, a statement: o. captivorum; (Com.), haec o., *what is said here*: B) (= lingua) the language of a particular people: o. Graeca. 2) A set speech, an oration, harangue (carefully prepared and delivered for a certain purpose — cf. sermo): habere o. de re aliqua, pro aliquo, *for one, in aliquem, against one*; oratione accepta = *an apologizing speech, apology*. 3) A mode of speaking, style: o. fortis, placida, etc. 4) Eloquence: satis in eo fuit orationis. 5) Prose (in opposit. to poetry): et in poematis et in o. 6) (Lat.) A written communication on public affairs, esp. one made by the emperor to the senate, a rescript.

ORĀTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of oratio]. A short speech.

ORĀTOR, ōris, m. [oro]. 1) An orator (one who is in the practice of public speaking — cf. rhetor). 2) He who speaks in the name of an embassy, a speaker, spokesman, ambassador. 3) (Pl.) An entreater.

ORĀTORIE, adv. [oratorius]. Oratorially.

ORĀTORIUS, a, um, adj. [orator]. Of or belonging to an orator, oratorical, ars, ornamenta; subst., Oratoria, ae, f., sc. ars, oratory.

ORATRIX, icis, f. [oro]. 1) A female suppliant. 2) (Lat.) As a translation of the Greek ῥητορίς = rhetoric, oratory.

ORĀTUS, ūs, m. [oro]. An entreaty (only in the abl. sing.): o. tuo, *at your request*.

ORBĀTIO, ōnis, f. [orbo]. (Lat.) A depriving, deprivation.

ORBĀTOR, ōris, m. [orbo]. (Poet.) A deceiver.

ORBICŪLĀTUS, a, um, adj. [orbiculus]. Circle-shaped, circular: malum o., *a round apple* (an excellent kind of apples).

ORBICŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of orbis]. A small disk or circle.

ORBILIUS, ii, m. *A grammarian of Rome, teacher of Horace.*

ORBIS, is, m. 1) A circle: ducere, efficere o.; consistere in orbem, *to form into a circle*; pugnare in orbem, *to fight drawn up in a circle*. In partic., o. signifer, *the sodias*; o. lacteus (= γαλαξία), *the milky way*; oo. finientes, *the horizon*; thus also = *the orbit of a celestial body, the coils of a serpent, &c.* Hence, trop.: A) the circuit, circle of time and events: o. annuus; idem o. volvitur in singulos annos, *the same event recurs every year*; senis horis in orbem pugnauerunt, *so that each one fought six hours in his turn*; o. in republica est conversus, *the constitution is changed*: B) per (in) o. ire, *to go around in rotation*: C) of speech, o. verborum or orationis, *a period*: D) (lat.) o. doctrinae (Greek τὸ κύκλος τῶν τεχνῶν), *the circle of the arts and sciences, encyclopædia*. 2) A circular plane, a disk, e.g., a shield, the disk of the sun or of the moon, the sky, an eye, a round table, a scale, wheel, quoit: o. genuum, *the knee-pan*. In partic.: A) o. terrarum (rarely o. terrae, or orbis alone), *the circle or orb of the earth, the whole earth*: B) = a region, country.

ORBĪTA, ae, f. [orbis]. 1) The track of a wheel, a rut. 2) A path, course, in gen.; trop., o. culpae, *a bad example*.

ORBĪTĀNIUM, ii, n. *A city of Samnium.*

ORBĪTAS, ātis, f. [orbis]. 1) A being bereaved, esp. of parents and children, bereavement, childlessness, orphanage: misera est o.; maxima o. reipublicae talium virorum, *scarcity of such men*. 2) (Lat.) In gen., a loss, privation, tecti.

ORBO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [orbus]. 1) To bereave (of loved persons, esp. parents or children — cf. privo, spolio): o. aliquem filio; patria orbata multis claris viris. 2) In gen., to deprive of an object of value: o. aliquem dignitate, sensibus.

ORBŌNA, ae, f. [orbus]. The goddess of Bereavement, invoked by parents when their children were in peril of death.

ORBUS, a, um, adj. [ὀρεός, ὀρερός]. 1) Bereaved, bereft (of persons dear to one); in particular = parentless, childless: o. pater, filius; (Pl.) q. liberis, childless; (poet.) o. aliquis or ab aliquo, *of one, subst.*, Orba, ae, f., *an orphan*. 2) In gen., deprived of a valued object, destitute, devoid: plebs o. tribunis; concio o. ab optimatibus; verba oo. viribus; mare o. portibus; pectora oo. fide; o. cubile, *a widowed couch*.

ORCA, ae, f. 1) [= Ὀρχή] A kind of whale, an ora. 2) [Ὀρχή = ὄρχη] (Poet.) A vessel with a large belly, small mouth, and long narrow neck. 3) (Doubtful.) A dice-box.

ORCĀDES, um, f. pl. Islands near Scotland, now the Orkneys.

ORCHAS, ādis, f. [= ὄρχη]. A kind of olive.

ORCHESTRA, ae, f. [= ὄρχηστρα]. (Lat.) The orchestra in a theatre; as there was no chorus

In the Roman theatre, the orchestra was occupied by senators and other persons of distinction; hence, *trop.* = *the senate.*

ORCHOMENIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= 'Ὀρχομήνιος']. *Of or belonging to Orchomenus, Orchomenian; subet., Orchomenii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Orchomenus.*

ORCHOMENUS, i, f. [= 'Ὀρχομένης']. 1) *An ancient town in Boeotia, now ruins near Sciripus.* 2) *A town in Arcadia, now ruins near Kalpaki.*

ORCINUS, a, um, *adj.* [orcus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Of or belonging to the lower world: senatores oo., who, after the death of Caesar, were received into the senate by his will.*

ORCUS, i, m. [Ὀρkus]. *Prop., a place shut up, so that no one can escape from it; hence, 1) the lower world, the realm of the dead: demittere aliquem orco. 2) The god of the lower world: pallidus Orcus. 3) (Poet.) Death: morari o., to make death wait = not to die.*

ORDIA PRIMA (Lucr.) = Primordia, q. v.

ORDINARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ordo]. 1) (Lat.) *Arranged in rows, vites. 2) In the usual order, regular, ordinary, usual: consules oo., elected in the usual manner (in opp. to a 'suffectus').*

*ORDINATE, *adv.* [ordinatus]. *Regularly, methodically, in order.*

ORDINATIM, *adv.* [ordinatus]. 1) *In order or succession: o. honores petere. 2) Regularly, in order: o. aliquid instruere; o. ire, in good order.*

ORDINATIO, ōnis, f. [ordino]. 1) *An arranging in rows, vitium; hence, a regulation, disposition, anni, vitae. 2) (Lat.): A regulation of state affairs, administration, government: B) an ordinance, edict (of an emperor): C) an appointment to an office, installation.*

ORDINATOR, ōris, m. [ordino]. (Lat.) *A regulator, arranger.*

ORDINATUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [part. of ordino]. *Properly arranged, regular, orderly, copiae, vir; ordinatos cursus definire, to perform their appointed courses.*

ORDINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ordo]. 1) *To set in order, to arrange, agmina, aciem, orationem; hence, trop. (lat.), o. cupiditates, to classify correctly; (poet.) o. res publicas, to narrate in historical order, to chronicle. 2) (Lat.): A) to govern, to rule, provinciam: B) to appoint to an office, magistratum.*

ORDIOR, orsus, 4. v. dep. tr. & intr. [= ἀρῶ]. 1) *Tr., prop., to begin a web; to begin, to undertake (a choicer expression than 'incipio'): o. telas, sermonem; o. disputare de illa re; freq. abs. = to begin to speak of, to begin to narrate or to describe: o. de re aliqua; o. bellum, reliquos. 2) Intr., to begin = to take its beginning: inde est orsa oratio.*

ORDO, inis, m. 1) *A row, regular series (of trees, rowers' benches, &c.): o. temporum, the suc-*

cession of time. In partic.: A) a row of seats or benches in the theatre: sedere in quatuordecim (sc. ordinibus), to sit on one of the fourteen rows of seats set apart for the knights = to be a knight: B) a rank, line of soldiers: observare oo., to keep the ranks; sine ordinibus, in disorder; hence, cedere or redigere in ordinem, to force (an officer) into the ranks, to degrade, to humble; also, in gen and trop., gula reprimenda et quasi in ordinem redigenda est; hence — a) a century of soldiers in a legion, a company: ducere ordines, to be centurions; primorum ordinum centuriones; decimum hastatum (sc. ordinem) mihi assignavit (v. Hastatus); mutare o. (alicujus) militandi = to degrade one — b) = a centurion: primi oo., the senior centurions: C) adverbially, ordine (also ex, in ordine, or in, per ordinem), in order or succession, one after the other, interrogare, sententiam dicere. 2) Order, method, proper arrangement and succession: conservare, tenere o.; (post.) o. rerum, the course of things; exponere o. facinoris, all the particulars of. In partic.: A) adverbially — a) ordine = properly, regularly, in accordance with law and custom; freq., recte et o. — b) extra o., out of order: a) = in an unusual manner (contrary to law, manners, or custom): extra o. provinciam alicui decernere; extra o. pugnae, against the order that had been given; β) = extraordinarily, uncommonly: extra o. spem habere de aliquo: B) res in ordinem redigere, adducere, to reduce to order. 3) An order, class, rank of citizens: o. amplissimus, the senators; o. equester, the knights; o. plebeius. Hence, a class, rank, in gen.: o. scribarum, aratorum; (lat.) aliquem in ordinem redigere, to receive into the rank (of authors).

ORDOVICES, um, m. pl. *A people of Britain.*

ŌREAS, ādis, f. [= 'Ὀρεάς']. *A mountain-symph.*

ŌRESTES, ae or is, m. [= 'Ὀρέστης']. *A son of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, friend of Py-lades. In order to revenge the death of his father, he slew his mother, and was for this act pursued by the Furies, but acquitted by the Areopagus (Athens presiding). Acc. to another fable, he went to the Tauric Chersonese, and from thence, with his sister Iphigenia, to Italy (near Aricia).*

ŌRESTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Orestes]. *Of or belonging to Orestes, Orestean: O. Diana, whose image was carried away by Orestes to Aricia.*

ŌREXIS, is, f. [= Ὀρέξις]. (Poet. & lat.) *A longing, appetite.*

ORGANICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ὀργανικός]. (Ante-cl.) *Musical; hence, subet., Organicus, i, m., a musician.*

ORGANUM, i, n. [= ὄργανον]. (Lat.) 1) *An instrument, implement. 2) (Lat.) In partic., a musical instrument, esp. a water-organ. 3) Trop. (lat.), an instrument, implement.*

ORGIA, ōrum, n. pl. [= ὄργια]. 1) The orgies or sacred rites of Bacchus. 2) Any secret, frantic revels, orgies. 3) Trop., mysteries: oo. naturae; oo. Italia.

ORICHALCUM, i, n. [= ὀρχαλκός]. Brass (erroneously derived from 'aurum,' and hence sometimes written 'aurichalcum').

***ORICILLA**, ae, f. [for auricilla; dīm. of auricula]. An ear-lap.

ORICINI, ōrum, m. pl. [Oricos]. The inhabitants of Oricos.

ORICOS, i, f., and **ORICUM**, i, n. [= Ὀρίκος, Ὀρίκον]. A seaport town of Epirus, now Oro.

ORICIUS, a, um, adj. [Oricos]. Of Oricos, Oriclan.

ORIENS, tis, m. [part. of orior]. So. sol, prop., the rising sun. 1) The East, the Orient: ab o. ad occidentem. 2) (Poet.) = Day.

ORIENTALIS, e, adj. [oriens]. (Lat.) Eastern, oriental, ventus; subst., Orientales, ium, m. pl., the Orientals.

ORIGINATIO, ōnis, f. [origo]. (Lat.) The derivation of words, etymology.

ORIGO, inis, f. [orior]. 1) Origin, beginning, source, rerum, omnium, fontis; Origines (Primitive History), the title of a work of the elder Cato. 2) In partic.: A) a springing from, descent, origin, birth: ducere o. ab aliquo, ex Hispania, to be of Spanish descent: B) a stock, race, family: hence, C) improp. — a) o. gentis, the progenitor of a race — b) = a mother-country, mother-city (in its relation to a colony, &c.): Judaea o. hujus mali — e) o. mundi, the author.

ORION, ōnis, m. [= Ὀρίων]. 1) A famous hunter, acc. to the myth, son of Hyrieus, killed by Diana. 2) A storm and rain-bringing constellation, called after the hunter Orion.

ORIOR, ortus, 4. v. dep. intr. [OR, Greek ὄρ, whence ὄρῃμι]. 1) To rise, to become visible, to appear (of celestial bodies), sol, lux; orto sole, early in the morning; ab orto sole, from sunrise. 2) Trop.: A) to arise, to spring up: controversia, tempestas, clamor o.; hoc a te o., this comes from you: B) to begin, to take its beginning, to proceed: o. a re aliqua: C) to spring from a person, to descend, to be born: p. a Germanis; o. in hoc solo; o. equestri loco; D) of a stream, to spring, to take its rise: Rhenus o. ex Lepontis: E) to grow up, to grow, uva.

ORITHYIA, ae, f. [= Ὀρίθυια]. 1) A daughter of the Thracian king Erichtheus, mother of Zeithes and Calais. 2) A queen of the Amazons.

ORIUNDUS, a, um, adj. [part. of orior]. Descended, sprang from: o. coelesti semine; oo. ab Carthagine.

ORMENIS, Idis, f. [= Ὀρμένις]. A female descendant of Ormenius, i. e., Astydamia.

ORNAMENTUM, i, n. [orno]. 1) Equipment, accoutrements, furniture, trappings, the sum of all things with which a person (or an animal) is

equipped or furnished: oo. populi Romani, military stores: oo. elephantorum. 2) An ornament, decoration: pecunia et omnia oo., jewels; oo. triumphalia, consularia, etc., insignia; also = a dress, costume: ornamenta ab aliquo sumere, to appropriate one's costume; hence, trop. — a) that which adorns or honours a person or thing, an ornament: decus et o. senectutis, reipublicae; in partic. = a distinction, mark of honour: ornamentis afficere aliquem — b) oo. dicendi, sententiarum, rhetorical ornaments — c) (lat.) o. uxoria, title, rank.

ORNATE, adv. with comp. and sup. [ornatus]. With ornament, elegantly.

ORNATRIX, icis, f. [orno]. (Poet. & lat.) A female adornor, a tire-woman (a slave who had to dress the hair of her mistress).

ORNATUS (I.), a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. [part. of orno]. 1) Equipped, furnished, accoutred with, re aliqua; naves paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae. 2) Ornamented, adorned, elegant, beautiful, oratio, versus; sepulchrum floribus ornatum. 3) Excellent, eminent, illustrious: ordine, virtute, ingenio ornatissimus; locus o. ad dicendum, suitable for.

ORNATUS (II.), ūs, m. [orno]. 1) A fitting out, furnishing, preparation: in aedibus nihil ornatūs, no preparations. 2) That with which a person or thing is fitted out, equipment, furniture; in partic., A) military equipment, armour: o. militaris: B) dress, attire: o. regalis; (poet.) = a woman's head-dress: C) in gen., a decoration, embellishment: o. portarum, itinerum; o. equi, trappings. 3) Trop.: A) equipage, furniture: eloquentia, quocunque ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata: B) ornament, decoration: o. verborum; afferre ornatum orationi.

ORNO, ōvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To provide with necessities, to furnish, to fit out, to equip: o. aliquem armis, pecuniā; o. classem, provincias, to provide with what is necessary; o. convivium, to prepare; o. fugam, to make all necessary arrangements for. 2) To adorn, to ornament, to embellish, Italian; o. capillos, to dress. 3) Trop.: A) = to praise, to commend, aliquem, seditio: o. aliquid dicendo: B) to honour, to distinguish: o. aliquem frequentia, beneficiis; aliquem ornare, to promote, to advance to honour; sometimes = to reward.

ORNUS, i, f. [perhaps from ὄρεως, 'mountainous']. A wild mountain-ash.

ORO, ōvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [or]. 1) To speak, aliquid; in partic. = to argue, to plead, to treat (as a pleader or ambassador): o. litem, causam; ars orandi, the art of oratory; matronis orantibus, at the instance of the matrons. 2) To beg, to entreat, to beseech (one whose superiority is acknowledged — cf. rogo): o. aliquem aliquid, to entreat one for a thing; o. aliquem ab-

eat and *pt* (ae) *abeat*, to go away; also (poet. & lat.) *aliquem abire*; *oro* te (as a formula of politeness) = *I pray, be good enough*. 3) In the comb. *o. cum aliquo*, to treat with one in a suppleting manner, both significations are blended.

ORODES, *is*, *m.* [= *Ὀρόδης*]. 1) A king of the *Partians*, by whom *Crassus* was put to death. 2) The name of a warrior slain by *Mezentius*.

ORONTES, *is* or *ae*, *m.* [= *Ὀρόντης*]. A river in *Syria*, now the *Aasi* or *Ahssy*.

ORONTEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Orontes*]. Of or belonging to the *Orontes*, (poet.) = *Syrian*.

ORPHEUS (I.), *ei* and *eos*, *m.* [= *Ὀρφεύς*]. An ancient Greek poet, son of *Apollo* (or of *Cerberus*) and the *Muse Calliope*, husband of *Eurydice*.

ORPHEUS (II.), and ORPHICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Orpheus* I.]. Of or belonging to *Orpheus*, *Orphean*, *Orphic*.

ORSA, *ōrum*, *n. pl.* [*ordior*]. 1) A beginning, commencement. 2) (Poet.) Words, speech: *referre oo. alicujus*.

ORSUS, *ūs*, *m.* [*ordior*]. A beginning = an undertaking, attempt.

ORTHIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [= *Ὠρθιος*]. (Lat.) High, lofty: *o. carmen*, a song in a high key, accompanied with the *cithara*.

ORTHOGRAPHA, *ae*, *f.* [= *ὀρθογραφία*]. (Lat.) Orthography.

ORTONA, *ae*, *f.* A town in *Latium*.

ORTUS, *ūs*, *m.* [*orior*]. 1) The rising of a heavenly body: *o. solis*; hence = the east, the orient: *sol commeans ab o. ad occasum*. 2) A rising, in gen.; a springing up, rise, origin, *juris*, *venti*, *tribuniciae potestatis*. 3) Of men, origin, birth: *oo. nascentium*; *ducere o. ab aliquo*, to be descended from one; *Cato ortu Tuscanus*, by birth.

ORTYŢIA (I.), *ae*, or ORTYŢIE, *es*, *f.* [= *Ὀρτυγία*]. 1) An island near *Syracuse*, forming a part of the city. 2) An older name of the island of *Delos*.

ORTYŢIA (II.) or (more correctly) ORTYŢA, *ae*, *f.* [Latinized from *ὄρυξ*]. A quail.

ORTYŢIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Ortygia* I.]. Of or belonging to *Ortygia*, *Ortygian*: *Oo. boves*, of *Apollo*.

OS (I.), *ōris*, *n.* 1) The mouth. In partic.: A) the mouth as the organ of speech: *esse in ore* (*hominum*), to be in everybody's mouth, to be the common talk; *venire in ora vulgi* (*hominum*), to become the common talk; *habere aliquid in ore*, to have a thing in one's mouth, to be constantly talking of, *uno ore*, unanimously: B) (poet. & lat.) *trop.* = language, speech: *discordia oo.*; *o. planum*, plain language; *o. Pindari*, the poetical language of *P.*: C) (lat.) the beak of a bird; hence (poet.), the beak of a ship. 2) An opening, mouth, entrance, ulceris, specus, portus; *o. fluminis*, the mouth, or the source of a river. 3) The face, countenance (esp. as expressing one's dis-

position or state of mind—of. *facies* and *vultus*): in ore alicujus, before one's eyes; *laudare aliquem in os*, to his face; *eo*, also, *laudare aliquem os*, to insult one to his face; *concedere ab o. alicujus*, to depart from one's presence; *o. praeberere ad contumeliam*, to expose one's self to personal insults. In partic.: A) *os durum*, *impudens*, a brazen, impudent face; hence, *abs.*, *os* = *impudence*, *effrontery*: *nōstis os hominis*; on the contrary, *os molle* = *modesty*, *bashfulness*: B) = the head: C) (poet.) a mask.

OS (II.), *ossis*, *n.* [= *ὀστέον*]. A bone: *legere oo.*, to gather up the bones of a burned corpse, or to extract the splinters of bone from a wound. In rhetoric, *oo. nudare*, to lay bare the bones, to discuss in a poor, meagre way. Hence, *trop.*: A) = the inmost part of any thing: *arborum ossa*, the heart: B) = the hard part of fruits, the stone.

OSCA, *ae*, *f.* A town in *Spain*, now *Huesca*.

OSCE, *adv.* [*Oscus*]. After the manner of the *Osci*, in *Oscan*.

OSCEDO, *Inis*, *f.* [kindred w. *oscito*]. (Lat.) An inclination to yawn.

OSCEN, *Inis*, *n.* [*obs-cano*]. A singing bird, esp. a divining bird, from whose notes omens were taken (cf. *ales*).

OSCENSIS, *e*, *adj.* [*Oscia*]. *Oscan*: *O. argentum*, an *Oscan coin*; *subet.*, *Oscenses*, *ium*, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of *Oscia*.

OSCI, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* An ancient people of *Campania*.

OSCILLATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [*oscillo*]. (Lat.) A swinging: *dies festus oscillationis*, the swinging festival at *Athens*, in honour of *Erigone*.

OSCILLUM, *i*, *n.* [*dim. of osculum*]. Prop., a little mouth. 1) A small cavity in the middle of pulse. 2) (Poet.) A little image or mask.

OSCITANTER, *adv.* [*oscito*]. Drowsily, carelessly, negligently.

OSCITATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [*oscito*]. (Lat.) 1) An opening of the mouth: *conchae pendentes sese quadam oscitatione*. 2) A gaping, yawning. 3) *Trop.*, tedious speaking, drowsiness.

OSCITO, and OSCITOR, *dep.*, 1. *v. intr.* [*os*]. 1) To open the mouth; hence (doubtful read.), *aves oo.* = scream with open mouths. 2) To gape, to yawn: *trop.*, to be drowsy, listless or idle.

OSCULABUNDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*oscular*]. (Lat.) Fond of kissing, kissing much.

OSCULATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [*oscular*]. A kissing. OSCULOR, *ātus*, 1. *v. dep. tr. & intr.* [*osculum*]. 1) To kiss, aliquem; also, *abs.*, *o. cum aliquo*, to exchange kisses; *oo. inter se*, they kiss each other. 2) *Trop.*, to love tenderly, to esteem highly: *o. scientiam juris tanquam filiolam*.

OSCULUM, *i*, *n.* [*dim. of os, oris*]. 1) (Poet.) A little mouth, sweet mouth. 2) A kiss (in gen. — of. *basium* and *suavium*): *o. capere*, sumere, figure.

OSCUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Osci*]. *Oscan*.

OSIRIS, *Idis*, *m.* [= *Ὀσίρις*]. *The principal god of Egypt (the genius of the Nile), husband of Isis, killed and hewn into pieces by his brother Typhon.*

OSOR, *ōris*, *m.* [*odi*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A hater.*

OSSA, *ae*, *f.* [= *Ὀσσα*]. *A mountain in Thessaly, now Kissavo.*

OSSAEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Ossa*]. *Ossæan.*

OSSEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*os*, *ossis*]. 1) *Of bone: o. larva, a skeleton.* 2) *Like bone, bony: oo. manus.*

OSSICŪLUM, *i*, *n.* [*dim.* of *os*, *ossis*]. *A small bone. (Lat.)*

OSSI-FRĀGA, *ae*, *f.* } [*os*, *ossis*-frango, 'the
OSSI-FRĀGUS, *i*, *m.* } bone - breaker']. *A species of eagle, the osprey or sea-eagle.*

OSTENDO, *di*, *sum* (ante-cl. also *tum*), 3. *v. tr.* [*obs-tendo*]. 1) *To stretch or to spread before or opposite: ager soli ostenditur, lies exposed to the sun; o. manus.* 2) *To show, to exhibit, to expose to view (by holding an object before one — cf. monstro): o. alicui aliquid; o. aciem, to display; o. se, to show one's self, to appear.* 3) *Trop.: A) to show, to manifest, to disclose, to betray: o. sententiam suam; o. se inimicum alicui: in partic., B) to hold out a prospect of: o. oppugnationem, to threaten with; o. bellum; o. spem, metum, to show what they have to hope on the one side and to fear on the other; victoria ostenditur, is proclaimed (by an omen): C) to show by speech, to set forth, to declare, to make known, aliquid; o. se cum aliquo colloqui velle; o. quid consilii sit.*

OSTENTATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [*ostento*]. 1) *A showing, exhibition, saevitiae.* 2) *A showing off, ostentation, parade, display, ingenii; oo. meae, boastful promises.* 3) *A deceitful show, a semblance, illusion, appearance, pretence: homo veritate non ostentatione popularis; o. doloris; ostentationis causa.*

OSTENTĀTOR, *ōris*, *m.* [*ostento*]. *One that makes a show, a boaster, parader, vaunter: o. factorum, of one's deeds.*

OSTENTO, *āvī*, *ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of *ostendo*]. 1) *To hold out, to present, to offer: o. panem, jugulum.* 2) *To present to view, to show: o. capillos, campos nitentes.* 3) *Trop.: A) to show off, to parade, to display: quid me ostentem? B) to brag or to boast of, to vaunt: o. clientelas, memoriam, prudentiam: C) to hold out a prospect of — a) of something good = to promise, praemia, agrum — b) of something bad = to threaten, servitatem: D) to show = to disclose, to reveal; o. principem, to reveal; o. quid eos maneat, to declare.*

OSTENTUM, *i*, *n.* [*ostendo*]. *A prodigy, wonder (something out of the ordinary course of nature — cf. augurium, omen): facere oo., to do wonders.*

OSTENTUS, *ūs*, *m.* [*ostendo*]. (Only in the *dat. sing.*) 1) *A showing, exhibiting; corpora abjecta o., as a spectacle.* 2) *A proof: hoc esse o. clementiae tuae.* 3) *Show, parade, outward appearance: illa deditionis signa ostentui cre dere, that they were only made for show.*

OSTIA, *ae*, *f.* *A town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber, now ruins between Torre Bovacciana and the modern Ostia.*

OSTIĀRIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*ostium*]. *Of or belonging to a door, door-; subst., A) Ostiarium, ii, n., a door-tax: B) Ostiarius, ii, m., a door-keeper, house-porter — a slave who sat in the porter's lodge (cella ostiaria) or was chained up, in ancient times, by the side of the entrance.*

OSTIĀTIM, *adv.* [*ostium*]. *From door to door.*

OSTIENSIS, *e*, *adj.* [*Ostia*]. *Ostian; provincia O., the office of the quaestor at Ostia (i. e., to superintend the aqueducts, and to supply Rome with provisions).*

OSTIŪLUM, *i*, *n.* [*dim.* of *ostium*]. *A little door.*

OSTIUM, *ii*, *n.* [*os*]. 1) *A mouth, entrance, fluminis, portus; o. Oceani, the Straits of Gibraltar.* 2) *A door, in gen. (cf. janua): exactio ostiorum, a door-tax.*

OSTREA, *ae*, *f.*, and (rar.) **OSTREUM**, *i*, *n.* [*ostrea*]. *An oyster, mussel.*

OSTREĀTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*ostrea*]. (Pl.) *Prop., covered with oysters = rough, scabby: tergum o. ulceribus.*

OSTREŌSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *w. comp.* [*ostrea*]. *Abounding in oysters.*

OSTRĪFER, *āra*, *trum*, *adj.* [*ostrea-fero*]. (Poet.) *Containing or abounding in oysters.*

OSTRĪNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*ostrum*]. (Poet.) *Purple.*

OSTRUM, *i*, *n.* [*ostrea*]. (Poet. & lat.) *The blood of the sea-snail, purple; hence = a purple garment, a purple covering; stratoque super discumbitur ostro.*

ŌSUS, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *odi*. (Ante-cl.) *Hating: o. sum = odi.*

ŌTHO, *ōnis*, *m.* *A Roman family name; thus, esp. 1) L. Roscius O. (v. Roscius). 2) M. Salvius O., a Roman emperor.*

ŌTHONIANUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Otho*]. *Of or belonging to the Emperor Otho, Othonian.*

ŌTHYĀDES, *ae*, *m.* [= *Ὀθύades*]. 1) *A son of Othrys = Panthus.* 2) *A Spartan general.*

ŌTHYRS, *yos*, *m.* [= *Ὀθύρς*]. *A mountain in Thessaly, now Mount Goura.*

ŌTIŪLUM, *i*, *n.* [*dim.* of *otium*]. *A little leisure.*

ŌTIOR, *ātus*, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [*otium*]. *To be at leisure, to enjoy leisure (to be unoccupied — cf. vaco).*

ŌTIŌSE, *adv.* [*otiosus*]. 1) *At leisure, at ease, without occupation.* 2) *Leisurely, slowly* 3) *Quietly.*

OTIOSUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [otium].
 1) Without business, esp. = without public business, at leisure: nunquam minus o. (unoccupied) sum quam quum o., than when without public business. 2) Unemployed, idle, tempus; otium o.; pecunia o.; senectus o., unoccupied; dies o., spent in idleness. 3) Quiet, unconcerned, tranquil, careless, animus, homo, spectator. Hence (lat.) = free from any thing: o. rei alicujus, and o. a re aliqua. 4) (Lat.) Useless, superfluous, sermo.

OTIUM, ii, n. 1) Freedom from business, esp. from public business, leisure; hence = private life, retirement: o. honestum; frui o.; otium suum consumpsit in historia scribenda. 2) Time for any thing: o. auscultandi, for hearing; habero o. ad aliquid faciendum; quum est o., when I have time; otio, or per otium, at one's leisure = leisurely. 3) (Poet.) = The products of one's leisure, e. g., poems. 4) Idleness, an idle life: languescere in o. 5) Rest, quiet, peace (in opp. to war or other causes of disquietude; usually with reference to the foreign relations of a state—cf. concordia): o. et pax, per o., in time of peace: o. ab urbanis seditionibus, rest from.

OTOS, i, m. [= ὄτος]. The name of a giant, son of Aloeus, and brother of Ephialtes.

OVĀLIS, e, *adj.* [ovo]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to an ovation, corona.

OVATIO, ōnis, f. [ovo]. An ovation, a lesser triumph, in which a victorious general entered the city, on horseback or on foot, crowned with a wreath of myrtle.

OVIDIUS, ii, m., and **Ōvidia**, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Publius O. Naso, the celebrated Roman poet, born at Sulmo, 43 B.C., died at Tomi, on the shore of the Black Sea, A. D. 17.

OVILE, is, n. 1) A sheepfold; also = a fold for goats. 2) The voting-places of the Romans (an enclosure surrounded with boards, in the Campus Martius).

OVILLUS, a, um, *adj.* [ovis]. Of or belonging to sheep.

OVIS, is, f. [ovis]. A sheep; (poet.) = wool: trop. = a simpleton.

OVO, —, ātum, i. v. intr. [cf. sta, sto]. 1) To shout, to exult. 2) To celebrate an ovation (v. Ovatio): ovans urbem ingressus est, he made his triumphal entry on foot.

OVUM, i, n. [ὄν]. An egg; in partic. — a) as the Romans usually commenced their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit, hence: famem integram afferre ad o., to have eaten nothing before dinner; ab o. ad mala, from the beginning to the end — b) in the circus seven wooden eggs were set up, one of which was removed after each round, in order thus to count the courses: censores carceres in circo, et ova ad notas curricularum numerandis locaverunt — c) ovo eodem pro-

gnatus, of the same parentage — an allusion to the fable of Leda (q. v.), who was said to have laid two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helen, children of Jupiter; from the other, Castor and Clytemnestra, children of Tyndarus.

OXUS, i, m. [= ὄξυς]. A river in Central Asia, which flows into the Sea of Aral, now the Amoo.

PĀBŪLATIO, ōnis, f. [pabulor]. 1) Feeding, pasture. 2) Tech. t. in military lang., a collecting of fodder, foraging.

PĀBŪLATOR, ōris, m. [pabulor]. A forager.

PĀBŪLOR, ātus, i. v. dep. intr. & tr. I. Intr. — 1) (Lat.) To feed; to graze. 2) In milit. lang., to collect fodder, to forage; hence, trop. (Pl.) of a fisherman = to get a livelihood. II. Tr. (lat.) — To manure, oleam.

PĀBŪLUM, i, n. [pascor]. 1) Food, fodder; esp. in milit. lang., forage. 2) Trop., nourishment, food: p. amoris.

PĀCĀLIS, e, *adj.* [pax]. Of or belonging to peace, peaceful, oles, laurus.

PĀCĀTOR, ōris, m. [paco]. (Lat.) = Pacificator.

PĀCĀTUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of paco]. Pacified, quieted, peaceful, tranquil, undisturbed (opp. to hostilis), civitas, terra; subst., Pacatum, i, n., a friendly country (at peace with Rome).

PĀCHŪNUM, i, n. [= Πάχυρον]. The southern promontory of Sicily, now Capo di Passaro.

PĀCĪDEIĀNUS, i, m. A celebrated gladiator.

PĀCĪFER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [pax-fero]. (Poet. and lat.) Peace-bringing, announcing peace, peaceful, pacific, oliva.

PĀCĪFICATIO, ōnis, f. [pacifico]. A making of peace, pacification.

PĀCĪFICĀTOR, ōris, m. [pacifico]. A peace-maker.

***PĀCĪFICĀTORIUS**, a, um, *adj.* [pacificator]. Peace-making: o. legatio, negotiating a peace.

PĀCĪFICO, āvi, ātum, and (lat.) **PĀCĪFICOR**, ātus, dep. i. v. intr. & tr. [pax-facio]. 1) Intr., to make or to conclude peace, cum aliquo. 2) Tr., trop. (poet.), to quiet, to appease, deos.

PĀCĪFICUS, a, um, *adj.* [pax-facio]. Peace-making, pacific.

PĀCIO, 3. v. intr. & tr. (Ante-cl.) = Paciscor.

PĀCISCOR, pactus, 3. v. dep. intr. & tr. [paco; cf. pango]. 1) Intr., to make an agreement or contract with one, to bargain, to agree, to covenant: p. cum aliquo magna mercede; paciscuntur inter se; p. de re aliqua, ut aliquid fiat 2) Tr., to bargain or to stipulate for, proviciam, decem minas; in partic. = to betroth a girl, puellam; haec ei pacta erat, she was betrothed to him; hence, subst., Pacta, ae, f., a betrothed woman. 3) (Poet.) To base, i, to stake: o. vitam pro laude.

PACO, ἄνι, ἄταμ, 1. v. tr. [pax]. To bring into a state of peace, to pacify; mostly = to subdue: o. Galliam, hostes; hence (poet.) = to till, to render fertile: p. silvam.

PACONIUS, ii, m., and **Paconia**, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens.

PACORUS, i, m. 1) The eldest son of Orodes, king of Parthia. He defeated the army of Crassus, but was himself defeated and slain by Ventidius Bassus, one of Antony's legates, B. C. 89. 2) A king of the Parthians, in the time of Domitian.

***PACTICIUS**, a, um, adj. [paciscor]. (Lat.) Agreed upon, stipulated.

PACTIO, ὄνις, f. [paciscor]. 1) An agreeing; an agreement, covenant, bargain, contract: facere p. cum aliquo de re aliqua, to make an agreement; per p., according to agreement; p. provinciae, concerning a province. 2) In partic.: A) a compact between the farmer-general and the inhabitants of a province: B) a secret, corrupt bargain: C) a truce: D) pactio verborum, a form of words.

PACTOLIS, Idis, adj. f. [Pactolus]. Of or belonging to the Pactolus.

PACTOLUS, i, m. [= Πάκτωλος]. A river in Lydia, whose sands were fabled to be mixed with gold — now the Sarabat. Also, proverbially = wealth.

***PACTOR**, ὄνις, m. [paciscor]. One who makes a contract, a contractor, bargainer, negotiator.

PACTUM, i, n. [part. of paciscor]. 1) An agreement, contract, compact: ex p., according to agreement. 2) In the abl. sing., manner, way: hoc p., in this manner; quo p., how; nescio quo pacto hoc fit.

PACTŪMEIUS, i, m. The name of a supposititious son of Canidia.

PACTYE, es, f. [= Πάκτυς]. A town in Thrace, on the Propontia, now St. George.

PACŪVIANUS, a, um, adj. [Pacuvius]. Paucian.

PACŪVIUS, ii, m. An old Roman poet, of the time of the second Punic war, a sister's son of Ennius.

PÁDAE, ōrum, m. pl. A tribe in Northwestern India (in the modern Mooltan or Ajmer).

PÁDUS, i, m. The principal river of Northern Italy, now the Po.

PADŪSA, ae, f. A canal extending from the Po to Ravenna, now Canale di S. Alberti.

PARAN, ἄνις, m. [= Πάρων]. 1) The physician of the gods; after the time of Homer, the name and office were transferred to Apollo. 2) A choral chant or song in honour of Apollo, and also of other deities, a festive or triumphal song, a psalm; hence, from the chorus of such songs, lo psalm! as an exclamation of joy = *huasa!*

PAEDĀGŌGIUM, ii, n. [= παιδαγωγίον]. (Lat.) 1) A place where young slaves were trained for future service, a page's school. 2) Meton., the boys in a paedagogium.

PAEDĀGŌGUS, i, m. [= παιδαγωγός]. 1) A slave who accompanied Roman boys to school and elsewhere, a tutor, governor, pedagogue; hence (Com.), jocosely, of a lover. 2) Trop., an adviser, guide.

PAEDOR, ὄρις, m. Dirt, filth (contracted by neglect of one's person — cf. lutum, etc.).

PAEGNIĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [παίγνιος]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to play; in partic., gladiatores pp., who fight in jest.

PAEGNIUM, ii, n. [= Παίγνιον, 'a plaything']. A Roman slave-name.

PAEMĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. A Germanic tribe in Belgian Gaul, in the region of the modern Marohe (Departement Creuse).

PAENE, or **PĒNE**, adv. with sup. (paenissime, ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Almost, nearly (so that only a little is wanting — cf. fere): p. perlit, he was near perishing; quam me p. perdidisti, how near you were ruining me. 2) Utterly, entirely: non paene.

PAENINSŪLA, ae, f. [paene-insula]. A peninsula.

PĀENŪLA, ae, f. [perhaps from pannus]. A woollen cloak, covering the whole body, except the head and feet, worn on journeys, and in the city during cold and wet weather; prov., scindere p. alicui = to urge a guest to stay.

PAENŪLĀTUS, a, um, adj. [paenula]. Wearing a paenula.

PAENULTĪMUS (Pēn.), a, um, adj. [paene-ultimus]. (Lat.) The last but one; in partic., subst., Penultima, ae, f. (sc. syllaba), the last syllable but one, the penult.

PAEON, ὄνις, m. [= παίων]. A metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables and a long one.

PAEŌNES, num, m. pl. [= Παιόνες]. The Paenians, a Macedonian tribe, living in the district afterwards called Emathia; hence, sing., Paeon, ὄνις, m., a Paenian.

PAEŌNIA, ae, f. [Paeones]. A district of Macedonia, afterwards called Emathia.

PAEŌNIS, Idis, f. [Paeones]. A female Paenian.

PAEŌNIUS (I.), a, um, adj. [Paeones]. Paenian.

PAEŌNIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [= παίωνες, Paeon]. Of or belonging to Paeon, Paenian: herbae pp., healing, medicinal; mos p., the manner of physicians.

PAESTĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Paestum]. Of or belonging to Paestum, Paestan: P. sinus, now the Gulf of Salerno: subst., Paestani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Paestum.

PAESTUM, i, n. A town in Lucania, also called Posidonia — now Pesto.

PAETŪLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of paetus]. Having a slight cast in the eyes, a little squint-eyed.

PAETUS (I.), a, um, adj. Blinking with the

eyes, sq; int-eyed: si paeta est, Veneri similia, *if she has a cast in her eyes*; esp. as an epithet of Venus = *tearing, casting tender or languishing looks*.

PAETUS (II.), i, m. [paetus I.]. A Roman surname; as, L. Papirius P., a friend of Cicero.

PAGĀNUS, a, um, adj. [pagus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Pertaining to a pagus, rural, rustic, focus*. Hence, *subst.*, Paganus, i, m.: A) a countryman, peasant, villager: B) a civilian (in opp. to a military man). 2) *Rustic, uncultivated*.

PAGĀSA, ae, f., or PĀGĀSAE, ārum, f. pl. [= Παιῶσα]. A maritime town in Thessaly, where the ship Argo was built, afterwards called Demetrias — now ruins near Volo.

PAGĀSAEUS, a, um, adj. [Pagasa]. Of or belonging to Pagasa, Pagasan: conjux P. = *Alceas*; puppis P. = *the Argo*.

PĀGĀTIM, adv. [pagus]. By districts or villages, in every village.

PĀGELLA, ae, f. [dim. of pagina]. A little page.

PĀGĪNA, ae, f. [pango]. 1) A page of a book, or, as the ancients used to write on one side of a leaf only = a leaf: *complexe p.*, to fill a page; hence, p. honorum, *the plate of a monument*, on which one's titles, posts of honour, &c., were engraved. 2) *Trop.*, a writing, work, book.

PĀGINŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of pagina]. A little page.

PĀGUS, i, m. [perh. from pango = 'a district bound together'; acc. to others, from πέγος, 'a mountain-peak,' as originally the place for building villages]. A rural community, a district, canton; hence, also = a village: pp. vicique; (poet.) = *the country people*.

PĀLA, ae, f. [for pagela, from pango]. 1) A spade — a) with an iron blade, for husbandry and gardening — b) a wooden shovel, for winnowing, a winnowing-shovel. 2) The bezel of a ring, which encloses the stone.

PĀLAEMON, ōnis, [= Παλαίμων]. 1) A sea-god; as a man, called Melicertes (q. v.). 2) Remmius P., a grammarian of the time of Tibullius. 3) The name of a shepherd.

PĀLAEPHARSĀLUS, i, f. [= ἡ Παλαίφρασσα]. Old Pharsalus, a town in Thessaly, now Farsa.

PĀLAEPHĀTIUS, a, um, adj. [Palaephatus]. Of or belonging to Palaephatus, Palaephatian.

PĀLAEPHĀTUS, i, m. [= Παλαίφατος]. A Greek writer, author of a work περί ἀντιστοχῶν.

PĀLAEPŌLITĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Palaepolis]. Of or belonging to the Campanian town Palaepolis, Palaepolitan.

PĀLAESTE, es, f. [= Παλαίστρα]. A seaport of Epirus, now Palasa.

PĀLAESTINA, ae, f. Palestine, the land of the Israelites, in Syria.

PĀLAESTĪNUS (I.), a, um, adj. [Palaestina]. Of or belonging to Palestine, Palestinian; *subst.*, Palaestini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Palestine.

PĀLAESTĪNUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Palaeste]. Of or belonging to Palaeste, Palaestinian: deae PP., the Furies.

PĀLAESTRA, ae, f. [= παλαίστρα]. 1) A wrestling-school, wrestling-place, the palaestra, a place for methodical training in gymnastic exercises (palaestrae were freq. attached to private houses): p. nitida, uncta (so called because the wrestlers anointed themselves with oil). 2) The art of wrestling, wrestling, gymnastic exercise: discere, exercere p. 3) *Trop.*: A) a place for other exercises, a school, e. g., a school of rhetoric: B) practice or exercise, esp. in speaking; grace, elegance: habuit vires sine nitore et p. Hence = *art, skill*.

PĀLAESTRICE, adv. [palaestricus]. After the manner of the palaestra.

PĀLAESTRICUS, a, um, adj. [= παλαίστρικός]. Of or belonging to the palaestra, palaestric; motus pp. = *too artificial, affected*. Hence (lat.), *subst.*: A) Palaestrica, ae, f. (sc. ars), the art of wrestling: B) Palaestricus, i, m., a teacher of the art of wrestling.

PĀLAESTRĪTA, ae, m. [= παλαίστρις]. The director of a wrestling-school.

PĀLAETȚRUS, i, f. [= Παλαίτροπος]. Old Tyre, in Phoenicia.

PĀLAM, adv. & prep. [perhaps from pando]. I. Adv. — 1) Openly (so that all can see, and no one's observation is shunned — cf. aperte): p. in foro saltare; nec p. nec secreto. 2) Publicly, well-known: p. est, it is well known; p. facere, to make public. 3) Openly, unreservedly, dicere. II. Prep. with abl. — Before, in the presence of: p. populo, before the eyes of all the world; me p.

PĀLĀMEDES, is, m. [= Παλαμήδης]. A Greek hero who fought at Troy, son of the Euboean king Nauplius, celebrated by later myths as an inventor. He was killed by the artifices of Ulysses.

PĀLĀTĪNUS, a, um, adj. [Palatium]. 1) Of or belonging to the Palatine hill, Palatine: P. Apollo (because worshipped in a temple there); PP. ludi, the Palatine games, instituted by Livia, in honour of Augustus; PP. aves (seen there by Romulus). 2) Imperial: P. laurus, that stood before the imperial palace.

PĀLĀTĪUM, ii, n. 1) Mount Palatine, one of the seven hills of Rome. 2) (Lat.) Because Augustus had his residence there = a palace: P. matris = the temple of Cybele.

PĀLĀTUM, i, n., and perh. PĀLĀTUS, i, m. 1) The palate, esp. as the organ of taste, and, trop., of critical judgment: palato quid sit optimum judicare. *2) (Poet.) A vault: p. coeli.

PĀLEA, ae, f. 1) Chaff. 2) The wattles of a cock.

PÁLEAR, áris, n. [pales]. *The skin that hangs down from the neck of an ox, the dew-lap.*

PALES, is, f. [PA, pa-soo]. *An Italian tutelary deity of cattle and shepherds.*

PÁLILIS, e, adj. [Pales]. *Of or belonging to Pales: P. flamma, a fire of straw over which they leaped at the feast of Pales; subst., Palilia, ium, n. pl., the feast of Pales, celebrated on the 21st of April, the anniversary of the founding of Rome.*

PÁLICANUS, i, m. *A Roman surname in the gens Lollia, which was originally derived from the Sicilian town Palica.*

PÁLICI, ōrum, m. pl. *Twin sons of Zeus, who were worshipped as heroes in Sicily, near Palica.*

PÁLIMBACCHIUS, ii, m. [= παλμβαχχιός]. (Lat.) = Antibacchius, an antibacchias, a poetic foot consisting of two long syllables and a short one.

PÁLIMPSESTUS, i, m. [= παλμπσηστος]. *A palimpsest (a parchment from which the old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing on it again).*

PÁLINURUS, i, m. [= Παλινυρὸς]. 1) *The pilot of Æneas, who fell into the sea, off the coast of Lucania, and was drowned.* 2) *A promontory in Lucania, called after the pilot Palinurus—now Cap Palinuro.*

***PÁLITANS**, tis, part. of the obsolete palitor = palor (others read 'balitans'). (Pl.)

PÁLÍURUS, i, m. [= παλίορος]. *A thorny shrub, Christ's thorn.*

PALLA, ae, f. [kindred with pellis and the Greek πέλας]. 1) *A robe, mantle, a long and wide upper-garment worn by Roman ladies (worn over the stola, corresponding with the toga of men). Sometimes another upper-garment was worn over the palla, making it an under-garment or kind of upper tunic.* 2) (Poet.) *A mantle sometimes worn by men, esp. tragic actors; also represented as worn by Phœbus, Boreas, and Arion.* 3) (Lat.) *A curtain: prov., pallas inter pecus (to denote insufficient precautions).*

PALLÁCA, ae, f. [= παλλακή]. (Lat.) = *Pellex.*

PALLÁDIUS, a, um, adj. [Pallas I.]. *Of or belonging to Pallas, Palladian: arx P., the citadel of Athens, but also = Troy; ramus P., an olive-branch; PP. latices, oil; subst., Palladium, il, n., the Palladium, an image of Pallas, which fell from heaven, and was preserved with sacred care by the people of Troy. On its preservation the safety of the city was supposed to depend; it was stolen by Ulysses and Diomedes.*

PALLANTEUS, a, um, adj. [Pallas II.]. *Of or belonging to Pallas, the ancestor of Evander, Pallantian: moenia PP., of Pallantium in Italy; subst., Pallanteum, i, n. — a) a town in Arcadia, whence Evander came to Italy — b) a town in Italy, built by Evander.*

PALLANTIAS, ædis, f. [= Παλλαντίας]. *A female descendant of Pallas = Aurora.*

PALLANTIS, idis, f. [= Παλλαντίς, Pallas] = Pallantias.

PALLANTIUS, a, um, adj. [Pallas II.]. *Pallantian: P. heros = Evander.*

PALLAS (I.), ædis, f. [= Παλλάς]. 1) (Poet.) = Minerva, q. v. 2) *Trop. (poet.): A) = an olive-tree: B) = oil: infundere P. = the Palladium, q. v.: D) = Vesta: Pallados ignes (because the Palladium stood in the temple of Vesta).*

PALLAS (II.), antis, m. [= Πάλλας]. 1) *A giant, conquered by Minerva.* 2) *A Titan, husband of the Styx.* 3) *The father of the fifth Minerva.* 4) *A son of Lycaon, and father of Evander.* 5) *A son of Evander.* 6) *A son of Pandion, and brother of Ægeus, sometimes identified with No. 3.*

PALLENS, tis, adj. [part. of palleo]. 1) *Pale, wan (esp. of things in the lower world), umbræ.* 2) *In gen., of a dead pale colour, pale-coloured, livid, &c., viola, gemma.* 3) (Poet. and lat.) *Making pale, morbus, philtum; trop., mores pp., bad.*

PALLEO, lui, —, 2. v. intr. 1) *To be pale, to look pale, morbo, fame; (poet.) of things = to be of a faint, pale colour, to grow wan, to fade: nunquam pallet ebur; pallet aegra seges.* 2) *Trop. (poet.): A) to grow pale with anxious desire for any thing: pallere argenti amore; p. nummo, with a craving for money; also = to grow pale with study: B) to turn pale at, to be afraid, to be anxious: p. pontum, at the sight of the sea; p. alieni, to be anxious on account of one.* 3) (Poet.) *Pallere multos colores, to change colour often.*

PALLESCO, lui, —, 3. v. intr. [tech. of palleo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *To grow or to turn pale; hence, to turn yellow, to fade: frondes pp.* 2) *Trop.: A) to grow pale with desire: p. in aliqua = to be desperately in love with: B) to turn pale with emotion, anxiety, &c.*

PALLIÁTUS, a, um, adj. [pallium]. 1) *Wearing a pallium (q. v.); hence, freq. = dressed like a Greek: illi pp. (of statues in Greek costume).* 2) (Lat.) = Covered, guarded.

***PALLIDŪS**, a, um, adj. [dim. of pallidus]. *Somewhat pale. (Poet.)*

PALLIDUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. *Pale, pallid. Hence (poet.): A) making pale, mors: B) pale with love, lovesick, in aliqua: C) pale with fear, affrighted.*

PALLIŌLATIM, adv. [palliolum]. (Pl.) *Dressed in a little mantle.*

PALLIŌLATUS, a, um, adj. [palliolum]. (Lat.) *Wearing a hood.*

PALLIŌLUM, i, n. 1) [Dim. of pallium] *A small cloak or mantle.* 2) *A covering for the head, a hood.*

PALLIUM, ii, n. [prob. kindred with πέλας]. 1) *A Greek mantle or cloak, the usual upper-*

garment of the Greeks, worn also by the Roman hetærae; prov., manum intra p. continere, to speak calmly, without fire; tunica proprior pallio = near is my shirt, but nearer in my skin. 2) A coverlet.

PALLOR, ōris, m. [palleo]. 1) Paleness, wanness, pallor: ducere p., to look pale, unsightly. 2) Trop. (poet.) Fear, anguish; also, personified, the god of Fear.

PALLŪLA, æ, f. [dim. of palla]. A small cloak or mantle. (Pl.)

PALMA, æ, f. [= παλμή]. 1) The palm of the hand. Hence: A) the hand, in gen.: B) the blade of an oar. 2) A palm-tree. Hence: A) (poet.) the fruit of the palm-tree, a date: B) a palm-branch: C) a palm-branch as a token of victory; hence, trop. — a) = the prize of victory, the palm: palmam accipere, dare alicui; palmam ferre, to bear the palm — b) = victory: quam palmam utinam tibi dii reseruent; gladiator plurimarum palmarum, who has won many victories (ironically = committed many murders) — c) (poet.) a victor: Dares, tertia p. 3) = Palmes, q. v. 4) (Poet.) Secondary form of Parma, q. v.

PALMĀRIS, e, adj. [palma]. Of or belonging to palms; in partic. = meriting the palm, excellent, status, sententia.

PALMĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [palma]. (Com.) = Palmaris: hoc mihi palmarium puto, I consider this my master-piece.

PALMĀTUS, a, um, adj. [palma]. Having the figure of a palm; in partic. = embroidered with palm-branches: tunica, vestis p. (worn by triumphant generals).

PALMES, Itis, m. [palma]. 1) A shoot of a vine, a vine-sprig, vine-sprout. 2) (Poet.): A) a branch, in gen.: B) a vine.

PALMĒTUM, i, n. [palma]. A palm-grove.

PALMĪFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [palma-fero]. (Poet.) Palm-bearing.

PALMŌSUS, a, um, adj. [palma]. Abounding in palm-trees.

PALMŪLA, æ, f. [dim. of palma] = Palma, q. v.

PĀLOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. To wander about (of persons separated from their companions — cf. vagor, erro), to straggle: vagi pp. per agros; (poet.) Nilus p., overflowing; also, trop. = erro, to err, to go astray.

***PALPĀTIO**, ōnis, f. [palpo]. A stroking, caressing. (Pl.)

***PALPĀTOR**, ōris, m. [palpo]. A caresser, flatterer.

PALPEBRÆ, ārum, f. pl. (sing. only in later writers). 1) The eyelids. 2) (Lat.) The eyelashes.

PALPĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. [intens. of palpo]. To pant, to throb, to palpitate, to move convulsively (esp. of wounded and dying persons): cor animantis evulsum, cauda, colubra p.

PALPO, āvi, ātum, and (poet.) **PALPOR**, ātus, dep., 1. v. tr. & intr. [kindred w. ψαλλέω]. 1) To stroke, to pat caressingly, aliqueum. 2) To caress, to flatter, to coax (cf. mulceo), allicui, also aliqueum; palpabo equonam modo possum, I will try to coax him on, &c.

PALPUM, i, n. [palpo]. A gentle touch or stroke, a pat: trop. (Pl.), obtendere alicui palpum, to cajole one.

PĀLUDAMENTUM, i, n. A military cloak, a soldier's cloak (larger, of a finer texture and richer than the 'sagum,' q. v.); in particular, a general's cloak.

PĀLUDĀTUS, a, um, adj. [paludamentum]. Wearing a military cloak.

PĀLUDŌSUS, a, um, adj. [palus]. (Poet.) Marshy, fenny.

PĀLUMBES, is, m. & f. (rare secondary forms Pālumba, æ, f., and Pālumbus, i, m.). A wood-pigeon, ring-dove; prov., palumbem alicui ad ascam adducere = to bring fish to one's net.

PĀLUS (I.), i, m. [for pag-lus, from pag-o, whence the dim. paxillus]. A pale or stake (thinner and more slender than 'stipes'); in partic., a stake set up as the effigy of an enemy, used in training newly-enlisted soldiers to fight: exerceri ad p.; (poet.) = penis.

PĀLUS (II.), ūdis, f. A marsh, swamp, fen.

PĀLUSTER, stris, e, adj. [palus]. Swampy marshy, fenny.

PAMPHĪLUS, i, m. [= Πάμφιλος]. 1) A disciple of Plato, teacher of Epicurus. 2) The instructor of Apollas. 3) A rhetorician.

PAMPHŪLIA, æ, f. [= Παμφυλία]. A district of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia.

PAMPHŪLIUS, or **PAMPHŪLUS**, a, um, adj. [= Παμφύλιος]. Of or belonging to Pamphylia, Pamphylian; subet., Pamphylii, ōrum, m. pl., the Pamphylians.

PAMPINEUS, a, um, adj. [pampinus]. (poet. & lat.) 1) Of vine-leaves or vine-branches, corona; umbra p. 2) Furnished with vine-leaves: p. hasta, entwined with; p. vitis, uva, covered with; p. ratis, adorned with vine-leaves.

PAMPINUS, i, m. 1) A vine-shoot. 2) The foliage of a vine, vine-leaves.

PAN, ānos, m. [= Πάν]. The god of the Woods and of Shepherds, worshipped esp. in Arcadia; also, in the pl., Panes, rural deities.

PĀNĀCEA, æ, f., or **PĀNĀCES**, is, n., and **PĀNAX**, ācis, m. [= πανάχεια, πᾶνακες, πανάξ]. (Poet. & lat.) A fictitious herb, said to be a remedy for all diseases, a panacea, universal remedy.

PĀNAETIUS, ii, m. [= Παναίτιος]. A philosopher of Rhodes, disciple of Antipater, and friend of Scipio Africanus the younger.

PĀNAETOLICUS, or **PĀNAETŌLIUS**, a, um, adj. [= Παναητικός, Παναητικός]. Of or pertaining to the whole of Ætolia, Panaetolian: concilium P., the congress or general assembly of Ætolia.

PANARIUM, ii, n. [panis]. A bread-basket.

PANATHENÆICUS, a, um, adj. [= Παναθηναϊκός]. Of or belonging to the Panathenæa (an Athenian festival in honour of Minerva—Παναθήναια); *subst.*, Panathenæicus, i, m. (so. liber), a panegyric of Isocrates in praise of Athens, read at the Panathenæa.

PANCHÆUS, PANCHÆIUS, PANCHÆICUS, a, um, adj. [Panchaia]. Panchæan.

PANCHÆIA, ac, f. [= Πανχαια]. A mythic island in the Erythraean Sea, rich in precious metals and incense.

PANCHRESTUS, a, um, adj. [= πανχρηστος]. Useful for everything, universal, medicamentum.

PANCRATIUS, ac, m. (Doubtful read.) = Pancratiaestes.

PANCRATIESTES, ac, m. [= πανκρατιστής]. (Lat.) A pancratist, i. e., one who practices the pancratium, q. v.

*PANCRATICE, adv. [pancratium]. After the manner of a pancratist: p. valere, to be as well as a pancratist. (Pl.)

PANCRATIUM, ii, n. [= πανκράτιον]. (Lat.) A complete contest, a gymnastic combat, in which wrestling and boxing were combined.

PANDA, ac, f. [pando]. (Ante-cl.) A Roman goddess, worshipped as the opener of roads.

PANDATĀRIA, ac, f. A small island in the Euxinian Sea, used, under the emperors, as a place of banishment—now Ventadene.

PANDICŪLOB, ātus, i. v. dep. intr. [pandus]. (Pl.) To stretch one's self.

PANDION, ōnis, m. [= Πανδίων]. A king of Athens, father of Procles and Philomela.

PANDIŌNIUS, a, um, adj. [Pandion]. Of or belonging to Pandion, Pandionian, (Poet.) Athenian: PP. volucres, the swallow and the nightingale.

PANDO (I), pandi, pansum or passum, 3. v. tr. [root PAD, whence pal-am; kindr. with pateo]. 1) To spread out, to stretch out, to expand, to extend: p. pennas ad solem; p. vela ventis; crines passi, dishevelled hair; manus passae, outstretched hands; trop., illa bona longe lateque se pandunt, extend far and wide. Hence: A) in a medial sense, pandi, to spread, to extend: mare, planities panditur: B) in partic., to spread out to dry, to dry, uvas. 2) To throw open, to lay open, to open, januam, viam; p. rupem ferro, to make passable; p. agros (poet.), to plough; portae panduntur, open. Hence (poet. & lat.) trop.: A) to unfold in speaking, to explain, to reveal, to give an account of, to relate, &c., rerum naturam, nomen, fata: B) res panditur = shows itself, appears.

PANDO (II.), āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. & intr. [pandus]. 1) (Lat.) Tr., to curve, to bend, rem. 2) Intr., to bend itself, to bend.

PANDŌRA, ac, f. [= Πανδώρα]. The first woman, made by Vulcan from the earth, and endowed

with all possible graces and gifts by the gods, wife of Epimæus, and mother of Pyrrha.

PANDŌSIA, ac, f. [= Πανδωσία]. 1) A town in Epirus. 2) A town in Bruttium.

PANDRŌSOS, i, f. [= Πανδρώς]. Daughter of Cecrops, sister of Aglauros and Heres.

PANDUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Curved, bent (prop. = somewhat bent—conf. uncus and curvus), carina, cornu; asellus p., crook-backed.

PANEGYRICUS, a, um, adj. [= πανηγυρικός]. Of or pertaining to a public festival or assembly of the people; as *subst.*, Panegyricus, i, m., the festival oration of Isocrates, in which he eulogized the Athenians, and called on them to make war against the Persians; hence = a panegyric, eulogy.

PANGÆUS MONS, or PANGÆA, ōrum, n. pl. [= τὸ Πάγγαιον]. A mountain in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, now Pangea (acc. to others, Pirnari).

PANGO, panxi, pactum, also pēpigi, pactum, 3. v. tr. [root PAG, whence also πᾶσις, pax, paciscor]. 1) To fasten, to fix: p. clavum, to drive in; p. literam in cera, to write. Hence (poet. & lat.): A) to plant, ramum: B) to set or to plant with, colles ex ordine. 2) Trop., to make, to compose, versus, carmina. Hence = to sing, to celebrate, facta alicujus. 3): A) to fix, to determine, to settle: terminos quos Socrates pepigerit: B) to covenant, to agree, to stipulate: pepigit ut auxilla mitteret; pepigerant dare obsequia. (The significations in No. 3 belong only to 'pepigi' and 'pactum,' and the forms derived from them; for these the proper present is 'paciscor,' q. v.)

PANICEUS, a, um, adj. [panis]. (Poet. & lat.) Made of bread.

PANICŪLA, ac, f. [= πῆλη]. A tuft upon a plant.

PANICUM, i, n. Panic-grass.

PANIFICIUM, ii, n. [panis-facio]. (Lat.) Any thing baked, cakes, bread, pastry; in partic., a sacrificial cake.

PANIŌNIUS, a, um, adj. [= Πανιώνιος]. Belonging to all Ionia; *subst.*, Panionium, ii, n., a sacred place in Ionia, where the national assemblies were held.

PANIS, is, m., also (ante-cl.) PĀNE, is, n. [root PA, whence also pasco]. Bread: p. ciliaris or secundus, coarse bread.

PANISCUS, i, m. [= Πανίσκος]. A little Pan, a rural deity.

PANNICŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of pannus]. A small piece of cloth, a tatter, rag.

PANNŌNIA, ac, f. A country between Dacia, Noricum and Illyria, now a part of Hungary, Slavonia and Bosnia.

PANNŌNICUS (or Pannōnius), a, um, and PANNŌNIS, e, f., adj. [Pannonia]. Pannonian *subst.*, Pannonii, ōrum, m. pl., the Pannonians

PANNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [pannus]. (Lat.) 1) Ragged. 2) Like a rag, shrivelled, flabby.

PANNŪCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [pannus]. (Lat. & poet.) Ragged, tattered.

PANNUS, i, m. [= πῆνος]. 1) A piece of cloth, a garment: Fides velata albo p., in a white garment. 2) In partic.: A) contemptuously, a rag, tatter: B) = a fillet.

PANOMPHAEUS, i, m. [= Πανομφαῖος]. A surname of Zeus as the author of oracles and divine omens.

PĀNŌPE, es, f. [= Πανώπει]. An ancient town in Phocis, now ruins near Agio Vlasi (S. Blasius), a few miles from Dhavlia (the old Daulis).

PĀNŌPEA, ae, f. [= Πανώπεια]. A sea-nymph.

PĀNORMITĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Panormus]. Of or belonging to Panormus, Panermitan; subst., Panormitani, ōrum, m. pl., the Panormitane.

PĀNORMUS, i, f., or **PĀNORMUM**, i, n. [= Πάνωρμος]. A town in Sicily, now ruins near Palermo.

PANSA, ae, m. [pando]. (Pl.) 1) A broad-footed man, a splay-foot. 2) A Roman surname; as, C. Vibius Pansa, consul, 43 B.C.

PANTĀGLAS, ae, m. [= Πανταγλας]. A river in Sicily, now the Fiume di Porcari.

PANTHERA, ae, f. [= πᾶνθηρ]. A panther.

PANTHERĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [panthera]. 1) Of or belonging to a panther, panther's. 2) Spotted like a panther; trop., homo p., spotted with blows (acc. to others = cunning, trickish).

PANTHOIDES, ae, m. [Panthous]. A son of Panthous — a) = Euphorbus — b) = Pythagoras, who claimed to have formerly been Euphorbus.

PANTHOUS, or **PANTHUS**, i, m. [= Πάνθους]. A son of Othrys, and father of Euphorbus.

PANTICES, cum, m. pl. The paunch, bowels.

PANTŌMĪMA, ae, f. [pantomimus]. A female ballet-dancer, a pantomime. (Lat.)

PANTŌMĪMICUS, a, um, *adj.* [pantomimus]. Of or pertaining to a ballet, pantomimic. (Lat.)

PANTŌMĪMUS, i, m. [= παντομίμος]. (Lat.) A ballet-dancer, pantomime. 2) A ballet, pantomime.

PĀPAE, *interj.* [παπα]. (Com.) Oh! indeed!

PĀPĀVER, ēris, n. The poppy.

PĀPĀVEREUS, a, um, *adj.* [papaver]. Of poppy, poppy-.

PAPHLAGŌ, ōnis, m. [= Παφλαγών]. A Paphlagonian.

PAPHLAGŌNIA, ae, f. [= Παφλαγονία]. A country of Asia Minor, between Pontus and Bithynia.

PĀPHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Paphos]. Of or belonging to Paphos, Paphian; (poet.) = sacred to Venus; subst., Paphii, ōrum, m. pl., the Paphians.

PĀPHOS, or **PĀPHUS**, i, m. & f. [= Πάφος].

1) M., son of Pygmalion, and founder of the town of P. 2) F., a town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus.

PĀPĪLIO, ōnis, m. A butterfly.

PĀPILLA, ae, f. 1) A teat, nipple. 2) A breast.

PĀPĪRIĀNUS = Papirius II.

PĀPĪRIUS (I.), ii, m., Pāpīria, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus esp. A) Carbones:— 1) Caius P. C., tribune of the people (183 B.C.), a partisan of C. Gracchus, but later, as consul (120 B.C.), siding with the Optimates. 2) Cneius P. C., a brother of the preceding, was conquered by the Cimbri and Teutones. 3) Cneius P. C., a son of the last-mentioned, a partisan of Marius, fought against Sulla and Pompeius, and was killed in Sicily. B) Cursores:— 4) Lucius P. C., was five times consul, and twice dictator, during the wars against the Samnites and other tribes of Southern Italy.

PĀPĪRIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Papirius I.]. Of or belonging to Papirius, Papirian: P. tribus, one of the rural tribes.

PĀPIUS (I.), ii, m., and Pāpia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Caius P., a tribune of the people. 2) Marcus P. Mutilus, who, with his colleague Poppaeus, passed the lex Papia Poppaea.

PĀPIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Papius I.]. Of or belonging to Papius, Papiian: lex P. (de peregrinis exterminandis).

PAPPĀRIUM, ii, n. [from papa, a natural sound made by children]. (Lat.) Pap.

PAPPAS, ae, m. [= πάππας]. (Lat.) A tutor, governor.

PAPPO, i. v. tr. [of papparium]. (Pl.) To eat pap, to eat, aliquid.

PĀPŪLA, ae, f. (Poet. & lat.) A pustule, pimple.

PĀPYRĪFER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [papyrus-fero]. (Poet.) Papyrus-bearing.

PĀPYRUS, i, m. & f., or **PĀPYRUM**, i, n. [= πάπυρος]. 1) An Egyptian plant or reed, papyrus. 2) A) a garment made of papyrus bark: B) paper made of papyrus bark.

PAR, ēris, *adj.* and *subst.* I. *Adj.* — Equal, coming up to, equalling (in certain qualities, as greatness, number, &c.; hence, denoting degree — of. aequalis, similis): omnia visā sunt magis similia quam paria; p. alicui, but also, *subst.* par alicuius, an equal, peer, companion; hence = a mate: cetera ei paria cum fratre fuere, in all other respects he was equal to; sunt pp. inter se; fecisti eum parem cum fratribus, have placed him on an equal footing; receperunt eos in parem condicionem atque (quam) ipsi erant, into the same condition that they were in themselves. In partic.: A) equal to, a match for, alicui: B) equal in age or rank: pares cum paribus facillime congregantur = birds of a feather flock together; si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, marry your equal; hence, suitable, fitting, corresponding, like: oratio par rebus; connubium

p., of persons of the same rank; hence, *impers.*, *par est, it is meet, fit, suitable, proper*: *dubito quid me facere par sit*: C) *par pari referre* or *respondere, to render like for like*: D) (lat.) *paria* (also *cum aliquo parem rationem*) *facere, to equalize or balance accounts, to pay off, to repay in the same coin*; *paria facere cum aliquo, to settle accounts with one = to satisfy him*; *paria facere pro munere, to show one's self thankful*; *paria facere cum vita, to settle one's accounts with life = to live conformably to reason*: E) *habere par impar, to play at 'odd or even'*: F) (lat.) *ex pari, in an equal manner*. II. *Subst. n.* — A pair, fratrum.

PĀRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [paro]. Easily procured.

PĀRĀBŌLA, ae, *f.* [= *παράβολα*]. (Lat.) A comparison.

PĀRĀDOXA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= *παράδοξα*]. The paradoxes of the Stoics, tenets contrary to received opinion.

PĀRĀETĀCENE, es, *f.* [= *παραιωνή*]. A mountainous region in Media, now Serhud.

PĀRĀETĀCENI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Paraetacene]. The inhabitants of Paraetacene.

PĀRĀETŌNIUM, ii, *n.* [= *Παραιώνιον*]. A seaport of Northern Africa, now el Baretone or Bereck.

PĀRĀETŌNIUS, a, *um, adj.* [Paraetonium]. Of or belonging to Paraetonium, Paraetonian.

PĀRĀPHRĀSIS, is, *f.* [= *παράφρασις*]. (Lat.) A paraphrase.

PĀRĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [paro]. (Lat.) A factor, broker.

PĀRĀSĪTA, ae, *f.* [parasitus]. (Poet. & lat.) A female parasite.

PĀRĀSĪTASTER, stri, *m.* [parasitus]. (Com.) A mean, despicable parasite.

PĀRĀSĪTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [parasitor]. (Pl.) An acting the parasite, a sponging.

PĀRĀSĪTICUS, a, *um, adj.* [parasitus]. (Anto-cl. & lat.) Of or belonging to a parasite, parasitic.

PĀRĀSĪTOR, i. *v. dep. intr.* [parasitus]. (Com.) To act the parasite, to sponge.

PĀRĀSĪTUS, i, *m.* [= *παράσιτος*, 'one who eats with another']. A sponge, parasite: *nos parasi ... quasi mures semper odinus alienum cibum*; (Pl.) *jocosely, ulmos pp. facere, to make the elm-twigs stick to, to cudgel soundly*.

PĀRĀSTĪCHIS, Idis, *f.* [= *παρὰστιχίς*]. A series of letters at the beginning or end of verses giving a particular sense (e. g., the name of a poet.), an acrostic.

PĀRĀTE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [paratus]. 1) With preparation, preparedly. 2) Carefully, accurately. 3) Readily, quickly.

PĀRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [paro]. A striving after: *p. regni*.

PĀRĀTRĀGOEDIO, i, *v. intr.* [= *παράτραγωδῶ*]. (Pl.) To speak or to express one's self tragically.

PĀRĀTUS (I), ūs, *m.* [paro]. (Mostly poet. & lat.; for apparatus.) Preparation, provision; equipment, furniture: *p. mensae, triumphi*; *p. funebriis, a funeral*; *Tyrius p., attire*; *p. ventris, provisions for*.

PĀRĀTUS (II), a, *um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of paro]. 1) Of things, prepared, ready, at hand: *omnia erant pp.*; *verba tibi erant pp.*; *victoria p., easy*. 2) Of persons and personified objects, prepared, ready for any thing: *p. aliquid facere*; *p. ad dimicandum*; *p. ad omne facinus*; (poet.) *p. neci, certamini*; in partic. = *ready for combat or battle*. 3) Fitted out, equipped, furnished or provided with necessaries: *p. et instructus*; *p. omnibus praesidiis*; *p. ab omni re, with everything*; *p. in jure, well-versed, skilled*; *itane huc paratus advenis?*

PARCA, ae, *f.* A goddess of Fate—there were usually reckoned three Parcae: Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos.

PARCE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [parcus]. Sparingly, frugally, penuriously, vivere. Hence: A) = sparingly, cautiously, scribe: B) = rarely, fenestras quater.

PARCIPRŌMUS, i, *m.* [parcus-promo]. (Pl.) A niggard, curmudgeon.

PARCITAS, ātis, *f.* [parcus]. (Lat.) = Parsimonia.

PARCO, pēperci and (ante-cl. & lat.) *parsi*, *parsum*, 8. *v. intr.* [parcus]. To spare, to be sparing of any thing: —1) = To use frugally, rei alicui, operae; (ante-cl.) *p. pecuniam*. 2) = To use carefully, to take care not to afflict or injure, alicui, valetudini; *p. auribus alicujus, to spare one's ears = to refrain from saying what might be disagreeable*. 3) = To forbear, to cease, to leave off, to abstain or to refrain from any thing, lamentis, bello; *parce metu, be not afraid*; *p. aliquid facere*; *p. auxilio = not to use proffered assistance*; *p. oculis (luminibus), to turn one's eyes away from*; (Lucr.) *p. in hostes*.

PARCUS, a, *um, adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [perhaps kindred with *parum*, *paucus*, and *παῦρος*]. 1) Sparing; in a good sense = frugal, thrifty; in bad sense = parsimonious, penurious: (poet. & lat.) *p. pecuniae, donandi, of money, in giving*. Hence, in gen. = sparing, moderate in any thing: *p. in largienda civitate*; (lat.) *p. in cibum, somni*. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Scanty, little, slight, small*, terra, lucerna; *p. die, after a short time*; *homo p. = narrow-minded*. 3) (Poet.) Forbearing, ira, verba.

PARDĀLIS, is, *f.* [= *πάρδαλις*]. (Lat.) A female panther.

PARDUS, i, *m.* [= *πάρδαλις*]. A panther.

PĀRĒAS (or *Pārīas*), ae, *m.* [= *παρῆας*]. (Lat.) A kind of serpent.

PĀRELION, ii, *n.* [= *παρήλιον*]. A mock sun, parheliion.

PĀRENS (I), tis, *adj.* with *comp.* [part. of

pareo] Obedient, exercitus; *subst.*, Parentes, um, m. *pl.*, subjects.

PARENS (II.), tis, m. & f. [pario]. 1) A father or mother, a parent (it denotes the natural relation as procreator — cf. pater and mater); hence, in gen. = an author, founder, inventor, operis, lyrae; Socrates parens philosophiae. 2) *Pl.*, parents (sometimes also when one parent only is meant); also (lat.), in a wider sense = relations, relatives, kindred, or = ancestors.

PARENTALIS, e, *adj.* [parens]. *Of or pertaining to parents, parental*: pp. umbrae, the shades of one's parents. In partic., p. Mars, the yearly battle of the birds that arose from the funeral pile of Memnon; dies p., the day of the annual funeral obsequies in honour of deceased parents; and *subst.*, Parentalia, ium, n. *pl.*, a funeral festival in honour of deceased parents or relatives.

PARENTO, avi, âtum, 1. v. *intr.* [parens]. 1) To offer solemn sacrifices in honour of deceased parents or relatives, to celebrate funeral obsequies, alicui. 2) *Trop.*, to revenge one's death by that of another (thus offering, as it were, an atoning sacrifice to him); p. regi sanguine inimicorum; p. irae alicujus, to appease; p. umbris, to propitiate.

PARO, ui, —, 2. v. *intr.* 1) (Rar.): A) (lat.) to appear, to show one's self, alicui: B) in partic., *impers.*, paret, it is apparent, evident. 2) Emphatically: A) (later, rar.) to appear as a servant at another's command, to wait upon (= the more usual 'appareo'), magistratui: B) to obey, to be obedient to (of one in a subordinate position and of fixed relations — cf. obedio, obsequor, obtempero, etc.): p. alicui, voluntati alicujus; civitas, gens illi p., is subject to, governed by: C) to submit to, to accommodate one's self to, to yield to, tempori, necessitati; p. irae, to indulge in; p. promissis, to comply with.

PARIAMBUS, i, m. [= παριαμβος]. (Lat.) = Pyrrhichius, q. v.

PARIANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Parium]. *Of or belonging to Parium, Parian*.

PARIES, âtis, m. A wall: prov., duos parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, to whiten two walls out of the same pot (= 'to kill two birds with one stone').

PARIETINAE, ârum, f. *pl.* [paries]. Old or ruined walls, ruins.

PARILIS, e, *adj.* [par]. (Poet.) Equal, like. PARILITAS, âtis, f. [parilis]. (Lat.) Equality, likeness.

PARIO, pëpëri, partum, 3. v. *tr.* [root PAR, kindred with paro]. 1) To bear, to bring forth, liberos; of animals, to drop, to lay, &c.: p. ova. 2) To bring forth, in gen., to produce: terra p. fruges; *trop.* = to invent, to devise, verba, fabulam. 3) To procure, sibi laudem, divitias; p. amicos; p. alicui dolorem, curas, to cause, to

occasion; p. fiduciam, odium, to awaken, to excite; p. sibi letum, to kill one's self.

PÄRIS, Idis, m. [= Πάρις]. A son of Priam and Hecuba, who brought on the Trojan war by carrying off Helen; killed finally by the arrows of Philoctetes.

PÄRISIÏ, ðrum, m. *pl.* A people of Northern Gaul — their capital was Lutetia Parisiorum, now Paris.

PÄRITER, *adv.* [par]. 1) Equally (in the same degree with another — cf. aequaliter): non p. omnes egemus; p. ac (atque, et, ut, and once in *Pl.* qualis), just as much; also, p. mecum, just as well as I; ultimi p. propinquis, the remotest as well as those near by. 2) *Prop.*, by pairs = at the same time, together: p. multos invadere; p. cum vita sensus amittitur; studia doctrinae p. cum ætate cresunt; (poet. & lat.) p. ... p. = as soon as; p. eam vidit, p. optavit, as soon as he saw her, he longed for her.

PÄRITO, 1. v. *tr.* [intens. of paro]. (*Pl.*) To purpose, to be about, to be on the point of doing any thing, aliquid facere or ut aliquid faciam.

PÄRIUM, ii, n. [= Πάριον]. A seaport town of Mysia, now ruins near Kemer or Kamares.

PÄRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Paros]. *Of or belonging to Paros, Parian*: lapis P., Parian marble; iambi PP., the verses of Archilochus; *subst.*, Parii, ðrum, m. *pl.*, the inhabitants of Paros.

PARMA (I.), ae, f. [= πάρμη]. A small, round shield (conf. scutum, clipeus), carried by light-armed troops and cavalry.

PARMA (II.), ae, f. A town in Upper Italy, now Parma.

PARMATUS, a, um, *adj.* [parma I.]. Carrying a round shield.

PARMENIDES, is, m. [= Παρμενίδης]. A Greek philosopher, and one of the founders of the Eleatic school of philosophy — flourished about 500 B.C.

PARMENSIS, e, *adj.* [Parma II.]. *Of or belonging to Parma; subst.*, Parmenses, ium, m. *pl.*, the inhabitants of Parma.

PARMULA, ae, f. [dim. of parma I.] = Parma I., q. v.

PARMULARIUS, ii, m. [parmula]. (Lat.) An adherent of the party of Thracian gladiators, who carried a parma, a Parmularian.

PARNÄSIUS, a, um, or PARNÄSIS, Idis, f., *adj.* [Parnasus]. Parnassian, (poet.) = of Apollo, Delphic.

PARNÄSUS, or PARNASSOS, i, m. [= Πάρναξος, or Πάρνασσος]. A high mountain in Phocis, at whose foot the city of Delphi, the Castalian spring, and the Corycian cave, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, were situated — now Japara.

PARNES, âtis, n. [= Πάρνης]. A mountain in Attica, now Mount Ozia or Nozia.

PÄRO (I.), ävi, âtum, 1. v. *tr.* [kindred with pario]. 1) To make ready, to prepare, to furnish: p. convivium, insidias, incendia; p. tur-

es, to erect; p. classem, to equip; p. nocem alii, to attempt one's life; p. fugam, to prepare for flight; thus, also, p. bellum, for war; p. legem, to introduce a law; p. se ita ut, etc., to present one's self for the purpose of, &c.; also abs., p. = o make preparations, to prepare one's self: p. se id dicendum; p. se omni fortunæ, for every change of fortune; p. ut (ne) aliquid fiat, to arrange it so that, &c., or (of the gods), so to ordain, &c.; (poet.) of fate, p. alicui aliquid, to prepare or to destiny something for one. 2) To intend, to design, to be on the point of, aliquid facere. 3) To furnish one's self with, to procure, defensorem, exercitum, comestum; in partic. = to procure with money, to buy, to purchase, hortos.

PĀRO (II.), —, ātum, i. v. tr. [par]. *1) (Pl.) To esteem equally, aliquos. 2) P. se cum aliquo, to come to an agreement with.

PĀRO (III.), ōnis, m. [= παρὴρ]. A kind of light ship.

PĀRŌCHUS, i, m. [= πάροχος]. 1) A purveyor, who for a certain sum received travelling magistrates, ambassadors and other official persons, and furnished them with necessities, such as hay, wood, salt, bread, &c.: pp. publici. 2) (Poet.) A host, entertainer, in gen.

PĀRŌPAMISĀDÆ, ārum, m. pl. [= Παροπαμισάδαι]. The inhabitants of the Paropamisus.

PĀRŌPAMISĪI, ōrum, m. pl. = Paropamisadæ.

PĀRŌPAMISUS, i, m. [= Παροπαμισός]. A mountain-range in Central Asia, between the Caspian Sea and the sources of the Indus.

PĀROPSIS, idis, f. [= πάροψις]. (Lat.) A small dish in which dessert was served up, a dessert dish.

PĀROS, i, f. [= Πάρος]. An island in the Ægean Sea, celebrated for its white marble—the birthplace of Archilochus; it is still known by its ancient name.

PARRA, æ, f. A bird whose cry foreboded misfortune, an owl (in the Venetian dialect now parrizza); acc. to others, a lap-wing.

PARRHĀSIA, æ, f. [= Παρρησία]. A district and town in Arcadia.

PARRHĀSIS, idis, adj. f. [= Παρρησίς, Παρρησία]. Parrhasian, (poet.) = Arcadian: P. arctos or ura = Callisto, as a constellation.

PARRHĀSIUS (I.), a, um, adj. [= Παρρησιος, Παρρησία]. Parrhasian; (poet.) = Arcadian: dea P. = Cermenta; rex P. = Evander; virgo P. = Callisto.

PARRHĀSIUS (II.), ii, m. [= Παρρησιος]. A celebrated Greek painter, a native of Ephesus—lived about 400 B. C.

PARRICIDA, æ, comm. [perhaps contr. for patricida, fr. pater-caedo; acc. to others, from par or parens and caedo]. A parricide, a murderer of a father or mother. Hence: A) = a murderer of a near relative: p. fratris, filii: B) = a

murderer of a chief magistrate: thus, the murderers of Cæsar were called parricides: C) a murderer, assassin, in gen.: p. civium: D) a person guilty of treason, a traitor, rebel: pp. reipublicæ

PARRICIDĀLIS, e, adj. [parricida]. Of or pertaining to the crime of parricide, parricidal, murderous, scelus, discordia. (Lat.)

PARRICIDĀTUS, ūs, m. (Lat.) = Parricidium.

PARRICIDIUM, ii, n. [parricida]. Parricide, the murder of a father or mother. Hence: A) the murder of a near relative: p. patris; p. fratrum, of a brother: B) treachery against one's country, treason, rebellion: p. patriæ; p. publicum.

PARS, tis, f. 1) A part (in opp. to the whole — cf. partio), a piece, a share: p. imperii; distribuere copias in quatuor partes; bona (magna) pars = a great many; pars transitione, pars fugæ dissipati, some ... others; thus, also, major pars receperunt se, the majority; esse in parte rei alicujus, or partem habere in re aliqua, to have a share in, to take part in; venire in partem rei alicujus, to come in for a share of; vocare (revo-care) in partem rei alicujus, to allow one to share in; censura vocatur in partem plebis, is shared by the plebeians; ea p. belli, this sort of war. In partic.: A) adverbially, mostly in connexion with prepositions— a) ex p., partly, in part; ex magna p., in great part or measure; ex (ab) omni p., in every respect, entirely; ex aliqua p., in some measure; ex ulla p., in any way or respect— b) magnam partem, in a great part or measure; so, also, partem maximam, for the most part— c) parte, (poet.) in parte, partly, in part; nulla parte (poet.), not at all— d) pro p., for one's share; pro mea, tua, sua p., for my, your, his part; pro virili parte = according to one's circumstances or means— e) per partes, partly, partially: B) duobus partibus plus, twice as much again; omnibus pp. major, infinitely, in every way greater; multis pp. malle, to prefer by far: C) = respect, reference (cf. A, a, e): omnibus pp., or in omnes partes, in every respect; nullam in p., on no account: D) = a side: ab sinistra p.; utraq. p. Tiberis, on both sides of the Tiber; ab sua p., on his side: in partic.— a) in eam p. = on that account, to that end, or = so, in such a manner: scripsi in eam partem, ne me motum putares, that you may not think, &c.; accipere (interpretari, etc.) aliquid in bonam (mitiorem, deteriolem, etc.) partem, to take a thing in good part, to put a favourable construction upon— b) in utramque p.: a) on both sides: in utramque partem disputare, for and against; β) = in both cases. 2) In partic., a part of the earth, a region: orientis pp.; in parte Carthaginiensium. 3) (Mostly in pl.) A party, side, faction: timeo huius p.; nullius partis esse, to be neutral; pp. Sullanæ. 4) In the pl., a part, character played by an actor: primas partes

agere, to play the principal part; trop., Hernici parati erant ad pp. = *were ready to act according to agreement; hence, in gen., a part, office, function, duty: imperatoris officia atque pp.; pp. moderationis, temperantiae.* 5) *A part of a genus, a species: genus est, quod plures partes complectitur.*

PARSIMONIA, ae, f. [parco]. Parsimony, frugality: magnum vectigal est parsimonia.

PARTHÆON, ōnis, m. [= Παρθίων]. *A king of Calydon, father of Œneus.*

PARTHÆONIDES, ae, m. [Parthaon]. *A male descendant of Parthaon = Meleager.*

PARTHÆONIUS, a, um, adj. [Parthaon]. Parthaonian.

PARTHENI, or PARTHINI, ōrum, m. pl. [= Παρθενί]. *A people of Illyria, near Dyrrhachium.*

PARTHENIAE, ārum, m. pl. [= παρθενίαι, 'maidens' children']. *The Parthenians, the fruit of the illegitimate intercourse of Spartan virgins with Helots. They migrated from Sparta, and founded Tarentum in Italy.*

PARTHENICE, es, f. [= παρθενίς]. *A plant, also called Parthenium, ii, n.*

PARTHENIUS (I.), ii, m. [= Παρθένιος]. 1) *A Greek erotic poet of the time of Virgil.* 2) *A mountain on the borders of Argolis and Arcadia.* 3) *A river in Paphlagonia.*

PARTHENIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Parthenius I.]. Parthenian, valles.

PARTHENŌPAEUS, i, m. [= Παρθενόπειος]. *One of the seven princes who fought against Thebes.*

PARTHENŌPE, es, f. [= Παρθενόπη]. 1) *The ancient name of Neapolis.* 2) *A Syren, after whom the city Parthenope was named.*

PARTHENŌPEIUS, a, um, adj. [= Παρθενόπειος]. *Of or belonging to Parthenope, Parthenopean; hence (poet.) = Neapolitan.*

PARTHI, ōrum, m. pl. [= Πάρθοι]. *The Parthians, a warlike people, south of the Caspian Sea (in Northern Persia), celebrated as horsemen and archers.*

PARTHIA, ae, f. [= Παρθία]. *The country of the Parthians, the modern Kohistan.*

PARTHICUS, a, um, adj. [= Παρθικός]. *Of or belonging to the Parthians, Parthian.*

PARTHIENE, es, f. (Lat.) = Parthia.

PARTHUS, a, um, adj. [= Παρθός]. (Poet.) = Parthicus.

PARTICEPS, cīpis, adj. [pars-capio]. 1) *Sharing, partaking or participating in any thing (esp. by one's own voluntary act — cf. consors, socius): p. rei alicujus; participem esse alicui sceleris, to be one's associate in a crime; hence, as subst. = an associate, companion: p. meus, my comrade.* 2) (Com.) *Acquainted with, cognisant of: misit me, ut quae fierent, fieret participes.*

PARTICIPIALIS, e, adj. [participium]. (Lat.) *Of the nature of a participle, participial, verbum.*

PARTICIPIUM, ii, n. [particeps]. (Lat.) *Tech. t. in grammar, a participle.*

PARTICIPO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [particeps]. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) 1) *To make partaker of, to make privy to, to acquaint with: p. servum consilii sui; ubi sint, neque participant nos, neque, etc., they do not inform us where they are, &c.* 2) (Bar.) *To share with one: p. aliquid cum aliquo.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) *To participate in, to partake of, pestem, voluptatem.*

PARTICŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of pars]. 1) *A small part, a little bit, a particle, coeli, arenae.* 2) *In rhetoric (lat.), a clause of a sentence.* 3) *In grammar (lat.), a particle.*

PARTICŪLATIM, adv. [particula]. (Lat.) *By parts, piecemeal, severally.*

PARTIM, adv. [prop. acc. of pars]. 1) *Partly, in part, a part: partim copiarum mittit; Caesar. a nobilissimis civibus, partim etiam a se omnibus rebus ornatis, trucidatus, some of whom had been invested with all their dignities by him; p. eorum ejusmodi sunt; p. e nobis timidi sunt; but most freq. repeated: partim ... partim, partly ... partly, one part ... another part, some ... others: animus partim misericordia devictus, partim injuriis; ex quibus partim tecum sentiebant, partim medium cursum tenebant, some ... others again, &c.; sometimes in one clause 'alius,' or a like word, is used: bestiarum terrena sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, etc.* 2) (Ante-cl.) *Chiefly, principally.*

PARTIO (I.), Ivi or ii, Itum, and (more freq.) PARTIOR, itus, dep., 4. v. tr. & intr. [pars]. 1) *To share: p. honorem cum aliquo; partiantur provincias inter se; hence, abs., partiant inter se = they come to an agreement; and, p. cum aliquo, to share with one.* 2) *To divide into parts, to part: p. genus universum in certas species; imperium partitum erat regionibus, by districts; partitis temporibus, at certain times.* 3) *To distribute, praedam in socios.*

PARTIO (II.), ōnis, f. [pario]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A bringing forth.*

*PARTITE, adv. [partio I.]. *With proper divisions, methodically.*

PARTITIO, ōnis, f. [partio I.]. 1) *A division into parts, artium, esp., a logical or rhetorical division, a partition.* 2) *A division among a number, a distribution, aerarii, pecuniae.*

PARTITŪDO, inis, f. [pario]. (Pl.) *A hanging forth.*

PARTŪRIO, Ivi or ii, —, 4. v. intr. & tr. [desiderat. of pario]. 1) *Intr., to desire to bring forth, to be in travail or labour; prov., parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, the mountains are in labour, &c. Hence, 2) tr., to bring forth, to generate, to produce: Notus p. imbres; abs. arbor p., is budding; ager p., is becoming green.* 3) *Trop.: A) to be pregnant with any thing, to breed over, to meditate, to purpose, mind, a-*

quid: B) = *to be uneasy or concerned about*: unus p. pro pluribus.

PARTUS, ūs, m. [pario]. 1) A bearing, bringing forth, birth; *trop.*, a beginning, origin: p. oratorum Graecorum. 2) The young, offspring of any creature: pugnare pro p. suo; ferre p., *to be pregnant*; partum eniti, *to bring forth*.

PĀRUM, adv. [παρῶν?]. 1) Only a little, too little, not enough (cf. paulum): A) as a prop. adv.: p. intellexi, p. meminī, *not exactly*; p. justa causa; p. multi, few; p. diu, *not long enough*: B) substantively, too little: p. eloquentiae, sanguinis; p. id facio, *I set little value upon it*; p. est, *it is not enough, not sufficient*; p. habes violare templa, *you are not content with having desecrated, &c.* 2) (Rar.) For paulum, not particularly, not very, little: non p. multa.

PĀRUMPER, adv. [parum; παρὲν ὥσπερ?]. A little while, for a short time (cf. paulisper): tace p.; discedo p. a somniis.

PARVĪ-PENDO, 8. v. tr. To esteem lightly (more correctly written as two words).

PARVITAS, ātis, f. [parvus]. (Rar.) Little-ness, smallness; *trop.* (lat.), p. mea, *my own little self*.

PARVŪLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of parvus]. Very little, very small, very young: hoc parvulum, *this trifle*; in the neut., as adv. = paulum: parvulum differt, *it matters very little*; p. refert, *it is of no consequence*; p. rei (Pl.), *too young, not sufficient for*.

PARVUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. (minor) & sup. (minimus) [for parvus = παῖς]. Little, small, petty (cf. exiguus, pusillus); of a natural and intrinsic littleness—cf. minutus, equus, locus, beneficium, commodum; parvo contentus, *with little*; (rar.) with comparatives, for paulo: parvo plus, *a little more*. Hence: A) (Com.) of time = short, tempus, consuetudo: B) of age = young: pp. liberi, and abs. parvi, *little ones*; hence, a parvo and parvis, *from childhood*; also, subst., Parvus, i, m., and Parva, ae, f., *a child*. In particular—a) minor, minimus (natu), *younger, youngest*; minor natus or natu (v. Natus); also (rar.), minor triginta annorum, *under thirty years of age*—b) minores, *minors*, and also = descendants, posterity: C) of value, price, &c. = little, low: parvi (minoris, minimi) rem facere, *to value little, to care very little for*; parvi esse, *to be of little value*: parvo emere, vendere, *cheap*; parvi or parvo aestimare, *to esteem lightly*; hence—a) parvâ voce, *in a low voice*; pp. murmura, *low murmurs*—b) (poet.) = humble, verba—c) = weak, timid, animus—d) p. carmen, *poor*—e) (poet. & lat.) of rank, birth, fortune, low, mean, poor, senator, domus, Lares; pp. et ampli, *both small and great*: D) neut. Minimum, as adv., very little, dormire; quam minimum, *as little as possible*.

PĀSARGĀDAE, ārum, f. pl. [= Πασαργάδες]. The ancient residence and treasury of the Persian kings, now ruins near Murghab.

PASCO, pāvi, pastum, 3. v. tr. & intr. [PA, whence also pa-nis, *panis*, etc.]. 1) To drive to pasture, to pasture, sues; abs. = *to pasture cattle, or also = to breed cattle*: bene p. Hence, pass. pascor, of cattle = to graze, to browse; and, in the same signification, sometimes (poet.) the act. pasco. 2) To feed, to nourish, to maintain, greges, bestias, servos; p. aliquem olusculis; (poet.) p. barbam, etc., *to let grow*; p. flammam, *to feed*; p. numos alienos, *to increase one's debts*; p. spes inanes, *to cherish*. Pass. pasci, *to support one's self by, to live upon*: p. frondibus; p. sceleribus, *to live by crime*; (poet.) pascus gramina, *that has eaten herbage*; so, also, pasci silvas. 3) To feast, to gratify: p. oculos in corpore alicujus lacerando; pasci re aliqua, *to be delighted with*. 4) (Poet.): A) to pasture cattle upon: p. colles; perduelles qui agros vestros pascont placide, *who lay waste*: B) to eat, to consume: cibus pastus (cf. 1, above).

PASCUUS, a, um, adj. [pascō]. Serviceable for pasture, grazing, ager; hence, subst., Pascuum, i, n. (usually in the pl.), *a pasture*.

PĀSIPHĀE, ae, f. [= Πασίφη]. A daughter of Helios (Sol), sister of Circe, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phaedra, Ariadne and the Minotaur.

PĀSIPHĀEUS, a, um, adj. [= Πασίφαης]. Of or belonging to Pasiphaë; subst., Pasiphaeia, ae, f., the daughter of Pasiphaë = Phaedra.

PĀSITHEA, ae, f. [= Πασίθια]. One of the three Graces.

PASSĀRON, ōnis, f. [= Πασσαρόν]. A city of Epirus, in the district of Molossia.

PASSER, ōris, m. 1) A sparrow; (Com.) as a term of endearment. 2) P. marinus, an ostrich ('marinus' because brought by sea from a distance). 3) A turbot.

PASSERCŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of passer]. A little or young sparrow (as a term of endearment).

PASSIM, adv. [passus, from pando]. 1) Dispersedly, here and there, in all directions: p. vagari; p. per forum volitare. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Fromiscuously, indiscriminately: indocti doctique passim.

PASSUS (I.), ūs, m. [pando]. 1) Prop., a stretching out of the feet for walking or standing; hence either of persons walking or (rar.) standing (cf. gradus), a pace, step: procedere passu anili; perpauci pp.; stare p. tenaci. 2) A step, as a measure of length = five Roman feet. 3) (Poet.) A footstep, trace.

PASSUS (II.), a, um, adj. [part. of pando]. 1) Outstretched, outspread, vela, manus. Hence, 2) meton., dried, dry, uva, rapa; laco p., *boiled*. Subst.: A) Passum, i, a., wine from dried

grapes, raisin-wine: B) *Passa*, *ae, f. (lat.)* = *Passum*.

PASTILLUS, *i, m. [pānis]*. (Poet. & lat.) A little ball or roll, esp. of medicinal or odoriferous substances, a lozenge, pastille.

PASTIO, *ōnis, f. [pasco]*. 1) A pasturing, feeding. 2) A pasture.

PASTOR, *ōris, m. [pasco]*. 1) A herdsman, shepherd. 2) A keeper, in gen., *gallinarum*.

PASTORĀLIS, *e, adj. [pastor]*. Of or belonging to herdsman or shepherds, pastoral, *vita, fistula*; *p. manus*, a band of shepherds; *auguratus fuit p.*, originated among shepherds.

PASTORĪCIUS, *a, um, adj. [pastor]* = *Pastoralis*.

PASTŌRIUS, *a, um, adj. [pastor]* = *Pastoralis*: *sacra pp.*, the *Palilia*, *q. v.*

PASTUS, *ūs, m. [pasco]*. 1) A pasturing; hence, pasture, fodder: *accedere ad p.*; *terra fundit varios pp.*; *decedere e p.* 2) *Melon.*, the food of men; *trop.*, *p. animorum*.

PĀTĀGIĀRIUS, *ii, m. [patagium]*. (Pl.) A border-maker.

PĀTĀGIĀTUS, *a, um, adj. [patagium]*. (Pl.) Decorated with a border.

PĀTĀGIUM, *ii, n. [= παρὰσιον]*. (Ante-cl.) A border, a broad stripe of purple or gold upon the front of a woman's tunic, corresponding with the 'clavus' of a man's dress.

PĀTĀLĒNE, *es, f. [= Παράληνος]*. An island at the mouth of the *Indus*.

PĀTĀRA, *ōrum, n. pl. [= Πάρα]*. A town in *Lycia*, with a famous oracle of *Apollo* — now ruins near the Bay of *Kalmaki*.

PĀTĀRAEUS, *a, um, adj. [Patara]*. *Pataraean*.

PĀTĀRĀNI, *ōrum, m. pl. [Patara]*. The inhabitants of *Patara*.

PĀTĀREUS, *ei and eos, m. [= Παταρεύς, Patara]*. The *Pataraean* = *Apollo*.

PĀTĀVINĪTAS, *ātis, f. [Patavium]*. The dialect of *Patavium*, *Patavinity*.

PĀTĀVINUS, *a, um, adj. [Patavium]*. Of or belonging to *Patavium*, *Patavinian*; *subst.*, *Patavini*, *ōrum, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of *Patavium*.

PĀTĀVIUM, *ii, n.* A town in *Upper Italy*, the birthplace of *Livy* — now *Padua*.

PĀTE-FĀCIO, *fēci, factum, 3. v. tr.* 1) To open (esp. = to open an enclosed space — cf. *aperio*): *p. portam*; hence = to lay open, to make accessible, *viam, locum*; (poet.) *p. sulcum*, to make by ploughing; *p. praesidia bello*, to expose to an attack. 2) To extend, to widen: *p. aciem longius*. 3) To render visible: *lux p. orbem*; hence, *trop.*, to bring to light, to make manifest.

***PĀTEFACTIO**, *ōnis, f. [patefacio]*. A laying open, a making known.

PĀTELLA, *ae, f. [dim. of patina]*. A small dish or plate, used for cooking and serving up food; in partic., a sacrificial dish.

PĀTELLĀRIUS, *a, um, adj. [patella]*. Of or

belonging to a plate: *dii pp.*, the *Lares* and *Penates* (because at every festive entertainment food was placed in a platter before them).

PĀTENS, *tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. 2. pateo]*. 1) Open, extended, wide, extensive, *locus, coelum*. 2) *Trop.*: A) open: *p. capitati*: B) evident, manifest, *causa*.

PĀTENTER, *adv. w. comp. [patens]*. Openly.

PĀTEO, *ui, —, 2. v. intr. [kindr. w. pater]*.

1) To be or to stand open: *p. domus*; *pp. nave*. Hence: A) to be open, accessible or attainable: *illa praemia nobis pp.*; *res familiaris ejus n. p.*, is at my disposal or service: B) to be exposed, *vulneri, morbis*: C) to be evident or manifest: *praestigiæ pp.*; *impers. patet, it is clear or manifest*: *patet hoc factum esse*. 2) Of places: A) extend: *fines eorum patent millia passuum*; *ecem*; *regio late p.*; *trop.*, *avaritia late p.*; *be praeceptum latus patet*.

PĀTER, *tris, m. [pater]*. A father (cf. *pater*: *p. familias, the father of a family*; (poet.) = *founder, author*. Hence: A) *pater, fathers = forefathers, ancestors*: *patrum nostrorum memoria, in our fathers' times*: B) *improp.* — a) *serv. father* — b) *a father-in-law*: C) as a title of honour — a) *p. Aeneas*; *p. patriæ* — b) of an old man — c) *freq. of the gods*: *p. Gratius, Men. p. Lemnius* (poet.) = *Vulcan* — d) *freq. patr. or pp. conscripti* (v. *Conscribo*) = the *ancestors* also (*Liv.*), *patres = patricii* — e) *p. patres the chief of the Feciales*: D) *p. coenae, a host who gives an entertainment*: E) (poet.) of the generative powers of nature: *p. aether*: F) *pat. of animals*: *p. gregis*.

PĀTERA, *ae, f. [pateo]*. A hollow dish or saucer, used in pouring out libations, a libation bowl.

PĀTERCŪLUS, *i, m. [dim. of pater]*. A *Latin man's surname*; as, *C. Velleius P.*, a *historian*.

PĀTERNUS, *a, um, adj. [pater]*. 1) *Fatherly*: *paternal*: A) = *becoming a father* (cf. *pater animus*: B) = *patrius, proceeding from a father*: *bona pp.*, inherited from a father; *thus, also*: *odium, ira, hospitium*; *animus p.* 2) (Poet.) *one's native country*: *p. terra, one's native land, father-land*.

PĀTESCO, *tui, —, 3. v. intr. [inch. of pateo]*. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) To be opened, to open: *portus*. Hence, *trop.* = to become visible, manifest, *res, insidiae*. 2) To extend: *imperium late p.*

PĀTHICUS, *a, um, adj. [= παθητός]*. (Poet.) Who submits to unnatural lust, *pathic*; hence, *lascivious*, in gen.

PĀTIBILIS, *e, adj. [patior]*. 1) *Tolerable*, *endurable, dolor*. 2) *Sensitive, passible, patibilis*.

PĀTIBULĀTUS, *a, um, adj. [patibulum]*. Fastened to a *patibulum*, yoked, gibbeted.

PĀTIBULUM, *i, n. [pateo]*. A fork-shaped yoke, placed on the necks of criminals, and is the

prongs of which their hands were tied, a gibbet—while thus bound, they were freq. scourged, and sometimes put to death.

PATIENS, tis, *adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of patior]*. 1) Bearing, supporting, doloris; p. navium, navigable. 2) Patient. 3) (Poet.) Firm, hard.

PATIENTER, adv. w. *comp. & sup. [patiens]*. Patiently.

PATIENTIA, ae, f. [patiens]. 1) An enduring, bearing, famis, paupertatis. 2) Patience, forbearance; sometimes, in partic. = contentedness. 3) In a bad sense: A) (lat.) indifference, indolence: B) (lat.) submissiveness: C) pathicism —v. Pathicus.

PATINA, ae, f. [pateo —cf. πάτην]. A dish, pan, used in cooking such articles as were served up with gravy.

PATINARIUS, a, um, *adj. [patina]*. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Of or belonging to a dish or pan: piscis p., stewed in a pan with sauce; strues p., a pile of dishes. Hence, *subst.*, Patinarius, ii, m., a gourmandizer.

PATIOR, passus, 3. v. *dep. tr.* [root PAT, whence also *ἴ-παθ-er*, aor. of πάσχω]. 1) To suffer = to endure, to put up with, to tolerate, to submit to (cf. fero I. 3): p. aliquid; p. imperium alicujus. 2) To suffer = to allow, to permit: p. aliquid; p. illud fieri; nihil quietum p., to let nothing be quiet; ut tempus locusque patitur. In particular, with adverbial expressions: facile (aequo animo) p., to have no objection to, to be well pleased with: p. aequo animo consilium suum ab aliquo probari; and, moleste (aegre, iniquo animo) p., to take amiss, to be displeased or offended at: p. iniquo animo aliquem a se digredi. 3) To suffer something disagreeable, to bear, to undergo, dolorem, mortem, vulnera; abs. (poet.), p. in silvis, to bear hardships; (poet.) p. novem secula, to live; p. repulsam, etc., to experience. 4) (Lat.) In grammar, to be passive, to have a passive sense.

PATRAE, ārum, f. *pl.* [= Πάτρα]. A town in Achaia, now Patras.

PATRATIO, ōnis, f. [patro]. (Lat.) An effecting, accomplishing.

PATRATOR, ōris, m. [patro]. (Lat.) An effecter, accomplisher.

PATRATUS —v. Pater, C, e.

PATRENSIS, e, *adj.* [Patrae]. Of or belonging to Patrae; *subst.*, Patrenses, ium, m. *pl.*, the inhabitants of Patrae.

PATRIA, ae, f. —v. Patrius.

PATRICE, adv. [pater]. (Pl.) Paternally.

PATRICIATUS, ūs, m. [patricius]. (Lat.) The rank of a patrician.

PATRICIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pater]. Patrician, noble; in partic., *subst.*, Patricii, ōrum, m. *pl.*, the patricians, the Roman nobility (as opp. to the plebeians): exire ex patriciis, to be adopted into a plebeian gens.

PATRIE, adv. [patrius]. (Lat.) Paternally
PATRIMONIUM, ii, n. [pater]. An estate inherited from a father, a patrimony, inheritance.

PATRIMUS, a, um, *adj.* [pater]. Whose father is living.

PATRISSO, 1. v. *intr.* [= παρίσω]. (Pl.) To take after one's father.

PATRITUS, a, um, *adj.* [pater—cf. avitus, fr. avus]. Inherited from a father.

PATRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pater]. 1) Pertaining to or proceeding from a father, fatherly, paternal (cf. paternus): p. res, estate, fortune; p. regnum, majestas; dolor pedum p., inherited from one's father; patrium est, it is the part of a father. 2) Handed down from one's ancestors, ancestral, dis. sacra, mos; cultus p., hereditary. Hence, 3) of one's country, native: p. sermo, one's mother-tongue; and thus in partic. as *subst.*, Patria, ae, f. (sc. terra), one's native country, fatherland; also (sc. urbs), a native town, birthplace; hence = a home, in gen.: patria oppugnatur et capitur (of Rome); Italiam quaero patriam, my home; p. major, a mother-city (as opp. to colonies); agitur vobiscum tanquam cum patria.

PATRO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* To perform, to achieve, to accomplish, to effect: p. semen-tem, facinus; p. bellum, to bring to an end; p. pacem, to conclude; p. jusjurandum, to conclude a treaty with the proper ceremonies, and to confirm it by an oath.

***PATRO** (II.), 1. v. *intr.* [pater]. (Lat.) To cast a paternal look upon.

PATROCINIUM, ii, n. [for patronicium, from patronus]. 1) Patronage, protection afforded by a patron (v. Patronus): uti p. alicujus, to be under one's protection. 2) A defence in a court of justice: suscipere p. feneratorum. 3) *Concr.* = a client: tueri pp.

PATROCINOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. intr.* [patrocinium]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To protect, to defend, to patronise, alicui, loco.

PATROCLES, is, or PATROCLUS, i, m. [= Πατρόκλης, Πάτροκλος]. A son of Menoetius, friend of Achilles, killed by Hector.

PATRONA, ae, f. [patronus]. A patroness, protectress.

PATRONUS, i, m. [pater]. 1) A protector, defender, patron: A) in ancient times, a master who had freed a slave, but retained some right over him after his emancipation: B) in later times, a man of distinction, under whose protection a client voluntarily placed himself—in this sense noble Romans were patrons of foreign towns and provinces. 2) A defender in a court of justice, an advocate. 3) In gen., a defender: p. foederum.

PATRUELIS, e, *adj.* [patruus]. 1) Descended from a father's brother or (rar.) sister (cf. consobrinus); hence, frater p., or only patruelis, as *subst.* = a cousin (on the father's side). 2)

Pertaining to a father's brother's child or children, of one's cousin or cousins: pp. regna, dona.

PATRUUS, *subst. & adj.* [pater]. I. *Subst.*, **Patruus**, i, m. — A father's brother, a paternal uncle (opp. to avunculus, 'a maternal uncle'); hence, *trop.* = a severe reprob. II. *Adj.*, **Patruus**, a, um (poet.). — Of or belonging to a father's brother or to an uncle, lingua; jocosely (Pl.), O! patruus patruissime, *dearest of uncles*.

PĀTULCIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Patulcius]. Of Patulcius (v. Patulcius 2): nomen P., the debt of Patulcius.

PĀTULCIUS, ii, m. [pateo]. 1) A surname of Janus (because the doors of his temple stood open in time of war). 2) A debtor of Cicero.

PĀTŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [pateo]. 1) Standing open, open, concha, aures; (poet.) locus p., accessible to all, common. 2) Spread out, widely extended, wide, broad, locus, navis.

PAUCILOQUIUM, ii, n. [paucus - loquor]. (Pl.) A speaking but little.

PAUCITAS, ātis, f. [paucus]. Fewness, paucity, scarcity, militum.

PAUCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of paucus]. Very few, very little.

PAUCUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [kindr. with paulus]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) Small, little, numerus; p. foramen, aes. 2) In the pl., few, homines; freq. pauci, few; a few: disertus inter paucos, eloquent as but few; freq. = the nobles, the aristocracy; pauca, a few words; in partic., paucis, in a few words, in short: auscultā paucis, listen a moment; paucis te volo, a word with you; in pauca confer, be brief.

PAULĀTIM, adv. [paulum]. Little by little, gradually, by degrees: p. ex castris discedere, in small divisions.

PAULINUS, a, um, *adj.* [Paulus]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to a Paulus, Pauline.

PAULISPER, adv. [paulum]. For a short time, for a little while (mostly of bodily acts — cf. parumper).

PAULŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of paulus]. Very small, very little; *subst.*, Paululum, i, n., a little bit, a trifle; hence, abl. paululo, with comp., a little, somewhat: p. deterius, rather worse; also adverbially, Paululum, a little.

PAULUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [παῦλος = παῖρος]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Small, little, inconsiderable, sumptus, momentum. 2) Usually only in the n. sing.: A) substantively, Paulum, i, n. (the genit. and dat. do not occur), a little (cf. parum) — a) paulum: nihil aut p. auferre; p. interest: p. negotii; post p., soon after; thus, also, ultra p. — b) abl. paulo, with comp., by a little, a little: p. plus, p. liberius, p. ante, post, just before, shortly after; p. aliquem antecedere; also (Com.) paulo mederi, with a trifle: B) adverbially (prop. here also subst.), paulum requiescere, a little; p. sedere, awhile; (poet.) p. ante, for paulo.

PAULUS (II.), i, m. A Roman family name in the gens *Emilia* (v. Aemilius); thus, esp. 1) Lucius Aemilius P., consul, who fell at the battle of Cannæ (216 a. c.). 2) Lucius Aemilius P., son of the preceding, father of the younger Scipio Africanus, and conqueror of Perseus.

PAUPER, ōris, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [parum]. 1) Poor, not rich, of small means (v. Paupertas), homo; sum p. in meo aere, yet without debts; hence, also as *subst.* = a poor man. 2) (Poet.) Poor in any thing, in want of, aquae, argenti. 3) Of things, poor, paltry, inconsiderable, res, mensa.

PAUPERCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of pauper]. Poor.

PAUPĒRIES, ei, f. [pauper]. (Poet. & lat.) = Paupertas.

PAUPĒRO, 1. v. tr. [pauper]. (Poet.) To make poor, to impoverish, aliquem. Hence, p. aliquem re aliqua, to make poor in any thing = to deprive of.

PAUPERTAS, ātis, f. [pauper]. 1) Poverty, smallness of means (objective — cf. inopia, and egestas); p. est parvi possessio; *trop.*, p. sermonis, poverty of speech. 2) Melon. (= inopia, egestas), need, indigence: propter paupertatem sues pascere.

PAUPERĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Pauper.

PAUSA, ae, f. [παῦσα]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A pause, stop: facere p., to stop; dare p. rei alicui, to put a stop to.

PAUSĀNIAS, ae, m. [= Πάυσανίας]. A Spartan general, who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Plataea — died 471 a. c.

PAUSĀRIUS, ii, m. [pausa]. A rowing-master, a captain of rowers, who gave them the signal when to stop. (Lat.)

PAUSIA (Pausa), ae, f. A kind of olive.

PAUSIĀCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pausias]. Of Pausias.

PAUSIAS, ae, m. [= Πάυσας]. A Greek painter of Sicily, a contemporary of Apelles.

PAUXILLŪLUM, i, n. = Pauxillulum (vide Pauxillulus).

PAUSO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. [pausa]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To pause, to stop (in speaking).

***PAUXILLĀTIM**, adv. (Pl.) = Paulatim.

***PAUXILLISPER**, adv. (Pl.) = Paulisper.

PAUXILLŪLUS, a, um, *adj.*, and **PAUXILLŪLUM**, adv. (Ante-cl.) = Paululus, Paululum.

PAUXILLUS, a, um, *adj.*, and **PAUXILLUM**, adv. (Ante-cl.) = Paululus, Paululum.

PĀVE-FACTUS, a, um, *part.* (Poet.) Frightened, terrified.

PĀVEO, pāvi, —, 2. v. intr. & tr. 1) Intr., to tremble, to be afraid, to be in fear or dread: p. ad omnia, tibi; p. admiratione, to be struck with amazement; transf. venae pavent, contract. 2) Tr. (mostly poet. & lat.), to be afraid of, to

fear, to dread: p. tristioram easum; (poet.) p. facere aliquid, to shrink from.

PĀVESCO, 3. v. intr. & tr. [incho. of paveo]. (Mostly lat.) 1) Intr., to begin to be afraid, to become alarmed: p. omni strepitu. 2) Tr., to grow uneasy about, bellum.

PĀVIDE, adv. [pavidus]. Fearfully, timidly.

PĀVIDUS, a, um, adj. v. comp. & sup. [paveo]. 1) Trembling, fearful, alarmed: timidus ac p.; pp. consilia et imperia; p. e somno, startled out of; (lat.) pavidus lucis, nandi, shunning the light, afraid of swimming. 2) (Lat.) Accompanied with fear, anxious, fuga. 3) (Poet.) Alarming, terrible, religiones.

PAVIMENTĀTUS, a, um, adj. [pavimentum]. Covered with a pavement, paved.

PAVIMENTUM, i, n. [pavio]. 1) A floor composed of small stones, earth, lime, gravel, &c. beaten hard with a rammer, a pavement. 2) Meton., the covering of a roof, tiling.

PĀVIO, ivi, itum, 4. v. tr. [= pavo, with digamma]. (Very rare.) To beat, to strike: pavit aequor arenam.

PĀVITO, 1. v. intr. [intens. of paveo]. (Poet.) 1) To tremble violently, to be greatly afraid. 2) To tremble with a fever, to be ill of a fever.

PĀVO, ōnis, m. [= pāvō]. A peacock. Its flesh was a favourite dish with the Romans.

PĀVOR, ōris, m. [paveo]. A trembling, anxiety, fear: terror et p.; p. aquae, hydrophobia; pp. falsi, groundless fears; (poet.) of a trembling from joyful expectation.

PAX, ācis, f. [root PAC—cf. pacisor]. 1) Peace: either—a) a concluding of peace; or—b) a state of quiet: conciliare, facere p. cum aliquo; p. Caudina, concluded at C.; in pace, in time of peace; also, pace belloque, both in war and in peace; pacem agitare, exercere, pace uti, to have peace; also in the pl., pp. bonae, a beneficent peace. In partic. = peaceable, friendly relations: dimittere aliquem cum p., to let one go in peace; accipere aliquem cum p. or cum bona p., peaceably (without attacking or hurting him). 2) = Calmness, quiet: p. ventorum, maris. Hence—a) trop. = tranquillity of mind—b) (colloq.) as interj., pax! hush! silence! enough! pax, abi! 3) = Permission: pace tua, mea, alicujus, with my, your, any one's leave. 4) Favour, assistance of the gods: exposcere pacem deorum.

PECCANS, tis, m. [part. of pecco]. A sinner, offender.

PECCATIO, ōnis, f. [pecco]. (Lat.) A sinning, sin.

PECCĀTUM, i, n. [pecco]. A transgression of the laws of prudence or of morals (milder than maleficium), an offence, sin.

***PECCĀTUS**, ūs, m. [pecco]. (Doubtful read.) A transgressing; a fault, trespass.

PECCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. To commit a fault, to err, to mistake, to offend, to sin: p. ali-

quid or in re aliqua, in any thing; thus, also. p. multa alia, in many other respects; p. in ot erga aliquem; p. in aliquo, against one; freq. p. in muliere (of unlawful love); (poet.) equus p., stumbles.

PECŌRŌSUS, a, um, adj. [pecus]. Abounding in cattle. (Poet.)

PECTEN, inis, m. [pecto]. 1) A comb. 2) Of things like a comb: A) the sley of a weaver's loom: B) an instrument for hackling flax and carding wool, a hackle, card: C) a rake: D) an instrument for striking the strings of a lyre; hence (post.)—a) = a lyre—b) = a poem, song: E) a clasping together of the hands in great distress, &c.: F) the scallop, a kind of shell-fish.

PECTINĀTIM, adv. [pecten]. (Poet. & lat.) Like a comb.

PECTO, pexi or pexui (both rare), pexum, 3. v. tr. [pexo]. 1) To comb, capillos. Hence, part. Pexus, a, um, as adj.—a) homo p., combed—b) vestis p., with the nap on = new. 2) To hackle, to card, lanam. 3) (Pl.) P. aliquem pugnā, to give one a thrashing.

PECTUS, ōris, n. 1) The breast of men and animals: pectore adverso, with an opposed breast; (poet.) also in the pl. of a single person: percurrere pectora ferro. 2): A) the breast as the seat of the feelings or soul = the heart, soul, mind: toto p. amare; toto p. cogitare; id p. ingeniumque; pectore alicujus excidere (poet.), to be forgotten: B) = courage, bravery: nunc opus pectore firmo.

PECU, dat. ui, abl. u, pl. ua, ūbus, n. (Antecl.) Cattle, sheep.

PECUĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [pecu]. Of or belonging to cattle: res p., cattle-breeding. Hence, subst.: A) Pecuaris, ii, m., a breeder of cattle, a grazier; esp. = a farmer of the public pastures: B) Pecuaris, ae, f. (sc. res), cattle-breeding: C) Pecuaris, ōrum, n. pl., herds of cattle.

PECULĀTOR, ōris, m. [peculor]. An embezzler of public money, a speculator.

PECULĀTUS, ūs, m. [peculor]. An embezzling of public money, speculation: (Com.) amor in me p. facit, puts a cheat on me (of a courtesan).

PECULIĀRIS, e, adj. [peculium]. 1) Belonging to one's private property, one's own, servus; proprius et p. deus; hoc mihi est p. 2) (Lat.) Peculiar; and hence, special, singular, extraordinary, edictum, meritum.

PECULIĀRITER, adv. v. comp. [peculiaris]. Especially, peculiarly. (Lat.)

PECULIĀTUS, a, um, adj. [peculium]. Well provided with private property, rich.

PECULIO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [peculium]. (Pl.) To give as private property, aliquem aliquid.

***PECULIŌLUM**, i, n. [dim. of peculium]. (Lat.) A little private property.

***PECULIOSUS**, a, um, adj. [peculium]. (Pl.) Having a large private property, wealthy, servus.

PECULIUM, *li, n.* [kindred with *pecus*, like *pecunia*]. 1) The private property of persons who according to strict law were not entitled to hold property, e. g., a son, a wife, or a slave; esp. = the savings of a slave, earned by voluntary labour, and mostly used for purchasing his freedom: *p. uxoris*, filii; hence, *trop.*, *epistola sine peculio* = addition. 2) Property, in gen.

PECULOR, *l. v. dep. tr.* [peculium]. (Lat.) To embezzle public money, to peculate, to rob: *p. rempublicam*.

PECŪNIA, *ae, f.* [pecus—property in ancient times consisting chiefly of cattle]. 1) Property, wealth: *invadere in alienam p.*; *facere p.*, to acquire. 2) A sum of money, money (collectively—cf. *numus*): *dies pecuniae*, the day when a sum of money had to be paid; *p. praesens*, numerata, ready money; also, *pp.* = sums of money.

PECŪNĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [pecunia]. Of or belonging to money, pecuniary: *res p.*, a money affair; *his p.*, a lawsuit about money.

PECŪNĪOSUS, *a, um, adj.* with *comp. & sup.* [pecunia]. Rich in money, moneyed, wealthy, homo.

PECUS (I.), *ōris, n.* [kindr. w. *pasco*]. 1) Cattle; a herd, flock (a collect. term—cf. *armentum*, *pecus II.*); (poet.) also in the *pl.* 2) Esp. = sheep (as opposed to oxen): *balatus pecorum*. 3) (Poet.): A) = *pecus II.*: B) *trop.*, of men, as a term of reproach = a herd: O *imitatores*, *servum pecus*.

PECUS (II.), *ūdis, f.* [pecus I.]. 1) A single head of cattle, a beast, animal; esp., a head of small cattle, a sheep (cf. *pecus I.* and *jumentum*): *pp. reliquaeque bestiae*, domestic and other animals. 2) *Trop.*, of men, as a term of reproach = a brute, beast.

PEDĀLIS, *a, adj.* [pes]. A foot in length or breadth: *sol mihi videtur qualis pedalis*, a foot in diameter; *p. longitudo*.

PEDĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* [Pedom]. Of or belonging to Pedom; *subst.*, *Pedanum*, *i, n.*, an estate near Pedom.

PEDĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [pes]. Of or belonging to a foot: *senatores pp.* (also, substantively, *Pedarii*, *ōrum, m. pl.*), senators who had the right of going over to an opinion, without having the right of speaking.

PEDĀTUS (I.), *ūs, m.* [pes]. (Ante-cl.) An attack, a charge upon an enemy.

PEDĀTUS (II.), *a, um, adj.* [pes]. (Lat.) Furnished with feet: *male p.*, badly set on his feet.

PĒDES, *Itis, m.* [pes]. 1) One that goes on foot, a pedestrian: *ire p.*, to travel on foot. 2) A foot-soldier; freq., collectively, in the *sing.* = infantry: *equites peditesque* = all the Roman people, sometimes = the nobles and the common people (as the first served on horseback and the

latter on foot). 3) (Lat.) A land-soldier (as opp. to *classicus*, 'a marine').

PĒDESTER, *stris, a, adj.* [pes]. 1) On foot, pedestrian: *copiae pp. et equestres*; *exercitus p.*; *status p.*, standing. 2) Of or belonging to infantry: *p. pugna*, *scutum*. 3) On land, land-, *copiae*, *proelium*. 4) *Trop.*: A) written in prose, prose, oratio: B) plain, common, *prosaie*: *p. sermo*.

PĒDETENTIM, *adv.* [pes-tendo]. *1) By trying with the feet, slowly. 2) By degrees, gradually: *p. aliquid facere*.

PĒDICA, *ae, f.* [pes]. A foot-snare, a gin, springe.

PĒDICŪLUS, *i, m.* [dim. of *pes*]. (Lat.) 1) A little foot. 2) The stalk or pedicle of fruit or a leaf. 3) A louse.

PĒDIS, *is, comm.* [pes]. (Ante-cl.) A louse. **PĒDISSEQUA**, *ae, f.* } [pes-sequor]. 1) One **PĒDISSEQUUS**, *i, m.* } who follows on foot = a servant, lackey, footman; a waiting-woman. 2) *Trop.*, a follower, attendant: *scientia juris p. eloquentiae*.

PĒDITĀTUS, *ūs, m.* [pedes]. Foot-soldiers, infantry (opp. to *equitatus*, 'cavalry').

PĒDITUM, *i, n.* [pedo]. A fart.

PĒDIUS (I.), *i, m.* The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. *Quintus P.*, a joint-heir with *Augustus* to *Caesar's* estate, and author of a law (*lex Pedia*) against the assassins of *Caesar*.

PĒDIUS (II.), *a, um, adj.* [Pediūs I.]. Of *Pediūs*, *Pedian*.

PĒDO, *pēdi, pēditum, 3. v. intr.* [kindred with *stēpepi*]. To fart.

PEDUCAEĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* [Peducaeus I.]. *Peducan*.

PEDUCAEUS (I.), *i, m.*, *Peducaea, ae, f.* The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) *Sextus P.*, a tribune of the people, the author of a law de incestu (118 b. c.). 2) *Sextus P.*, praetor in Sicily, at the time *Cicero* was quaestor there.

PEDUCAEUS (II.), *a, um, adj.* [Peducaeus I.]. *Peducan*.

PĒDUM (I.), *i, n.* A shepherd's creek.

PĒDUM (II.), *i, n.* A town in *Latium*, now probably *Galliciano*.

PĒGĀSĒIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Pegasus I.]. *Pegasan* = *poetia*.

PĒGĀSEUS, *a, um, adj.* [Pegasus I.]. Of or belonging to *Pegasus*, *Pegasaean*: *gradus P.* = winged.

PĒGĀSIS (I.), *Idia, adj. f.* [Pegasus I.]. Of or belonging to *Pegasus*, *Pegasaean*; hence (poet.), of or belonging to the Muses; *subst.*, *Pegasides*, *um, f. pl.*, the Muses.

PĒGĀSIS (II.), *Idia, f.* [= *πηγάς*]. A fountain-nymph, water-nymph.

PĒGĀSUS (I.), *i, m.* [= *Πήγασος*]. A winged horse, who sprang from the blood of *Medusa*, and from the stroke of whose hoofs the *locustain*

of Hippodamia arose. Acc. to a later myth, he was used by Bellerophon to conquer the Chimæra. *Trop.* = a swift messenger.

PEGASUS (II.), i, m. A celebrated Roman lawyer, 'consul suffectus' under Vespasian.

PEGE, ea, f. [= πηγή]. A fountain (pure Latin, fons).

PEGMA, ἄτις, n. [= πῆγμα]. 1) A scaffolding. 2) A book-case. 3) (Lat.) A moveable stage, used in the amphitheatre, and made to rise and sink at pleasure by means of balance-weights, on which, e. g., gladiators were made to fight.

PEGMARIS, e, adj. [pegma]. (Lat.) Standing on a pegma, gladiator.

PEJERO, or PER-JURO, ἄνι, ātum, 1. v. intr. and (poet.) tr. 1) To swear falsely, to perjure one's self: *jus pejeratum* (poet.), a perjury; *dii pejerati*, by whom false oaths have been sworn. 2) (Pl.) = To lie.

PELAGIUS, a, um, adj. [= πελάγιος]. Of or belonging to the sea, sea-.

PELAGONES, num, m. pl. [= Πελαγονες]. A people of Northern Macedonia.

PELAGÖNIA, ae, f. [Pelagones]. 1) A district of Macedonia, inhabited by the Pelagones. 2) A town in this district, now Bitolia or Monastir.

PELAGUS, i, n. [= πῆλαγος]. (Poet. & lat.) The sea, the open sea, the main (pure Latin, mare); (poet.) = a flood.

PELASGI, ōrum, m. pl. [= Πελαγοί]. 1) The Pelasgians, supposed to be the original inhabitants of Greece and several other countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. 2) (Poet.) = The Greeks.

PELASGIAS, ἄδης, } adj. f. [Pelasgi]. Of or
PELASGIS, ἰδης, } belonging to the Pelasgi,
Pelasgian; (poet.) = Grecian.

PELASGUS, a, um, adj. [Pelasgi]. Pelasgian; (poet.) = Grecian.

PELETHRONIUS, a, um, adj. Pelethronian (belonging to a region inhabited by Lapithæ and Centaurs); hence, *subst.*, Pelethronii, ōrum, m. pl. = the Lapithæ.

PELEUS, ei and eos, m. [= Πηλεΐς]. A king of Thessaly, son of Æacus, brother of Telamon and Phocæus, and father of Achilles.

PELIACUS, a, um, adj. [Pelion]. Of or belonging to Pelion; (poet.) = Achillean.

PELIÄDES, dum, f. pl. [Pelias I.]. The daughters of Pelias.

PELIAS (I.), ae, m. [= Πηλιάς]. A son of Neptune and Tyro, brother of Neleus, and, after the expulsion of Æson, king of Iolcos in Thessaly; when very old, he was cut into pieces and boiled by his own daughters, at the instigation of Medea, who promised to make him young again.

PELIAS (II.), ἄδης, adj. f. [Pelion]. Of or from Pelion.

PELIDES, ae, m. [= Πηλεΐδης]. The son of Pelæus = Achilles.

PĒLIGNI, ōrum, m. pl. An Italian tribe in Samnium, in the modern Abruzzo citeriore.

PĒLIGNUS, a, um, adj. [Peligni]. Of or belonging to the Peligni, Pelignian: *anus P.* (poet.) = a sorceress (because the Peligni were reputed to practise sorcery).

PĒLION, ii, n. [= Πήλιον], or PELIOS, ii, m. A mountain in Thessaly, now Petras.

PĒLIUS, a, um, adj. [Pelion]. Pelian.

PELLA, ae, or PELLE, ea, f. [= Πέλλα]. A town in Macedonia, birthplace and residence of Alexander the Great — now Pilla.

PELLÄCIA, ae, f. [pellax]. (Ante-cl.) An allurement.

PELLAEUS, a, um, adj. [Pella]. Of or belonging to Pella, Pellman; hence — a) = Macedonian — b) = Alexandrian (because Alexander founded the city of Alexandria in Egypt).

PELLAX, ācis, adj. [pellicio]. (Poet.) Alluring into error = deceitful, artful.

PELLĒCEBRAE, ārum, f. pl. [pellicio]. An allurement, enticement: p. probri, to disgrace.

*PELLECTIO, ōnis, f. [perlego]. A reading through, libri.

PELLENE, ea, f. [= Πελλήνη]. A town in Achaia.

PELLENENSIS, e, adj. [Pellene]. Pellonian.

PELLEX, Icis, f. [= πῆλλαξ]. A concubine (as a rival of a lawful wife — cf. concubina): p. Jovis; but also, p. Junonis, uxoris = a rival.

PELLICATUS, ūs, m. [pellex]. Intercourses with a concubine, concubinage.

PELLICIO, or PERLICIO, lexi, lectum, 3. v. tr. [per-lacio]. To allure, to entice, to inveigle, to seduce: p. aliquem and animum alicujus; p. gentem ad deditiōnem; p. equites ut, etc.; *trop.*, magnes p. ferrum, attracts.

PELLIO, ōnis, m. [pellis]. (Pl.) A furrier.

PELLICŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of pellis]. A little skin or hide: (poet.) p. curare, to make much of one's self; p. veterem retinere = practices.

PELLIS, is, f. [cf. πῆλλα and Eng. pelt, peltry]. 1) A skin, hide (of animals, usually covered with hair or wool, and severed from the body — cf. cutis): p. leonis, caprina; (poet.) also = the human skin; prov., detrachere pellem alicui = to expose a person's faults; quiescere in propria p. = to be content with one's lot; *intorsum turpis*, speciosus pelle decora, with a showy outside. 2) = A soldier's tent (because usually covered with skins). 3) (Poet.) = A garment made of leather: pes natus in p. = in the shoe; pp. manicatae, leather garments with sleeves.

PELLITUS, a, um, adj. [pellis]. Covered with skins, clad in skins: oves pp. (in order to protect their fleece).

PELLO, pēpūli, pulsū, 3. v. tr. [kindred w. πῆλλω]. 1) To thrust, to strike, aliquem; p. fores, to knock at the door; p. terram pedibus, to stamp; p. mare remis, to beat; p. lyram manu,

to *play on*. Hence, *trop.* = to strike, to move, to affect, to touch, to impress: primo visa nos pellunt; nulla insignis injuria me pepulit; hoc p. animum vehementius. 2) To thrust away, to drive out, to expel: p. aliquem ex foro; p. aliquem ab agris patriis; p. aliquem civitate (regno, loco) in exilium; in partic. = to drive back (an enemy in battle), to rout, to discomfit, Romanos, hostem. Hence: A) *trop.*, p. maestitiam ex animo, to drive away; p. sitim, to quench; p. famem, to ease; p. frigus, to keep off: B) (poet.) f. sagittam, to dispatch: C) (Pl.) to overcome: p. animum suum.

PELLŪCEO, or PER-LŪCEO, xi, —, 2. v. intr. 1) To shine through, to glitter or to glimmer through, lux; *trop.*, honestum p. ex illis virtutibus. 2) To be transparent or pellucid, aether, amictus; (poet.) pellucens regia (because greatly dilapidated); thus, also, pellucens arena, i. e., having many holes; and, pellucens oratio, clear.

PELLŪCIDŪS, a, um, adj. [*dim.* of pellucidus]. Somewhat transparent. (Poet.)

PELLŪCIDUS, a, um, adj. [pelluceo]. 1) Very bright, stella. 2) Transparent, pellucid, membrana; (lat.) homo p., wearing pellucid garments.

PĒLOPEIAS, ūdis, adj. f. [Pelops]. (Poet.) Of or belonging to Pelops, Pelopeseian.

PĒLOPEIS, ūdis, adj. f. [Pelops]. Of or belonging to Pelope; hence = Peloponnesian: PP. undae, the waters that surround the Peloponnesus.

PĒLOPEIUS, or PĒLOPEUS, a, um, adj. [Pelops]. 1) Of or belonging to Pelops, Pelopian. 2) Of or belonging to the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesian. 3) Of or belonging to Phrygia (the native country of Pelops), Phrygian; hence, subst., Pelopea, ae, f., a female descendant of Pelops.

PĒLOPIDAE, ārum, m. pl. [Pelops]. The descendants of Pelops, the Pelopids.

PĒLOPIUS, a, um, adj. [Pelops]. Of or belonging to Pelops, Pelopian.

PĒLOPONNENSES, ium, m. pl. [Peloponnesus]. (Lat.) The inhabitants of the Peloponnesus, the Peloponnesians.

PĒLOPONNESIACUS, or PĒLOPONNESIUS, a, um, adj. [Peloponnesus]. Of or belonging to Peloponnesus, Peloponnesian; subst., Peloponnesii, ōrum, m. pl., the Peloponnesians.

PĒLOPONNESUS i, f. [= Πελoponnesos]. The Peloponnesus, the southern peninsula of Greece, now the Morea.

PĒLOPS, ōpis, m. [= Πῆλοψ]. A son of Tan-talus, husband of Hippodamia, father of Atreus and Thyestes. His father killed him, and served him up to the gods for food; but they restored him to life, and gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one that had been eaten by Ceres.

PĒLORIAS, ūdis, f. = Pelorum, q. v.

PĒLORIS (I.), ūdis, f. = Pelorum, q. v.

PĒLORIS (II.), ūdis, f. [= πηλορῆς]. A kind of large muscle, the giant muscle.

PĒLORUM, i, n., or PĒLOBOS, i, m. [= Πῆλορος]. The northwestern extremity of Sicily, now Capo di Faro.

PELTA, ae, f. [= πέλτα]. A shield, small, light and crescent-shaped, originally used only by barbaric tribes.

PELTASTAE, ārum, m. pl. [= πελτασταί]. Soldiers armed with the pelta, peltasts.

PĒLŪSIACUS = Pelusius.

PĒLŪSIOTES, or PĒLŪSIOTA, ae, m. [Pelusium]. (Lat.) A native of Pelusium, a Pelusian.

PĒLŪSIUM, ii, n. [= Πηλεσίον]. A town in Egypt, at the eastern mouth of the Nile, now Tineh.

PĒLŪSIUS, a, um, adj. [Pelusium]. Of or belonging to Pelusium, Pelusian.

PELVIS, is, f. [= πῆλξ, πῆλξ]. (Lat.) A basin.

PĒNARIUS, a, um, adj. [penus]. Of or belonging to provisions: cella p., a storehouse.

PĒNATES, tum, m. pl. [root PEN, whence also penitus, penetra]—expressing the idea of 'within'. The Penates, the tutelary deities of the family and domestic affairs among the Romans; hence, *trop.* = a dwelling-house, abode.

*PĒNATIGER, ūra, ūrum, adj. [penates-gero]. (Poet.) Carrying the Penates (said of Aeneas).

PENDEO, pēpendi, pensum, 2. v. intr. 1) To hang, to hang down: p. in arbore; sagittae pp. ab humero; p. ex arbore; p. de collo alicujus; telum p. clipeo, sticks fast in; prov., pendere filo, to hang by a thread, i. e., to be in great danger. In partic. — a) of slaves crucified or punished by hanging — b) of persons who had hung themselves — c) of votive offerings and the like — d) of property announced for sale by advertisements hung up: Claudius pependit venalis = the property of C. was offered for sale — e) to hang down, to be flaccid: lacerti, genae pp. — f) (poet.) nubila pendentia, hanging down = low — g) = to overhang, to impend: scopulus p.; capellae pp. de rupe, look as if they were hanging. Hence, *trop.*: A) to hang or to depend upon, to rest upon: p. ex (poet. de) aliquo, de fortuna, aliunde, upon others; salus nostra p. exigua spe; (rar.) fama nostra p. in sententiis omnium; B) (poet. & lat.) p. ab ore alicujus, to hang on any one's mouth = to listen attentively to; p. vultu alicujus, to gaze fixedly upon: C) (poet.) = to hang about, to linger in any place: p. in limine vestro: D) (rar.) *trop.*, to be ready to fall: pendentem amicum corrumpere patitur. 2) (Mostly poet.) To hang in the air, to float, to hover: tellus p. in aëre; avis p. pennis; p. alis in aëre; p. in summo fluctu. Hence, *trop.*: A) to be uncertain, undetermined — a) of persons = to waver, to be in suspense: frequently p. animi, rarely animo and animis; p. et de te et de me; p. expectatione illius — b) of things = to be doubtful, fortuna: B) (poet. & lat.) to be at a stand, to be suspended: opera interrupta pp.

PENDO, pēpendi, pensum, 3. v. tr. & (rar.) intr.

[pendeo]. Prop., to cause to hang down (esp. of scales). 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To weigh, to weigh out, lanam. Hence, trop.: A) to weigh in one's mind, to ponder, to consider: p. causam ex veritate; p. rem levi conjectura: B) (mostly ante-cl.) to esteem, to regard, to value, aliquem magni plurimi, flocci: C) intr. (poet. & lat.), to weigh, tantundem, just as much; trop. = to be valued. 2) To pay, to pay out, alicui pecuniam; hence, p. poenas, to pay a penalty, to suffer punishment; p. grates, to return.

PENDŪLUS, a, um, adj. [pendeo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Hanging, pendent. 2) Trop., in suspense, uncertain.

PENEIS, idis, adj. f. [Peneus]. Of or belonging to the Peneus, Penean: P. nympha = Daphne.

PENEIUS, a, um, adj. [Peneus]. Of or belonging to the Peneus, Penean.

PENĒLOPA, ae, or PENĒLOPE, es, f. [= Πηνελόπη, Πηνελόπεια]. The wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus.

PENĒLOPEUS, a, um, adj. [Penelopa]. Of or belonging to Penelope, Penelopean.

PĒNES, prep. with accus. 1) With, in the possession or power of: potestas (jus, imperium) est p. eum; eloquentia est p. eum; culpa est p. eum, the fault lies with him; causa est p. incuriam vestram, is your indifference. Here belongs p. se esse (poet.), to be one's self, to be in one's senses. 2) Near, by (= apud): psalteria illa p. te est.

PĒNESTAE, ārum, m. pl. [= Πηνεστᾶς]. A people of Grecian Illyria.

PĒNESTIA, ae, f. [Penestae]. The country of the Penestae.

PĒNESTIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Penestae]. Penestian.

PĒNETRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. [penetro]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Pass., penetrable, corpus. 2) Act., penetrating, telum, frigus.

PĒNETRĀLIS, e, adj. w. comp. [penetro and penitus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) Penetrating, piercing (= penetrabilis 2). 2) Inner, interior, innermost: dii pp., the Penates; p. adytum. Hence, subst., Penetrāle, is, n., or (the more usual) Penetrālia, ium, n. pl., the interior of a house, the inner apartments; in partic., the innermost sanctuary of a temple: apparent veterum pp. regum, the inner chambers; trop., pp. sapientiae.

PĒNETRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [penus, penitus]. I. Tr. — 1) (Ante-cl. and lat.) To put, to place, or to set into: p. pedem intra portam; in partic., p. se in fugam, to betake to flight; p. se foras ex aedibus, to go out of the house; hence (Lucr.), penetratus, with an act. sense, having entered or penetrated. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To make one's way into or through, to penetrate, to enter, foramen, locum; Media penetratur, they make their way through M. Hence, trop., id p. animum altius, nihil p. eum magis, impresses; (Lucr.) penetrabat eos, posse haec,

etc., it occurred to them, they saw, &c. II. Intr. — To penetrate into, to make way, in urbem, sub terras, per angustias; res nulla magis p. in animos; p. in vitam alicujus (lat.), to examine.

PĒNEUS, or PĒNEOS, i, m. [= Πηνεός]. 1, The principal river of Thessaly, now the Salamvria. 2) A river-god, father of Cyrene and Daphne.

PĒNICĪLLUS, i, m., or PĒNICĪLLUM, i, n. [dim. of peniculus]. 1) A pencil or brush. 2) Trop. = style of composition.

PĒNICŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of penis]. (Ante-cl.)

1) A brush. 2) A sponge.

PĒNINSŪLA — v. Paeninsula.

PĒNIS, is, m. [cf. πῆξ]. 1) (Obsolete.) A tail. 2) = Membrum virile; trop. = debauchery.

PĒNITE, adv. = Penitus, as adv.

PĒNĪTUS, adj. and adv. [PEN, whence also penes, Penates, etc.]. I. Adj. (a, um) w. comp. & sup. (ante-cl. & lat.) — Inner, inward, interior, fauces; Scythae penitissimi, the remotest. II. Adv. w. comp. — 1) Inwardly, far within, into the innermost part: p. in Thraciam se abdidit; defodere p., far down; p. exhaustire, deeply; trop., p. dare se in causam, to penetrate deeply. 2) From the bottom = thoroughly, utterly, entirely: p. aliquid intelligere; p. diffidere reipublicae; (poet. & lat.) also with comparatives and superlatives (instead of longe): p. crudelior; p. infestissimus.

PĒNIUS, ii, m. [= Πῆνιος]. A river in Colchis.

PENNA, ae, f. [root PET, kindred w. nitropus and νηρόπυγος — cf. pinna]. 1) A feather (the larger and harder feather of the wing — cf. pluma): meae alae pennas non habent. 2) (Poet.) In the pl., wings (also of insects): vertere pennas (poet.), to fly away; trop., incidere pennas alicui, to clip one's wings = to deprive of power or influence; extendere pennas, to spread one's wings = to attempt something great. Hence: A) the feather of an arrow, and (poet.) = an arrow: B) (poet.) = a flying, flight of certain birds, from which an omen was derived.

PENNĀTUS, a, um, adj. [penna]. (Poet. & lat.) Feathered, winged.

PENNĪGER, ēra, ērum, adj. [penna-gero]. Feathered, winged.

PENNINUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the Pennine Alps (between the Valais and Upper Italy), Pennine, Alpes, juga; P. mons, the Great St. Bernard; P. iter, the road over the Great St. Bernard.

*PENNĪPES, ēdis, adj. [penna-pes]. (Poet.) Wing-footed.

PENNĪ-PŌTENS, tis, adj. (Poet.) Able to fly, winged; subst., Pennipotentēs, um, f. pl. = birds.

PENNŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of penna]. A little wing.

PENSICŪLĀTE, adv. [pensiculo]. (Lat.) Exactly, carefully.

PENSICŪLO, 1. v. tr. [penso]. (Lat.) To weigh, to ponder.

PENSILIS, e, *adj.* [pendeo]. (Poet. & lat.) *Hanging down, pendant: facere se p. = to hang one's self; of houses, &c., built on arches = hanging, pensile; pp. horti, hanging gardens; balneae pp.*

PENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [pendo]. 1) *A paying; a payment, term of payment: p. praesens, ready money.* 2) (Lat.) *Rent of a house or land.*

***PENSITATOR**, ōris, m. [pennito]. (Lat.) *A weigher, ponderer, considerer.*

PENSITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [intens. of pendo]. 1) (Lat.) *To weigh, aliquid.* 2) *To pay, vectigalia.* 3) *To ponder, to consider, aliquid and (lat.) de re aliqua; hence (lat.) = to compare: p. rem cum re.*

PENSO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [intens. of pendo]. (Mostly lat.) 1) (Rar.) *To weigh, aurum; prov., pensare aliquem eādem trutinā, to weigh one in the same balance = to judge by the same standard. Hence, trop.: A) (=compensatio) to counterbalance with something, to recompense, to compensate, to requite, to repay: p. beneficia beneficiis; p. adversa secundis; p. mortem gloriā; hence, res transmarinae quadam vice pensatae, their affairs beyond the sea were equalized by a sort of compensation: B) to ponder, to consider, aliquid: C) to judge of, aliquem ex factis.* 2) (Poet.) *To pay for, to purchase: p. victoriam damno; p. poenas, to suffer; hence = to atone for: p. nefarium scelus voluntariā morte.*

PENSUM, i, n. [part. of pendo]. 1) *A portion of wool weighed out to a female slave to be spun, a task, a day's work.* 2) *Trop., a task, charge, duty: conficere p. suum; p. nominis familiaeque.*

PENSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. [part. of pendo]. Prop., *weighed; hence, esteemed, prized, important, valuable: p. condicio (Pl.); in partic. in the comb. nihil (nec quicquam) pensi habere, to attach no value to, to have no regard for, to care nothing for; and thus, also, nihil pensi iis fuit quid dicerent, they did not care in the least.*

PENTĀMETER, tri, m. [= πεντάμετρος]. (Lat.) *A verse of five feet, a pentameter.*

PENTĒLICUS MŌNS [= Πεντελικὸς ὄρος]. *A mountain in Attica, celebrated for its marble; whence, Pentelicus, a, um, adj., Pentelican.*

PENTERIS, Idia, *f.* [= πεντήρης, sc. ναῦς]. *A ship with five banks of oars.*

PENTHESILĒA, ae, *f.* [= Πενθεσίλεια]. *A queen of the Amazons; she fought against the Greeks at the siege of Troy, but was vanquished by Achilles.*

PENTHEUS (I.), ei & eos, m. [= Πενθεύς]. *A king of Thebes, son of Echion and Agave, grandson and successor of Cadmus. His mother and other Bacchanals, when in a Bacchic frenzy, tore him to pieces.*

PENTHEUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Pentheus I.]. *Of or belonging to Pentheus, Penthean.*

PENTHIDES, ae, m. [Pantheus I.] *A male descendant of Pentheus (of Lycurgu).*

PĒNŪRIA, ae, *f.* [πείνα, 'hunger']. *Want, need (properly, of provisions; that of which one is in want being stated or at least indicated = inopia, etc.): penuria cibi, liberorum, argenti, arborum.*

PĒNUS, ōris, n., or Pēnus, ūs and i, *f.*, or Pēnum, i, n. [PEN, whence also Penates, penitus, etc.]. *That which is within the house, stores of provisions, victuals.*

PEPĀRĒTHUS, or PEPĀRĒTHOS, i, *f.* [= Πηπέρθος]. *An island in the Aegean Sea, now Scopelo.*

PEPLUM, i, n., or PEPLUS, i, m. [= πέπλος, πέπλος]. *A wide and costly robe or shawl, worn by Greek ladies; in partic., the robe of Athena, exhibited in Athens at the Panathenaic festival.*

PER, prep. w. acc. [kindr. w. περί, περί, etc.]. 1) *Of space, through: flumen fluit per urbem. Hence, to denote a spreading or extending over a space, or a going from point to point = all over, all along, all about: ire p. forum; homines confabulantur p. vias, all along the streets; invitari p. domos, to all the houses, i. e., come to one, and some to another; dejicere se p. munitiones, p. gradus, down the steps; p. ora vestra, before your eyes; religiones traditae p. manus, from hand to hand; p. omnia humana, in all human affairs.* 2) *Of time = during, in the course of, through, for: per hos dies; p. idem tempus, at the same time; p. noctem; p. somnum; p. inducias, p. ludos, during; incendium p. duas noctes tenuit.* 3) *Of way or manner, with, in, &c.: p. jocum, in jest; p. iram, in anger; p. literas, by letter; p. commodum, at one's convenience; p. occasionem, occasionally; p. summum dedecus, in the most disgraceful manner; p. speciem (causam) amicitiae, under the pretext of; p. nostram ignominiam, to our disgrace.* 4) *To denote the means or instrument, through, by means of, through the aid of; servari p. manus alicujus; p. spem pacis decipere aliquem; haec p. eum transiguntur. Hence: A) p. me (te, etc.) = by myself, without anybody's assistance: B) p. se — a) = in itself, of itself: ignis per se movetur, fire moves of itself — b) for its own sake — c) cognitus p. se, only through himself (not through his ancestors).* 5) *To denote a reason, cause, &c., on account of, for the sake of, for: p. metum; p. officium, from politeness; p. haec, therefore. Sometimes of a pretended cause or pretext = under the pretence of: p. tutelam aut societatem; p. fas et fidem fallere.* 6) *Of persons or things that permit or hinder any thing = on account of, for, as to: digladiantur illi per me licet, they may fight it out, as far as I am concerned; per annos non potest; stat p. me, it is on my account, it is my fault; non stat p. me quominus, it is not my fault, &c.; trahantur p. me iudibus,*

as far as it concerns me; p. valetudinem id exequi non potuit. 7) In entreaties, adjurations, invocations, &c., by: oro te p. hanc dextram; jurare p. Jovem; p. ego te deos rogo (poet.); p. deos immortales! 8) In composition: A) with verbs, 'per' denotes — a) motion through, e. g., perducere, to lead through — b) it strengthens the idea of the simple verb, and expresses the completion of its action, e. g., perficere, to finish: B) w. *adj. & adv.* — a) = through, e. g., perennis, lasting through endless years — b) it strengthens the signification of the simple adjective = very, e. g., perlevis, very light; permagnus, very great. (Sometimes 'per,' in composition with verbs and adjectives, denotes destruction, e. g., perdere, to destroy; perjurus, violating an oath; — this 'per' is perhaps of a different origin — conf. German 'ver').

PERA, ae, f. [= *πίρα*]. A knapsack, wallet.

PER-ABSURDUS, a, um, *adj.* Very absurd, very silly.

PER-ACCOMMÖDATUS, a, um, *adj.* Very convenient.

PER-ACER, oris, cre, *adj.* Very sharp.

PER-ACERBUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Very harsh (to the taste). 2) Very grievous, very painful.

PER-ACESCO, cui, —, 8. v. *inch. intr.* (Pl.) Prop., to become very sour; hence, *trop.* — a) to become very angry: pectus p. — b) to provoke: hoc est, quod peracescit, that provokes me.

*PERACTIO, ōnis, f. [perago]. A completing.

PER-ACUTE, *adv.* Very sharply, very acutely.

PER-ACUTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Very sharp. 2) Very penetrating, vox. 3) Very acute.

*PER-ADOLESCENS, tis, *adj.* Very young.

*PER-ADOLESCENTULUS, i, m. A very young man (not over twenty years old).

PERAEA, ae, f. [= *περαία*, 'the land on the other side of a border']. 1) P. Rhodiorum, a strip of land in Caria, opposite the island of Rhodes. 2) A town in Argolis.

PER-AEQUE, *adv.* Quite equally or evenly.

PER-ĀGITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) (Lat.) To move strongly, to shake violently. 2) *Trop.*: A) to harass greatly, hostes: B) to impel, aliquem.

PER-ĀGO, āgi, actum, 8. v. *tr.* 1) (Poet.) To drive through a space: p. pecus, to drive about. Hence, p. fretum, to pass through, to traverse; p. latus ense, to pierce, to transfix. 2) To carry through, to finish, to accomplish, cursum, iter, inceptum; p. vitam, aetatem, to pass, to spend; tempus peragitur; p. dona = to finish distributing. In partic.: A) to go through in writing or discourse, to narrate, to represent, to treat of, to discuss: p. res gestas alienj; p. sententiam, to explain fully; peragere postulatam, to state one's demands; peragere fabulam, to go through the play; p. auspicia, to announce: B) p. accusationem, to prosecute to the end; hence, p. reum,

to pursue the prosecution of any one to a conviction; peragor reus, I am declared guilty. 3) To harass, to disturb: Sempronium usque eo perago ut etc.; hence (poet.) p. humum, to till.

*PERAGRATIO, ōnis, f. [peragro]. A travelling through.

PERAGRO, āvi, ātum, also (lat.) PERAGROR, ātus, *dep. 1. v. tr. & intr.* [per-ager]. I. *Tr.* — 1) To travel or to wander through, to traverse, omnes provincias. 2) (Lat.) Of sailing, to wander to: p. litora. II. *Intr.* — *Trop.*, fama p., spreads; orator per mentes hominum p., penetrates, works on every feeling; gula peragrans (lat.), a roving appetite.

PER-ĀMANS, tis, *adj.* Very loving, very fond, nostri.

PER-ĀMANter, *adv.* Very lovingly.

PER-AMBŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To travel or to go through, to wander through: p. multas terras; frigus p. artus, runs through. 2) To go around among, to visit in succession, aegrotos.

PER-ĀMOENUS, a, um, *adj.* Very pleasant.

PER-AMPLUS, a, um, *adj.* Very large.

PER-ANGUSTE, *adv.* Very narrowly.

PER-ANGUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very narrow.

PERANNO, āvi, —, 1. v. *intr.* [per-annus]. (Lat.) To live through a year.

PER-ANTIQUUS, a, um, *adj.* Very ancient.

PER-APPŌSITUS, a, um, *adj.* Very apposite.

PER-ARDUUS, a, um, *adj.* Very hard, very difficult.

PER-ARGŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very acute, very witty.

PER-ARMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (Lat.) To arm completely, exercitum.

PER-ĀRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To plough through; p. pontum, to sail through; p. ora rugis, to furrow. 2) *Trop.*, to plough through a writing-tablet with the stylus, to write, epistolam, literam.

*PERĀTIM, *adv.* [pera]. (Pl.) By bags or wallets.

PER-ATTENTE, *adv.* Very attentively.

PER-ATTENTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very attentive.

*PER-AUDIENDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl., doubtful read.) That must be heard by all means.

PER-BACCHOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. intr.* To revel through, multos dies.

PER-BEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very happy.

PER-BELLE, *adv.* Very prettily.

PER-BĒNE, *adv.* Very well.

PER-BĒNĒVŌLUS, a, um, *adj.* Very kind.

PER-BĒNIGNE, *adv.* Very kindly.

PERBIBĒSIA, ae, f. [perbibō]. A jocosely-formed name of a fictitious land = Drinking-land.

PER-BĪBO, bibi, —, 8. v. *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To suck in, to drink in: lana p. multos colores; *trop.*, to imbibe. 2) To suck or to drink up: p. medullam alicui.

PER-BITO, 3. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) 1) To pass or to go over to a place: p. in Siciliam. 2) (= *Pereo*.) To perish.

PER-BLANDUS, a, um, *adj.* Very charming.

PER-BONUS, a, um, *adj.* Very good.

PER-BRĒVIS, e, *adj.* Very short, very brief.

PER-BRĒVITER, adv. Very briefly.

PER-CAEDO, cēdi, caesum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To cut up completely, exercitum.

PER-CALĒFÁCIO, feci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To warm or to heat thoroughly: sol p. glebas.

PER-CÁLESCO, ui, —, 3. *v. incho. intr.* To become thoroughly heated.

***PER-CALLEO**, ui, —, 2. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To understand thoroughly, linguas.

PER-CALLESKO, ui, —, 3. *v. incho. intr. & tr.* I. *Intr.* — To become very callous or unfeeling. II. *Tr.* — To become well acquainted with; hence, in the *preterite* = to know well, usum rerum.

PER-CÁRUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Very dear, very costly. 2) Very much beloved.

PER-CAUTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very cautious.

PER-CĒLEBER, bris, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Very celebrated.

PER-CĒLEBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To speak frequently, rem.

PER-CĒLER, ēris, e, *adj.* Very quick.

PER-CĒLERITER, adv. Very quickly.

PER-CELLO, cūli, culsum, 3. *v. tr.* [per, and cello = *εἶλω*, 'to urge']. 1) To strike against, to smite: p. legatum genu; p. aliquem cuspidē.

2) To strike to the ground, to throw down, to overturn, aliquem, arborem; p. plaustrum, to upset the wagon; prov., perii, plaustrum perculi! I have upset my wagon, I'm done for! Hence, *trop.*: A) to ruin, to overthrow, to destroy: p. imperium, rempublicam, aliquem; p. hostes, to rout: B) to strike with consternation, to confound, to discourage, to dishearten, aliquem, civitatem.

PER-CENSEO, ui, —, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To go through in order to count or to examine; hence = to reckon up, to enumerate, captivos, numerum legionum, acceptam cladem. 2) To examine, to review: p. orationes legatorum; in partic. — to travel through: p. Thessaliam.

PERCEPTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [percipio]. Principles, rules, artis.

PERCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [percipio]. 1) A receiving = a gathering in, collecting, frugum. 2) *Trop.*, a receiving with the mind, perception, comprehension; in the *pl.*, perceptions, ideas.

PERCIDO, cidi, cisum, 3. *v. tr.* [per-caedo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To beat to pieces, os alicui.

PER-CIO, ūvi or ūi, ūtum, 4., and **PER-CIEO**, 2., *v. tr.* 1) To set in motion, to stir up, to excite: voluptas p. aliquem; p. aures; usually in *part.*, percitus irā, amore, roused, excited. *2) (Pl.) To call, to name, aliquem.

PERCÍPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. tr.* [per-capio].

1) To take in, to gather in, frugum. 2) To take to one's self = to get, to receive, to obtain, prēmia, hereditatem. 3) To take to one's self = to assume, rigorem; p. rem in se; (poet.) p. aera, to catch (in order to be able to fly). Hence *freq. trop.*: A) to receive through the senses, to perceive, to observe: p. aliquid oculis, to see; p. auribus, to hear; p. voluptatem, dolorem, to feel: B, to take into the mind, to understand, to comprehend, to conceive, to learn: p. aliquid animo; p. philosophiam; habere aliquid perceptum. 4) (Ante-cl.) To take possession of, to seize: horror p. membra; ardor p. aethera.

PERCÍTUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of percio]. Excitable, hot, hasty, ingenium.

PER-CIVILIS, e, *adj.* Very civil, very courteous.

***PER-CLÁMO**, 1. *v. intr.* (Doubtful read: Pl.) To cry out aloud.

PER-COGNOSCO, ōvi, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. and lat.) To become perfectly acquainted with, aliquem.

PER-CÓLO (I), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To strain, to filter, vinum. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To let pass through, to let through: terra p. imbres; in the *pass.*, percolari, to pass through; humor per terras percolatur.

PER-CÓLO (II), cōlui, cultum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) To complete, to finish, aliquid. 2) To adorn very much, to beautify, feminam. 3) To honour greatly: p. aliquem re aliqua.

PER-CÓMIS, e, *adj.* Very friendly, very com plaisant.

PER-COMMÓDE, adv. Very conveniently, suitably, or seasonably.

PER-COMMÓDUS, a, um, *adj.* Very convenient, suitable or opportune.

PERCONTÁTIO, ōnis, *f.* [percontor]. As asking, inquiring; a question, inquiry; also a figure of speech.

PERCONTÁTOR, ōris, *m.* [percontor]. (Poet.) An asker, inquirer.

PERCONTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr. & intr.* [percunctus]. To ask, to inquire: p. aliquid, *quis* any thing; p. ex (ab) aliquo, to ask of any one; p. aliquid ex (ab) aliquo, and p. aliquem de re aliqua or (Pl.) aliquem aliquid, to ask one for something; p. aliquem ex aliquo, to inquire of one person after another.

***PER-CONTÚMAX**, ācis, *adj.* (Com.) Very obstinate.

PER-CÓPIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Very copious (in expression).

PER-CÓQUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To boil thoroughly, carnem. 2) To ripen: sol p. uvas. 3) To sear, to blacken by the heat of the sun: percocci viri (of the Moors). 4) To make hot, to heat, humorem.

PER-CRĒBESCO (Per-crebresco), ui, — 3

v. each. intr. To become very frequent, to prevail: conjugia pp.; fama p.; hoc p., becomes known.

PER-CRĒPO, ui, itum, 1. *v. intr.* To resound loudly, to ring.

PER-CRŪCIO, 1. *v. tr.* To torment greatly: hoc percrucior, *I am distracted about this.*

PER-CŪPIDUS, a, um, *adj.* Very fond of, very much attached to: p. alicujus.

PER-CŪPIO, 3. *v. tr.* (Com.) To wish greatly, to long, aliquid facere.

PER-CŪRĪOSUS, a, um, *adj.* Very curious or inquisitive.

PER-CŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To cure or to heal completely, vulnus; trop., p. mentem.

PER-CURRO, cūcurri or curri, cursum, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* I. *Intr.* — To run through or over: p. per mare; p. ad forum, to run on to the forum; p. per temonem, along the pole. II. *Tr.* — 1) To run or to hasten through, agrum. Hence, trop., p. amplissimos honores, to fill in succession the highest offices; in partic. = to run over in speaking or writing, to mention cursorily, to relate briefly: p. multas res oratione; p. omnia nomina; also, to run over in one's mind: p. aliquid animo; p. paginas, to read through quickly. 2) To run about to: p. conventus. 3) (Poet. & lat.) To run over: p. aristas; p. aliquid oculis, to look rapidly over.

PERCURSATIO, ōnis, *f.* [percurso]. A running or travelling through, Italiae.

PERCURSIO, ōnis, *f.* [percurro]. A running through or over: A) a rapid thinking over: animi p. multarum rerum: B) a rapid passing over in speaking.

PER-CURSO, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) *Tr.* (lat.), to ramble over, ripas. 2) *Intr.*, to rove about.

PERCUSSIO, ōnis, *f.* [percutio]. 1) A beating, striking: p. capitis, on the head; p. digitorum, a snapping of. 2) In partic., in music, a beating time; hence = time.

PERCUSSOR, ōris, *m.* [percutio]. A striker = a killer, slayer, murderer (it denotes chiefly the physical act of slaying; hence, a slayer as the mechanical instrument of another's will — cf. interfector, sicarius, etc.).

PERCUSSUS, ūs, *m.* [percutio]. (Poet. & lat.) = Percussio.

PERCŪTIO, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. tr.* [percutio]. 1) To strike through, to thrust or to stab through, to pierce through, aliquem, pectus alicui; p. venam alicui, to let blood. Hence: A) to kill (v. Percussor), hostem; p. aliquem securi, to behead: B) (lat.) p. foedus, to conclude (cf. ico and ferio): C) (lat.) p. fossam = to dig. 2) To strike, to smite, to hit, aliquem; p. januam virgā, to knock at; percussus fulmine or de coelo, struck by lightning. Hence: A) in partic. — a) ('at.) p. numum, to stamp, to coin — b) (poet.) p. lyram, to strike, to play on — c) color

percussus luce, touched by; aures percussae voce, reached by — d) (poet.) p. pennas, to flap the wings — e) (Pl.) p. se in vino, to get drunk: B) trop. — a) to strike, to make a strong impression upon, to affect or to touch keenly: hoc p. animum probabilitate; percussus literis tuis, alarmed; percussus sum suspitione, I was suddenly struck with suspicion; illud animum percussit, that struck me, made me suspicious; percussisti me de oratione prolata — b) (Pl.) to cheat, to deceive.

PER-DECŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* Very comely or handsome.

PER-DELĪRUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lucr.) Very foolish.

PERDEO (Pl.) = Pereo.

PER-DIFFICĪLIS, e, *adj.* with sup. Very difficult.

PER-DIFFICĪLĪTER, *adv.* With great difficulty.

PER-DIGNUS, a, um, *adj.* Very worthy.

PER-DILIGENS, tis, *adj.* Very diligent.

PER-DILIGENTER, *adv.* Very diligently.

PER-DISCO, didici, —, 3. *v. tr.* To learn thoroughly, to learn by heart, omnia jura.

PER-DISERTE, *adv.* Very eloquently.

PERDĪTE, *adv.* [perditus]. 1) Corruptly, wickedly. 2) Immoderately, exceedingly: p. amare.

PERDĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [perdo]. A ruiner, destroyer.

PERDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [part. of perdo]. Lost: A) = ruined, desperate, hopeless: perditus moerore; omnibus rebus perditis, affairs being in a desperate condition; valetudo p., lost health: B) (poet.) desperately in love: perditus amore; perditus in aliqua, with a woman: C) abandoned, profligate, wicked, homo, nequitia, lascivia.

PER-DIU, *adv.* Very long.

PERDIUS, a, um, *adj.* [per-dies]. (Lat.) All day long.

PER-DIŪTURNUS, a, um, *adj.* Lasting a very long time, protracted.

PER-DIVES, itis, *adj.* Very rich.

PERDIX, icis, *m.* [= *περίδις*, 'a partridge']. A nephew of Daedalus, changed into a partridge.

PER-DO, didi, ditum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To make way with, to destroy, to ruin; also, morally = to corrupt: p. rempublicam, fruges, valetudinem alicujus; p. aliquem, cives. Hence — a) (poet.) = to kill: p. serpentem — b) (Pl.) p. aliquem capitis, e. g., to charge with a capital offence — c) to squander, operam, fortunas. 2) To lose (irrecoverably, and so that the thing ceases to exist — cf. amitto): p. liberos, vitam, spem; p. litem. Hence (Com.), p. nomen = to forget.

PER-DŌCEO, cui, ctum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To teach thoroughly, aliquem aliquid. 2) (Lat.) = To show clearly, stultitiam suam.

PER-DOCTE, *adv.* (Pl.) Very skilfully.

PER-DOCTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very learned, very skilful.

PER-DÓLEO, ui, Itum, 2. v. *intr.* 1) To be greatly grieved: p. illud fieri. 2) To grieve, to pain: id p.

PER-DÓMO, ui, Itum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) To tame thoroughly, tauros. Hence = to subdue completely, to subjugate, Latium, gentes. 2) (Lat.) = to knead, farinam.

PER-DORMISCO, 3. v. *intr.* (Pl.) To sleep all night long.

PER-DÚCO, xi, ctum, 3. v. *tr.* 1) To lead through, to lead or to conduct to a place of destination: p. aliquem ad aliquem; p. legiones in Allobroges. Hence — a) in partic. = (of a procurer) to draw or to bring over a woman: p. mulierem — b) = to lead, to conduct, or to carry to a place (i. e., walls, ditches, &c.), viam, murum, fossam. 2) *Trop.*: A) to bring to a certain goal: p. aliquem ad amplissimos honores; p. aliquid ad effectum; p. rem eo ut, etc., to bring the matter to such a pass that, &c.; hence = to draw out, to prolong, to protract: p. rem disputatione; p. (sc. vitam) ad centesimum annum = to live to be a hundred years old: B) to bring over to any thing = to induce, to persuade: p. aliquem ad suam sententiam; p. aliquem ad se, to bring over to one's side. 3) (Poet.) To besmear, to bedaub, to sprinkle over with, corpus odore.

PER-DUCTO, 1. v. *tr.* [*intens.* of perduco]. (Pl.) To lead to a place, to lead along (of a pimp or procurer).

PERDUCTOR, ōris, m. [perduco]. 1) A leader, conductor. 2) A procurer, pandor, pimp.

*PER-DŪDUM, *adv.* (Pl.) A long time ago.

PERDUELLIO, ōnis, f. [perduellis]. *Hostile conduct against one's native country, i. e., the planning of sedition, violation of its constitution, complicity with its enemies, treason.* Hence, melon., perduelliones = perduelles.

PERDUELLIS, e, *adj.* [per, and duellum = bellum]. A public enemy (regarded as engaging in war against the state): pirata non est ex perduellium numero, sed communis hostis omnium; hence (Pl.) = a private enemy.

PER-DŪBO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To last, to hold out, to endure.

PERĒDIA, ae, f. [per-ēdo]. (Pl.) A jocosely-formed name of a fictitious country, Eating-land.

PER-ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum, 3. v. *tr.* (Poet.) To eat up, to consume: ignis p. Aetnam; amor p. aliquem.

PERĒGRE, *adv.* [per-ager?]. Out of town, abroad — a) = in foreign parts — b) = to foreign parts — c) = from foreign parts, from abroad: p. esse; p. abire, to travel; p. accire, afferre, redire.

PERĒGRI, *adv.* [per-ager?]. Abroad: peregrique et domi.

PĒREGRINĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [peregrinor]. Travelling about in foreign parts.

PĒREGRINĀTIO, ōnis, f. [peregrinor]. A travelling or staying in foreign countries, peregrination.

*PĒREGRINĀTOR, ōris, m. [peregrinor]. A traveller or sojourner in foreign countries.

PĒREGRINITAS, ātis, f. [peregrinus]. 1) The condition of a peregrinus or foreigner in the Roman republic (v. Peregrinus). 2) Foreign habits or manners; in partic. = a foreign tone or accent.

PĒREGRINOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. intr.* [peregrinus]. 1) To go abroad, to travel in foreign parts: p. tota Asia; *trop.*, studia nobiscum pp. 2) To live or to sojourn in foreign countries: aures pp., are abroad. Hence = to be a stranger in any place: philosophia p. Romae.

PĒREGRINUS, a, um, *adj.* [peregre]. 1) Belonging to or coming from foreign countries, foreign, strange, alien, exotic, mulier, divitiæ, morbus; (poet.) amores pp., for foreign women; pp. fasti, of foreign nations. In partic., *subst.*: A) Peregrinus, i, m., a foreigner, an alien (opposed to 'civis'), one who has taken his abode in a foreign country (conf. advena), without obtaining the rights of citizenship there; — 'peregrini' refers esp. to the tribes subjugated by the Romans, and living under their dominion, without possessing the rights of Roman citizenship: B) Peregrina, ae, f., a foreign woman. 2) (Ante-cl.) *Trop.*, raw, inexperienced.

PER-ĒLEGANS, tis, *adj.* Very fine, very elegant.

PER-ĒLEGANTER, *adv.* Very elegantly, very neatly.

PER-ĒLOQUENS, tis, *adj.* Very eloquently. PERĒMNIS, e, *adj.* [per-annus]. Of or belonging to crossing a river (only in augural lang.): auspiciu p., or abs. Peremne, is, n., taken on crossing a stream the source of which was considered sacred.

PERĒMPTOR, ōris, m. [perimo]. (Lat.) A slayer, murderer, alicujus.

PERĒNDIE *adv.* [ripas-dies]. On the day after to-morrow.

PERĒNDINUS, a, um, *adj.* [perendie]. After to-morrow: die p. = perendie.

PERĒNNA, ae, f. — v. Anna.

PERĒNNIS, e, *adj.* [per-annus]. 1) Lasting the whole year through: p. fons, rivus, that is not dried up in summer. Hence, 2) everlasting, perennial, perpetual, enduring, cursum, momentum.

PERĒNNI-SERVUS, i, m. (Pl.) One who is always a slave.

PERĒNNITAS, ātis, f. [perennis]. Perpetual duration, perpetuity: pp. fontium.

PĒRENNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* [perennis]. (Poet. & lat.) To last, to continue, to endure.

***PERENTICIDA**, ae, f. [pera-caedo]. (Pl.) A cut-purse (a comic imitation of the word 'parentica').

PER-EO, ii, Itum, 4. v. intr. To be destroyed or ruined, to be lost, to disappear, urbs, regnum, exercitus; (Pl.) puppis pereunda est, must be lost. In partic.: A) to perish, to die (by violence — cf. intereo): B) (poet.) to die with love, to be desperately in love: p. amore; p. femina and feminam: C) = to be lost, to be wasted, to be spent in vain: opera p.: D) to be ruined, to be undone; freq., in comic writers, perii, I am undone; peream nisi, etc., may I perish, if not, &c.: E) (poet.) lympba p. fundo, disappears, runs through.

PER-EQUITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) To ride through: p. aciem; intr., p. inter duas acies. 2) To ride or to drive about, per omnes partes.

PER-ERRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To wander through, to ramble or to run over, orbem, freta; orbis pererratus; hence, trop., p. aliquem oculis, to survey. 2) To wander about to: p. reges, from one king to another.

PER-ERUDITUS, a, um, adj. Very learned.

PER-EXIGUE, adv. Very niggardly.

PER-EXIGUUS, a, um, adj. Very small, very little.

***PER-EXOPTATUS**, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Very much wished for.

***PER-EXPEDITUS**, a, um, adj. (Doubt read.) Very easy.

PER-FABRICO, āvi, —, 1. v. tr. (Pl.) Prop., to finish a mechanical piece of work; trop. = to overreach, to take in, aliquem.

PER-FACETE, adv. Very wittily.

PER-FACETUS, a, um, adj. Very witty.

PER-FACILE, adv. 1) Very easily. 2) Very willingly.

PER-FACILIS, e, adj. 1) Very easy. 2) Very courteous.

PER-FACUNDUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Very eloquent.

PER-FAMILIARIS, e, adj. Very intimate or familiar; subst., Per familiaris, is, m., a very intimate friend.

PERFECTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [perfectus]. Completely, perfectly.

PERFECTIO, ōnis, f. [perficio]. 1) A completing, perfecting. 2) Perfection.

PERFECTOR, ōris, m. [perficio]. A finisher, perfecter.

PERFECTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [part. of perficio]. Perfect, complete, opus, orator; p. in re aliqua.

PER-FECUNDUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Very fruitful.

PER-FERO, tūli, lātum, v. irr. tr. 1) To carry through, to carry to some destination or goal: p. onus; p. litteras ad aliquem; (poet.) p. vultum intrepidum, to maintain an intrepid countenance;

flumen p. navem = has enough water for a ship. Hence, trop. = to bear or to endure to the end, to suffer, poenam; p. frigus et famem; p. omnes contumelias. 2) To carry through, to accomplish: (poet.) lapis p. ictum, carries home the blow; hasta p. vires, passes through; p. se, to betake one's self somewhere. Hence: A) to convey intelligence, to announce: p. mandata, nuncium; p. aliquid ad aliquem; fama Romam perfertur, reaches Rome; perfertur ad me, I am informed; clamor perfertur circa collem, resounds: B) p. legem, to carry through, to get passed: C) (lat.) to carry out, to conduct, to manage, legationem.

PER-FERVEO, 2. v. intr. (Lat.) To be very hot.

PER-FICIO, fēci, fectum, 3. v. tr. [per-facio]. 1) To bring to an end, to finish, to complete, to execute, comitia, conata, scelus; p. bellum; p. candelabrum, to make; (poet.) p. Achillem cithara, to make perfect; p. annos centum, to live a hundred years. 2) To bring about, to effect, to cause: p. ut (ne), etc.

PERFICUS, a, um, adj. [perficio]. (Lucr.) Finishing, perfecting.

PERFIDE, adv. [perfidus]. (Lat.) Faithlessly.

PER-FIDELIS, e, adj. Very faithful.

PERFIDIA, ae, f. [per-fides]. Faithlessness, perfidy, treachery: p. in aliquem.

PERFIDIOSE, adv. with comp. [perfidiosus]. Faithlessly, perfidiously, dishonestly.

PERFIDIOSUS, a, um, adj. w. sup. [perfidia]. Faithless, perfidious, treacherous (as a habitual characteristic — cf. perfidus).

PERFIDUS, a, um, adj. [per-fides]. Faithless, perfidious, treacherous (usually with reference to single acts — cf. perfidiosus): p. homo; (poet.) pp. freta = dangerous, unsafe; p. verba, not to be relied on.

***PER-FINIO**, 4. v. tr. (Lucr.) To end fully.

PER-FIXUS, a, um, adj. (Lucr.) Pierced through: p. telis pavoris, full of fear.

PER-FLABILIS, e, adj. That may be blown through.

PER-FLAGITIOSUS, a, um, adj. Very villainous, very flagitious.

PERFLATUS, ūs, m. [perflo]. A blowing through; concor. = a breeze.

PER-FLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Tr., to blow through, terras. 2) Intr., to blow continually.

***PER-FLUCTUO**, 1. v. tr. (Lucr.) To flow all over: copia animantium p. artus, swarms over.

PER-FLUO, xi, sum, 3. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To flow through, per colum. 2) To leak (only trop.): hac atque illac p. = not to be able to keep a secret. 3) To flow: flumen perfluit in mare.

PER-FODIO, fōdi, fossum, 3. v. tr. 1) To dig through, montem. Hence, to pierce through,

parietem, thoracem. 3) *To make by digging, to dig, fretum.*

PER-FÖRO, Ævi, Åtum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To bore through, pectus; p. navem, to bore a hole into a ship.* 2) *To make an opening by boring or cutting through: p. lumen; hence, p. Stabianum = to bring into view (by felling trees, &c.).*

PER-FORTITER, adv. (Ter.) *Very bravely.*

PERFOSSOR, Æris, m. [perfordio]. *A digger through: p. parietum = a housebreaker.*

PER-FRËMO, ui, —, 3. v. intr. (Poet.) *To rear along.*

PER-FRËQUENS, tis, adj. *Much frequented, populous.*

PER-FRICO, cui, cÅtum or ctum, 1. v. tr. *To rub all over: p. faciem unguento; p. caput, to scratch one's head (as a sign of hesitation): trop., p. frontem or os = to lay aside all sense of shame.*

*PER-FRIGËFACIO, 3. v. tr. *To make very cold; trop. = to make one shudder with fear. (Pl.)*

PER-FRIGESCO, frixi, —, 3. v. inch. intr. (Lat.) *To grow very cold, to catch cold.*

PER-FRIGIDUS, a, um, adj. *Very cold.*

PERFRINGO, frægi, fractum, 3. v. tr. [perfrango]. 1) *To break into pieces, to shatter: p. saxum; p. nucem, to crack; navis p. proram, breaks.* 2) *To break or to burst through, to force a way through, muros, phalangem hostium; p. domos, to break into the houses; trop., p. repagula juris.* 3) *Trop.: A) to frustrate, to violate (by force), leges, decreta senatûs omnia: B) = to affect powerfully, animos.*

PER-FRUOR, otus, 3. v. dep. intr. 1) *To enjoy thoroughly, re aliqua (ante-cl. also aliquid).* 2) (Poet., doubtful read.) *To fulfil, to execute, mandatis.*

PERFUGA, æ, m. [perfusio]. *One who goes over to the enemy, a deserter, renegade (always in a bad sense — cf. transfuga).*

PER-FUGIO, fugi, —, 3. v. intr. 1) *To flee to a person or place for refuge, to take refuge: p. ad aliquem, Corinthum.* 2) *To go over to the enemy, to desert: p. ad Caesarem.*

PERFUGIUM, ii, n. [perfusio]. *A place of refuge, a refuge, shelter, asylum: p. laborum et solitudinum, from toils and cares; on the contrary, pp. annonæ, for the grain.*

PERFUNCTIO, Ænis, f. [perfungor]. *A performing, discharging: p. honorum, of the functions or duties of posts of honour; p. laborum, an enduring of.*

PER-FUNDO, fûdi, fûsum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To pour over, to besprinkle, to moisten: p. aliquem aquâ, lacrimis; perfundi flumine = to bathe in a river; (poet.) sudor p. artus, drenches; vestes perfusæ ostreo, dyed. Hence, to bestrew: p. cunctum pulvere; p. tecta auro, to cover.* 2) *Trop.: A) to imbue, to fill with: p. animum alicujus voluptate; perfundi lætitiâ; horror p. artus; also, cubiculum perfunditur sole: B) p. ali-*

quem judicio, to disturb, to alarm: C) (lat.) to imbue slightly: perfundi studiis, to be slightly tinctured with, to have a superficial knowledge of.

PER-FUNGOR, notus, 3. v. dep. intr. 1) *To go through with, to perform, to discharge: p. opere, honoribus.* 2) *To endure to the end, to undergo: p. periculo; p. vitâ = to die; in pass. signif., periculum perfunctum; also, abs., equidem jam perfunctus sum, I have gone through with and endured everything.* 3) (Poet.) *To enjoy, epulis.*

PER-FURO, 3. v. intr. (Poet.) *To continue raging, to rage on.*

PERFUSORIVS, a, um, adj. [perfundo]. (Lat.) *That only moistens; trop. = superficial, slight: p. assertio, wrongful.*

PERGÅMËNUS, a, um, adj. [Pergamum]. *Of or belonging to Pergamum in Mysia, Pergamean; subst., Pergameni, Ærum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Pergamum.*

PERGÅMEUS, a, um, adj. [Pergamus]. 1) *Of or belonging to Pergamus or Troy, Trojan: P. vates = Cassandra.* 2) = Pergamenus.

PERGÅMUS, i, a, or PERGÅMUS, i, f., and freq. PERGÅMA, Ærum, n. pl. [= Περγᾶμος, Περγᾶμα]. 1) *The citadel of Troy; (poet.) = Troy.* 2) *A town in Mysia, the capital of the Pergamean kingdom, now Pergamo.*

PER-GAUDEO, 2. v. intr. *To rejoice greatly.*

PERGO, perrexi, perrectum, 3. v. tr. & intr. [per-rego]. 1) *Tr., prop., to make straight through; hence, to proceed or to go on with, to pursue, to prosecute: p. iter; p. aliquid facere; p. ire Sargentum, to go as far as S.* 2) *Intr., to go on, to go, to proceed: p. ad aliquem, hac via, obviam alicui. Hence: A) to undertake: B) in speaking, to pass on, to proceed: pergamus ad reliqua, let us pass on to; pergite, proceed; p. explicare reliqua; p. et prosequi.*

PER-GRAECOR, 1. v. dep. intr. (Pl.) *To feast or to drink like the Greeks.*

PER-GRANDIS, e, adj. *Very large; p. natu, very old.*

*PER-GRÅPHICUS, a, um, adj. (Pl.) *Very skilful, very artful.*

PER-GRÅTUS, a, um, adj. *Very pleasant.*

PER-GRÅVIS, e, adj. *Very heavy; trop., very important, very weighty.*

PER-GRÅVITER, adv. *Very gravely, very seriously.*

PERGÛLA, æ, f. [pergo, as tegula fr. tego]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) *A projection in front of a house or wall, used as — a) a booth, stall or shop — b) a school, lecture-room — c) an astronomical observatory.* 2) = A brothel.

PERHIBEO, ui, Åtum, 2. v. tr. [per-habeo]. 1) *To hold out, to offer, to bring forward, aliquem. Hence: A) = to show, alicui honorem: B) = to give, to render, operam alicui: C) = to ascribe, to attribute, alicui auctoritatem.* 2) *In partic., to bring forward in speaking, to say. to*

assert, to affirm: ut perhibetis, as is stated by you; qui perhibentur fuisse nuncii. Hence: A) p. testimonium, to bear testimony; p. exemplum, to cite: B) to call, to name: p. aliquem optimum vatem; is perhibendus est, is to be mentioned, commemorated.

PER-HILUM, i, n. (Lucr.) Very little.

PER-HONORIFICE, adv. In a very honourable manner.

PER-HONORIFICUS, a, um, adj. 1) Very honourable. 2) Very respectful.

PER-HORRESCO, ui, —, 3. v. *inch. intr. & tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) (Poet.) To rise in billows: aequor p. (v. Horreo). 2) To shudder or to tremble greatly: corpus, Aetna p. II. *Tr.*, to shudder greatly at a thing: p. rem.

PER-HORRIDUS, a, um, adj. Very horrid.

PER-HUMANITER, adv. Very courteously, very kindly.

PER-HUMANUS, a, um, adj. Very courteous, very kind.

PERIALOGOS, i, m. [= Περιάλογος, 'The Unreasonable One']. The title of a work by Orbilius.

PER-IAMBUS, i, m. (Quinct.) = Pyrrhichius.

PERIANDER, dri, m. [= Περσάνδρος]. A king of Corinth, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

PERICLES, is, m. [= Περικλῆς]. A celebrated statesman of Athens: died 429 B.C.

*PERICLITATIO, ōnis, f. [periclitor]. A trial, experiment.

PERICLITOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. & pass.* [periculum]. I. *Dep., tr.* — To try, to prove, to put to the test, to test, omnia, fortunam; p. animum alicujus, vires ingenii; p. quid nostri valeant; also (lat.) *intr.*, proeliis et periclitando tuti sunt, by encountering danger. II. *Pass.* of an unusual periclitō = 'to put in peril,' 'to endanger.' — To be exposed to danger, to be endangered: salus reipublicae p. in uno homine: p. famā, in reputation; also, p. de re aliqua; p. veneno, from poison; p. rumpi (lat.), to be in danger of breaking.

PERICULŌSE, adv. w. *comp. & sup.* [periculosus]. With risk or danger, dangerously.

PERICULŌSUS, a, um, adj. w. *comp. & sup.* [periculum]. Attended with or threatening danger, dangerous, perilous, bellum, vulnus; p. in se, putting one's self in danger.

PERICULUM, contr. PERICLUM, i, n. [root PERI, whence peritus, experior]. 1) A trial, proof (mostly in the comb. periculum facere rei alicujus, to try, to make a trial of): fac periculum ex aliis, take a warning from. 2) (Rar.) *Concr.*, an attempt, essay. 3) A danger, risk, peril (mostly as something lasting — cf. discrimen): in ipso periculi discrimine; p. facere rei alicujus, to risk; pp. subire, to undergo; p. conflare alicui, to cause, to occasion; p. capitis, risk of life; p. est ne veniat, it is to be feared, &c.; meo, tuo p., at my, thy risk; ut illae res publico

periculo essent, that these things should be at the risk of the state; p. est a penuria, from scarcity. Hence, in partic.: A) = a lawsuit: versari in periculis privatorum: B) the resort of a judicial sentence.

PER-IDŌNEUS, a, um, adj. Very suitable or convenient.

PERILLEUS, a, um, adj. [Perillus]. Of Perillus: P. aes, the brazen bull made by Perillus.

PERILLUS, i, m. [= Περύλλος]. A worker in metal, who made a brazen bull for the tyrant Phalaris — he was himself the first victim thrown into it.

PER-ILLUSTRIS, e, adj. 1) Very clear. 2) Greatly distinguished.

PER-IMBECILLUS, a, um, adj. Very weak.

PERIMEDE, es, f. [= Περμήδη]. A celebrated sorceress of the time of Propertius.

PERIMEDEUS, a, um, adj. [Perimede]. Of or belonging to Perimede, Perimedeian = magical.

PERIMO, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. *tr.* [per-emo].

1) To take wholly away; hence, to destroy, to annihilate: p. divum simulacra, urbem. 2) To interrupt, to hinder: p. reditum, consilium. 3) (Mostly poet. & lat.) To kill, to slay, aliquem.

PER-IMPEDITUS, a, um, adj. Very much obstructed, impassable.

PER-INCERTUS, a, um, adj. Very uncertain.

PER-INCOMMŌDE, adv. Very inconveniently or inopportunately.

PER-INCOMMŌDUS, a, um, adj. Very inconvenient or inopportune, very troublesome.

PER-INCONSEQUENS, tis, adj. (Lat.) Very absurd.

PER-INDE, adv. 1) Just so, in like manner, equally: ars operosa et p. fructuosa; si cetera p. processissent; p. periti imperitque; Mithridates ingenti corpore, perinde armatus, and armed accordingly. 2) In partic. with conjunctions: A) perinde ... ac (atque), just ... as: B) perinde ... ac si (perhaps also p. ac only), quasi, tanquam, quam si, just as if, the same as if: C) perinde ut (utcumque) or (lat.) prout, according as: haec p. sunt ut agentur, this depends on the way it is done: D) (lat.) haud perinde ... quam, not as well ... as; p. ut, (only) to the extent that.

PER-INDIGNE, adv. (Lat.) Very indignantly, ferre.

PER-INDULGENS, tis, adj. Very indulgent.

PER-INFAMIS, e, adj. (Lat.) Very infamous.

PER-INFIRMUS, a, um, adj. Very weak.

PER-INGENIOSUS, a, um, adj. Very acute, very witty.

PER-INGRATUS, a, um, adj. Very ungrateful.

PER-INIQUUS, a, um, adj. 1) Very unfair. 2) Very unwilling.

PER-INSIGNIS, e, adj. Very striking, very remarkable.

PER-INTEGER, gra, grum, adj. (Lat.) Very honest.

PERINTHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Perinthus]. *Perinthian*; *subst.*, *Perinthia*, ae, *f.*, the *Perinthian*, the title of a comedy by Menander.

PERINTHUS, i, *f.* [= Περινθος]. A town in Thrace, later (in the time of Constantine the Great) called Heraclea — now Ereklî.

PER-INVITUS, a, um, *adj.* Very unwilling.

PERIÓDUS, i, *f.* [= περίοδος]. A period.

PERIPATÉTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= περιπατητικός, 'given to walking about']. Of or belonging to the school of Aristotle, *Peripatetic*; *subst.*, *Peripatetici*, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *Peripatetic philosophers*.

PERIPÉTASMĀTA, tum, *n. pl.* [= περιπετάσματα]. Coverings, tapestry.

PERIPHŔASIS, is, *f.* [= περιφρασς]. (Lat.) A circumlocution.

PER-IRATUS, a, um, *adj.* Very angry, *alicui*.

PERISCĒLIS, Idia, *f.* [= περισκελῖς]. (Poet.) An anklet, garter, worn esp. by courtesans.

PERISTRŌMA, ātia, *n.* [= περιστερμα]. A covering (customarily spread over a bed or dining-couch).

PERISTŪLIUM, ii, *n.* [= περιστύλιον]. A piazza surrounded with pillars, a peristyle.

PERĪTE, *adv.* *w. comp. & sup.* [peritus]. Expertly, skilfully, in a masterly manner.

PERĪTIA, ae, *f.* [peritus]. Experience, knowledge obtained by experience, skill: *ars et p.*; *p. locorum*; *p. morum Tiberii*.

PERĪTO, i, *v. intr.* [intens. of pereō]. (Antecl.) To perish.

PERĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* *w. comp. & sup.* [root PERI — cf. experior, comperio]. Experienced, practised, well-versed, skilful; hence, knowing, acquainted with: *duces peritissimi et exercitatisimi*; *p. eorum regionum*, well acquainted with that country; *p. perfidiae hostium*; *peritus juris* and *jure*, learned in the law (only in later writers, with the *abl.* of other words); rarely, *p. ad rem* or *in re*; (poet. & lat.) *p. de re*; *p. cantare*, in singing.

PERJĒRO, i, (Pl.) = Pejero, *q. v.*

PER-JŪCUNDE, *adv.* Very pleasantly.

PER-JŪCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* Very pleasant, very agreeable.

***PERJŪRĀTIUNCŪLA**, ae, *f. dim.* [perjuro]. (Pl.) A petty perjury.

***PERJŪRĪŌSUS**, a, um, *adj.* [perjuriū]. (Pl.) Perjured.

PERJŪRIUM, ii, *n.* [perjuro]. A false oath, perjury.

PER-JŪRO, i, = Pejero.

PERJŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp. & sup.* [per-jus]. 1) Perjured. 2) (Pl.) Lying, false, faithless.

PER-LĀBOR, psus, 3, *v. dep. intr.* 1) To slip through, to glide through: *anguis pp. in aedem Jovis*; *Hercules p. ad nos*, reaches. 2) (Poet.) To glide over: *p. undas rotas*.

***PER-LĀTUS**, a, um, *adj.* Very joyful.

PER-LĀTE, *adv.* Very widely or broadly *verbum 'ineptus' p. patet*, has a very wide application.

PER-LĀTEO, ui, —, 2, *v. intr.* (Poet.) To lie completely hid.

PERLĒCEBRAE — *v. Pellecebrae*.

PER-LĒGO, ōgi, *lectum*, 3, *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) To scan narrowly, to examine, to survey: *p. aliquid oculis*. 2) To read through, *librum*. 3) To read over, *leges*; *p. senatum*, the names of the senators.

***PER-LĒPĪDE**, *adv.* (Pl.) Very prettily or finely.

PER-LĒVIS, e, *adj.* Very light or alight.

PER-LĒVĪTER, *adv.* Very lightly or alightly.

PER-LĪBENS, tis, *adj.* Very willing, very much pleased: *me perlibente*, to my great delight.

PER-LĪBENTER, *adv.* Very willingly, with great pleasure.

PER-LĪBERĀLIS, e, *adj.* (Ter.) Very well-bred, very genteel.

PER-LĪBERĀLĪTER, *adv.* Very kindly, very liberally.

PER-LĪBET, uit, —, 2, *v. impers.* It is very pleasing: *p. scire*, I should like to know.

PER-LĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. intr.* To sacrifice auspiciously, i.e., with favourable omens; also, *pass.*, impersonally: *primis hostiis perlibatum est*, propitious omens were given by the first victims.

PER-LONGE, *adv.* Very far. (Ter.)

PER-LONGINQUUS, a, um, *adj.* Very tedious.

PER-LONGUS, a, um, *adj.* Very long.

PER-LŪCEO, etc. — *v. Pelluceo*.

PER-LUCTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* Very mournful.

PER-LUO, ui, ūtum, 3, *v. tr.* To wash or to rinse off: *p. manum undā*; *pass.* = to bathe one's self, in flumine.

PER-LUSTRO, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. tr.* 1) To purify, to hallow, *paleas*. 2) To view all over, to survey, to examine: *p. omnia oculis*; *p. rem animo*. 3) To wander through, *agros hostium*.

PER-MĀDEFĀCIO, fēci, —, 3, *v. tr.* (Pl.) To wet through, to drench, *rem*.

PER-MĀDESCO, dai, —, 3, *v. incho. intr.* (Lat.) 1) To become quite wet. 2) *Trop.*, to grow weak or effeminate.

PER-MAGNUS, a, um, *adj.* Very great.

***PER-MĀLE**, *adv.* (Doubtful reading.) Very badly.

***PERMĀNANTER**, *adv.* [permanō]. (Lucr.)

By flowing through.

***PER-MĀNASCO**, 3, *v. intr.* [incho. of permanō]. (Pl.) To flow through (only *trop.*): *aliquid p. ad me*, reaches my ears.

PER-MĀNEO, nsi, nsum, 2, *v. intr.* 1) To continue, to stay, to remain, *eodem loco*, in ora maritima. 2) *Trop.*, to continue, to last, to

endare, to persevere: amicitia, ira diu p.; p. in officio, in proposito; p. spe atque fiducia.

PER-MĀNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. 1) *Intr.*, to flow through: humor p. Hence, in gen., to penetrate, to spread through: aqua p.; odor p. per foramina; venenum p. in omnes partes corporis; *trop.*, amor p. in pectus; illud p. ad sensus, *extends its influences to, affects the senses*; (Pl.) id palam p., *becomes known*. 2) *Tr.*, to penetrate: calor p. argentum.

PERMANSIO, ōnis, f. [permaneo]. A persevering, persisting.

PER-MĀRINUS, a, um, adj. Accompanying through the sea; only in the comb. lares pp., *tutinary deities of those travelling by sea*.

PER-MĀTŪRESCO, rui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. (Poet.) To become fully ripe.

PER-MĒDIOCRIS, e, adj. Very moderate.

PER-MĒDITĀTUS, a, um, adj. (Pl.) Well-instructed, well-prepared.

PER-MEO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. 1) *Intr.*, to go or to pass through, to cross, to traverse, sub mare, in Galliam; tela pp. in hostem; hence, *trop.* — to penetrate. 2) *Tr.*, to flow through: flumen p. urbem.

PERMESSUS, i, m. [= Περμῆστος]. A river in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses.

PER-MĒTIOR, ensus, 4. v. dep. tr. 1) To measure out, to measure; p. magnitudinem solis. 2) (Poet.) To travel through, to traverse, viam.

***PER-MINGO**, nxi, —, 3. v. tr. To soil with urine; hence — to commit pederasty.

PER-MIRANDUS (lat.), and **PER-MIRUS**, a, um, adj. Very wonderful.

PER-MISCEO, scui, stum or mixtum, 2. v. tr. 1) To mix or to mingle together: p. naturam cum materia; permixti cum suis fugientibus; p. tristia laetis. Hence, *trop.*, permixtus alicujus consiliis, *implicated in*. 2) To throw into confusion, to confound: omnia p., to turn everything topsyturvy; divina et humana cuncta p.

PERMISSIO, ōnis, f. [permitto]. (Rar.) 1) A yielding or giving up to anybody's will, a surrender; hence, as a rhet. figure, the concession of a point by an orator to a judge or an opponent. 2) (Rar.) Permission.

PERMISSUS, ūs, m. [permitto]. Permission; only in the abl. sing. with a poss. pron. or with a genit.: permissu tuo; permissu alicujus.

PER-MITTO, misi, missum, 3. v. tr. 1) To let go through, to let pass through; hence — to let go, to let loose: p. equum, to spur on, to give the reins to (in hostes, per vias patentes); p. se in hostem, to rush upon; *pass.*, equitatus permissus, *having rushed upon*. Hence: A) (poet. & lat.) — to throw, to hurl, telum, saxa: B) *trop.*, p. tribunatum — to make free use of, to exercise without reserve: C) (lat.) p. bonitatem ad aliquem, to extend kindness to one: D) *pass.* — to spread, to extend: regio, ydor permittitur: E) (lat.) p. se ad aliquam rem,

to strive after. 2) To give up, to commit, to surrender: p. alicui potestatem, negotium; p. rempublicam consulibus, to invest the consuls with absolute power; *abs.*, p. alicui de aliquo, to give one the right of deciding upon. Hence: A) of a vanquished party: permittunt se alicui; pp. se suaeque omnia fidei (or in fidem) alicujus or potestati alicujus; also, pp. se in deditionem consulis, they surrender at discretion: B) p. alicui inimicitias, to give up an enmity for one's sake. 3) To allow, to permit, to suffer any thing to be done: p. alicui respondere or ut respondeat; p. aliquid iracundiae, p. aliquid adolescentiae alicujus, to concede.

PERMIXTE, adv. [permixtus]. Confusedly, promiscuously.

PERMIXTIO, ōnis, f. [permisceo]. A mixing together.

PER-MODESTUS, a, um, adj. Very moderate, very modest.

PER-MODICUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Very moderate, very small.

PER-MOLESTE, adv. With great trouble: p. ferre aliquid, to be much vexed at.

PER-MOLESTUS, a, um, adj. Very troublesome.

PER-MOLLIS, e, adj. (Lat.) Very soft.

PER-MŌLO, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) Prop., to grind up; only *trop.* — to violate.

PER-MŌTIO, ōnis, f. A moving, exciting, excitement; esp., p. animi; permotionis causa, in order to move the feelings. In partic.: A) — an emotion of the mind: B) p. mentis, inspiration.

PER-MŌVEO, ōvi, ōtum, 2. v. tr. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To move or to stir thoroughly: p. terram, mare. 2) *Trop.*, of the mind: A) to move deeply, to stir up, to excite, to affect: res aliqua me p.; p. animos judicum miseratione; permoveri labore itineris, to become impatient at: B) to move — to induce, to prevail upon: p. aliquem pollicitationibus: *frequ.*, *pass.*, permotus ira, metu: C) (lat.) of a passion, to excite: p. iram.

PER-MULCEO, si, sum and ctum, 2. v. tr. 1) To rub gently, to stroke: p. aliquem manu. 2) *Meton.*, to touch gently, oculos virgā. 3) *Trop.*: A) to make a favourable impression upon, to please, to delight, to charm, aliquem, aures; p. sensum voluptate: B) to calm, to soothe: p. animos eorum; p. iram alicui.

PER-MULTO, adv. Very much, by far.

PER-MULTUS, a, um, adj. Very much, very many; adverbially, permultum, very much.

PER-MŪNIO, ūvi or ii, ūtum, 4. v. tr. 1) To build completely, to finish building, munimenta. 2) To fortify completely.

PER-MŪTATIO, ōnis, f. [permuto]. 1) A changing completely, a change. 2) An exchanging, exchange; in partic., a negotiating a bill of exchange. 3) In rhetoric, an exchanging of one expression for another, permutation.

PER-MŪŦ, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Lat.) *To move from its place, to turn around or about*: p. arborem in contrarium. 2) *To change or to alter completely, sententiam, statum reipublicae.* 3) *To exchange, to interchange*: p. nomina inter se; p. domum. 4) *In partic., to exchange money*: p. pecuniam Athenas, *to remit to Athens by bills of exchange*; quod tecum permutoavi, *the amount I received from you in bills of exchange.* 5) (Lat.) *To buy.*

PERNA, ae, f. [= *vīpra*]. A haunch (*together with the leg*), esp. of swine = a ham, gammon.

PER-NĒCESSĀRIUS, a, um, adj. 1) *Very necessary.* 2) *Very closely connected with one* (by acquaintance or relationship).

PER-NĒCESSE, adv. *Very necessary*: p. esse.

PER-NĒGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To deny utterly.* 2) (Lat.) *To refuse altogether.*

PERNICIABILIS (lat.), and **PERNICIĀLIS**, e, adj. [perniciōis] = Perniciosus.

PERNICIES, ōi, f. [per-nex]. Ruin, destruction (mostly of living beings—cf. exitium): p. mea, *my death*; moliri p. intestinam reipublicae. Hence, *concr.* = a bane, pest: Verres p. Siciliae.

PERNICIŌSE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [perniciōsus]. *Destructively, ruinously, perniciously.*

PERNICIŌSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [perniciōis]. *Destructive, ruinous, pernicious.*

PERNICITĀS, ātis, f. [pernix]. Nimbleness, swiftness (v. Pernix).

PERNICITER, adv. [pernix]. *Nimble, swiftly.*

***PER-NĪGER**, gra, grum, adj. (Pl.) *Very black.*

PER-NĪMIUS, a, um, adj. (Ante-cl.) *Altogether too great*: pernimium, *quite too much.*

PER-NĪTEO, 2. v. intr. (Lat.) *To shine very much.*

PERNIX, Icīs, adj. w. comp. & sup. [pernitor, 'striving through']. *Nimble, swift, agile* (only of living beings—cf. velox, celer, etc.).

PER-NŌBĪLIS, e, adj. *Very famous.*

PERNOCTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. [pernox]. *To pass the night*: p. extra moenia.

PERNŌNĪDES, ae, m. [perna]. (Pl.) *A comically-formed patr., the son of a ham* = a bit of ham.

PER-NOSCO, nōvi, nōtum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To become thoroughly acquainted with*; in the perf. = *to know thoroughly, aliquid*. 2) (Ante-cl.) *To examine closely.*

PER-NŌTESCO, ui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. (Lat.) *To become everywhere known.*

PER-NŌTUS, a, um, adj. [pernosco]. *Very well-known.*

PER-NOX, otis, adj. (Rar.; only in nom. & abl.) *Lasting all night*: luna p., *shining all night, full.*

PER-NOXIUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) *Very hurtful, very dangerous.*

PER-NŪMĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. *To count over, to count out, argentum.*

PERŌ, ōnis, m. (Poet.) *A boot of untanned hide, worn by ploughmen and shepherds.*

PER-OBSCŪRUS, a, um, adj. *Very obscure.*

PER-ŌDIŌSUS, a, um, adj. *Very troublesome, very annoying.*

PER-OFFICIŌSE, adv. *Very obligingly, very courteously.*

PER-ŌLEO, 2. v. intr. (Lucr.) *To emit a penetrating smell* (stronger than redoleo).

PERŌNĀTUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) *Wearing perones* (boots of raw hide).

PER-OPPORTŪNE, adv. *Very opportunely, very seasonably.*

PER-OPPORTŪNUS, a, um, adj. *Very opportunely, seasonably or conveniently.*

PER-OPTĀTO, adv. *Very much to one's wish.*

PER-ŌPUS, n. indecl. (Com.) *Very necessary*: p. esse.

PERŌRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [peroro]. *The close of a speech, the peroration.*

***PER-ORNĀTUS**, a, um, adj. *Very ornate.*

PER-ORNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. *To adorn greatly.*

PER-ŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) *To discuss to the end, to plead or to argue throughout*: p. causam, crimen. 2) *To bring a speech to a close*. to wind up: strepitu senatus coactus est allquando perorare; digredi antequam peroratur.

PER-ŌSUS, a, um, part. *Hating greatly, detesting, aliquem.*

PER-PĀCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. *To quiet or to pacify completely, omnes.*

PER-PARCE, adv. *Very sparingly.* (Ter.)

PER-PARVŪLUS, a, um, adj. *Exceedingly small.*

PER-PARVUS, a, um, adj. *Very small.*

PER-PASTUS, a, um, adj. [per-pasco]. *Well-fed, canis.* (Poet.)

PER-PAUCŪLUS, a, um, adj. *Very little, very few.*

PER-PAUCUS, a, um, adj. with sup. *Very little, very few.*

PER-PAULŪLUM, i, n. *A very little.*

PER-PAULUM, adv. *Very little.*

PER-PAUPER, ōris, adj. *Very poor.*

PER-PAUXILLUM, i, n. *A very little.*

***PER-PĀVĒFĀCIO**, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) *To frighten very much.*

PER-PĒLLO, pŭlli, pulsum, 3. v. tr. Prop., *to push violently*; hence, *to impel, to urge, to constrain, to prevail upon*: p. aliquem (ut) ne aliquid faciat; p. ut aliquid fiat; also, abs., orabat donec perpulit, *until he prevailed.*

PERPENDICŪLUM, i, n. [perpendo]. *A plummet, plumb-line*: directus ad perpendicularum, *perpendicularly.*

PER-PENDO, pendi, pensum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Lat.) *To weigh carefully.* 2) Trop., *to weigh carefully, to examine, to ponder, to consider*: p. aliquid acri iudicio; p. momenta officiorum, p. amicitiam veritate, *to measure, to esteem according to its truth.*

PERPENSĀTIO, ōnis, f. [per-penso]. (Lat.) *A careful consideration.*

PERPĒRAM, *adv.* Wrongly, incorrectly, loqui, suadere, pronunciare.

PERPES, *ĕtis, adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Perpetuus.

PERPESSĪCIUS, *a, um, adj.* [perpetior]. (Lat.) Enduring much.

PERPESSIO, *ōnis, f.* [perpetior]. A bearing, enduring, suffering, doloris.

PERPĒTIOR, *passus, 3. v. dep. tr. and intr.* [per-patior]. To bear or to endure to the end, mendicitatem, dolorem, difficultates; (ante-cl.) animus aeger neque pati, neque perpeti, potest, to hold out; p. aliquid fieri, to suffer, to permit.

PERPETRO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [per-patro]. To carry out, to carry into effect, to accomplish, to perpetrate, caedem, sacrificium; p. pacem, to conclude; p. bellum, to finish.

PERPĒTUĀLIS, *e, adj.* [perpetuus]. (Lat.) Universal.

PERPĒTUĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [perpetuus]. (Lat.) Constantly engaged.

PERPĒTUITAS, *ĕtis, f.* [perpetuus]. Uninterrupted duration, perpetuity: p. vitæ, the whole course of life; p. sermonis, unbroken continuance (opp. to interruptions by questions and answers); philosophi iudicandi sunt non ex singulis verbis sed ex p. et constantia, by the consistency of their doctrines.

PER-PĒTUO (I.), *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [perpetuus]. To cause to continue, to make perpetual, to perpetuate: p. verba, to speak without interruption.

PERPĒTUO (II.), *adv.* [perpetuus]. Constantly, perpetually, always, loquens.

PERPĒTUUS, *a, um, adj.* [per-peto]. 1) Connected together, unbroken, uninterrupted, aedes, paludes, munitiones, agmen; pp. montes, a range of mountains. Hence, oratio, carmen p.; p. dies, a whole day; thus, also, p. triduum. 2) Of time, lasting (usually of a relative duration — conf. æternus), perpetual, constant, lex, cursus, cura; in perpetuum, for ever. Hence, 3) A) universal, general, jus: B) fulmina pp. (lat.), momentous for one's whole future life.

PER-PLĀCEO, *2. v. intr.* To please greatly, aliquid.

PERPLEXĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* [perplexor]. (Pl.) Perplexing: verbum p., ambiguous.

PERPLEXĀBĪLĪTER, *adv.* [perplexabilis]. (Pl.) Perplexingly.

PERPLEXE, *adv.* [perplexus]. Confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely.

PERPLEXIM, *adv.* (Ante-cl.) = Perplexa.

PERPLEXOR, *1. v. intr.* [perplexus]. (Pl.) To make confusion, to cause perplexity.

PERPLEXUS, *a, um, adj.* with comp. [perplecto]. 1) Entangled, intricate, iter, figurae. 2) Trop., intricate, confused, obscure, responsum, sermones.

***PER-PLĪCĀTUS**, *a, um, adj.* (Lucr.) Entangled.

PER-PLUO, *3. v. intr. & tr.* 1) (Ante-cl.) *Intr.*, to rain through. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Intr.*, to let the rain through: trop., benefacta aliis benefactis tegito, ne perpluant, cover good deeds with other good deeds, that they may not let the rain through. 3) *Tr.* (Pl.), to rain any thing into: amor p. tempestatem in pectus meum.

PER-PŪLIO, *ivi, itum, 4. v. tr.* To polish; trop., to finish, to perfect, to put the finishing hand to: opus aliquid p. et absolvere.

PER-PŪLITE, *adv.* with sup. In a polished manner.

PER-PŪLITIO, *ōnis, f.* A thorough polishing or refining: p. sermonis.

PER-PŪLITUS, *a, um, adj.* Thoroughly polished or refined.

PER-PŪPŪLOR, *ātus, 1. v. dep. tr.* To ravage completely, to devastate, to lay waste, agros.

PER-PORTO, *1. v. tr.* To carry through = to carry to the place of its destination, to transport, praedam Carthaginem.

PER-PŌTĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* A continued drinking, a carousal, drinking-bout.

PER-PŌTO, *āvi, —, 1. v. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to drink without intermission, to carouse, totos dies. *2) *Tr.* (Lucr.), to drink off, laticem.

PERPRĪMO, *pressi, pressum, 3. v. tr.* [per-premo]. To press perpetually, to press hard: p. cubilia, to lie upon.

***PER-PRŌPĒRE**, *adv.* (Pl.) Very quickly.

PER-PRŌPINQUUS, *a, um, adj.* (Ante-cl.) Very near.

PER-PROSPER, *ĕra, ĕrum, adj.* Very prosperous. (Lat.)

PER-PRŪRISCO, *3. v. inch. intr.* (Pl.) To itch all over.

PER-PUGNAX, *ĕcis, adj.* Very pugnacious, very quarrelsome.

PER-PULCHER, *chra, chrum, adj.* Very beautiful. (Ter.)

PER-PURGO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* 1) To cleanse or to purge thoroughly: p. se = to purge; auribus perpurgatis, with great attention. 2) Trop., to clear up, to settle, to set right: p. locum, to discuss satisfactorily; p. de dote, everything concerning the dowry.

PER-PŪSILLUS, *a, um, adj.* Very small.

***PER-PŪTO**, *1. v. tr.* (Pl.) Trop., to explain, rem.

PER-QUAM, *adv.* Very much, extremely; also written separately: per pol quam paucos reperias.

PERQUIRO, *quĕrĕvi, quĕsĭtum, 3. v. tr.* [per-quæro]. 1) To make diligent search for, res, vasa illa. 2) To inquire diligently after: p. quid causæ sit; p. aliquid ab aliquo. 3) To examine, rem.

PERQUISITE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [perquiro]. With careful examination, accurately.

PERQUISITOR, ōris, m. [perquiro]. (Pl.) A seeker out, a hunter after, auctionum.

PER-RARO, *adv.* Very seldom, very rarely.

PER-RARUS, a, um, *adj.* Very rare.

PER-RĒCONDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very secret, very abstruse or recondite.

PER-RĒPO, psi, ptum, 3. v. *intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.* (lat.), to creep or to crawl through to a place. 2) *Tr.* (poet.), to creep or to crawl over: p. tellurem genibus.

PER-REPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* & *tr.* [freq. of perrepo]. 1) *Intr.*, to creep or to crawl about: p. in omnibus latebris. 2) *Tr.* (poet.), to creep through, plateas.

PERRHÆBIA, æ, f. [= Περραιβία]. A district of Thessaly.

PERRHÆBUS, a, um, *adj.* [Perrhaebia]. Of or belonging to Perrhaebia, Perrhæbian; (poet.) = Thessalian; *subst.*, Perrhæbi, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Perrhaebia.

PER-RIDÍCŪLE, *adv.* Very ridiculously.

PER-RIDÍCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* Very ridiculous.

PER-RŌGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) To ask through, to ask one after another: p. sententias, the opinions of all in succession. 2) (Lat.) To carry through, legem (i. e., after proposing it).

PER-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. *intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — To break through, to force one's way through, in urbem, per hostes. II. *Tr.* — 1) To break through, to penetrate, aëra: p. paludes, hostes, to force one's way through; p. naves, to pierce. Hence = to break to pieces: p. rates; p. fores, to burst. 2) *Trop.* = to break down, to destroy, to overcome: pp. leges; p. periculum, to defy; pp. fastidia, to overcome.

PERSA, æ, f. [= Πέρση]. 1) A daughter of Oceanus, wife of Helios, and mother of Circe, Hecate, &c. 2) The name of a little dog.

PERSAE, ārum, m. pl. [= Πέρσαι]. The Persians, the inhabitants of Persis (q. v.); hence, in gen. = the inhabitants of the Persian empire.

PER-SÆPE, *adv.* Very often.

***PER-SÆVUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Very furious.

PER-SALSE, *adv.* *Trop.*, very wittily.

PER-SALSUS, a, um, *adj.* *Trop.*, very witty.

***PERSĀLŪTĀTIO**, ōnis, f. [persaluto]. A saluting of all, assiduous salutation.

PER-SĀLŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* To salute in succession, aliquos.

PER-SANCTE, *adv.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Very sacredly or solemnly, jurare.

PER-SANO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (Lat.) To cure completely, vomicas.

PER-SĀPIENS, tis, *adj.* Very wise.

PER-SĀPIENTER, *adv.* Very wisely.

***PER-SCIENTER**, *adv.* Very discreetly.

PER-SCINDO, idi, issum, 3. v. *tr.* To tear asunder or in pieces, nubem, carbasum.

PER-SCĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very fine, very pretty.

PER-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum, 3. v. *tr.* 1) To write in full (without abbreviation), verba, summam. 2) To write down (accurately and fully), to record, to state or to report in writing, res Romanas; p. de rebus suis; p. hostes discessisse; p. alicui orationem, to send one a written oration; p. senatus consultum, to enter upon the minutes, to register. 3) In partic. of money affairs, to enter in an account-book: p. falsum, to make a false entry. Hence, p. alicui pecuniam, to pay one by giving him an order or check for the money, to assign.

PERSCRĪPTIO, ōnis, f. [perscribo]. 1) A writing down, registering; in partic. = an entry in an account-book. 2) A written order for payment, a note or bill of exchange.

PERSCRĪTOR, ōris, m. [perscribo]. One who makes entries in an account-book, an accountant.

PERSCRŪTĀTIO, ōnis, f. [perscrutor]. (Lat.) A searching through, an examination.

PERSCRŪTO, 1. (Ante-cl.) = Perscrutor.

PER-SCRŪTOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep.* *tr.* 1) To search through, areas. 2) *Trop.*, to examine closely into, to investigate, sententiam alicujus.

PER-SĒCO, cui, etum, 1. v. *tr.* To cut through, to cut up. Hence, *trop.*: A) p. vitium, to extirpate: B) = to explore, to lay bare, rerum naturas.

PER-SECTOR, 1. v. *dep.* *tr.* (Lucr.) To pursue eagerly, to investigate.

PERSECŪTIO, ōnis, f. [persequor]. A legal prosecution, action, suit.

PER-SĒDEO (Per-sideo), sēdi, sessum, 2. v. *intr.* To remain sitting a long time, in equo.

PER-SEGNIS, e, *adj.* Very sluggish or sleek.

PERSEIS, Idis, f. 1) = Persa, 1; as *adj.*, PP. herbae, magic herbs. 2) The title of a Latin poem.

PERSEIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Perseus]. Of or belonging to the hero Perseus, Persæan.

PER-SĒNESCO, ui, —, 3. v. *intr.* (Lat.) To grow very old.

PER-SĒNEX, nis, *adj.* (Lat.) Very old.

PER-SENTIO, si, sum, 4. v. *tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) To feel deeply, aliquid. 2) To perceive clearly, aliquid.

PERSENTISCO, 3. (Ante-cl.) = Persentio.

PERSEPHONE, es, f. [= Περσεφώνη]. The Greek name of Proserpine (v. Proserpina).

PERSĒPOLIS, is, f. [= Περσέπολις, 'the town of the Persians']. The capital of the Persian empire, the ruins of which are now called Tschil-Minar.

PERSEQUENS, tis, *adj.* w. *sup.* [part. of persequor]. 1) (Pl.) That follows or pursues, flagitii. 2) That revenges, inimicitiarum.

PER-SĪQUOR, cūtus and qūtus, 3. v. *dep.* *tr.* *Prop.*, to follow through. Hence, 1) to follow, to pursue, aliquem and vestigia alicujus; p. viam. Hence: A) to follow an authority or example.

to imitate, aliquem; p. Academiam, to be a follower of the Academic doctrine; so, also, p. sectam alionjus: B) to follow up, to come up with, to overtake, aliquem; p. quae dicuntur scribendi celeritate, to keep up in writing with a speaker: C) to go through in pursuit of any thing, to search through, omnes solitudines. 3) To follow after hostilely, to pursue, to chase, fugientes, feras. Hence: A) p. aliquem bello, to make war upon; p. aliquem judicio, to prosecute: B) = to take vengeance for, to avenge: persequere mortem, injurias alicujus. 3) To pursue = to hunt or to strive after, to endeavour to obtain, hereditatem, voluptates, to follow after. Hence: A) to vindicate, to assert, jus suum: B) to pursue = to occupy one's self with, artes. 4): A) to prosecute, to follow up, to go on with: p. societatem; p. quaerendo: B) to perform, to execute, mandata: C) to follow up in speech or writing, to describe, to treat of: p. aliquid literis Latinis, to treat of; p. aliquid versibus, to sing; p. aliquid voce, to say, to mention; p. omnes voluptates, to enumerate; p. omnes artes, to run over.

PERSER, ae, m. [= Περσεύς]. 1) A son of Sol and Perse. 2) = Perseus 2. 3) A Persian.

PERSERUS (I.), ei or eos, m. [= Περσεύς]. 1) A son of Jupiter and Danaë—he slew the Gorgon Medusa, and carried off her head as a trophy; he then rescued and married Andromeda. After his death he was placed among the constellations. 2) The last king of Macedonia, an illegitimate son of Philip—he was vanquished by Æmilius Paulus (168 B. C.).

PERSERUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Perseus I.]. Of or belonging to the hero Perseus, Persean.

PERSERERANS, tis, adj. with comp. & sup. [part. of persevero]. Persevering, steadfast.

PERSERERANTER, adv. with comp. & sup. [perseverans]. Perseveringly.

PERSERERANTIA, ae, f. [perseverans]. Perseverance, constancy: p. oppugnandi, in attacking; p. belli, long continuance of.

PERSERERE, adv. [perseverus]. (Lat.) Very strictly.

PERSERERO, avi, atum, 1. v. intr. & tr. [perseverus]. To persevere in, to persist, to continue steadfastly: p. in sententia sua; p. fugere, to continue fleeing; perseveratur, they persist; p. aliquid, also (lat.) p. rem, to persist in any thing; p. Romam, to proceed as far as Rome; perseveravit, se esse Orestem, he persisted in asserting.

PER-SERERUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Very strict.

PERSIA, ae, f. (Pl.) = Persis.

PERSICE, adv. [Persicus I.]. (Lat.) In Persian.

PERSICUS (I.), a, um, adj. [Persae]. Persian: (poet.) Persici apparatus, splendid; subat., Persica, drum, n. pl., Persian history.

PERSICUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Perses]. Of or belonging to king Perseus, Persean.

PER-SIDO, sēdi, sessum, 3. v. intr. To sink or to settle down, to fall or to light upon. (Poet.)

PER-SIGNO, 1. v. tr. 1) To note down, to record: p. dona. 2) (Lat.) To mark: p. notis corpus.

PER-SIMILIS, e, adj. Very like or similar.

PER-SIMPLEX, icis, adj. (Lat.) Very plain or simple.

PERSIS, Idis and Idos, f. [= Περσίς]. 1) Subst., Persia, the country of the Persians; in a narrower sense, the district of Persis, between Carmania, Media and Susiana, now Fars or Farsistan. 2) Adj. (poet.) Persian.

PER-SISTO, stiti, —, 3. v. intr. To remain standing = to persist, to persevere: p. in eadem pertinacia.

PERSIS, ii, m. 1) An orator, contemporary with Lucilius. 2) (A. P. Flaccus) A satirist, of the time of Nero.

PERSOLLA, ae, f. [dim. of persona]. (Pl.) A little mask; hence, as a term of abuse, you fright!

*PER-SOLUS, a, um, adj. (Pl.) Quite alone.

PER-SOLVO, solvi, solūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To loosen completely; only trop.: p. quaestionem, to unravel. 2) To pay: p. alicui pecuniam; p. militibus stipendia; p. pecuniam ab aliquo, by a draft on anybody. Hence: A) to pay, to render, to give what is due to any one: p. praemia, to distribute; p. alicui gratiam, to show one's self grateful; p. alicui grates, to render thanks; p. alicui honores, to pay honours; p. promissa, fidem, to fulfil; p. mortem alicui, to put to death: B) p. (alicui) poenas, supplicia, to suffer punishment; but also = to inflict a punishment: C) (rar.) p. epistolae, to answer a letter.

PERSONA, ae, f. [ὑπόκριτος]. 1) A mask (significant of character—cf. larva), esp. that worn by Greek and Roman actors: p. tragica. 2) A character, part, personage in a play: p. parasiti. Hence: A) trop., a character or part that one sustains in life: p. gravitatis severitatisque; personam alienam ferre (agere, sustinere, tueri), to play an assumed, unnatural part: B) man, inasmuch as he acts a certain part, in a certain manner or in certain relations (in gen. = homo), a person, personage: p. mea; pacifica p.; altera p. sed tamen secunda, the second principal personage.

PERSONALITER, adv. [persono]. (Lat.) Tech. term in grammar, with the person expressed or implied, dicere.

PERSONATUS, a, um, adj. [persona]. 1) Wearing a mask, masked, Roscius; pater p., the father in the play. 2) Trop., masked, in an assumed character: p. ambulare; p. felicitas (lat.), visionary.

PER-SÖNO, ui, itum, 1. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr.—To sound through and through, to resound or to ring with: domus p. cantu. II. Tr.—1) To fill with sound, to make resound, aurem alicujus,

silvas 2) To make sound, to play: p. aliquid *otharà*. 3) To call aloud, to call out: p. libidinem huc esse prolapsam; p. formam principis.

PERSPECTE, *adv.* [perspicio]. (Pl.) With discernment, intelligently.

PER-SPECTO, *avi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr.* (Pl.), to look attentively, to look all about. 2) *Tr.*, to look at to the end, certamen. (Lat.)

PERSPECTUS, a, um, *adj. w. sup.* [part. of perspicio]. Seen through, perceived, evident: res mihi p.; virtus p., tested.

PER-SPĒCŪLOR, *ātus, 1. v. dep. tr.* (Lat.) To explore or to examine carefully: p. situs locorum.

PER-SPERGO, 3. v. tr. [per-spargo]. To besprinkle: *trop.*, p. orationem sale.

PERSPICĀCITAS, *ātis, f.* [perspicax]. Sharp-sightedness, acuteness, perspicacity.

PERSPICAX, *ācis, adj.* [perspicio]. Sharp-sighted, acute, perspicacious.

PERSPICIENTIA, *ae, f.* [perspicio]. A full perception or knowledge, veri.

PERSPICIO, *exi, ectum, 3. v. tr.* [per-specio]. 1) To look or to see through, to look into: p. coelum; eo ne perspicui quidem potuit. Hence: A) to see, to discern, res minimas: B) to read through, epistolam. 2) *Trop.*: A) to see through = to perceive fully, to understand, to ascertain: p. aliquid, se ipsum, quanti to faciam; p. aliquid conjecturā, to guess: B) to look closely at, to inspect, to examine, domum, rem.

PERSPICUE, *adv.* [perspicuus]. Evidently, clearly, perspicuously.

PERSPICUITAS, *ātis, f.* [perspicuus]. 1) (Lat.) Transparency. 2) Clearness, perspicuity.

PERSPICUUS, a, um, *adj.* [perspicio]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) Transparent, aqua. 2) *Trop.*, evident, clear, perspicuous.

PER-STERNO, *strāvi, strātum, 3. v. tr.* To make quite even: p. viam, to pave all over.

*PER-STĪMŪLO, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To stimulate violently, spiritus tumidos.

PER-STO, *stiti, stātum, 1. v. intr.* 1) To continue standing, to stand firmly, totum diem. 2) (poet., rar.) To last, to continue: laurea p. toto anno, remains green. 3) To stand fast, to continue, to persist or to persevere in any thing: p. in incepto, in sententia, in impudentia; (poet. & lat.) p. facere aliquid, to continue doing.

PER-STREPO, *ui, itum, 3. v. intr.* To make much noise. (Ante-cl. & lat.)

PER-STRINGO, *nxi, ctum, 3. v. tr.* 1) To graze, to touch, to wound slightly: p. femur alicuius; p. terram aratro, to furrow. 2) *Trop.*: A) horror p. animos, seizes: B) of discourse, p. rem breviter, to touch upon slightly: C) = to jeer at, to censure: p. aliquid facetiis; p. habitum alicuius levibus verbis; p. aliquem suspicione, to attach suspicion to one: D) to blunt: p. aures, to deafen; p. oculos, to dazzle.

PER-STŪDIOSE, *adv.* Very eagerly.

PER-STŪDIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* Very desirous, very fond of: p. literarum.

PER-SUĀDEO, *si, sum, 2. v. intr.* 1) To persuade one to do something, to induce, to prevail upon: p. alicui ut abeat; huic persuaderi non potuit ut, etc., he could not be persuaded, &c.; (very rar.) p. alicui facere aliquid; (Com.) persuasum est id facere, I have been persuaded to do it. Hence, *trop.*, of impersonal objects = to cause, to make one do: quod nox et vinum persuasi. 2) To make one believe, to convince, to persuade: p. alicui, hostes abisse; persuadeo mihi hoc or persuadetur mihi, I persuade myself, I am convinced; so, also, mihi persuasum est or persuasum habeo (the latter with the *accus.* and *infra*), I am come to the persuasion, I am persuaded, &c.

PERSUASIBILIS, e, *adj.* [persuado]. (Lat.) Persuasive, convincing.

PERSUASIBILITER, *adv.* [persuasibilis]. (Lat.) Convincingly, dicere.

PERSUASIO, *ōnis, f.* [persuadeo]. 1) A persuading, convincing, the act of persuading. 2) (Lat.) A persuasion, conviction, belief.

PERSUASTRIX, *icis, f.* [persuadeo]. (Pl.) She that persuades.

PERSUĀSUS (I.), *ūs, m.* [persuadeo]. A persuading, persuasion: persuasum alicuius, by the persuasion of some one.

PERSUĀSUS (II.), a, um, *adj. w. sup.* [part. of persuadeo]. That of which one is persuaded: quod mihi persuasissimum est.

PER-SUBTILIS, e, *adj.* 1) Very fine, very subtle. 2) Ingenious.

PERSULTO, *avi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to jump, to leap or to prance about, una vallum; p. in agro eorum, to make an incursion or incursion in. 2) *Tr.*, to roam over, to nap through, Italianum.

PER-TAEDESCO, *dui, —, 3. v. incl. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To become disgusted or wearied. PERTAEDET, *pertaesum est, —, 2. v. imper.* = a strengthened 'taedet,' q. v.

PERTAESUS, a, um, *adj.* [pertaedet]. (Poet. & lat.) Wearied, tired, rei alicuius and res aliquam.

PER-TĒGO, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) To cover all over: p. villam, to roof; *trop.*, p. benefacta benefactis.

PER-TENDO, *di, sum or tum, 3. v. tr. & intr.* Prop., to stretch out. Hence, *trop.*: A) to carry through, to go on with, to perform, aliquid: B) to go, to proceed, Romam, in castra, ad alteram ripam: C) to persevere, to persist in any thing.

PER-TENTO, *avi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To feel all over, utrumque pugionem. Hence: A) to try, to test, to prove thoroughly, rem, animos militum; p. omnia, to weigh, to consider: B) gaudium p. pectus, fills; tremor p. corpora, seizes.

PER-TĒNUIS, e, *adj.* 1) Very thin, very small. 2) Very slight, very trifling.

PERTĒREBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To bore through, columnam.

PER-TERGEO, si, sum, 2. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To wipe off, mensam; *trop.*, aēr p. pupillas, *touches gently*.

PERTERRĒ-FÁCIO, 3. (Ante-cl.) = Perterro.

PER-TERREO, ui, itum, 2. *v. tr.* To frighten or to alarm greatly, to put in great fear, aliquem; p. aliquem ab aedibus, *to frighten away*.

PERTERRI-CRĒPUS, a, um, *adj.* [perterrocrepo]. (Ante-cl.) Boaring terribly.

PER-TEXO, xui, xtum, 3. *v. tr.* To weave to the end; hence, *trop.*, in speech or writing, to finish, to go through with: p. id, quod exorsus sum; p. hunc locum.

PERTICA, ae, *f.* A pole; in partic. = a measuring-rod (decempeda); *trop.* = a measure: prov., unā perticā aliquid tractare, *surprisingly, carelessly*.

PERTIME-FÁCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* To frighten greatly, aliquem.

PER-TIMESCO, mui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr. & tr.* To become greatly frightened; to fear greatly: p. de re aliqua and aliquid; also, p. tantam audaciam; longa obsidio erat pertimescenda, *was to be feared*.

PERTINÁCIA, ae, *f.* [pertinax]. 1) Obstinacy, stubbornness, pertinacity (in holding to one's opinion; it does not denote opposition to others — cf. contumacia). 2) (Rar.) Perseverance, constancy.

PERTINÁCITER, *adv.* w. comp. & sup. [pertinax]. 1) Firmly, haerere. 2) Stubbornly. 3) Perseveringly.

PERTINAX, ācis, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [pertineo]. 1) (Poet.) Very tenacious: digitus male p., *pretendingly tenacious*; hence (Pl.), *very tenacious of money, niggardly* (stronger than tenax). 2) *Trop.*: A) lasting, uninterrupted, studium: B) — a) in a bad sense, obstinate, pertinacious, homo, contentio; (poet.) p. ludere, *in playing* — b) in a good sense, persevering, constant, virtus.

PERTINEO, tīui, tentum, 2. *v. intr.* [perteneo]. 1) To extend, to reach or to spread to a certain point: rivi pp. in mare, *reach the sea*; Belgae pp. ad inferiorem partem Rheni; venae pp. per omnes partes corporis, *spread through*. Hence, *trop.*, to reach, to extend (= *διεῖναι, καθέναι*): hoc latius p., *extends farther*; ea caritas per omnes ordines p., *pervades*. 2) *Trop.*, to regard or to concern a person or thing, to relate or to pertain to: hoc ad me p.; hoc p. ad victim; hoc p. ad meum officium; sacra pp. ad flaminem, *to the office of a flamen*; praeda p. ad milites, *belongs to*. In partic.: A) = to tend or to lead towards: ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent; hoc eodem p., *this tends to the same result*; id eo p.

ut, etc.; omen p. ad illud, *points to*: B) facinus p. ad eum = *he is guilty of*; suspicio v. ad eum *falls on him*.

PERTINGO, 3. *v. tr.* [per-tango]. (Doubtful reading; in MSS. freq. confounded w. pertineo.) To reach, to touch: lux p. oculos.

*PER-TŌLĒRO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) To endure to the end, aliquid.

*PER-TORQUEO, 2. *v. tr.* (Luor.) To distort, ora.

PERTRACTĀTE, *adv.* [pertracto]. (Pl.) With good arrangement, elaborately, systematically.

PERTRACTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [pertracto]. 1) (Lat.) A handling. 2) *Trop.*, an occupying one's self with, poetarum, reipublicae.

PER-TRACTO (Per-trecto), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To touch, to feel, to handle, caput, vulnera alicui. 2) Of the mind, to handle, to treat of, animos hominum; hence = to occupy one's self with, to consider, to go over: p. totam philosophiam; p. ea quae scripsi; p. aliquid cogitatione.

PER-TRĀHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* To draw or to drag into a place: p. aliquem in castra.

PER-TRANSEO, 4. *v. intr.* (Lat.) 1) To go or to pass through. 2) To go or to pass by.

PER-TRISTIS, e, *adj.* 1) Very mournful. 2) Very gloomy, very morose.

PER-TRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* Quite worn out; (*trop.*), very trite or common. (Lat.)

PER-TŪMULTUŌSE, *adv.* In a very tumultuous manner.

PER-TUNDO, tūdi, tūsum, 3. *v. tr.* To thrust, to push or to bore through, rem; guttae pp. saxa, *scoop or hollow out*.

PERTURBĀTE, *adv.* [perturbatus]. Confusedly, in disorder.

PERTURBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [perturbo]. 1) Confusion, disorder, disturbances, perturbation, valetudinis; p. coeli, *stormy weather*; p. rerum, a political revolution; p. vitae. 2) *Trop.*, freq. with the gen. animi, a perturbation, emotion, passion: perturbationes animi sunt genere quatuor, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia.

PERTURBĀTRIX, icis, *f.* [perturbo]. A female disturber or disquieter.

PERTURBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [part. of perturbo]. 1) Troubled, disturbed, unquiet. 2) Disconcerted, alarmed.

PER-TURBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To throw into disorder or confusion, to confuse, to disturb: p. ordinem aetatum, hostes, provinciam; p. condiciones, to violate. Hence, 2) of the mind or of the state, to disturb, to confound, to embroil: p. animos, to excite; in partic. = to disconcert, to discompose: perturbari clamore, to be frightened by; perturbari de re, to be uneasy about.

PER-TURPIS, e, *adj.* Very unbecoming, very shameful.

PERŪLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of *pera*]. A little wallet or pocket. (Lat.)

PER-UNGO, nxi, notum, 3. v. tr. To besmear or to anoint all over, corpus oleo.

PER-URBĀNUS, a, um, adj. 1) Very elegant, very fine or witty. 2) Over-fine, over-polite: cum rusticis potius, quam cum his perurbanis.

PER-URGEO, ai, —, 2. v. tr. To press or to urge greatly: p. aliquem ut faciat aliquid.

PER-ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3. v. tr. 1) To burn through and through, to burn up, corpus. Hence, *improp.* — a) sol p. agros, scorches — b) to chafe, to gall, to rub sore, colla boŕum — c) (lat.) febrī, aŕti peruri, to be burned, inflamed — d) perustus frigore, nipped by the frost — e) p. agros, to lay waste with fire. 2) Trop., of the heat of passion, to inflame, to consume: peruri aestu, inani gloria

PERŪSIA, ae, f. A confederate town of Etruria, now Perugia.

PERŪSĪNUS, a, um, adj. [Perusia]. Perustian; *subst.*, Perusini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Perugia.

PER-ŪTĪLIS, e, adj. Very useful.

PER-VĀDO, ai, sum, 3. v. intr. & tr. 1) To go or to come through, to pass or to spread through, per agros; but also tr., p. illas oras; trop., fama p. urbem, spreade through; so, also, murmur p. concionem; opinio p. animos, pervades. 2) To arrive at, to reach: p. ad castra; (Lucr.) p. florem aetatis.

PERVĀGĀTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [*part.* of pervagor]. 1) Widespread, well-known. 2) Common, general.

PER-VĀGOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. & tr. 1) Intr., to wander or to rove about, hic, in omnibus locis. Hence, trop.: A) to spread out, to extend: usque ad ultimas terras pervagari: B) to become common: is honos nimium pervagatur. 2) Tr., to wander or to range through, orbem terrarum, domus suas; trop., laetitia p. animos, pervades.

PER-VĀGUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Wandering all about.

***PER-VĀLEO**, ui, —, 2. v. intr. (Lucr.) To be very strong.

***PER-VĀRIE**, adv. Very variously.

PER-VASTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To lay waste, to devastate, Italiam.

PER-VĒHO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To carry, to convey or to conduct through: p. commeatum aliquo; pass. pervēhi (lat.), to pass through: p. Oceanum. 2) To carry or to convey any thing to a place: p. aliquem in urbem; p. virgines et sacra Caere; pass. pervēhi = to drive, to ride, to sail, &c.: pervectus ad oppidum, in portum.

PER-VELLO, velli, —, 3. v. tr. 1) To pluck, to pull, to twitch, alicui aures (also trop. — v. Vello). 2) Trop.: A) dolor, fortuna p. aliquem, pinches, distresses: B) p. stomachum (poet.), to

sharpen, to whet the appetite; p. fidem alicujus ad gratiam referendam, to arouse: C) p. jus civile, to disparage.

PER-VĒNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. v. intr. 1) To come through to some place, to reach, to arrive at: p. in fines hostium; p. in portum, in summum montis. 2) Meton., to come to the knowledge or possession of any one, to reach: hereditas, praedium ad me p.; but (Pl.), res p. ad herum, reaches the master's ears. 3) Trop., to come to a certain state, condition or end, to reach, to attain to: sine me pervenire quo volo, let me come to the end of my story; p. in senatum, to get into the senate; p. ad primos comedos, to be reckoned among the first comic actors; p. in scripta alicujus, to be mentioned in one's writings; p. in amicitiam alicujus, to become one's friend; laus, pecunia ad me p., I secure glory, money; p. in odium alicujus, in invidiam, etc., to incur one's hatred or ill-will, &c.; inde ad eum impunitas scelerum p., from this an impunity for crime has accrued to him.

PER-VĒNOR, 1. v. dep. tr. To hunt through = to run through, urbem. (Pl.)

PERVERSE, adv. [perversus]. 1) (Lat.) Awry, the wrong way: p. sellam collocare. 2) Perversely, wrongly.

PERVERSIO, ōnis, f. [perverto]. A turning about = a misplacing of words.

PERVERSITAS, ātis, f. [perversus]. Perversity, forwardness, hominum, morum.

PERVERSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [*part.* of perverto]. 1) Turned the wrong way, awry, askew: pp. oculi = squinting. 2) Perverse, bad, wrong, mos, sapientia; homo p. = malignant, envious; (poet.) p. omen, unfavourable; p. dies, unlucky.

PER-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) To turn upside down, to overturn, to throw down, tecta, turrim; rupes perversae, tumbled down. 2) Trop.: A) to overthrow, to subvert, to destroy, regnum, vim alicujus, iura divina: B) to unsettle the mind, to disconcert, to disturb, aliquem: C) to corrupt, to ruin, mores, civitatem; p. aliquem, to seduce.

PER-VESPĒRI, adv. Very late in the evening. ***PERVESTIGĀTIO**, ōnis, f. [pervestigo]. A searching into; trop., an investigation.

PER-VESTIGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. Prop., to trace or to search out; hence, trop., to investigate closely, to examine, omnia.

PER-VĒTUS, a, um, adj. Very old.

PER-VĒTUSTUS, a, um, adj. Very old.

PER-VIAM, adv. (Ante-cl.) So that one can find a way through, accessibly: omnes angulos mihi p. fecistis = accessible.

PERVICĀCIA, ae, f. [pervicax]. 1) Stubbornness, obstinacy. 2) (Rar.) In a good sense, steadiness, firmness.

PERVICĀCITER, adv. w. comp. [pervicax]. Stubbornly, perversely.

PERVICAX, ācis, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [pervinco]. Bent upon pursuing one's own will:—1) Headstrong, obstinate, animus, superbia; p. irae, in his anger; trop., pugna p. 2) (Rar.) In a good sense, firm, steadfast: p. recti, in the right.

PER-VIDEO, vidi, visum, 2. v. tr. (Poet.) 1) To look over, to look on: sol p. omnia. 2) Trop.: A) to look at or upon, to contemplate: B) to consider, to examine: C) to perceive, to discern, aliquid.

PER-VIGEO, ui, —, 2. v. tr. To continue, to flourish: p. opibus. (Lat.)

PER-VIGIL, his, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) Ever watchful. 2) (Lat.) Passed without sleep, nox.

***PER-VIGILATIO**, ōnis, *f.* A forbearing of sleep, a watching; in partic. = a vigil.

PER-VIGILIA, ae, *f.* A watching all night.

PERVIGILIUM, ii, *n.* [pervigil]. (Lat.) 1) = Pervigilia. 2) In partic. = a religious vigil.

PER-VIGILO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. 1) To watch all night, to remain awake: p. in armis, totam noctem. 2) To keep a vigil all night: p. Veneri, in honour of Venus. 3) (Poet.) To watch, in gen.: p. longos dies, to pass.

PER-VILIS, e, *adj.* Very cheap.

PER-VINCO, vici, victum, 3. v. tr. & (rar.) intr. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To conquer completely, to defeat, to overcome, aliquem; vox p. sonum, drowns. Hence, intr., to conquer: pericit Bardanes. 2) To induce, to prevail upon: p. Rhodios ut, etc. 3) To carry a point, to effect, to bring about with labour: consules p. non potuerunt ut, etc.; pericerant remis ut terram tenerent. 4) (Lucr.) To prove, to demonstrate, aliquid dictis.

PER-VIRIDIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Very green.

PER-VIVO, xi, etum, 3. v. intr. (Ante-cl.) To live on to a certain time: p. usque ad summam aetatem.

PERVIUS, a, um, *adj.* [per-via]. 1) That may be passed through, passable, pervious, locus; amnis p., fordable; pp. naves, whose ranks or lines could be passed through; transitio, usus p., a passage, thoroughfare; so, also, subst., Pervium, ii, *n.*, a passage, thoroughfare. 2) Trop.—a) open, or—b) accessible, ambitioni.

PER-VOLITO, 1. v. freq. tr. & intr. (Poet.) To fly through, omnia loca or per omnia loca.

PER-VOLO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) Tr., to fly through: hirundo p. domum. Hence, trop., of any rapid motion = to dart through: p. totam urbem; p. sex milia passuum, to run over. 2) Intr., to fly to a place: animus p. in illam sedem.

PER-VOLO (II.), vōlui, velle, v. irr. intr. To wish greatly, to be very desirous: p. videre aliquem.

PER-VOLUTO, 1. v. tr. [freq. of pervolvo]. To roll over and over = to read frequently, libros.

PER-VOLVO, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To roll about, aliquem in luto. 2) Trop., animus

pervolvitur in illis locis, is much occupied with; (poet.) p. librum, to turn over, to read.

PER-VULGATE, adv. (Lat.) In a common manner, vulgarly.

PER-VULGATUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup* [part. of pervulgo]. 1) Very common or usual, consolatō. 2) Well-known.

PER-VULGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To make common to all: p. praemia virtutis; p. se (of a woman) = to prostitute one's self. 2) To make publicly known, to publish, tabulas. 3) (Ante-cl.) To visit everywhere, to traverse: lumina solis pp. coelum.

PES, ōdis, *m.* [root PED, Gr. ΠΟΔ, ποδῆ, ποῖ].

1) A foot, hominis, equi. Hence: A) in gen.—a) ferre pedem (poet.) = to go or to come; efferre p., to go out; conicere se in pedes (Com.), to betake one's self off in haste, to take to one's heels; pedibus ire, to go on foot (opp. to equo) or by land (opp. to mari); excipere se in pedes, to spring to the ground; pedem opponere (trop.) = to throw an impediment in one's way; ire pede dextro, fortunately; ire pede sinistro, unfortunately; servus a pedibus, a footman, lackey—b) trop., stans in uno p. (poet.) = with the greatest facility; omni pede stare (lat.), to use every effort; manibus pedibusque (Com.), with hands and feet, with might and main—c) trop.: α) esse sub pedibus alicujus = to be in one's power; β) (poet.) esse (jacere) sub pedibus = to be disregarded—d) (poet.) trahere pedem, to halt, to limp—e) prov., trahantur haec (illi, omnes, etc.) pedibus, they may be dragged by the heels, may go as they will—f) trop., ante pp. esse (stare, positum esse), to lie before one's eyes, to be palpable: B) in partic.—a) in military lang.: α) pedibus = on foot (opp. to equis); ad pedes desilire, to leap from a horse and fight on foot; thus, also, deducere equites ad pp.; β) pedibus = by land (opp. to navibus, etc.); γ) pedem referre, to retreat; p. conferre, to come to close quarters; pede presso, with closed ranks—b) of senators, pedibus ire in sententiam alicujus, to take sides in voting with one, to go over to one's opinion (cf. pedarius). 2) (Poet. & lat.): A) the foot of a table, stool, &c.: B) pp. navales = the rowers (doubtful): C) the barrow of a litter. 3) A rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail to turn it to the wind, a sheet: navigare pede aequo, with the wind right aft; pedem facere, to work the sheet, to haul the wind. 4) A metrical foot; hence, a kind of verse. 5) A foot as a measure of length: trop., metiri se suo p., by one's own measure or abilities.

PESSINUNTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pessinus]. Of or belonging to Pessinus, Pessinuntian.

PESSINUS, untis, *f.* [= Πέσινος]. A town of Galatia, the principal seat of the worship of Cybele—now ruins near Balahissar.

PESSULUS, i, *m.* [= πύσσωλος]. A belt (smaller than an 'obex').

PESSUM, *adv.* [perh. contracted from *pedes versum*, 'towards the feet'—cf. *sursum*]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To the ground, to the bottom, down: *urbs p. subsidit*; *reto p. abit*. 2) *Trop.* (mostly ante-cl. & lat., whilst in the classic period '*perco*' and '*perdo*' were mostly used), to the bottom, to the ground: A) *p. eo* = *perco*, to perish: B) *p. do*, or written as one word, *Pessum do*, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *dāre*, 1. *v. tr.* (= *perdo*), to cause to perish, to ruin, to destroy, aliquem, *copias hostium*; *pessumdatus ad inertiam*, plunged into.

PESSUMDO—*v.* *Pessum*, 2, B.

PESTIFER, *ŕa*, *ŕum*, *adj.* [*pestis-fero*]. 1) *Destructive of health, pestilential, odor*. 2) = *Pernicious, pestiferous, baneful*: *res pp. et nocentes*.

PESTIFERE, *adv.* [*pestifer*]. *Perniciously, banefully*.

PESTILENS, *tia*, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [*pestis*]. 1) *Injurious to health, pestilential, unwholesome, locus, annus*. 2) *Trop.*, pestilent, destructive.

PESTILENTIA, *ae, f.* [*pestilens*]. 1) *An epidemic or contagious disease, a pest, pestilence* (of *pestis*). 2) *An unwholesome air, weather or region*. 3) *Trop.*, in a moral sense = a pest, plague.

PESTILENTUS, *a, um, adj.* (Ante-cl.) *Unhealthy*.

PESTILITAS, *ŕtis, f.* [*pestis*]. (Lucr.) = *Pestilentia*.

PESTIS, *is, f.* 1) (Mostly poet.) = *Pestilentia*, 1. 2) *Trop.*, ruin, destruction: *p. ac perniciois reipublicae*; *p. nasorum* (poet.), an abominable smell. Hence, of a destructive person = a pest, bane: *p. patriae*.

PETASĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* [*petasus*]. *Wearing a petasus*.

PETĀSIO, or **PETĀSO**, *ŕnis, m.* [= *πετασιών*]. *A fore-quarter of pork*.

PETĀSUNCŪLUS, *i, m.* [*dim. of petasio*]. *A little leg of pork*. (Poet.)

PETĀSUS, *i, m.* [= *πετασός*]. *A travelling-hat, with a broad, stiff brim*.

PETĒLIA, *ae, f.* *A town in Bruttium, now Strongoli*.

PETĒLINUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Petelia*]. *Of or belonging to Petelia, Petellan*.

PETESSO, or **PETISSO**, 3. *v. tr.* [*peto*—cf. *capesso*]. (Rar.) *To strive eagerly after, rem aliquam*.

PĒTITIO, *ŕnis, f.* [*peto*]. *A striving after*:—1) *An attack, thrust or blow; trop.* = *an attack with words*. 2) (Lat.) *A requesting, soliciting; esp., a soliciting of public office, candidatureship*: *p. honorum*; *dare se petitioni*, to solicit; *dare alicui petitionem*, to admit one as a candidate. 3) *A claim at law, a suit* (in private or civil cases—opp. to *accusatio*, q. v.): *p. pecuniae*; hence = *the right of claiming*.

PĒTITOR, *ŕria, m.* [*peto*]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *A candidate for a public office* (in classic Latin, *candidatus*). 2) *A plaintiff in a civil suit*.

PĒTITUM, *i, n.* [*peto*]. (Poet.) *A demand, request*.

PĒTITŪRIO, 4. *v. intr.* [*desid. of peto*]. *To desire to sue for an office*.

PĒTITUS, *ŕs, m.* [*peto*]. 1) (Ante-cl.) *A going towards*: *p. terrae*, a falling to the ground. 2) *Trop.* (lat.), a desire, request.

PĒTO, *ŕvi, ŕtum*, 3. *v. tr.* [*bito, eo*]. 1) *To go or to repair to a place, to travel to*: *p. Dyrhachium, castra*; (poet.) *p. coelum pennis*, to fly up to; *mons p. astra, towers to*; *locus petitus Graecis, visited by*. Hence, *p. viam, alium cursum, etc.* = *to take*. 2) *To go to any one*: A) with a hostile intention = *to attack, to assail*: *p. aliquem fraude*; *p. urbem bello, to wage war against*; *p. aliquem morsu* (poet.), *to try to bite*: B) *to apply to*: *p. aliquem precibus, to solicit, to entreat*. 3) *To go after any thing*: A) *p. aliquid in (ad) locum, to go to a place for any thing*; hence, in gen., *to fetch, lignum*; *p. aliquid a Graecis*; *p. gemitum, etc., to fetch a deep sigh, &c.*; *p. initium a re aliqua, to derive*: B) *to demand, to require, aliquid ab aliquo*; *esp. — a) = to demand at law, to sue for, to bring an action for recovery*: is unde petitur, the defendant (opp. to is qui petit = petitor); *trop. — p. poenas ab aliquo, to exact from, to inflict upon — b) = to ask for a thing, to beg, to beseech, to entreat*: *p. aliquid ab aliquo*; *p. a te ut (ne) id facias — c) to seek for an office*: *p. consulatum — d) p. virginem, to woo, to court*: C) *to long for, to seek to obtain, to seek, to strive after*: *p. gloriam, sapientiam*; *p. salutem fugā*.

PĒTORRĒTUM, *i, n.* [*Celtic 'petor' = four, and 'rit' = wheel*]. *An open four-wheeled Gallic carriage*.

PĒTŌSIRIS, *Idis, m.* *A celebrated Egyptian mathematician and astrologer of the time of Juvenal*.

PETRA (I.), *ae, f.* [= *πέτρα*]. (Lat.) *A rock, stone*.

PETRA (II.), *ae, f.* [= *Πτρα*]. 1) *A town in Arabia, now ruins of Wady Musa*. 2) *A town in Sicily, now Casal della Pietra*.

PETREĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Petreius*]. *Of or belonging to Petreius, Petreian*.

PETREIUS, *ii, m.*, and *Petrēia, ae, f.* *The name of a Roman gens*; thus, *esp. Marcus P., a legate of Pompey in the Civil war*.

PETRĒNI, *ŕrum, m. pl.* [*Petra II.*]. *The inhabitants of Petra in Sicily, the Petresans*.

PETRĒNUM, *i, n.* *A village and a villa near Sinuessa, in Campania*.

PETRO, *ŕnis, m.* [*petra I.?*]. (Pl.) *An old ram* (with flesh as hard as stone).

PETRŌCŌRII, *ŕrum, m. pl.* *A Gallic tribe in Aquitania*.

PETRŌNIUS, *ii, m.*, and *Petrŕnia, ae, f.* *The*

name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. (T. or C.) P. Arbitr (i. e., elegantiarum, 'director of amusements'), a contemporary of Nero, and author of a satirical romance.

PETULANS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [peto]. 1) Pert, forward, petulant, homo, animal, genus dicendi. 2) In partic. = wanton, lascivious.

PETULANTER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [petulans]. 1) Pertly, petulantly. 2) Wantonly, licentiously.

PETULANTIA, ae, f. [petulans]. 1) Pertness, sauciness, petulancy, impudence: pp. dictorum (lat.), bold expressions. 2) (Ante-cl.) Carelessness, rashness. 3) Wantonness: p. ramorum (lat.), exuberance.

PETULCUS, a, um, adj. [peto]. Butting: agni pp.

PEUCETIA, ae, f. The middle district of Apulia.

PEUCETIUS, a, um, adj. [Peucetia]. Of or belonging to Peucetia, Peucetian.

PHAEACES, cum, m. pl. [= φαῖακες]. The Phaeacians, the fabulous inhabitants of the island of Scheria (Corfu); sing., Phaeax, ἄκς, m., a Phaeacian; also, as an adj., Ph. populus.

PHAEACIA, ae, f. The country of the Phaeacians, the island of Scheria.

PHAEACIS, idis, [Phaacia]. I. Adj.—Of or belonging to Phaacia, Phaeacian. II. Subst.—A poem on the sojourn of Ulysses in Phaacia.

PHAEACIUS, a, um, adj. [= φαῖακος]. (Poet.) Phaeacian.

PHAEACUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) = Phaeacius.

PHAEACSIANUS = Phaeacsiatus.

PHAEACSIATUS, a, um, adj. [phaecasiūm]. Wearing white shoes. (Lat.)

PHAEACSIUM, ii, n., or PHAEACIA, ae, f. [= φαεινός]. (Lat.) A white shoe, worn at Athens by the priests.

PHAEDON, ōnis, m. [= φαῖδων]. A pupil of Socrates, and friend of Plato, after whom Plato named his dialogue on the immortality of the soul.

PHAEDRA, ae, f. [= φαῖδρα]. A daughter of Minos, and wife of Theseus. She became enamored of her step-son Hippolytus, whose death she afterwards caused by her calumnies.

PHAEDRUS, i, m. [= φαῖδρος]. 1) An Epicurean philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero. 2) A disciple of Socrates, after whom a dialogue of Plato is named. 3) A freedman of Augustus, and writer of fables.

PHAESTIAS, ōdis, f. [Phaestum]. A Phaeistian woman.

PHAESTIUS, a, um, adj. [Phaestum]. Of or belonging to Phaestum, Phaeistian.

PHAESTUM, i, n. [= φαῖστός]. 1) A town in Crete, founded by Minos. 2) A town in Thessaly. 3) A town in Locris, now ruins near Vithari.

PHAETHON, tis, m. [= φαῖθων, 'the Shining One']. 1) A surname of the Sun. 2) A son of

Helios and Clymene. In order to prove his divine origin, he obtained from his father permission to drive the chariot of the Sun, in which attempt, however, he lost his life.

PHAETHONTEUS, a, um, adj. [Phaethon]. Of or belonging to Phaethon, Phaethontean.

PHAETHONTIADES, dum, f. pl. [Phaithon]. The sisters of Phaethon, who bewailed the loss of their brother until they were changed into poplars and their tears into amber.

PHAETHUSA, ae, f. [= φαῖθουσα, 'the Shining One']. A sister of Phaethon.

PHALANGAE, ōrum, f. pl. [= φαλάγγαι]. 1) Poles; esp., poles for carrying burdens. 2) Rollers, placed under ships and military engines to move them forward.

PHALANGITAE, ōrum, m. pl. [= φαλαγγίται]. Soldiers of the phalanx, phalangites.

PHALANX, ngis, f. [= φαλαγγίς]. 1) (Poet.) A band of soldiers drawn up in battle-array. 2) In partic. — a) a Greek phalanx = the main body of soldiers among the Athenians and Spartans drawn up in close order — b) a Macedonian phalanx = a close, compact mass of infantry, usually of fifty men abreast and sixteen deep — c) a battle-array of the Gauls and Germans, formed into a parallelogram, and named by the Romans after the Macedonian phalanx.

PHALARA, ōrum, n. pl. [Φαλάρα]. A harbour in Thessaly, now Styliidha.

PHALARIS, idis or is, m. [= Φάλαρις]. A tyrant of Agrigentum, notorious for his cruelty.

PHALERAE, ōrum, f. pl. [φάλαρα]. 1) Prop., a boss of gold, silver or other metal, worn as an ornament upon the breast, esp. by soldiers. 2) Trappings for the head or breast of a horse. 3) (Lat.) An ornament or decoration, in gen.

PHALÉRATUS, a, um, adj. [phaleræe]. Decorated with phalerae: p. equus, homo; trop. (Com.), dicta pp., fine.

PHALEREUS (trisl.), is or eos, m. [= Φαληρεύς]. Of Phalera, Phalerian: Demetrius P. (or also P. only), a ruler of Athens and famous orator — flourished about 800 B. C.

PHALERICUS, a, um, adj. [= Φαληρεύς]. Of or belonging to Phalera, Phalerian.

PHALERUM, i, n., and PHALĒRA, ōrum, n. pl. The oldest harbour of Athens.

PHANAE, ōrum, f. pl. [= φαναί]. A promontory of Chios, with a harbour and temple of Apollo — now Cap Mastioo.

PHANAEUS, a, um, adj. [Phanae]. Phanaean: rex Ph. = Phanaean wine (which was noted for its excellence).

PHANTASIA, ae, f. [= φαντασία]. A thought, notion, fancy. (Lat.)

PHANTASMA, ōtis, n. [= φάντασμα]. (Lat.) An apparition, spectre.

PHANTASUS, i, m. [= Φάντασος]. A son of Somnus.

PHĀON, ὄνις, m. [= Φᾶων]. *A youth of Lesbos, loved by Sappho.*

PHĀRETRA, æ, f. [= φάρετρα]. *A quiver.*

PHĀRETRĀTUS, a, um, adj. [pharetra]. *Wearing a quiver: ph. puer, Cupid; ph. virgo, Diana.*

PHĀRITÆ, ārum, m. pl. [Pharos]. *The inhabitants of Pharos.*

PHĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [= Φάριος]. *Of or belonging to Pharos, Pharian; (poet.) = Egyptian: Ph. turba, the priests of Isis.*

PHARMĀCŌPŌLA, æ, m. [= φαρμακώλης]. *A vendor of medicine, a quack.*

PHARNĀCES, is, m. 1) *The first king of Pontus, and grandfather of Mithridates.* 2) *A son of Mithridates, conquered by Cæsar.*

PHĀROS, or PHĀRUS, i, f. [= Φάρος]. 1) *A small island near Alexandria in Egypt, joined to the continent by a mole, and celebrated as the site of the lighthouse built by King Ptolemæus Philadelphus; still called Pharos, or Raudhat el Tin (Fig-Garden).* 2) *A lighthouse.*

PHARSĀLIA, æ, f. [= Φαρσαλία]. *The country around Pharsalus.*

PHARSĀLICUS, a, um, adj. [Pharsalus]. *Of or belonging to Pharsalus, Pharsalian.*

PHARSĀLIUS, a, um, adj. [= Φαρσαλίος] = Pharsalicus.

PHARSĀLUS, i, f. [= Φάρσαλος]. *A town in Thessaly, near which Cæsar gained a signal victory over Pompey (95 B.C.) — now Pharsa or Fersala.*

PHĀSELIS, Idis, f. [= Φασελίς]. *A town in Lycia, now ruins near Tékrova.*

PHĀSELITÆ, ārum, m. pl. [Phaselis]. *The inhabitants of Phaselis.*

PHĀSELUS, i, m. and f. [= φάσηλος]. 1) *A kind of bean, French bean, kidney-bean, phasel.* 2) *A light boat of the shape of a bean.*

PHĀSIACUS, a, um, adj. [= Φασιακός]. *Of or belonging to Phasis, Phasian; (poet.) = Colchian: Ph. conjux = Medea.*

PHĀSIANUS, a, um, adj. [= Φασιανός]. *Of or belonging to Phasis, Phasian; subst., Phasianus, i, m., a pheasant.*

PHĀSIAS, ōdis, adj. f. [= Φασίας]. *Of or belonging to Phasis, Phasian; (poet.) = Colchian: Ph. puella = Medea; subst., Phasias, ōdis, f., the Colchian, i. e., Medea.*

PHĀSIS (I.), Idis, m. & f. [= Φάσις]. 1) *M., a river in Colchia, now the Rion or Rioni.* 2) *F., a town at the mouth of the river Phasis.*

PHĀSIS (II.), Idis, adj. f. [Phasis I.]. *Of or belonging to Phasis, Phasian; (poet.) = Colchian; subst., Phasis, Idis, f., the Colchian = Medea.*

PHASMA, ōtis, n. [= φῆμα, 'an apparition,' 'a spectre']. *The title of a comedy by Menander, and of a poem by Catullus.*

PHAYLLÆUS, a, um, adj. [Phayllus]. *Of or belonging to Phayllus, Phayllan.*

PHAYLLUS, i, m. *A king of Ambracia, who was torn to pieces by a lioness.*

PHĒGĒIUS, a, um, adj. [Phægeus]. *Of or belonging to Phægeus, Phægeian.*

PHĒGEUS, ei or eos, m. [= Φηγές]. *The father of Alpheisboea.*

PHĒGIS, Idis, adj. f. [Phægeus]. *Of or belonging to Phægeus, Phægeian; subst., Phægis, Idis, f., the daughter of Phægeus.*

PHĒMIUS, ii, m. [= Φημίος]. *A celebrated player on the cithara, in Ithaca; hence, in gen., of a good cithara-player.*

PHĒNEĀTÆ, ārum, m. pl. [Pheneos]. *The inhabitants of Pheneos.*

PHĒNEOS, i, f. [= Φίνεος]. *A town in Arcadia (now Fonia), with a lake of the same name (now Maunero, i. e., Blackwater).*

PHENGITES, æ, m. [= Φηγγίτης]. (Lat.) *A kind of transparent stone of which window panes were made, selenite.*

PHĒRÆ, ārum, f. pl. [= Φεραί]. 1) *A town in Messenia, near the present Kalamata.* 2) *A town in Thessaly, the residence of Admetus, and later of the tyrant Alexander — now Valestino.*

PHĒRÆUS, a, um, adj. [Pharæ]. *Of or belonging to Phæræ, Phæræan; (poet.) = Thessalian: gens Ph., as cruel as the tyrant Alexander.*

PHĒRECLĒUS, a, um, adj. [Phereclus]. *Of Phereclus, Phereclean.*

PHĒRECLUS, i, m. [= Φίρεκλος]. *The builder of the ship on which Paris carried off Helen.*

PHĒRECYDES, is, m. [= Φερεκύδης]. 1) *An ancient Greek philosopher of the island of Syros — lived about 550 B.C.* 2) *An Athenian historian, who lived about 480 B.C.*

PHĒRECYDĒUS, a, um, adj. [Pherecydes]. *Of or belonging to the philosopher Pherecydes, Pherecydean.*

PHĒRES, ōtis, m. [= Φίρες]. *A prince of Thessaly, and father of Admetus.*

PHĒRETĪĀDES, æ, m. [= Φερεττιάδης]. *The son of Pheres, i. e., Admetus.*

PHĪĀLA, æ, f. [= φιάλη]. *A drinking-vessel with a broad bottom, a cup or saucer.*

PHĪDIĀCUS, a, um, adj. [Phidas]. *Of or belonging to Phidias, Phidian.*

PHĪDIAS, æ, m. [= Φειδίας]. *A celebrated Athenian sculptor, a contemporary of Pericles.*

PHĪDĪTIA — v. Philitia.

PHĪLĀDELPHĒNI, ōrum, m. pl. [Philadelphis]. *The inhabitants of Philadelphia.*

PHĪLĀDELPHIA, æ, f. [= Φιλαδέλφεια]. *A town in Lydia, now Allah Shehr.*

PHĪLĀDELPHUS, i, m. [= φιλάδελφος, 'brother-loving']. *A surname; as, Annus Ph.*

PHĪLÆ, ārum, f. pl. [= Φίλαι]. *A small island in the Nile, the southern boundary of Egypt in the time of the Ptolemies.*

PHĪLÆNI, ōrum, m. pl. [= Φίλωνες]. *Two Carthaginian brothers, who, out of love for their*

country, submitted to be buried alive; *arae Philaenorum, a harbour on the border of Cyrene.*

PHILAMMON, *ōnis*, *m.* [= *Φιλάμμων*]. *A son of Apollo, and a celebrated singer.*

PHILEMO, *ōnis*, *m.* [= *Φιλέμων*]. 1) *A Greek writer of the Middle comedy, a contemporary of Menander.* 2) *The husband of Baucis, q. v.*

PHILĒTAS, *ae, m.* [= *Φιλέτας*]. *A Greek elegiac poet, teacher of Theocritus.*

PHILĒTEUS, *a, um, adj.* [Philetas]. *Of Philetas, Philetæan.*

PHILIPPENSIS, *e, adj.* [= Philippi]. *Of or belonging to Philippi, Philippian.*

PHILIPPEUS, *a, um, adj.* [Philippus]. 1) *Of or belonging to King Philip of Macedonia, Philippean:* numus Ph., *a gold coin struck by Philip, a Philippe d'or; sanguis Ph., i. e., Cleopatra.* 2) = Philippiensis.

PHILIPPI, *ōrum, f. pl.* [= *Φιλιπποι*]. *A town in Macedonia, where Antony and Octavius obtained a victory over Brutus and Cassius (42 B. C.) — now Filibah.*

PHILIPPICUS, *a, um, adj.* [Philippus]. 1) *Of or belonging to King Philip of Macedonia, Philippean:* PP. orationes, *of Demosthenes against Philip; Cicero also named his orations against M. Antony 'orationes Philippicæ.'* 2) = Philippiensis.

PHILIPPIUS = Philippeus, 1, q. v.

PHILIPPUS, *i, m.* [= *Φίλιππος*]. 1) *The name of several Macedonian kings, among whom Philip III., father of Alexander, is the most famous; hence, meton. = a gold coin struck by Philip, a Philippe d'or.* 2) *A Roman surname (v. Marcus).*

PHILITIA, *ōrum, n. pl.* [= *φιλίτια*, 'love-feasts'], or **PHIDITIA**, *ōrum, n. pl.* [= *φιδίτια*, 'spare-meals']. *The public meals of the Spartans.*

PHILO, *ōnis, m.* [= *Φίλων*]. 1) *A philosopher of the later Academic school — lived about 91 B. C.* 2) *An Athenian architect.* 3) *A Greek physician of the time of Augustus.*

PHILOCTĒTA, or **PHILOCTĒTES**, *ae, m.* [= *Φιλοκτήτης*]. *A son of Poeas, and companion of Hercules. After the death of Hercules he inherited his bow and unerring arrows, poisoned by the blood of the Lernean serpent. He sailed in the expedition against Troy, but was left by the Greeks on the island of Lemnos, on account of the stench arising from his wounded foot. Afterwards, however, he was taken to Troy by Ulysses, because it had been foretold that the city could not be conquered without the arrows of Hercules. Here he was cured by the aid of the gods, and slew Paris, Priam's son.*

PHILOCTĒTAEUS, *a, um, adj.* [Philocteta]. *Of Philoctetes, Philoctetæan.*

PHILŌDĒMUS, *i, m.* [= *Φιλόδημος*]. *An Epicurean philosopher of the time of Cicero.*

PHILŌLAUS, *i, m.* [= *Φιλόλαος*]. *A Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona.*

PHILŌLŌGIA, *ae, f.* [= *φιλολογία*]. 1) *Literary pursuits, in gen., the study of literature.* 2) (Lat.) *The study and explanation of ancient writers, philology.*

PHILŌLŌGUS, *i, m.* [= *φιλόλογος*]. 1) *A learned man, a scholar.* 2) *In partic. (lat.), an interpreter of the writings of others, a philologist.*

PHILŌMĒLA, *ae, f.* [= *Φιλομήλα*]. 1) *The daughter of the Athenian king Pandion. She was violated by Tereus, the husband of her sister Proone, and after the sisters had avenged this crime by the murder of Itys, she was changed into a nightingale.* 2) *Meton., a nightingale.*

PHILŌMĒLIENSES, *ium, m. pl.* [Philomeli-um]. *The inhabitants of Philomelium.*

PHILŌMĒLIUM, *ii, n.* [= *Φιλομήλιον*]. *A city of Great Phrygia, now Akshehr.*

PHILŌPĀTOR, *ōris, m.* [= *φιλοπάτωρ*, 'father-loving']. *A surname given in derision to Ptolemaeus IV., who murdered his father and mother.*

PHILŌRHŌMAEUS, *i, m.* [*φίλος-Ρωμαίος*, 'the friend of Rome']. *A title of honour given to Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia, by the Romans.*

PHILŌSŌPHA, *ae, f.* [= *φιλοσοφία*]. *A female philosopher.*

PHILŌSŌPHIA, *ae, f.* [= *φιλοσοφία*]. *Philosophy: sermonem habere de ph., upon a topic of philosophy; pl. = philosophic systems or sects.*

PHILŌSŌPHOR, *ētus, 1. v. dep. intr.* *To study philosophy, to philosophise; also (Pl.), pass.: sed jam satis es philosophatum, but enough now of philosophizing.*

PHILŌSŌPHIUS, *i, m.* [= *φιλόσοφος*]. *A philosopher.*

PHILOXĒNUS, *i, m.* [= *φιλόξενος*, 'hospitable']. *A Roman surname; e. g., C. Avianus Ph.*

PHILTRUM, *i, n.* [= *φίλτρον*]. *A love-potion, philter.*

PHILŪRA, *ae, f.* [= *φίλορα*]. 1) *Prop., the linden-tree; hence, meton. = the inner bark of the linden-tree, which was used for bands and chaplets.* 2) *As a nom. propr., the daughter of Oceanus, and mother by Saturn of the Centaur Chiron — she was changed, at her own request, into a linden-tree.*

PHILŪREIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Philyra]. *Philyrean: Ph. heros, i. e., Chiron.*

PHILŪRIDES, *ae, m.* [Philyra]. *The son of Philyra, i. e., Chiron.*

PHIMUS, *i, m.* [= *φίμυς*]. (Poet.) *A dice-box (pure Latin, frītilus).*

PHINĒIUS, or **PHINEUS**, *a, um, adj.* [Phineus]. *Phinean, domus.*

PHINEUS, *ei or eos, m.* 1) *A king of Salmydessus in Thrace. He put out the eyes of his sons, and was punished by the gods with blindness, and tormented by the Harpies, from whom he was delivered by the Argonauts Calais and Zethus.* 2) *A brother of Cepheus, one of the rescuers of Andromeda, changed by Perseus into a stone.*

PHINIDES, ae, m. [Phineus]. A male descendant of Phineus.

PHINTIA, ae, f. A town in Sicily, between Agrigentum and Gela.

PHINTIENSES, ium, m. pl. [Phintia]. The inhabitants of Phintia, the Phintians.

PHINTIAS, ae, m. [= Φιντίας]. A Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon.

PHLEGETHON, ontia, m. [= φλεγέθων, 'the burning one']. A river of fire in the lower world.

PHLEGETHONTIS, Idia, adj. f. [Phlegethon]. Of or belonging to Phlegethon, Phlegethontian.

PHLEGRA, ae, f. [= φλεγρά, 'burning']. An old name of a district of Macedonia, which, later, was called Pallene, where, acc. to the myth, the giants, warring with the gods, were slain by lightning.

PHLEGRAEUS, a, um, adj. [Phlegra]. Of or belonging to Phlegra, Phlegraean; trop., campus Ph., the plain near Pharsalus (so called from the bloody battle fought there).

PHLEGYAE, ūrum, m. pl. [= φλεγῆαι]. A predatory people of Thessaly, who destroyed the temple of Delphi.

PHLEGYAS, ae, m. [= φλεγῆας]. A king of the Lapithae, and father of Ixion and Coronis.

PHLIASIUS, a, um, adj. [Phlius]. Of or belonging to Phlius, Phliasian; subst., Phliasii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Phlius.

PHLIUS, untis, f. [= φλιῆς]. A town in the Peloponnesus, between Sicyon and Argolis.

PHÖBETOR, ōris, m. [= Φοβήτωρ]. A son of the god of Sleep.

PHŌCA, ae, f. [= φώκη]. A sea-dog, seal.

PHŌCAEA, ae, f. [= Φώκαια]. A town in Ionia, the mother-town of Massilia (Marseilles), now Fokia.

PHŌCAEENSIS, e, adj. [Phocaea]. Of or belonging to Phocaea, Phocaean; subst., Phocaenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Phocaea.

PHŌCAEI, ōrum, m. pl. = Phocaenses.

PHŌCAICUS, a, um, adj. [Phocaea, Phocis].

1) Of or belonging to Phocaea, Phocaean. 2) Of or belonging to Phocis, Phocian.

PHŌCAIS, Idia, adj. f. [Phocaea]. (Poet.) Phocaean or Massilian.

PHŌCENSES, ium, m. pl. [Phocaea, Phocis].

1) The inhabitants of Phocaea, the Phocaean. 2) The inhabitants of Phocis, the Phocians.

PHŌCEUS, a, um, adj. [Phocis]. Of or belonging to Phocis, Phocian; juvenis Ph. = Py-lades, the son of a Phocian king.

PHŌCII, ōrum, m. pl. [Phocis]. The inhabitants of Phocis, the Phocians.

PHŌCIS, Idia, f. [= Φωκίς]. A province of Northern Greece (by later writers sometimes confounded with Phocaea, and therefore erroneously regarded as the mother-country of Massilia).

PHŌCUS, i, m. [= Φάκος]. A son of Æacus, slain by his brothers Peleus and Telamon.

PHŌEBAS, ōdis, f. [= Φοβᾶς]. A priestess of Phoebus; hence = a prophetic.

PHŌEBE, ea, f. [= Φοιβή]. 1) (Poet.) = Diana, usually as the goddess of the Moon. 2) A daughter of Leda, and sister of Helena. 3) A daughter of Leucippus.

PHŌEBĒIUS, or **PHŌEBĒUS**, a, um, adj. [Phoebus]. Of or belonging to Phoebus, Phœbean: Ph. ictus, a ray of the sun; Ph. lampas, the sun; Ph. ars, the art of healing; Ph. ales, a raven; Ph. anguis, the snake of Æsculapius; Phœbeia virgo = Daphne.

PHŌEBIGĒNA, ae, m. [Phoebus-gigno]. Son of Phœbus = Æsculapius.

PHŌEBUS, i, m. [= Φοῖβος]. A poetic name of Apollo; hence = the sun: sub utroque Ph. = in the east and in the west.

PHŌENICE, ēs, f. [= Φοινίκη]. 1) Phœnicia, a region of Syria, celebrated especially for its purple. 2) A town of Epirus.

PHŌENICES, eum, m. pl. [= Φοινίκες]. The Phœnicians, the inhabitants of Phœnicia; in the sing., Phœnix, Icis, m., a Phœnician.

PHŌENICEUS, a, um, adj. [= Φοινίκευς]. (Poet. & lat.) Purple-red.

PHŌENICIA, ae, f. = Phœnice, 1.

PHŌENICIUS, a, um, adj. [Phœnices]. 1) Of or belonging to Phœnicia, Phœnician. 2) Purple-red: corium Ph., red with blows.

PHŌENISSA, ae, f. [= Φοινισσα]. 1) Adj., of or belonging to Phœnicia, Phœnician. 2) Subst., a Phœnician woman.

PHŌENIX, Icis, m. [= Φοίνιξ]. 1) Sing. of Phœnices. 2) As nom. prop.: A) son of Amyntor, companion of Achilles: B) a son of Agenor, brother of Cadmus. 3) The Phœnix, a fabulous bird, said to live more than five hundred years, and then to burn itself, a new bird rising from its ashes.

PHŌLOE, es, f. [= Φολοή]. A mountain in Arcadia, now Olono.

PHŌLUS, i, m. [= Φόλος]. A Centaur, son of Ixion.

PHŌNASCUS, i, m. [= Φωνασκός]. A teacher of singing and declamation. (Ante-cl. & lat.)

PHŌNOLĒNIDES, ae, m. Son of Phœnolœus (a Lapitha).

PHŌRCUS, i, or **PHŌRCYS**, yos, and **PHŌRCYN**, ŷnos, m. [= Φόρκος, Φόρκυς, Φόρκυν]. A son of Neptune, father of the Gorgons; after his death raised to the dignity of a sea-god.

PHŌROYNIS, Idia, f. [Phorcus]. The daughter of Phœreus = Medusa.

PHŌRCYS, ŷdis, f. [Phorcus]. The daughter of Phœreus = Medusa; pl., Phorcides, um, f. = the Grææ, q. v.

PHORMIO, ōnis, m. [= Φορμίων]. 1) A parasite, after whom a comedy of Terence is named. 2) A Peripatetic philosopher, who wished to deliver before Hannibal a lecture on the art of war;

hence, proverbially = *a man who talks on subjects which he does not understand.*

PHORONEUS, ei, m. [= *Φορωνεύς*]. *A king of Argos, son of Inachus, and brother of Io.*

PHORONIS, Idis, f. [Phoroneus]. *The sister of Phoroneus = Io.*

PHRAATES, ae, m. *The name of several kings of Parthia.*

PHRÁSIS, is, f. [= *φράσις*]. (Lat.) *In rhet., rhetorical expression, diction (pure Latin, elocutio).*

PHRENESIS, is, f. [= *φρενησις*]. *Madness, frenzy. (Lat.)*

PHRENÉTICUS, a, um, adj. [= *φρενητικός*]. *Mad, frantic, insane.*

PHRIXEUS, a, um, adj. [Phrixus]. *Of or belonging to Phrixus, Phrixian.*

PHRIXIÁNUS, a, um, adj. [Phrixus]. *Of curled wool; subst., Phrixianæ, ærum, f. pl., garments of curled wool.*

PHRIXUS, i, m. [= *φρίξ*]. *A son of Athamas and Nephele. In order to escape the snares of his step-mother Ino, he fled, with his sister Helle, to Colchis, riding on a ram with a golden fleece.*

PHRYGES, gum, m. pl. [= *φρύγες*]. *The Phrygians, the inhabitants of Phrygia; in the sing., Phryx, ýgis, m., a Phrygian; also, as an adj. = Phrygian; hence, in particular — a) = Æneas — b) = a priest of Cybele (v. Gallus).*

PHRYGIA, ae, f. [Phryges]. *A province of Asia Minor, divided into Phrygia Major and Phrygia Minor.*

*PHRYGICUS, a, um, adj. [Phryges]. (Lat.; doubtf. r.) *Of or belonging to Phrygia, Phrygian.*

PHRYGIO, ðnis, m. [Phryges]. *An embroiderer in gold (so called because the Phrygians excelled in this art).*

PHRYGIUS, a, um, adj. [Phryges]. *Of or belonging to Phrygia, Phrygian; freq. = Trojan; or, in gen. = of or pertaining to Asia Minor: Ph. pastor = Paris; Ph. vates = Helenus; Ph. maritus = Æneas; Ph. tyrannus = Laomedon; Ph. mater = Cybele; Ph. buxum = the Phrygian flute used at the festivals of Cybele; PP. modi, vehement and passionate music used at the festivals of Cybele; Ph. lapis, marble; PP. columnæ, of Phrygian marble; subst., Phrygiæ, ærum, f. pl. = the Trojan women.*

PHRYNE, es, f. [= *φρύνη*]. 1) *A celebrated and wealthy courtesan of Athens.* 2) *A Roman courtesan.* 3) *A Roman procuress.*

PHRYX, ýgis, m. [= *φρίξ*]. 1) *Vide Phryges.* 2) *A river in Lydia, frequently called Phrygian amnis — now the Okletshak-Su.*

PTHIA, ae, f. [= *θῆβα*]. *A town in Thessaly, the birthplace of Achilles.*

PTHIAS, ðdis, f. [= *θῆβας*]. (Poet.) *A woman of Pthia.*

PTHIOTA, ae, m. [= *θηώτης*]. *A native of Pthia, a Pthian.*

PTHIÓTICUS, a, um, adj. [Pthiotis]. *Of or belonging to Pthiotis, Pthiotian.*

PTHIÓTIS, Idis, f. [= *θηώτις*]. *A district, of Thessaly, in which Pthia was situated.*

PTHISIS, is, f. [= *θησις*]. (Lat.) *Consumption.*

PTHIUS, a, um, adj. [Pthia]. *Of or belonging to Pthia, Pthian: Phth. vir = Achilles; Phth. rex = Pelæus.*

PHUI, interj. (Pl.) *Foh! fugh!*

PHY, interj. (Com.) *Fish! tush!*

PHÝCUS, untis, m. [= *φύκος*]. *A promontory in Cyrena.*

PHÝLACA, ae, f. [= *φυλάκη*]. (Pl.) *A prison (pure Latin, custodia).*

PHÝLACE, es, f. [= *φυλάκη*]. 1) *A town in Epirus.* 2) *A town in Thessaly, the residence of Protesilaus.*

PHÝLACEIS, Idis, f. [Phylace]. *Phylacean: PP. matres, Thessalian.*

PHÝLACEIUS, a, um, adj. [Phylace]. *Of or belonging to Phylace, Phylacean: Ph. uxor = Ladamia.*

PHÝLACIDES, ae, m. [= *φυλάκιδης*]. *A male descendant of Phylacus = Protesilaus.*

PHÝLACISTA, ae, m. [= *φυλακιστής*]. *A gaoler; hence, trop. = a dunning creditor, a dun. (Pl.)*

PHÝLACUS, i, m. [= *φύλακος*]. *The father of Iphiclus, and grandfather of Protesilaus.*

PHÝLARCHUS, m. [= *φύλαρχος*]. *The chief of a tribe, a prince, emir: Ph. Arabum.*

PHÝLE, es, f. [= *φύλη*]. *A frontier fortress in Attica, opposite Boeotia, now Fili.*

PHYLLÆIUS, a, um, adj. [Phyllos]. *Of or belonging to Phyllos, Phyllian; (poet.) = Thessalian.*

PHYLLIS, Idis, f. [= *φύλλις*]. *The daughter of Sithon, king of Thrace; despairing of the return of her lover Damophoon, she hung herself, and was changed into an almond-tree.*

PHYLLÓDOCE, es, f. *A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

PHYLLLOS, i, f. [= *φύλλος*]. *A town in Thessaly, near the modern Petrino.*

PHÝSICA, ae, f. [= *φυσική*]. *Natural philosophy, physics.*

PHÝSICE, adv. [physics]. *In the manner of natural philosophers, physically.*

PHÝSICUS, a, um, adj. [= *φυσικός*]. *Relating to nature, physical; also, relating to natural philosophy. Hence, subst.: A) Physica, ðrum, n. pl., physics, natural science: B) Physicus, i, m., a natural philosopher, naturalist.*

PHÝSIOGNÓMON, ðnis, m. [= *φωσιονόμος*]. *One who judges of the character of men by their features, a physiognomist.*

PHÝSIÓLOGIA, ae, f. [= *φωσιολογία*]. *Knowledge of nature, natural philosophy,*

PIABILIS, e, adj. [pio]. (Poet.) *That may be expiated, expiable.*

PIACULARIS, e, *adj.* [piaculum]. *Atoning, expiatory*: p. sacrificium, *an expiatory or propitiatory sacrifice*.

PIACULUM, i, n. [pio]. 1) *A means of appeasing the gods, an expiation, an expiatory sacrifice*; p. irae decorum; dedere aliquem piaculum rupti foederis, *for the violation of the treaty*. Hence = punishment (as expiating a crime): exigere p. ab aliquo, *to punish*. 2) *That which requires an expiatory sacrifice, a sin, crime*: committere, merere p., *to commit*.

PIAMEN, Inis (poet.) } n. [pio] = Piaculum 1.

PIAMENTUM, i (lat.) }

PIATRIX, Icis, f. [pio]. (Ante-cl.) *She that propitiates, a propitiator*.

PICA, ae, f. *A magpie*.

PICARIA, ae, f. [pix]. *A place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut*.

PICEA, ae, f. [pix]. *The pitch-pine, red fir*.

PICENS, tis, *adj.* [Picenum]. *Of or belonging to Picenum, Picens*; subst., Picentes, um, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Picenum*.

PICENUM, i, n. *A district of Eastern Italy, in the region of the modern Ancona*.

PICENUS, a, um, *adj.* [Picenum]. *Of or belonging to Picenum, Picens*.

PICEUS, a, um, *adj.* [pix]. 1) *Made of pitch*. 2) *Black as pitch, pitch-black*.

PICO, avi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [pix]. 1) *To beemear with pitch, to pitch, to tar, dolium*. 2) *To season with pitch, vinum*.

PICTONES, um, or (lat.) **PICTĀVI**, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Aquitanian Gaul, living in the region of the modern Poitou*.

PICTOR (I.), ōris, m. [pingo]. *A painter*.

PICTOR (II.), ōris, m. *A surname in the gens Fabia (v. Fabius)*.

PICTŪRA, ae, f. [pingo]. 1) *Abstr., painting, the art of painting: ars ratioque picturae; hence (Pl.) = the painting of the face*. 2) *Concr. = A) a picture: nulla p. ibi fuit; hence, trop. = a picture floating before the mind, an image, representation: pp. imaginesque virtutum*; B) *embroidery: p. textilis*.

PICTŪRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pictura]. (Poet.) *Embroidered, vestis*.

PICTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. [part. of pingo].

1) *Elegant, ornate*. 2) *Deceptive, vain, metus*. **PICUMNUS**, i, m., and **PILUMNUS**, i, m. *Two brothers, tutelary deities of married people and newborn children among the ancient Romans*. Picumnus was the personification of the woodpecker (picus), and Pilumnus of the pestle (pilum).

PICUS, i, m. 1) *As nom. appell.: A) a woodpecker, one of the birds of augury*; B) *a fabulous bird, the griffin*. 2) *As nom. propr., a Latin god of Augury, the son of Saturnus, and father of Faunus*. He was also represented as the first king of Latium, the husband of Pomona, and

changed by Circe, whose love he had slighted, into a woodpecker.

PIE, *adv.* with *sup.* [pius]. 1) *Religiously, piously, dutifully*. 2) *Tenderly, affectionately, &c.* (v. Pius).

PIĒRIA, ae, f. [= Πιρία]. 1) *A region of Macedonia, near the coast, with a mountain of the same name*. 2) *A region of Syria, to which belonged Seleucia Pieria (v. Seleucia)*.

PIĒRIS, Idis, f. [Pierus]. 1) *A daughter of Pierus*. 2) *A Muse*.

PIĒRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pierus]. 1) *Of or belonging to Mount Pierus, Pierian*; (poet.) = *Thessalian, Macedonian*. 2) *Of or belonging to the Muses, poetical*: Pierii modi, *poems*; P. via, *the art of poetry*; subst., Pieriae, ārum, f. pl., *the Muses*.

PIĒRUS, i, m. [= Πιπρος]. *A Macedonian, who gave to his nine daughters the names of the nine Muses; according to others, the father of the Muses*.

PIĒTAS, ātis, f. [pius]. *The sentiment of love and reverence*. Hence, 1) *veneration of the gods, piety (proceeding from natural feeling — cf. religio): pietas adversus deos; p. et sanctitas*. 2) *Affection for one's parents, children, relatives, country, benefactors, &c., parental or filial love, patriotism, gratitude, loyalty*. 3) (Poet. & lat.): A) *justice: si qua est coelo pietas*; B) *meekness, tenderness, mercy*.

PĪGER, gra, grum, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [root PIG, whence also piget]. 1) *Sluggish, slothful, lazy, inactive: p. ad literas scribendas; p. in re militari; trop., mare (palus) p., stagnant; annus p., passing slowly; bellum p., protracted; p. campus, unfruitful*. 2) (Poet.) = *Making sluggish, beauming, frigus*.

PİGET, uit, —. 2. v. imper. 1) *It causes disgust, displeasure or vexation; also, piget me (te, illum) = I dislike, I am vexed, dissatisfied with: p. me illius; p. me morum civitatis; (Com.) id me p.; incertum habeo pudeat magis, an piget disserere, I am in doubt whether it would cause me more shame or sorrow to speak of it; induci ad pigendum; (poet.) verba pigenda, disagreeable*. 2) A) (ante-cl. & lat.) = *poenitet, it causes repentance*; B) = *pudet, it causes shame*.

PİGMENTĀRIUS, ii, m. [pigmentum]. *A dealer in paints*.

PİGMENTUM, i, n. [pingo]. 1) *A paint, pigment (of color): (Pl.) pp. ulmeis aliquem pingere = to beat black and blue*. 2) *Trop., of style, colouring, ornament*.

PİGNĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. [pignero]. *One who takes a pledge, a mortgagor*.

PİGNĒRO, avi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [pignus]. *To pledge, to pawn, to mortgage, rem; praebere bona pigneranda poenae, to leave one's property as security for the penalty; trop., p. animos, to bind (as it were, by a pledge)*.

PIGNOROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [pignus]. Prop., to take as a pledge; hence, *trop.*, to make one's own, to appropriate: Mars fortissimum quemque p.; p. fidem militum, to make one's self sure of the fidelity of the soldiers; (poet.) p. omen, to accept as certain.

PIGNUS, ōris, n. [root PAG, pango, pe-pig-i]. 1) A pledge, mortgage: pignori dare (opponere) aliquid, to give as a pledge; pignori accipere aliquid, to take as a pledge; capere pp., to take pledges (as a means of enforcing the attendance of senators in the senate); pignora caedere, either = capere pp., or = to sell the pawns at auction. Hence: A) = a hostage: B) a wager, stake: da p., bet; quovis pignore tecum certabo or contendam, I will bet any thing you please. 2) Trop.: A) a pledge, security, proof, assurance: dedit reipublicae magnum pignus, se velle, a proof that he was willing; p. gratiae reconciliatae: B) in the pl. (mostly poet. & lat.), pledges of love, i. e., children, parents, brothers and sisters, and relatives: domus cum pp.; pp. uxorum et liberorum, their dear ones, i. e., their wives and children.

PIGRE, adv. *v. comp.* [piger]. (Lat.) Sluggishly, lazily, slowly.

PIGRITIA, ae, } *f.* [piger]. Sluggishness, **PIGRITIES**, ei, } lassiness, sloth: p. stomachi, weakness of the stomach.

PIGRO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* [piger]. (Antecl.) To be slow or backward.

***PIGROR**, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [piger]. To be slow, backward or dilatory in doing any thing.

PILA (I), ae, *f.* 1) A mortar. 2) A pillar (always as a support of something — cf. columna): nulla pila meos habeat libellos, no book-stall (which were by the pillars of the public buildings). 3) (Poet.) A pier or mole of stone for the protection of a harbour.

PILA (II), ae, *f.* 1) A ball, a playball: ludere pilā; prov. (Pl.) — a pila est mea = I've won — b) claudus pilam (of one who does not know how to use a thing). 2) (Poet. & lat.) A ball, in gen., a globe, clew of thread, &c.

PILANUS, a, um, *adj.* [pilum]. (Poet.) = A triarius, q. v.

PILARIUS, ii, m. [pila]. One who performs tricks with balls, a juggler. (Lat.)

PILATUS, a, um, *adj.* [pilum]. (Poet.) Armed with javelins.

PILEATUS, a, um, *adj.* [pileus]. Wearing a cilicium or felt cap: plebs p. (as an emblem of their liberation from tyranny — v. Pileus); p. turba, the Roman people during the Saturnalia.

PILENTUM, i, n. A chariot used by Roman adules, a state carriage (cf. carpentum, etc.).

PILEOLUS, i, m. [dim. of pileus]. A small felt-cap.

PILEUS, i, m. } [= πῖλος]. A felt hat or cap, **PILEUM**, i, n. } worn by the Romans on festival occasions, esp. during the Saturnalia. It was considered the symbol of liberty, and was given to

a slave at the time of his manumission; hence, vocare servos ad pp., to offer freedom to slaves, i. e., to entice them to take up arms by the promise of freedom; and, capere p. = to become free.

PILICREPUS, i, m. [pila-crepo, 'he that makes a noise with the ball']. (Lat.) A ball-player.

PILOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [pilus]. Hairy.

PILUM, i, n. The javelin of the Roman infantry (cf. hasta): prov., pilum injicere alicui, to make an attack upon one.

PILUMNUS — v. Picumnus.

PILUS (I), i, m. [cf. πῖλος]. 1) A hair (a single hair — cf. coma; mostly of animals, hence esp. of short and bristly hair — cf. crinis, etc.). 2) Trop. = a trifle: ne ullum pilum boni viri habere videtur, not a hair of an honourable man about him; non pili facere aliquid = not to care a straw for.

PILUS (II), i, m. [pilum]. Almost always in the comb. primus p., the first company of the triarii in a Roman legion: primum p. ducere = to be chief centurion. Freq., in this comb., the word 'centurio' was omitted, and it was simply said, e. g., S. Baculus primi pili (sc. centurio); hence (but perhaps only in later writers), Primus pilus or Primi pilus = centurio primi pili, the centurion of the first company of the triarii, the chief centurion.

PIMPLA, ae, *f.* [= Πῖμπλα]. A town and fountain in Pieria, sacred to the Muses — now Litokhoros.

PIMPLEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pimpla]. Pimplean = sacred to the Muses; subet., Pimplea, ae, *f.* = a Muse.

PINA — v. Pinna.

PINARIUS, ii, m., and Pinaria, ae, *f.* The name of an ancient Roman gens. The Pinarii, and the Potitii, another sacerdotal family, presided over the worship of Hercules, which was originally instituted by Evander, and was reestablished by Romulus.

PINDARICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pindarus]. Of Pindar, Pindaric.

PINDARUS, i, m. [= Πινδαρος]. A celebrated lyric poet of Greece (528—442 B. C.).

PINDENISSAE, ārum, m. pl. [Pindenissus]. The inhabitants of Pindenissus.

PINDENISSUS, i, *f.* [= Πινδενισσός]. A town in Cilicia.

PINDUS, i, m. [= Πίνδος]. A mountain in Thessaly, the seat of the Muses, now Mezzara.

PINETUM, i, n. [pinus]. A pine-grove.

PINEUS, a, um, *adj.* [pinus]. Of pine, piny, pine: p. silva; p. ardor, a fire of pine-wood.

PINGO, xxi, etum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To paint, to depict by painting: p. simulacrum Veneris; p. hominem; tabula picta, a picture; (poet.) p. frontem moria, to besmear; pictae volucres, variegated. Hence, *trop.*: A) to adorn, to orna-

ment, bibhothecam: B) in partic., of style, to paint, to colour, to embellish, verba, totum hunc locum. 2) To embroider, stragulum; torus pictus, with embroidered coverings.

PINGUESCO, 3. v. *incho. intr.* [pinguis]. (Poet. & lat.) To become or to grow fat, piscis; campus p. sanguine, is enriched.

PINGUIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [kindred with *stiv*]. 1) Fat (of. opimus), homo, agnus; *subst.*, Pingue, is, n., fat, grease. Hence: A) = fertile, productive, agor; pp. stabula apum, full of honey; (poet.) p. flumen, sinus, fertilizing: B) = dense, thick, coelum, toga: C) besmeared: crura pp. luto: D) (poet.) = plump, juicy, ficus: E) (poet.) p. coma, anointed; p. vinum, oily; p. taeda, full of pitch; p. flamma, that is well fed = strong: F) of taste = dull, not pungent. 2) Trop.: A) spiritless, dull, stupid, ingenium; pingui Minerva (v. Minerva); pingue sonare (of the song of a dull, spiritless poet): B) (lat.) coarse, strong, verba: C) (poet. & lat.) quiet, comfortable, quies, secessus: D) (lat.) sleek, spruce, orator.

PINGUITUDO, inis, *f.* [pinguis]. 1) Fatness. 2) (Lat.) Coarseness of pronunciation.

PINIFER, and PINIGER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [pinus-fero and gero]. (Poet.) Pine-bearing, mons.

PINNA (I.), ae, *f.* [= *stiva*]. A kind of shell-fish.

PINNA (II.), ae, *f.* [a secondary form of penna]. 1) (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) A feather (v. Penna); hence, meton. = a wing. 2) A fin of a fish. 3) A battlement, pinnacle.

PINNATUS, a, um, *adj.* [pinna II.]. 1) Feathered, plumed, winged, Cupido. 2) Feather-like, folium.

PINNIGER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [pinna II. and gero]. (Poet.) 1) Winged. 2) Having fins, finny.

PINNIRĀPUS, i, m. [pinna II. and rapio]. (Poet.) A gladiator who carried off the peak of his opponent's helmet as a trophy of victory.

PINNOTĒRES, ae, m. [= *πιννοτήρες*]. The pinna-guard, a species of crab found in the shell of the pinna, and supposed to keep watch over it.

PINNŪLA, ae, *f.* [dim. of pinna II.]. A little plume or wing. (Ante-cl. & lat.)

PINSO (or PISO), pinsui or pinsi, pinsitum, pinsum or pistum, 3. v. tr. [root PIS, whence also *stiv*]. To pound, to bray, to bruise, farinam, far; (Pl.) p. aliquem flagro, to scourge.

PINUS, ūs or i, *f.* [= *στῖς*]. A pine (probably used freq. of all trees having pointed and needle-like leaves). Hence (poet.), any thing made of pine-wood, esp.: A) = a ship: B) = a pine-tree: C) = an oar.

PIO, ōvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [pins]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To atone for, to expiate: p. damnum, to compensate. Hence: A) p. fulmen, to avert by sacrifice a misfortune portended by the lightning: B) p.

nefas, to atone for, to avert the penalty of a sin: C) = to avenge, to punish: p. culpam morte alicujus: *D) (Pl.) to free from madness (as the consequence of a sin), aliquem. 2) To honour with religious rites—a) p. sacra, to perform sacred rites—b) p. aras ture, to burn incense on the altar—c) p. Pietatem (Pl.), to propitiate.

PIPER, ēris, n. [= *στῖς*]. Pepper.

PIPERĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [piper]. Peppered. PIPILO, and PIPIO, 1. v. *intr.* To pip, to chirp (of young birds).

PIPŪLUM, i, n. } [pipilo]. A pipping, chirp-
PIPŪLUS, i, m. } ing; hence (Pl.), a scolding, upbraiding.

PIRÆEUS, also (poet.) PIRÆEUS (I.), ei, m. [= *Πειραιῆς*]. The harbour of Athens, now called by the Greeks Dhracon, by the Turks Arslan Limani.

PIRÆEUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Piræus I.]. Of or belonging to the Piræus, Piræan.

PIRĀTA, ae, m. [= *καπηλῆς*]. A pirate.

PIRĀTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *καπηλικός*]. Of or belonging to pirates, piratical, navis; *subst.*, Piratica, ae, *f.*, piracy: piraticam facere, to practise piracy.

PIRENE, es, *f.* [= *Περίηνη*]. A fountain in the citadel of Corinth, sacred to the Muses.

PIRENIS, idis, *adj.* *f.* [Pirene]. Pirenian; (poet.) = Corinthian.

PIRITHOUS, i, m. [= *Πειρίθοος*]. A king of the Lapithæ, son of Ixion, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus. He descended with his friend Theseus into the lower world, in order to carry away Proserpina; but he was seized, and imprisoned there in chains.

PIRUM, i, n. A pear.

PIRUS, i, *f.* A pear-tree.

PIRUSTÆ, ārum, m. pl. A people of Illyria.

PISA, ae, *f.* [= *Πῖσα*]. A town in Elis, near which the Olympian games were celebrated.

PISAE, ārum, *f.* pl. A town in Etruria, now Pisa.

PISAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pisa]. Of or belonging to Pisa, Pisæan: hasta P., of Ænomaus; P. Arethusa, the fountain Arethusa, which was said to have its source in Elis; *subst.*, Pisaea, ae, *f.* = Hippodamia.

PISĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pisae]. Of or belonging to Pisae, Pisæan; *subst.*, Pisani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Pisae.

PISAURENSIS, e, *adj.* [Pisaurum]. Of or belonging to Pisaurum, Pisauran.

PISAURUM, i, n. A town in Umbria, now Pesaro.

PISCĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [piscis]. (Ante-cl.) Of or belonging to fish, fish-, forum.

PISCĀTOR, ōris, m. [piscor]. A fisherman.

PISCĀTORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [piscator]. Of or belonging to fishermen, fishing-: p. navis, a fishing-smack.

PISCATUS, ūs, m. [piscor]. 1) *A fishing, catching of fish.* 2) (Pl.) *Collect. = fishes, fish: emere piscatam.*

PISCICŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of piscis]. *A little fish.*

PISCINA, ae, f. [piscis]. 1) *A fish-pond.* 2) (Lat.) *A pond, in gen., a basin, pool, e.g., for bathing, watering cattle, &c.*

PISCINĀRIUS, ii, m. [piscina]. *A person fond of fish-ponds, and who keeps them for his pleasure.*

PISCIS, is, m. 1) *A fish.* 2) *As a constellation: A) Pisces, the Fishes: B) P. aquosus, a constellation in the southern hemisphere.*

PISCOR, ātus, 1. v. intr. *To fish: prov., p. in sere = to labour in vain.*

PISCŌSUS, a, um, adj. [piscis]. (Poet.) *Abounding in fish.*

PISCŪLENTUS, a, um, adj. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Abounding in fish.*

PISIDA, ae, m. [= Πισιδῆς]. *An inhabitant of Pisidia, a Pisidian.*

PISIDIA, ae, f. [= Πισιδία]. *Pisidia, a province of Asia Minor.*

PISISTRĀTIDES, ae, m. [Pisistratus]. *A descendant of Pisistratus, a Pisistratid.*

PISISTRĀTUS, i, m. [= Πισιστράτης]. *A celebrated tyrant of Athens, contemporary with Servius Tullius.*

PISO (I.), ōnis, m. *A Roman family name (v. Calpurnius).*

PISO (II.), si, —, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) = Pinso.
PISONIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Piso I.]. *Of or belonging to Piso, Pisonian.*

PISTILLUM, i, n. } [pinso]. *A pestle.*
PISTILLUS, i, m. }

PISTOR, ōris, m. [pinso]. 1) *A pounder, esp. one who pounds corn in a mortar or grinds it in a handmill; hence = a baker.* 2) *A surname of Jupiter, to whom was attributed the suggestion that the Romans, besieged in their capitol, should hurl loaves of bread upon the Gauls, to create the impression that they had ample stores of food.*

PISTŌRIENSIS, e, adj. [Pistorium]. *Of or belonging to Pistorium, Pistorian.*

PISTŌRIUM, ii, n. *A town in Etruria, celebrated for the battle in which Catiline fell — now Pistoja.*

PISTRILLA, ae, f. [dim. of pistrina]. (Ter.) *A small pounding-mill.*

PISTRĪNA, ae, f. (rar.), or (usually) **PISTRĪNUM**, i, n. [pinso]. 1) *A pounding-mill, a place where corn was pounded in mortars, or (lat.) ground in handmills.* This difficult work was assigned to slaves as a punishment; hence, detrudere aliquem in p.: civitas pistrinorum (Pl., of a number of incorrigible slaves). Hence, 2) *A trop. = drudgery: B) = a bakery.*

PISTRĪNENSIS, e, adj. [pistrinum]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to a pounding-mill.*

PISTRIS (or **Pristis**), is, and **PISTRIX**, Icīs, f. [= πίστις, πίστις]. 1) *A sea-monster (a whale,*

shark, &c.); (poet.) the Whale, a constellation. 2) *A kind of fast-sailing ship.*

PITĀNE, es, f. [= Πιτάνη]. *A town in Asia Minor, now Sandarlik.*

PITHĒCIUM, ii, n. [= πῖθηκος]. (Pl.) *A little ape.*

PITHĒCUSA, ae, f., or **PITHĒCUSAE**, ārum, f. pl. [= Πιθηκούσα, Πιθηκούσαι]. *An island in the Tuscan Sea, near Cumae, now Ischia.*

PITHEUS, ei or eos, m. [= πῖθης]. (Lat.) *A barrel-shaped comet.*

PITTĀCUS, i, m. [= Πιττακός]. *A philosopher of Mitylene, one of the seven wise men of Greece.*

PITTHEIS, Idīs, f. [Pittheus]. *The daughter of Pittheus = Æthra.*

PITTHEIUS, or **PITTHEUS**, a, um, adj. [Pittheus]. *Of or belonging to Pittheus, Pitthean.*

PITTHEUS, ei or eos, m. [= Πιτθεύς]. *A king of Troesene, father of Æthra, the mother of Theseus.*

PITUITA, ae, f. *Slime or clammy moisture in animal bodies; hence, in partic. = rheum, phlegm; also = the gummy moisture of trees.*

PITUITŌSUS, a, um, adj. [pituita]. *Full of phlegm, phlegmatic.*

PIUS, a, um, adj. w. (lat.) sup. *Acting from sentiments of affection and duty (v. Pietas): — 1) With respect to the gods, pious, devout, homo. Hence: A) sacred, holy, locus; p. far (because it was used in sacrifices): B) of the departed: pii, the blessed. 2) With respect to one's parents, children, native country, &c., tender, affectionate, dutiful, loyal: p. Aeneas (on account of his filial love for Anchises); p. dolor, metus, for a beloved person. 3) (Ante-cl.) In gen., honest, upright. 4) Of things, actions, &c. = just: p. bellum; p. quaestus, lawful; jus piumque, law and equity. 5) (Poet.) Of the object of one's affections, beloved, dear: pia sarcina nati (of Anchises, carried by Æneas); pia testis! dear bottle!*

PIX, Icīs, f. [= πῖνα]. *Pith.*

PLACĀBILIS, e, adj. with comp. [placo]. 1) *That can be appeased or pacified, placable: p. inimicis, to his enemies; ira p. 2) (Ante-cl.) Appeasing, pacifying, propitiating, ara; placabilis est, it is more fitted to appease.*

***PLACĀBILITAS**, ātis, f. [placabilis]. *A placable disposition, placability.*

PLACĀBILITER, adv. [placabilis]. (Lat.) *Appeasingly.*

PLACĀMEN, Inīs, n., and **PLACĀMENTUM**, i, n. [placo]. (Rar.) *A means of appeasing or pacifying.*

PLACĀTE, adv. w. comp. [placatus]. *Calmly, composedly.*

PLACĀTIO, ōnis, f. [placo]. 1) *A propitiating, deorum. 2) An appeasing, calming, animorum.*

PLACĀTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of placo]. 1) *Appeased, reconciled, aluiui, to one. 2) Calm, composed, gentle, peaceful.*

PLĀCENTA, ae, f. [= πλάστος, στρος (instead of πλάστω-ς) = 'a flat cake']. A cake.

PLĀCENTIA, ae, f. A town in Upper Italy, now Piacenza.

PLĀCENTINUS, a, um, adj. [Placentia]. Of or belonging to Placentia, Placentian, Placentine; *subst.*, Placentini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Placentia.

PLĀCEO, ui (but also *pass.* plācitus sum), Itum, 2. v. *intr.* [root PLAC — v. Placo]. To please, to be pleasing or agreeable, alicui; fabula p., is applauded; *placens uxor = lovely; (ante-cl.) dos est placenda, must suffice; si diis placet! forsooth! (to denote something incredible or revolting to the feelings); appellatus est hic vulturius illius provinciae, si diis placet, imperator! In partic.: A) sibi placere, to be pleased with one's self = to be self-conceited, to plume one's self: B) placet (alicui, or absol.) — a) it is the will or pleasure of any one: placuit mihi ut, etc., I determined, &c.; si placet, if it suits you thus; in partic., of magistrates, &c.: senatus placet, it is the will of the senate; placet urbem incendi, it is decided that the city shall be burned; edixit placere, etc., that it was his pleasure, &c.; non ita diis placuit, it was not the will of heaven — b) it is the opinion of any one: placet Carneadi, duo esse genera vitiorum, in the opinion of Carneades; ut Stoicis placet, according to the notions of the Stoics.

PLĀCIDE, adv. with comp. & sup. [placidus]. Softly, calmly, quietly, placidly: progredi p., slowly, gently.

PLĀCIDUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [placeo]. Soft, calm, quiet, placid, peaceful (esp. when these qualities show themselves outwardly — cf. mitis, lenis): p. homo, amnis, mare, somnus, pax; p. urbs, peaceful.

***PLĀCITO**, 1. v. *intr.* [freq. of placeo]. (Pl.) To please exceedingly.

PLĀCITUS, a, um, adj. [part. of placeo]. Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable: artes semel pp.; ultra placitum laudare, beyond what is agreeable. Hence, *subst.*, Placitum, i, n. (lat.), the opinion, will, pleasure of any one.

PLĀCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [causat. of placeo, like sedo of sedeo]. 1) (Poet.) To calm, to appease, aequora; p. sitim, to quench. 2) To appease, to propitiate, deos; p. aliquem beneficiis; p. aliquem alicui, to reconcile.

PLĀGA (I.), ae, f. [= πληγή — cf. plango]. 1) A blow, stroke; hence = a blow that wounds, a wound (of. vulnus). 2) Trop., a blow, stroke, misfortune, disaster: injicere plagam petitioni alicujus, to give a blow to; oratio magnam p. facit, makes a deep impression; levior est p. ab amico, a loss.

PLĀGA (II.), ae, f. [root PLAC, whence also plac-enta, and Gr. πλάγ]. 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) A region, tract: p. aetheria, the ethereal regions; quatuor pp., the four zones. 2) A hunter's net,

a snare (for catching the larger animals — of rete and cassis); trop. = a snare, trap, toil: in plagas se conjicere; pp. Stoicorum, the sophisms of the Stoics.

PLĀGIĀRIUS, ii, m. [plagium]. A man-stealer, kidnapper.

PLĀGIGER, ēra, ērum, & **PLĀGIGERŪS**, a, um, adj. [plāga-gero]. (Pl.) Stripe-bearing.

PLĀGIPĀTIDA, ae, m. [plāga-patio]. (Pl.) A buffet-bearer.

PLĀGŌSUS, a, um, adj. [plāga]. (Poet.) Inflicting many blows, fond of flogging.

PLĀGŪLA, ae, f. [plāga]. 1) A curtain. 2) A sheet of paper.

PLĀGŪSIA, ae, f. A kind of fish. (Pl.)

PLĀNASIA, ae, f. An island south of Elba, used in the time of the emperors as a place of banishment — now Pianosa.

PLANCIUS, ii, m., and Plancia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Cneius Pl., who, as quaestor in Macedonia, rendered important services to Cicero during his exile. Cicero afterwards defended him when he was accused of 'ambitus.'

PLANCTUS, ūs, m. [plango]. (Lat.) 1) A beating, striking (so as to produce a loud noise); a roaring (of the waves). 2) A beating of the breast, a wailing, lamentation.

PLĀNE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [planus]. Prop., evenly. Hence: — 1) Plainly, distinctly, in a straightforward manner, loqui. 2) Wholly, entirely, completely, quite: p. carere sensu; p. bene; p. eruditus. 3) (Ante-cl.) In affirmative answers, certainly, by all means, to be sure.

PLĀNĒTA, ae, m. [= πλανήτης]. (Lat.) A wandering star, a planet (pure Latin, stella errans).

PLANGO, nxi, notum, 3. v. *tr.* [root PLAG, whence also πλάσσω, ἐπλήγην — cf. plāga]. 1) To beat, to strike, esp. so as to produce a noise: fluctus p. saxa; p. terram vertice; also, *pass.* plangitur (of a bird when caught), beats with its wings. 2) In partic., to beat a part of the body, esp. the breast or the arms: p. pectora, lacertos; so, also, the *pass.* plangor, in a reflective sense: matres planguntur, beat themselves. Hence = to lament aloud, to bewail one, aliquem; agmina plangentia, the lamenting troops.

PLANGOR, ōris, m. [plango]. 1) (Poet.) A striking or beating (that produces noise). 2) A loud mourning, wailing, lamentation.

***PLANGUNCŪLA**, ae, f. [= πλεγγύω]. A little wax-doll.

***PLĀNILŌQUUS**, a, um, adj. [plane-loquor]. (Pl.) Speaking plainly.

PLĀNIPES, ēdis, m. [planus-pes, 'flat-foot,' 'bare-foot']. A kind of ballet-dancer, who danced without the soccus.

***PLĀNĪTAS**, ātis, f. [planus]. (Lat.) Plainness, distinctness.

PLĀNITIES, ei, and (rar.) PLĀNITIA, ae, f. [planus]. *A flat or level tract, a plain*: pp. regionum, *flat regions*.

PLANTA, ae, f. 1) *A young green branch, a scion, sprig, twig*; hence, a set, slip for transplanting. 2) (Poet.) *A plant, in gen.* 3) *The sole of the foot*.

PLANTARIA, ium, n. pl. [planta]. 1) *Sets, young trees*. 2) (Lat.) *Transf., the hair*.

PLANTATIO, ōnis, f. [planto]. (Lat.) *A transplanting*.

PLANTO, 1. v. tr. [planta]. (Lat.) *To plant, to set, to transplant, malos*.

PLĀNUS (I.), a, um, w. comp. & sup. [root PLA, whence also πλᾶνός]. 1) *Flat, even, level, plane* (opp. to asper, 'uneven'; 'rough'; hence, denoting a smooth surface—cf. aequus): p. locus, latus. Hence, subst., Planum, i, n., *level ground, a plain*; hence, A) (lat., in opp. to tribunal), *a place not raised like a tribunal, level ground*: e or de p., not on the tribunal, out of court, extrajudicially: B) de p. (Luor.) = *without difficulty, easily*: in plano = *in an obscure condition*. 2) *Trop., distinct, clear, perspicuous, narratio*; planum facere aliquid, *to make plain, to demonstrate*.

PLĀNUS (II.), i, m. [= πλάνος]. *A vagabond*.

PLASMA, ktis, n. [= πλάσμα]. (Lat.) *An affected modulation of the voice*.

PLASTES, ae, m. [= πλάστης]. (Lat.) *A moulder, statuary*.

PLĀTAEAE, ārum, f. pl. [= Πλαταιαί]. *A town in Boeotia, where the Greeks obtained a great victory over the Persians (479 B.C.)—now Platea Castro*.

PLĀTAEENSES, ium, m. pl. [Plataeae]. *The inhabitants of Plataeae*.

PLĀTĀLEA, ae, f. *The spoonbill (a bird)*.

PLĀTĀNUS, i, f. [= πλάτανος]. *The plane-tree, platane*: p. caelebs (because no vines were tied to it).

PLĀTĒA, ae, f. [= πλάταια]. *A street in a town*.

PLĀTO, ōnis, m. [= Πλάτων]. 1) *A celebrated Greek philosopher, pupil of Socrates, and founder of the Academic school of philosophy*. 2) *An Epicurean of the time of Cicero*.

PLĀTŌNICUS, a, um, adj. [Plato]. *Of or belonging to Plato, Platonic*; subst., Platonici, ōrum, m. pl., *the followers of Plato, the Platonists*.

PLAUDO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. & intr. 1) *Tr. (poet. & lat.), to beat, to strike so as to produce a sound of clapping*: p. pectora manu; p. telas pectine; p. choreas pedibus, *to stamp the feet in dancing*. 2) *Intr.: A) (poet.) to clap with any thing, pennis, rostro*: B) (lat.) manus plaudunt: C) to clap the hands in token of approbation, to applaud, alicui; — 'plaudite' was the address of the actors to the audience at the close of a play: nunc spectatores, Jovis summi causā, plaudite! Hence, in gen. = *to express approbation, to*

praise, to approve: p. alicui; p. sibi, *to be satisfied with one's self*.

PLAUSIBILIS, e, adj. [plaudo]. (Rar.) *Deserving applause, praiseworthy*.

PLAUSOR, ōris, m. [plaudo]. *An applauder*. PLAUSTELLUM, i, n. [dim. of plaustrum] *A little cart or wagon*.

PLAUSTRUM, i, n. [perhaps from plaudo, on account of its creaking noise]. 1) *A wagon, cart, wain (for hauling—cf. currus, carpentum, pilentum, etc.)*: prov. (Pl.), perculi p., *I have upset my cart = I have managed badly*. 2) *A constellation near the North Pole, Charles's Wain (the Greater Bear)*.

PLAUSUS, ūs, m. [plaudo]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *A clapping*. 2) *An applauding, applause*; hence = *approbation, in gen.*

PLAUTIĀNUS (Plot.), a, um, adj. [Plautius I.] *Of or belonging to Plautius, Plautian*.

PLAUTĪNUS, a, um, adj. [Plautus]. *Of or belonging to Plautus, Plautian*.

PLAUTIUS (I.), or PLOTIUS, ii, m., and Plantia, or Plotia, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens*; thus, esp. Lucius P., *a poet*.

PLAUTIUS (II.) (Plot.), a, um, adj. [Plautius I.] *Of or belonging to Plautius, Plautian, lex*.

PLAUTUS, i, m. (Marcus Accius.) *A Roman freedman, a celebrated writer of comedies—died about 80 B.C.*

PLĒBECŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of plebs]. *The common people, the populace*.

PLĒBEIUS, a, um, adj. [plebs]. 1) *Belonging to the Roman plebs (q. v.)*, plebeian: p. familia, consul; Iudi plebei, *instituted by the plebeians*. 2) *Trop., vulgar, common, mean, low, philosophi, vinum, purpura; sermo p.*

PLĒBICŪLA, ae, m. [plebs-colo]. *One who courts the popular favour, a friend of the people*.

PLEBS (also Plēbis), plēbis, or PLĒBES, ei, f. [root PLE, whence also ple-o, ple-nus; Greek ΠΛΕ, ΠΛΑ, whence πλεῖον, πληθύνει]. 1) *The common people, the plebeians, the commonalty*: A) (in opp. to the patricians) *the lower class of the citizens of ancient Rome, who had been added to the commonwealth by immigration or conquest*. They were, both as to political and private rights, rigorously distinguished from the old families (v. Patricii, Populus): B) later, when the original distinction had disappeared, and the plebeians had acquired equal rights with the patricians, 'plebs' denotes, *the populace, the mass, in opp. to the 'nobiles' (v. Nobilis, 3) and to the senate*; when foreign nations are spoken of, plebs = *the multitude, the people*. 2) *Meton., a mass, crowd*: p. superum.

PLECTILIS, e, adj. [plecto]. (Pl.) *Plaited*.

PLECTO (I.), xi and xui, xum, 3. v. tr. [πλέκω, flecto]. 1) (Only in the part. plexus; poet.) *To plait, to braid*. *2) (Doubtful r.) *To twist, to turn*.

PLECTO (II.), 3. v. tr. [πλέττω]. (Only in the

pass.) To be punished for, to suffer for: p. in aliquo vitio, negligentia; also = to be blamed, in re aliqua.

PLECTRUM, i, n. [= πλέκτρον]. A little stick with which the cords of a stringed instrument were struck, a quill, plectrum; hence = A) a lyre, lute: B) a lyric poem.

PLEIAS, or **PLEIAS**, ādis, f. [= Πλειάς]. A Pleiad, one of the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione; often, in pl., Pleiades = the Pleiads, the daughters of Atlas placed in the heavens as a constellation.

PLEIONE, es, f. [= Πλειόνη]. Daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, wife of Atlas, and mother of the Pleiads.

PLEMMYRIUM, ii, n. [= Πλημύριον]. A promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse, now Punta di Gigante.

PLENE, adv. with comp. & sup. [plenus]. 1) Full. 2) Completely, fully, perfectly.

PLENTUDO, inis, f. [plenus]. Fullness, completeness.

PLENUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. [root PLE, whence ex-ple-o, etc. — conf. also plebs]. 1) Full: p. manus; plenis portis effundi; domus plena argenti; coelum p. stellarum; plenus irae, odii, fraudis; rarely with the abl.: domus p. ornamentis; so, also, plenus expectatione; plenus negotii, very busy; pleno ore = in strong language, strongly. Hence: A) well provided with, having an abundance of, abounding in: p. inimicorum, having many enemies; exercitus plenus praedā; apes pp. thymo, loaded with: B) rich, in gen., wealthy, plentiful, urbs, mensa: C) pregnant, femina; p. sus, big with young. 2) Complete, full, whole, entire, gaudium, annus; p. numerus, exercitus, complete in number; p. pecunia, a considerable sum; p. orator, perfect. Hence: A) = stout, corpulent, homo, corpus: B) of the voice = full, sonorous, vox; C) of pronunciation, full: verbum p. = not abridged in pronunciation: D) p. gradu ire, in a rapid or forced march: E) (lat.) in plenum, as adv., on the whole, generally.

PLERUM-QUE, adv. [n. of plerumque]. 1) For the most part, mostly. 2) (Lat.) Frequently.

PLERUS-QUE, āque, umque, adj. (the simple plerus = plerumque, is found in an old law, Cic. Leg. 3, 8) [kindred with plus; plerumque is from plerus, like quisque from quis]. I. Sing. (rar.)—Only with collectives and words denoting a whole that can be divided into parts: the greater part of, the most of: p. juvenus, exercitus, Africa; plerumque noctis, the greater part of the night. II. Pl.—1) The most, the greater number (not strictly as a superlative, but indefinitely — of plurimi): pp. credunt; ut plerique meministis, as most of you recollect; pleraque haec, most of these; pp. omnes, nearly all. 2) (Lat.) In gen. = very many. (N. B. — The genit. pl. is unusual, instead of which 'plurimorum' is used.)

PLEUMOXII, ōrum, m. pl. A tribe in Gallia Belgica.

PLEURON, ōnis, m. [= Πλευρών]. A town in Aetolia.

PLEURŌNIUS, a, um, adj. [Pleuron]. Of or belonging to Pleuron, Pleuronian.

PLICO, āvi or ui, ātum and itum, 1. v. tr. [kindred with πλέω and plecto]. (Poet. & lat.) To fold, to fold up, chartam; anguis se p., coils itself up.

PLINIUS, ii, m., and Plinia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Caius Pl. Secundus (major), a celebrated writer, and author of a historia naturalis—died about A. D. 79. 2) Caius Pl. Caecilius Secundus (minor), a friend of the Emperor Trajan, and author of a panegyric on his life and character, and also of a collection of letters.

PLISTHĒNES, is, m. [= Πλισθηνης]. 1) A son of Atreus, and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus. (Acc. to others, he was a son of Pelops, and brother of Atreus and Thyestes.) 2) A son of Thyestes.

PLISTHĒNIUS, a, um, adj. [Plisthenes]. Of or belonging to Plisthenes, Plisthenian: P. torus, i. e., of Agamemnon.

PLISTŌNICES, ae, m. [= πλιστωνικης, 'the conqueror of many']. (Lat.) A surname of the grammarian Apion.

PLORABILIS, e, adj. [ploro]. (Lat.) Deplorable, lamentable,

PLORATUS, ūs, m. [ploro]. A wailing, lamenting.

PLORO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. [probably from fleo, like porto from fero]. 1) Intr., to wall, to lament, to weep aloud (cf. fleo, lacrimo). 2) Tr. (poet.), to lament, to bewail: p. turpe commissum; p. aliquid fieri.

PLODO, etc. — v. Plaudo, etc.

POSTELLUM — v. Plaustrum.

POSTRUM = Plaustrum.

PLOXĒMUM, i, n. [a Gallic word]. A wagon-box. (Poet.)

PLUIT, pluit or plūvit, —, 3. v. impers. [root PLU, kindr. w. flu-o; Greek ΠΛΥ, whence πλύνω]. It rains: p. sanguinem or sanguine, it rains blood; trop. (poet.) = to pour down in great abundance.

PLŪMA, ae, f. [perh. kindr. with pluit]. 1) A short and soft feather, a down-feather (cf. penna); in the pl. = down: facilius plumā, lighter than down; prov., p. hand interest (Pl.) = there is not the slightest difference. 2) The first beard, down. 3) (poet.) The scales on a coat-of-mail.

PLŪMATILE, is, n. [pluma]. A garment embroidered with feathers. (Pl.)

PLUMBATUS, a, um, adj. [plumbum]. (Lat.) Leaden, tabula.

PLUMBEUS, a, um, adj. [plumbum]. Made of lead, leaden, vas; numus p. = bad. Hence: A) trop. (poet.), heavy, oppressive, Auster, ira: B) blunt, dull, pugio, gladius; hence, trop. = dull, stupid: nisi plane pp. sumus in physica.

PLUMBUM, *i*, *n*. [= *πλοῦβός*]. Lead; (poet.) of things made of lead: A) *a leaden ball*: B) *a leaden pipe*.

PLŪMEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*pluma*]. Of down, downy.

PLŪMIPES, *ēdis*, *adj*. [*pluma-pes*]. (Poet.) *Having feathers on the feet, feather-footed*.

PLŪMO, *āvi*, *ātum*, *1. v. tr. & intr.* [*pluma*]. I. *Tr.*—To cover with feathers, to feather. Hence: A) to embroider: B) to cover with scales, lorica. II. *Intr.* (lat.)—To get feathers.

PLŪMOSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*pluma*]. (Poet.) Feathered.

PLŪRĀLIS, *e*, *adj*. [*plures*]. Of or belonging to the plural number, plural; in partic., *numerus p.*, the plural number.

PLŪRĀTIVUS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*plus*]. (Lat.) Plural, *numerus*; *subst.*, *Plurativum*, *i*, *n.*, the plural.

PLŪRES, *a* (rar. *ia*), *ium*, *pl. adj.* [*comp.* of *multus*]. 1) More (as a comparative—cf. *com- plures*): *multo pp. quam, far more than*; *unā tribus plures legem antiquarunt, by a majority of one*. 2) = *Complures*, several. 3) (Pl.) As a euphemism = the dead: *penetrare ad pp.*, to die.

PLŪRIES, *adv.* [*plures*]. Oftentimes, frequently.

PLŪRIFĀRIAM, *adv.* [*plures*]. In several places, on several occasions.

PLŪRĪMUM, *adv.* [*acc. n. of plurimus*]. 1) Most, very much, *valere, aliquem diligere*. 2) For the most part, mostly, commonly, *Cypri vixit*. 3) (Lat.) With numbers, at the most.

PLŪRĪMUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*sup. of multus*]. I. *Sing.*—1) The most, very much, *praeda, sermo; sol erat p.*, very oppressive; *silva p.*, thickest; *p. colles, very high; collect.*, *p. rosa, a great many roses; p. salus, my best respects*. 2) In *n. sing.*, most, very much: *quam p. scribere, as much as possible; p. gravitatis, laboris, great dignity, much trouble; plurimi facere, etc.*, to esteem very highly. II. *Pl.*—The most, very many (strictly as a superlative—cf. *plerique*).

PLUS, *plūris*, *adj.* in the *n. sing.* [*comp. of multum; subst. = plus*]. 1) *Subst.*, more (a larger quantity—cf. *magis*): *multo p.*, much more; *quod plus est, what is more; p. valere; p. pecuniae, hostium, more money, more enemies; p. animi, more courage; plus emere, etc.*, dearer; *esse plus, to be worth more; plus facere, to make more of, to esteem more highly*. In partic., when followed by a numeral, *plus* = more than, over: *non p. quam quatuor millia effugerunt, not more than; p. septingenti capti sunt, more than seven hundred; parte p. dimidiā auctus, by more than half; p. unus rex, more than one king; nunquam p. triduo Romae fuit, more than three days; plus nimio, overmuch; uno p. Romanorum, one Roman more*. 2) Adverbially (yet properly the *acc.* of extent), more: A) with verbs, *p. no-*

cere, diligere: B) to indicate that the word used does not fully express the idea: *animus p. quam fraternus, more than fraternal*.

PLUSCŪLUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*dim. of plus*]. (With the exception of the *n. sing.*, ante-cl. and lat. only.) A little more; in the *pl.*, several more, *supellex, noctes; plusculum negotii, somewhat more work; plusculum annum, somewhat more than a year*.

PLŪTEUS, *i*, *m.*, and (rar.) **PLŪTEUM**, *i*, *n.* [*prob. kindred w. pluo; 'a shelter from rain'*]. 1) A (moveable) pent-house or shed, made of hurdles, by means of which besiegers screened themselves from the missiles of the enemy; *trop. (Pl.) vineas et plateas agere ad aliquem, to try everything against one*. 2) A breastwork, parapet of a tower, &c. 3) (Lat.) The back of a bench or sofa. 4) (Lat.) A shelf; in partic., a book-shelf, book-case.

PLŪTO, or **PLŪTON**, *ōnis*, *m.* [= *Πλούτων*]. Son of Saturn and Rhea, and god of the Lower World.

PLŪTONIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Pluto*]. Of or belonging to Pluto, Plutonian: *P. domus, the grave; subst.*, *Plutonia, ōrum, n. pl.*, a pestilential district of Asia.

PLŪTUS, *i*, *m.* [= *Πλούτης*]. (Lat.) The god of Riches.

PLŪVIA, *ae, f.* [*pluo*]. Rain (considered as a beneficial natural phenomenon—v. *Pluo*; cf. *imber, nimbus*).

PLŪVĪALIS, *e*, *adj.* [*pluvia*]. Pertaining to rain, rainy, rain-, *aqua, dies; Auster p.*, rain-bringing; *fungus p.*, produced by rain.

PLŪVIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*pluo*] = *Pluvialis*: *p. ros; p. aqua, rain; p. arcus, a rainbow; p. Jupiter, dispensing rain*.

PO', an old form of *Post*, *q. v.*

PŌCILLUM, *i*, *n.* [*dim. of poculum*]. A little cup.

PŌCULENTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*poculum*]. (Ante-cl.) Drinkable.

PŌCŪLUM, *a*, *n.* [root *PO*, whence also *potus, potio*]. 1) A drinking-vessel, cup: *prov. eodem p. bibere, to drain the same cup* = to undergo the same fate; in *poculis*, or inter *pocula*, in one's cups, at a banquet. 2) (Poet.) A drink, potion, draught. 3) In partic. = a poisoned draught, poisoned cup.

PŌDAGRA, *ae, f.* [= *πόδαγρα*]. The gout.

PŌDAGROSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*podagra*]. (Pl.) That has the gout, gouty.

PŌDĀLIRIUS, *ii*, *m.* [= *Ποδάλειρος*]. 1) A son of *Æsculapius*, and a celebrated physician in the Greek camp at Troy. 2) A Trojan, companion of *Aeneas*.

PŌDEX, *icis*, *m.* [kindred with *pēdo*]. The fundament, anus (as a general term—cf. *anus, natis*).

PŌDIUM, *ii*, *n.* [= *πόδιον*]. A balcony, next to the arena of a circus or amphitheatre, rising in the

form of a terrace, and protected from the wild animals by a breastwork. Here those who gave the spectacle, the emperor, and other distinguished persons, sat.

POEANTIÄDES, æ, m. [Poeas]. The son of *Poeas* = *Philoctetes*.

POEANTIUS, a, um, adj. [Poeas]. *Of or belonging to Poeas*, *Poeantian*: heros or proles P. (also *subst.* *Poeantius*, ii, m.) = *Philoctetes*.

POEAS, antis, m. [= Ποῖας]. The father of *Philoctetes*.

POECILE, es, f. [= ποικίλη, 'variegated']. The picture gallery, a celebrated hall or portico in the market-place at Athens.

POËMA, ätis, n. [= ποίημα]. A poem (considered as a work of art—cf. *carmen*).

POENA, æ, f. [= ποινή; prop. 'quit-money for a deed of blood']. 1) *Pass.* = punishment, penalty, or actively = vengeance, revenge: *poenam* or *poenas dare* (solvere, reddere, pendere, expendere) *alicui*, to be punished by one; *poenam* or *poenas rei alicujus solvere* (pendere, suscipere, subire, pati), to suffer punishment for any thing; *poenam petere* (repetere, capere, sumere) *ab aliquo*, to punish one; *poenas alicujus* (also *pp. patrias* = *patrias*) *persequi*, to avenge one, to punish another for his sake; also, *poenas capere pro aliquo*, to avenge one; but, *poenas capere de aliquo* = to avenge one's self upon one; *poenas habere ab aliquo*, to have taken vengeance upon one; but, *is habet poenam meritam*, he has received a just punishment. Hence (*poet.*), *p. votorum*, the fulfilment of a vow; also, in games = *loss*, *forfeit*: *victam ne poena sequatur*. 2) Personified, the goddess of Punishment or Vengeance. 3) (*Lat.*) Trouble, hardship.

POENÄRIUS, a, um, adj. [*poena*]. (*Lat.*) Penal, criminal.

POENI, ñrum, m. pl. The Carthaginians (so called because they were descendants of the Phœnicians); *sing.*, *Poenus*, i, m., a Carthaginian.

POENICE, **POENICUS**—v. *Punice*, etc.

POENICEUS—v. *Phoeniceus*.

POENIO, and (*dep.*) **POENIOR**, old form for *Punio*, q. v.

POENITENTIA, æ, f. [*poenitet*]. (*Lat.*) Repentance: *agere p. rei alicujus*, to repent of.

POENITIO—v. *Punitio*.

POENITET, tuit, —, 2. v. tr. & intr. [*poenio*]. I. *Impera.*—It causes repentance, sorrow or remorse: *p. me* (*eum*, etc.) *reialicujus* (also *aliquid*); *p. me hoc dixisse*; *p. me quum* or *quod hoc feci*. Thus, 1) = to repent of any thing: *cujus* (*rei*) *si vos poenitet*; *solet eum poenitere*, he is accustomed to repent. 2) = To be displeased or dissatisfied with: *p. morum civitatis*; *haud me p. eorum sententiae esse*, I do not hesitate, &c.; *non te p. quantum profeceris*, you are not dissatisfied with your progress; *minime se p. virum stultum*, they were by no means dissatisfied with their

own strength; *an vos p. quod saluum exercitum traduxerim?* are you dissatisfied that I, &c.? also (*ante-cl.*) *per.*: *condicio hæc me p.*, displeases me. II. *Other forms*: A) *gerund.*, nobis poenitendum puto, I think we must repent; poenitendo, by repentance; vis poenitendi: B) *infinit.*, illi primi poenitere coeperunt: C) *part.*, poenitens, repenting: D) *gerund.*, Ponitendum, a, um, as adj., that with which one must be dissatisfied, objectionable, blameable, dux.

POENÜLUS, i, m. [*Poenus*]. The Young Carthaginian, the title of a comedy by *Plautus*.

POENUS (I.), i, m. —v. *Poeni*.

POENUS (II.), a, um, adj. [*Poeni*]. 1) *Of or belonging to the Carthaginians*, Carthaginian. 2) *Phœnician*.

POËSIS, is, f. [= ποίησις]. 1) (*Lat.*) The art of poetry. 2) *Metrical composition*, poetry (opp. to oratio); also = a poem.

POËTA, æ, m. [= ποιητής]. 1) (*Pl.*) A maker = a contriver (of a trick). 2) A poet.

POËTICA, æ, } f. [= ποιητική, sc. τέχνη]. The

POËTICE, es, } art of poetry.

POËTICE, adv. [*poeticus*]. After the manner of poets, poetically.

POËTICUS, a, um, adj. [= ποιητικός]. Poetic, poetical: *dii pp.*, such as the poets represent them; *subst.*, Poeticum, i, n., any thing poetical; *pl.*, Poetica, ñrum, n., poetry.

POËTRIA, æ, f. [= ποιήτρια]. A poetess.

POËTRIS, Idis or Idos, f. [= ποιήτρις]. (*Pers.*) A poetess.

PÖGÖNIAS, æ, m. [= πυγώνιας, 'bearded']. A kind of comet.

POL, interj. [abridged from *Pollux*]. As a term of asseveration, by *Pollux*! forsooth! (cf. *edepol*).

PÖLËMO, ñnis, n. [= Πολέμων]. 1) A Greek Academic philosopher of Athens, pupil of *Xenocrates*—lived about 300 B. C. 2) A king of Pontus.

PÖLËMÖNEUS, a, um, adj. [= Πολεμώνειος]. *Of or belonging to the philosopher Polemo*, *Polemonian*.

PÖLËMÖNIÄCUS, a, um, adj. [*Polemo*]. *Of or belonging to King Polemo*, *Polemonian*.

PÖLËNTA, æ, f. [root *POL*, whence also *pol-len*; Greek Πᾶλ, πάλωρ]. Pearl-barley.

PÖLËNTÄRIUS, a, um, adj. [*polenta*]. *Of or belonging to pearl-barley*: *p. crepitus*, caused by eating pearl-barley.

PÖLËMENTA, ñrum, n. pl. [*polio*]. (*Pl.*) The testicles.

PÖLIO, Ivi, Itum, 4. v. tr. To make smooth, to polish, to furbish, parietem, rogum asciâ. Hence: A) to paint, columnam albo: B) to adorn, to decorate, in gen., domum: C) trop., to polish, to refine, to improve (by giving the finishing touches to), orationem, carmen; thus esp. the part. politus, q. v.

PÖLIORCETES, æ, m. [= συμπορητής, the

besieger, of towns']. *A surname of Demetrius, king of Macedonia.*

PŌLĪTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [politus]. *In a polished manner, elegantly, beautifully, dicere, scribere.*

PŌLĪTES, *ae, m.* [= Πολίτης]. *A son of Priam, killed by Pyrrhus.*

PŌLĪTĪA, *ae, f.* [= πολιτεία, 'civil polity']. *The title of a work of Plato.*

PŌLĪTĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* [= πολιτικός]. *Of or pertaining to the state or political government, political, libri.*

PŌLĪTŪRA, *ae, f.* [polio]. (Lat.) *A smoothing, polishing, furbishing.*

PŌLĪTUS, *a, um, adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [part. of polio]. 1) *Well-ordered, elegant, cubiculum.* 2) *Trop., refined, accomplished, elegant, tasteful, polite, oratio; homo p. artibus, refined by; p. ars, humanitas.*

PŌLLA, *ae, f.* = Paula — v. Aemilius.

POLLEN, *Inis, n., and POLLIS*, *Inis, comm.* [cf. polenta]. *Fine flour or meal.*

POLLENTIA (I.), *ae, f.* [polleo]. 1) (Pl.) *Might, power.* 2) *Personified, the goddess of Power.*

POLLENTIA (II.), *ae, f.* 1) *A town in the island of Majorca, now Pollenza.* 2) *A town in Picenum, now Urbisaglia.* 3) *A town in Liguria.*

POLLENTINUS, *a, um, adj.* [Pollentia II.]. *Of or belonging to Pollentia (in Liguria), Pollentian.*

POLLEO, *ui, —, 2. v. intr.* [perh. contracted from potis and valeo]. *To be powerful, to have influence or power (never connected with an infin. — conf. possum): is plurimum p. in republica; late terra marique p.; (poet. & lat.) with an abl. = to be distinguished in, to have power or eminence in: p. armis, antiquitatis gloriā, nobilitate, formā, pecuniā; gens pollens, powerful.*

POLLEX, *icis, m.* [polleo; 'the strong one']. 1) *The thumb; also, p. digitus, p. ptemere, to press down (as a sign of wishing luck); p. vertere, to turn towards the breast (as a sign that the people demanded the death of a gladiator); utroque p. laudare = very highly.* 2) *The great toe.*

POLLICEOR, *itus, 2. v. dep. tr.* [pro-liceor]. *To promise (mostly of one's own accord — cf. promitto): p. alicui aliquid and de aliqua re; p. benigne, to make fair promises; p. dare jusjurandum; part. pollicitus, freq. in a passive sense, promised; subst., Pollicitum, i, n., something promised, a promise.*

POLLICĪTĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* [pollicitor]. *A promising; a promise: magna praemia et pp.*

POLLICĪTOR, *ātus, 1. v. dep. tr.* [intens. of polliceor]. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) *To promise.*

POLLINARIUS, *a, um, adj.* [pollen]. (Pl.) *Of or belonging to fine flour: p. cribrum, a fine sieve.*

POLLINCTOR, *ōris, m.* [pollingo]. *An undertaker's man, who washed corpses and prepared them for the funeral pile, a corpse-washer.*

POLLINGO, *nxi, notum, 3. v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To wash and embalm a corpse, aliquem.*

POLLIO, *ōnis, m.* *A Roman family name — v. Asinius.*

POLLŪCEO, *xi, ctum, 2. v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) 1) *To set or to bring before as a sacrifice, to offer up, Jovi vinum, Herculi dapem.* 2) *To serve up at table, pisces; trop., non sum pollucta pago, I am no dish for common people (said by a girl who rejects a lover); servus polluctus virgīs, served with a flogging.*

POLLŪCĪBLĪTER, *adv.* [polluceo]. (Pl.) *Splendidly, magnificently.*

POLLUCTUM, *i, n.* } [polluceo]. (Ante-cl.)

POLLUCTŪRA, *ae, f.* } *A feast, banquet; in partio., a sacrificial banquet.*

POLLUO, *ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr.* [pro-luo]. *Prop., to overflow: — 1) To soil, to pollute, to defile: p. dapes ore.* 2) *Trop.: A) to defile morally, to pollute, to contaminate, to desecrate: p. domum scelere; p. feminam, to dishonour: B) to violate, to transgress: p. jura deorum hominumque; p. caeremonias; p. disciplinam militarem; (poet.) p. Jovem, to insult; p. pacem, to break; p. rempublicam, to ruin.*

POLLUX, *ŭcis, m.* [= Πολύδῆκης]. *The son of Tyndareus (or of Jupiter) and Leda, and brother of Castor: (poet.) P. uterque, Castor and Pollux.*

PŌLUS, *i, m.* [= πόλος]. 1) *A pole, as one end of the axis of the world: p. glacialis (also abs. polus =), the north pole; p. australis, the south pole.* 2) (Poet.) = The heavens.

POLUSCA, *ae, f.* *An ancient town of Latium.*

PŌLYAENUS, *i, m.* [= Πολύαινος]. *A mathematician, one of the disciples of Epicurus.*

PŌLYBIUS, *ii, m.* [= Πολύβιος]. *A Greek historian, and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus.*

PŌLYBUS, *i, m.* [= Πολύβος]. 1) *One of Penelope's suitors.* 2) *A king of Corinth, at whose court Œdipus was brought up.*

PŌLYCLĒTUS, *i, m.* [= Πολύκλειτος]. *A celebrated Greek sculptor, contemporary with Phidias.*

PŌLYCRĀTES, *is, m.* [= Πολυκράτης]. *A prince of Samos, in the time of the Persian king Cambyses, celebrated for his riches and for his good fortune.*

PŌLYDĀMAS, *antis, m.* [= Πολυδάμας]. *A Trojan, son of Pantheus, and friend of Hector.*

PŌLYDECTES, *ae, m.* [= Πολυδέκτης]. *A king of Seriphos, who brought up Perseus.*

PŌLYDŌREUS, *a, um, adj.* [Polydorus]. *Of Polydorus, Polydorean.*

PŌLYDŌRUS, *i, m.* [= Πολύδορος]. *A son of Priam and Hecuba. When the Greeks besieged Troy, he was entrusted with a large sum of money to the care of the Thracian king Polymnestor, by whom he was killed.*

PŌLYGNŌTUS, *i, m.* [= Πολύγνотος]. *A celebrated Greek painter and statuary, contemporary with Socrates.*

PŌLYHYMNIA, ae, f. [= Πολύμνια, 'rich in song']. *One of the Muses.*

PŌLYMACHAERŌPLĀGĪDES, ae, m. [= πολέμαχαερὸπλάγιδης, 'the son of many blows with the sword']. (Pl.) *The fictitious name of a soldier.*

PŌLYMNĒSTOR (Pōlymnestor), ōria, m. [= Πολυμνέστωρ]. *A king of Thrace, husband of Ilione (daughter of Priam) — v. Polydorus. According to the legend, Hecuba avenged her son by the death of Polymnestor.*

PŌLYNĪCES, is, m. [= Πολυνίκης]. *A son of Œdipus and Jocasta, and brother of Eteocles, by whom he was expelled from Thebes. They both fell in single combat with each other.*

PŌLYPHĀGUS, i, m. [= πολυφάγος]. (Lat.) *A glutton, gormandizer.*

PŌLYPHĒMUS, i, m. [= Πολύφημος]. 1) *A one-eyed Cyclop in Sicily, son of Neptune, whom Ulysses during his wanderings visited.* 2) *One of the Argonauts.*

PŌLYPLŪSIUS, a, um, adj. [= πολυπλοῖστος, 'very rich']. (Pl.) *A fictitious family-name.*

PŌLYPUS, i, m. [= πολύπους]. 1) *A polypus.* 2) *Trop.: A) a rapacious man: B) an excrescence in the nose.*

PŌLYXĒNA, ae, f. [= Πολυξένη]. *A daughter of Priam, loved by Achilles, at whose grave she was sacrificed by his son Pyrrhus.*

PŌLYXĒNIUS, a, um, adj. [Polyxena]. *Of Polyxena, caedes.*

PŌMĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [pomum]. *Of or pertaining to fruit, fruit; hence, subst.: — 1) Pomarius, ii, m., a fruit-seller, fruiterer.* 2) *Pomarium, ii, n.: A) an orchard: B) a store-room for fruit, a fruitery.*

PŌMERIDIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [post-meridianus]. *In the afternoon, postmeridian.*

PŌMETĪA, ae, f., and **PŌMETĪI**, ōrum, m. pl. *An old town of the Volsci in Latium, also called Suessa Pometia — v. Suessa.*

PŌMETĪNUS, a, um, adj. [Pometia]. *Of or belonging to Pometia, Pometian.*

PŌMĪFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [pomum-fero]. *Fruit-bearing.*

PŌMOERIUM (Pōmērĭum), ii, n. [post, and moerus for murus]. *The space left free from buildings inside and outside of the walls of a town.*

PŌMŌNA, ae, f. [pomum]. *The goddess of Fruit.*

PŌMŌSUS, a, um, adj. [pomum]. *Rich in fruit, full of fruit.*

POMPA, ae, f. [πομπή]. 1) *A solemn public procession at festivals, games, triumphs, funerals, &c.: pompam ferulis similia, as slow as a solemn procession; pompam funeris ire, to attend a funeral.* Hence, 2) *A) a procession, train, retinue, in gen.: p. lictorum: B) of things = a row, series, sarcinarum.* 3) *Trop. = pomp, parade, display, esp. of a speech that aims to excel by the use of rhetorical ornament: adhibere in*

dicendo speciem et p.; thus freq. in opposition to 'pugna' or 'acies': genus orationis pompae quam pugnae aptius.

POMPĒIANUS, a, um, adj. [Pompeii, Pompeius]. 1) *Of Pompeii, Pompeian; subst.: — A) Pompeianum, i, n., a country-seat of Cicero near Pompeii: B) Pompeiani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Pompeii.* 2) *Of Pompey the Great, Pompeian; subst., Pompeiani, ōrum, m. pl., the followers or party of Pompey.*

POMPĒII, ōrum, m. pl. *A town in Southern Campania, overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79 — now to a great extent excavated again.*

POMPĒIŌPŌLIS, is, f. *A city of Cilicia, originally called Soli.*

POMPĒIUS (I.), ii, m., and **Pompēia**, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens, in which two families are prominent — A) Rufi: 1) Quintus P. R., a partisan of Pompey the Great. His sister was the third wife of Julius Caesar.* 2) *Cneius P. M. Strabo, who fought against Cinna and Sertorius.* 3) *Cneius P. M., a son of the preceding (born 106 B. C.), triumvir with Caesar and Crassus, conqueror of the pirates and Mithridates, vanquished at Pharsalus by Caesar, and at last assassinated in Egypt. He had two sons, Sextus and Cneius, who, after the death of their father, fought against Caesar.*

POMPĒIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Pompeius I.]. *Of or belonging to Pompey the Great, Pompeian.*

POMPĪLIUS (I.), ii, m., and **Pompilia**, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Numa P., the second king of Rome.*

POMPĪLIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Pompilius I.]. *Of Pompilius: P. sanguis, a descendant of Pompilius.*

POMPĪLUS, i, m. [= πομπίλος]. *A sea-fish said to accompany ships, the pilot-fish (pure Latin, nautilus).*

POMPŌNIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Pomponius]. *Pomponian.*

POMPŌNIUS, ii, m., and **Pompōnia**, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Titus P. Atticus, a friend of Cicero. His sister Pomponia was married to Quintus Cicero.* 2) *Lucius P. of Bononia, an Atellan poet.* 3) *Publius P. Secundus, a tragedian in the reigns of Caligula and Claudius.*

POMPTĪNUS, a, um, adj. *An appellation given to a district of Latium, Pomptine, Pontine; in partic., PP. paludes, a marshy region in southern Latium; subst.: A) Pomptinum, i, n., the Pomptine region: B) Pomptina (ae, f.) summa, the upper end of the Pomptine or Pontine marshes.*

PŌMUM, i, n. 1) *Fruit of any kind (apples, cherries, nuts, &c.).* 2) *(Post. & lat.) A fruit-tree.*

PŌMUS, i, f. *A fruit-tree.*

PONDĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [pondus]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To weigh, rem. 2) Trop., to weigh in the mind, to ponder, to reflect upon, to judge of: p. fidem ex fortuna; p. quo quis animo sit.

PONDĒROSUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [pondus]. Weighty, heavy, compedes; trop., literae pp., of important contents; p. vox, powerful.

PONDO, *subst.* [pondus]. 1) As an old *abl. sing.*, by weight, in weight: coronam auream libram p. accepit. 2) As *indecl. neutr. subst.* = a pound: quinquagena p. data sunt consilibus; auri quinque p.; ad millia p.; torques aureus duo p., of two pounds' weight; uncia p., the twelfth part of a pound; donum ex auri p. quinquaginta.

PONDUS, ēris, *n.* [pendo]. 1) Weight, heaviness: saxa magni ponderis; in partic. — a) a weight used on scales: pp. iniqua a Gallis allata — b) = balance, equilibrium: extra p. 2) A heavy body, a mass, load: omnia pp. in terram feruntur; hence (poet.) = the fruit of the womb (also p. uteri). 3) Trop.: A) weight, importance, consequence, authority, influence: p. testimonii; magnum p. habere apud aliquem; verborum pp., expressive words; magnum p. accessit, a circumstance of importance: B) (poet.) = onus, an oppressive weight, a burden: p. curarum: C) (poet.) = firmness, constancy: nulla femina habet p.

PŌNE, *prep. & adv.* [kindred w. post]. (Rar., mostly poet.) I. *Prep.* with *accus.* — Behind, aliquem, aedem Cereris; manus vinetae p. tergum, behind the back: p. castra ire. II. *Adv.* — Behind, after: subire p.; moveri et ante et p., before and behind.

PŌNO, pōsui (ante-cl. also pōsivi), pōsitum, 3. *v. tr.* [POS — cf. postis; for posno, the *n* inserted, as in temno]. 1) To put, to set, to place, to lay: p. fundamenta; p. libros in mense; p. tabulas in aerario; also (mostly poet. & lat.), p. stipitem in flammam; p. oconam in caput; p. aliquid in conspectu, ante oculos alicujus, to place before one's eyes. In partic.: A) = to set up, to erect, to found, to build — a) p. columnam in foro — b) p. castra, to pitch — c) p. domum, to erect; p. tropaeum; p. donum in aede Jovis, to set up a votive offering; p. urbem, aram, to raise; p. praesidium ibi, legionem in castris, to station: B) (poet. & lat.) = to set, to plant, vitem: C) (poet. & lat.) = to set on the table, to serve up, cibum: D) = to set over, to appoint, as a guard, watch, &c., alicui custodem, accusatorem: E) to put up as a prize, to propose, praemium: F) = to deposit as a pledge, to pledge, rem: G) (poet.) = to set in order, to adjust, to arrange, eomam: H) of artists = to place a figure in a work of art (= *terasia*), to form, to fashion: Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, Orpheaque in medio posuit, carved: I) = to put out at interest, to invest, pecuniam.

2) Trop.: to set, to put, to place, to lay: p. fundamenta virtutis; his ego nec metas rerum

neo tempora pono; ponor ad scribendum, my name is set down as a signature to the senate's decrees. In partic.: A) to put or to place in, to cause to rest upon: p. spem in aliquo; p. aliquid in dubio, to consider as doubtful; multum p. in re aliqua, to attach great importance to; pass., positum esse in re aliqua: B) = to spend or to pass, esp. one's time in: p. operam diligentiamque in re aliqua; p. diem in acerrima cogitatione: C) = to establish, to ordain, to make, to give, leges, nomen alicui, condicionem: D) = to count, to reckon: p. mortem in malis, among the evils; p. aliquid in beneficii loco, to consider as a benefit; p. aliquem principem, to consider as the first; p. aliquid in metu, to regard as something terrible; p. aliquid in gloria, as something glorious: E) p. calculum or rationem, to make a calculation, to ponder: F) = to set down, to mention, to state: recte ille posuit, rempublicam non posse, etc.: G) to suppose, to assume: pone, eum esse victum: H) to propose a theme for discussion: p. quaestionem; p. de quo quis audire velit: I) to put or to place one in a certain condition: p. aliquem in gratia or gratiam apud aliquem, to bring one into favour with another; p. se in possessione (lat.), to possess one's self of a thing.

3) In partic., to lay down, to put off, to put aside, arma, onus, libros de manibus; p. genu, to kneel down. Hence: A) to get rid of a thing: p. barbam, to shave off: B) trop. — a) to lay aside, to renounce, to give up, to dismiss, ludicra, vitam, inimicitias, curas — b) p. tirocinium, rudimentum = to give the first proof of one's skill: C) (poet.) to calm, freta; hence (rar.), intr. = to abate: venti pp.

PONS, tis, *m.* 1) A bridge: p. fluminis, across a river. In partic. — a) a bridge of planks from a ship to the shore — b) a drawbridge: a) connecting two towers; b) attached to the machines used at sieges, and let down on the walls of a besieged town — c) a temporary bridge of planks over which the voters at the comitia went into the septa. 2) (Lat.) The deck of a ship upon which towers and military engines were erected. 3) The floor of a tower.

PONS ARGENTEUS. A town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Argens.

PONTĪCULUS, i, *m.* [dim. of pons]. A little bridge.

PONTĪCUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Pontus]. Of or belonging to the Black Sea, Pontic: P. mare, the Black Sea; P. serpens, the dragon which watched the golden fleece; P. triumphus, over Mithridates.

PONTĪCUS (II.), i, *m.* A Roman poet, contemporary with Ovid.

PONTĪFEX, is, *m.* A (Roman) highpriest, pontiff, pontifex. There were at first four, then eight, and at last fifteen, pontifices, who had the superintendence of religious offices. Their chief was called Pontifex maximus. PP. minores, a lower class of pontiffs, sub-pontiffs.

PONTIFICALIS, e, *adj.* [pontifex]. *Relating to a pontifex, pontifical, honos.*

PONTIFICATUS, ūs, *m.* [pontifex]. *The dignity and office of a pontifex, the pontificate.*

PONTIFICIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pontifex] = Pontificalis.

PONTO, ōnis, *m.* [a Gallic word]. 1) A (Gallic) transport. 2) A floating bridge, a pontoon.

PONTUS (I.), i, *m.* [= πόντος]. *The sea (considered as the deep — cf. mare, pelagus, etc.): aequora ponti; (poet.) p. maris, the deep sea; (poet.) = a large wave.*

PONTUS (II.), i, *m.* [= Πόντος]. 1) *The Black Sea.* 2) *A district of Asia, forming a part of the southern coast of the Black Sea.*

PŌPA, ae, *m.* *An assistant at sacrifices, who slew the victims.*

PŌPĀNUM, i, n. [= πόντος]. (Poet.) *A sacrificial cake.*

PŌPELLUS, i, m. [*dim.* of populus]. *The rabble, populace.* (Poet.)

PŌPILIUS (I.), ii, m., and Pŏpilia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Caius P. Laenas, who killed Cicero, after he had been outlawed.*

PŌPILIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Popilius L]. *Of or belonging to a Popilius, Popilian.*

PŌPINA, ae, *f.* [στρω, popa]. *A cook-shop, eating-house; meton. = the food sold at a cook-shop.*

PŌPINO, ōnis, *m.* [popina]. (Poet. & lat.) *A frequenter of cook-shops, a glutton, gormandiser.*

PŌPLES, Itis, *m.* *The ham, the hough; hence = the knee, in gen.: duplicato poplite, with bended knees, kneeling; poplitibus semet excipere, to sink upon one's knees.*

POPILICŌLA, ae, *m.* [populus-colo; others write publicola, from publicus-colo]. *The People's Friend, a surname of P. Valerius.*

POPPAEA, ae, *f.* *The wife of the Emperor Nero.*

POPPAEANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Poppaea]. *Of or belonging to Poppaea, Poppaean: pinguis Poppaeanus, a cosmetic invented by Poppaea to preserve the smoothness of the skin (made of dough mixed with asses' milk).*

POPPYSMA, ātis, *n.* [= πόντος], or **POP-PYSMUS**, i, *m.* (Lat.) *A smacking or clucking with the tongue as a sign of approbation.*

PŌPULĀBILIS, e, *adj.* [populus]. (Poet.) *Destructible: p. flammae, by fire.*

PŌPULĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [populus]. *Laying waste, ravaging.*

PŌPULĀRIS, e, *adj.* [populus]. 1) *Of or pertaining to the people, popular: p. opinio, generally received; p. verba, from the popular dialect; p. munus, given to the people; p. lex, proceeding from the people; p. laus, ventus or aura, popular favour; p. offensio; subet., Popularia,*

ium, n. pl., the seats of the people in a theatre.

2) *In a political sense, of or pertaining to the people's party (in opp. to the nobility or to the government), popular, democratic: p. consul; animus vere p.; subet., Populares, ium, n. pl., the democrats, the liberal or people's party; hence = trying to please the popular party, courting the favour of the people; p. lex; pp. lacrimae, making an impression on the people; hoc est civile et p.*

3) *Of or pertaining to the same people: thus a. adj. and poet., flumina pp., neighbouring; leaes p., from the same place; freq., as subet., Popularis, is, m.: A) a fellow-countryman; p. meus, p. aliquis definiti loci, an inhabitant of some definite place (opp. to civis totius mundi); B) a companion, associate, accomplice: p. conjunctionis; p. meus (Com.), my comrade; pp. nostri, our colleagues = followers of the same philosophical school.*

PŌPULĀRITAS, ātis, *f.* [popularis]. 1) (Lat.) *A courting the favour of the people, a popular bearing.* *2) *A being of the same country, fellow-citizenship.*

PŌPULĀRITER, adv. [popularis]. 1) *After the manner of the common people, commonly, vulgarly, coarsely.* 2) *In a popular manner, popularly.*

PŌPULĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [populus]. *A laying waste, ravaging, plundering, devastation: pleni populationum, having enough of, satiated with.*

PŌPULĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [populus]. *A ravage, devastator, plunderer.*

PŌPULĀTUS, um, *m.* (Lat.) = Populatio.

PŌPULĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [populus II.]. *Of or belonging to a poplar, poplar-.*

PŌPULĪFER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [populus II. and fero]. (Poet.) *Poplar-bearing.*

PŌPULISCITUM, i, n. [populus I. and scio] (or separately, populi scitum). *A decree of the people.*

PŌPULNEUS, or **PŌPULNUS**, a, um, *adj.* [populus II.], (Pl.) *Of poplars, poplar-.*

PŌPULŌNIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Populonia]. *The inhabitants of Populonia.*

PŌPULŌNIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Etruria, destroyed in the wars of Marius and Sulla.*

PŌPULOR, ātus, dep., or (mostly however in the pass.) **PŌPŪLO**, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [populus I.]. 1) *To lay waste, to ravage, to devastate, to plunder, to pillage (a town or region — cf. spolio, etc.; not so strong as vasto): p. provincias, urbem; p. Siculos.* 2) (Poet.) *In gen.: A) = to rob: tempora populata auribus rapta, the temples bereft of the cropped-off ears: B) = to destroy, to consume: flamma p. capillos.*

PŌPŪLUS (I.), i, *m.* 1) *A people (in a political sense, considered as forming a state; equivalent to the Greek δῆμος — cf. gens and actio): p. Samnitium, Carthaginensis. In partic. at Rome: A) in the earliest period, populus =*

the *patricians* (in opp. to the *plebeians*): a plebe consensu populi consilibus negotium mandatur; ut ea res populo plebique Romanae bene eveniret: B) later — a) sometimes, *populus* = *plebs*: tribuni plebis ad p. tulerunt — b) usually = the whole people, including both *patricians* and *plebeians*; thus, freq., p. Romanus; senatus populusque Romanus; p. urbanus, the citizens, town's people (in opp. to the military). 2) (Poet. & lat.) A multitude, host, throng, fratrum, apum.

POPŪLUS (II.), i, f. A poplar, poplar-tree.

PORCA, ae, f. [porcus]. 1) A sow. 2) The ridge between two furrows, a balk.

PORCELLUS, i, m. [dim. of porcus]. A little pig.

PORCĒTRA, ae, f. [porca]. (Ante-cl.) A sow that has littered once only.

PORCINĀRIUS, ii, m. [porcinus]. (Pl.) A pork-seller.

PORCINUS, a, um, adj. [porcus]. Of or pertaining to swine, swine's, hog's, vox; subst., Porcina, ae, f. (sc. caro), swine's flesh, pork.

PORCIUS, ii, m., and Porcia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens, the most distinguished family in which was that of the *Caton*es:—1) Marcus P. Cato, surnamed *Censorius*, called also *Major*, *Superior*, born 234 B. C., a man of stern character, a maintainer of the Roman manners and traditions in opposition to all innovations, and esp. to the Greek culture. He is especially distinguished for his severity in administering the censorship. 2) Marcus P. C. Uticensis, a great-grandson of *Cato Major*, born 95 B. C., a stern republican, and defender of the old Roman constitution; hence, an opponent of both *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he with the senate joined *Pompey's* party. After the battle of *Thapsus*, he killed himself at *Utica*, in Africa, 46 B. C.

PORCŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of porca]. (Pl.) A little sow.

PORCŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of porcus]. A young pig. (Ante-cl. & lat.)

PORCUS, i, m. [from the old Attic *πόρκος*]. A male swine, a hog; esp. = a pig (conf. sus): p. femina, a sow; trop. = a glutton.

PORPHYRĒTICUS, a, um, adj. [πορφύρεα]. (Lat.) Purple-red, porphyretic.

PORPHYRION, ōnis, m. The name of a giant.

PORRECTIO, ōnis, f. [porrigo]. A stretching out, extension.

PORRECTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. [part. of porrigo]. 1) Stretched out, extended, level: loca porrecta et aperta. Hence, syllaba porrecta long; senex p., stretched out like a corpse = dead; p. frons (Pl.), cheerful. 2) Wide-spread, extended, fama.

PORRICIO, —, ectum, 3. v. tr. [tech. t. in the lang. of religion, for projicio]. To throw or to cast as a sacrifice: prov., inter caesa et porrecta (v. *Caedo*, 3, B).

PORRIGO (I.), inis, f. A disease in the hair: scurf, dandruff; of animals, perhaps, the mange, scab.

PORRIGO (II.), rexi, rectum, 3. v. tr. [porre or pro-rego]. 1) To stretch or to spread out in front or forward, brachium; in partic., p. manus (in voting), to hold up. Hence: A) to extend: p. aciem longius, to deploy into line: B) p. se, or freq. pass., in a reflective sense, to be stretched out, to stretch out, to extend: per novem jugera corpus porrigitur; planicies p.; also (trop.), quo se porrigit ira? C) p. hostem, to strike to the ground, to lay at full length. 2) To hold out, to offer, to present, alicui aliquid; p. opem amicis, to procure.

PORRĪMA, ae, f. A Roman goddess, the same as *Antevorta*, q. v.

PORRO, adv. [πόρρο]. 1) Of space (rar.): A) with verbs of motion, onwards, farther on, to a distance: armentum p. agere: B) with verbs of rest, at a distance, afar off: p. esse, habitare. 2) Of time: A) (poet., rar.) formerly: quod p. fuerat: B) henceforth, hereafter: fac ut eadem sis p.: C) in aftertimes. 3) To denote succession and progress, again, in turn: ut quisque audierat, aliis porro impertiebat gaudium suum; esp. in discourse = furthermore, then, next, moreover, besides: videte jam p. cetera; porre anxius erat quid, etc., etc.; et p., and moreover, and besides; loquere p., say on.

PORRUM, i, m., or PORRUS, i, m. [= πέρρον]. A leak.

PORSENA, or PORSENNIA, ae, m. A king of *Clusium* in *Etruria*, who endeavoured to restore *Tarquinius Superbus* to his throne.

PORTA, ae, f. [kindred w. porto]. The gate of a town, a camp, &c.: pp. urbis; fores portae. Hence = an entrance, passage, in gen., e. g., a pass, defile: p. jecoris, a part of the liver; (Lucr.) = a means, way.

PORTĀTO, ōnis, f. [porto]. A carrying, conveying, conveyance, armorum.

PORTENDO, di, tum, 3. v. tr. [porro = pro, and tendo]. Prop., to stretch forth. To indicate or to announce something future, to foreshow, to portend, to presage: p. malum, illum regnatura esse; p. spem, to promise hope; p. auspicia, to give auspices. Hence: A) trop., omnes rerum mutationes pp. caedem, bring along with them: B) pass., in a reflective sense = to impend: nobis pericula portenduntur.

PORTENTĪFICUS, a, um, adj. [portentum-facio]. (Poet.) Marvellous, extraordinary, monstrous.

PORTENTŌSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [portentum]. Marvellous, monstrous, unnatural, strange: caput p.; pp. nata, monstrous births.

PORTENTUM, i, n. [portendo]. An extraordinary or marvellous appearance, a miracle, portent (that strikes terror into the mind — cf.

omen, augurium). Hence: A) (poet.), a monster, monstrosity: dira pp.: B) trop. — a) of persons, a monster: Clodius p. reipublicae — b) an extravagant fiction, a wonderful story: poetarum et pictorum pp.

PORTHMEUS, ei, m. [= πορθμεύς]. A ferryman (in partic. of Charon).

PORTICŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of porta]. A small portico.

PORTICUS, ūs, f. [porta]. 1) A portico, porch, colonnade, used esp. for walking. In particular: A) the Porch or Portico = the Stoic philosophy (εὐδαιμονία = porticus): B) the entrance or porch of a tent. 2) A pent-house, shed, for the protection of besiegers, usually called vinea.

PORTIO, ōnis, f. [kindred with pars and partior]. 1) (Mostly lat.) A part (usually with reference to the receiver — of. pars), a portion, share. 2) A relation, proportion: eadem p. servabitur; mostly in the comb. pro p. or ad p. (also portione only), in proportion, proportionally: frumentum iis pro p. imperatum est; pro p. rerum, in such a proportion as the matter requires.

PORTISCŪLUS, i, m. The hammer with which the master of rowers beat time to regulate the strokes of the oars; hence, trop. = a signal.

PORTITOR (I), ōris, m. [porto]. (Poet. & lat.) A ferryman, boatman; in partic. = Charon.

PORTITOR (II), ōris, m. [portus]. A collector of customs, a custom-house officer, who examined exported and imported goods, and received the toll charged upon them. He also forwarded letters; hence, deferre epistolam ad pp. Trop. = an inquisitive woman.

PORTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [fero]. 1) To bring, to bear, to carry (esp. something big and heavy — of. fero, gero, etc.): p. frumentum in alias terras; p. onera. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Trop., to bring with one's self, to bear, to carry: p. auxilium alicui; p. laetum nuncium ad aliquem.

PORTORIUM, ii, n. [portus]. 1) A toll, duty, impost, custom, paid (prop. in a harbour) on goods imported or exported: dare p. 2) Trop., p. circumvectionis, a pedlar's tax, paid for the privilege of hawking goods about the country.

PORTŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of porta]. A small gate or port.

PORTŪNUS, i, m. [portus]. The god of Harbours among the Romans (identical with the Greek Palemon).

PORTUŌSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [portus]. Full of harbours. minime p., without any harbours.

PORTUS, ūs, m. [same root as porta; 'an entrance']. 1) A port, harbour, haven: in portu operam dare = to be an officer of the customs (v. Portitor II.): prov. (Com.), in portu navigare = to be in safety. Hence, trop. = a haven, place of refuge: senatus p. omnium nationum; (poet.) p. est in limine, is near; tu es p. et ara tua. 2) The mouth of a river.

PORUS, i, m. A king in India, conquered by Alexander the Great.

POSCA, ae, f. [PO-o, whence also poto — cf. esca]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A drink made of vinegar and water.

POSCO, poposci, —, 3. v. tr. [probably from pet-sco, 'to wish to have']. 1) To demand, to request, to ask for (urgently and from a sense of one's right and power; stronger than postulo, but not so strong as flagito): p. pugnam, vades; p. filiam alicujus sibi uxorem; p. aliquem, rem aliquam or aliquid ab aliquo; poscor aliquid (poet. & lat.), they demand something of me; (poet. & lat.) p. ut is veniat, p. eum morari, to ask to come, to stay. In partic.: A) (poet.) to call upon: poscitur, we are called upon (to sing): B) (poet.) p. causas, to demand: C) to challenge: poscent majoribus poculis, they challenge each other to drink from larger cups: D) to demand for punishment: quos populus poscit: E) (Pl.) — a) of a seller, to ask a price: tanti quanti poscit ille emitur, at his own price — b) of a buyer, to wish to buy: p. aliquid coenā. 2) Of things, to require: quod res poscere videtur. 3) (Ante-cl.) To call, hominem; hence (poet.) to invoke, numina tua.

PŌSIDEUM, i, n. A promontory: A) of Ionia: B) of Pallene.

PŌSIDŌNIUS, ii, m. [= Πασιδώνιος]. A Stoic philosopher of Rhodes, teacher of Cicero.

PŌSITIO, ōnis, f. [= pono]. (Mostly lat.) 1) A putting, placing, setting. Hence, trop.: A) the use of a word: B) affirmation: C) a proposition, theme: D) in grammar, a termination: E) in prosody — a) a downward beat in marking time (opp. to sublatio, 'an upward beat') — b) p. syllabae, the position of a short syllable before two consonants, by which it becomes long. 2) Position, posture, corporis. Hence, trop.: A) a state of mind, mood: B) a circumstance. 3) Situation, loci.

PŌSITIVUS, a, um, adj. [pono]. (Lat.) Nomen p., given, imposed.

PŌSITOR, ōris, m. [pono]. (Poet.) A builder, founder.

PŌSITŪRA, ae, f. [pono]. (Lat.) Position, posture: p. corporis; also, trop., p. verborum.

PŌSITUS, ūs, m. [pono]. (Poet. & lat.) A position, situation.

POSSESSIO, ōnis, f. I. [Possido] — A taking possession, entrance upon an estate, bonorum. II. [Possideo] — 1) Possession (the use and enjoyment of a thing, without ownership — v. Dominium): esse in p. rei alicujus; trop. = a having or possessing: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio. 2) The thing possessed, a possession, property, estate: habere magnas pp.

POSSESSIUNCŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of possessio]. A small possession or estate.

POSSESSIVUS, a, um, adj. [possideo]. (Lat.) Tech. term in grammar, pertaining to possession, possessive.

POSSESSOR, ōris, m. [possideo]. A possessor, bonorum.

POSSIBILIS, e, adj. [possum]. (Lat.) Possible.

POSSEDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. tr. [pot-(is)-sedeo]. 1) To possess, to have in one's power, to be master of; p. bona, agrum; p. plus fidei quam artis; p. religionem, to have. 2) To occupy a place, to keep possession of: p. forum armatis.

POSSIDO, sēdi, sessum, 3. v. tr. [pot-(is)-sido]. To take possession of, to possess one's self of, bona alicujus; totum hominem possederat, he had gained for himself.

POSSUM, pōtui, posse, v. irr. intr. [contracted from potis-sum, as it is also sometimes written by ante-cl. authors]. 1) To be able, I (thou, he, &c.) can: p. facere aliquid; faciam quantum (quod) potero; non possum non scribere, or non possum (facere non possum) quin scribam, I can not help writing, I must write; (Pl.) non possum quin exclamem, I cannot but exclaim; fieri potest, it is possible; quam (quantas) maximas potest copias armat, as great a number as possible. In partic.: A) potest = fieri potest, it may be, it is possible; quantum or ut p., as far as it is possible; hence (Pl.) non potest quin obsit, it must prove injurious: B) (Com.) possum scire? may I know? = pray tell me. 2) = To have the power or faculty of doing a thing, to have weight or influence with any one: p. omnia; p. plurimum apud aliquem, in re aliqua; multum p. amicitia, to have great weight by reason of friendship.

POST, prep. and adv. [prob. pone-sto, 'standing behind'—cf. juxta]. I. Prep. with acc.—1) Of space, behind, aliquem, castra; p. me erat Aegina. Hence, trop. (poet. & lat.), to denote inferiority in rank: Lydia erat p. Chloen, was considered inferior to. 2) Of time, after: p. Veios captos; p. Brutum proconsulem; p. annum quartum, or p. annos quatuor quam (quo, quibus) urbs capta est, four years after, &c.; aliquot p. menses, some months after; (Com.) p. id or illa, after this, after that, afterwards. II. Adv.—1) Of space, behind, back: qui p. erant. Hence, trop.: A) of rank: invidia et superbia p. erant, were disregarded, were lost sight of; illud putavit p. esse, he considered that as something inferior: B) of succession, or in an enumeration: prima Cyrene est, ac deinceps duae Syrtis, deinde Philemon arae, post aliae Punicae urbes. 2) Of time, afterwards, later, after: paulo (aliquanto, multo) p., or p. paulo (p. non multo), shortly (a little, long) after; multis p. annis, or vultis annis p. (rarely p. multis annis). Hence (mostly ante-cl.), p. inde, p. deinde, afterwards; initio mea sponte, p. invitatu tuo, afterwards; thus, also, p. oritur, after that.

POSTEA, adv. [post-ea]. 1) After that, afterwards, thereafter: Romae, p. Athenis fuerat; p. quam, written also as one word, Postea-

quam, afterwards, after that = postquam; p. loci (Sall.) = postea; aliquanto (non multo) p. a little while (not long) after. 2) = a) Next, then, further: quid p., si Romae fui, what else can be inferred from my having been, &c.—b) besides.

POSTERITAS, ātis, f. [posterus]. 1) Future time, futurity: si minus in praesens tempus, at in posteritatem. 2) Future generations, posterity: servire p., to strive for fame with posterity. Hence (poet.) of animals = offspring.

POSTER (Posterus), ēra, ōrum, adj. w. comp. & sup. [post]. (The nom. sing. does not occur.) I. Posit.—Of time, coming after, following, next, ensuing, next; laus p. (post.), posthumous fame; in posterum — a) (sc. tempus), for the future, in future — b) (sc. diem), to the following day; postero = postero die, on the following day. Hence, subet., Posterī, ōrum, m. pl., posterity, descendants. II. Comp. Postērior, us.—1) Of space, that comes after, the hinder, hind, pes. 2) Of rank or succession, inferior, of less account or value: patriae salus ei p. erat sua dominatione, he sacrificed, &c.; posteriores (sc. partes) ferre (Com.) to play an inferior part, to be behind. 3) Of time, later, following, cogitationes; posterior aetate, living later. Hence, as adv., later, afterwards: posterius dicere. III. Sup.: A) Postrēmus, a, um.—1) Of space, the hindmost, last: p. acies, the rear; thus, also, in postremis adesse; in p. libro, at the end of the book. 2) Trop., of rank and succession, least, lowest, basest: homines pp.; postremum malorum, the worst; non in postremis = in primis, especially. 3) Of time, the last: ad postremum, at last, finally. Hence, as adv.—a) Postremo, in an enumeration, at last, finally — b) Postremum, for the last time. B) Postūmus, a, um.—1) (Poet.) The last born, the youngest. 2) Born after the death of the father or after the father had made his will, posthumous, filius.

POST-FERO, 3. v. tr. (Mostly lat.) To postpone, to esteem less: p. suas opes libertati plebis, to sacrifice.

***POSTGENITUS**, a, um, adj. [post-gigno]. (Poet.) Born afterwards; hence, subet., Postgeniti, ōrum, m. pl. = descendants.

POST-HABEO, ui, itum, 2. v. tr. To place after, to postpone, to esteem less: p. omnia rei alicui; omnibus rebus posthabitis, neglecting everything.

POST-HAC, adv. 1) After this time, hereafter, henceforth. 2) Of the past, after that time, afterwards.

POST-HINC, adv. (Better written separately.) After this, henceforth.

***POST-IBI**, adv. (Pl.) Afterwards, hereupon.

POSTICŪLUM, i, n. [dim. of posticum]. (Pl.) A small back-building.

POSTICUS, a, um, adj. [post]. That is behind,

the hinder, back: pp. partes aedium; (poet.) pp. sannue, made behind the back. Hence, subst., Posticum, i, n. (poet.), sc. ostium, a back-door.

POSTIDEA, adv. (Pl.) An old form for Postea.

POSTILĒNA, ae, f. [post]. (Pl.) A crupper.

POST-ILLA, adv. (Com.) = Postea.

POSTIS, is, m [root POS, which is also the root of pono]. 1) A post, a door-post. 2) (Poet.) Usually in the pl. = a door; trop. = the eyes.

POSTLIMĪNIUM, ii, n. [post-limen]. Prop., that which is behind the threshold; hence, the right of recovery, postliminium, the right of returning to one's former home, rank and privileges: quem pater suus aut populus vendidisset, aut pater patratu dedidisset, ei nullum esse postliminium.

POST-MĒRIDĪANUS, a, um, adj. — v. Pomeridianus.

POST-MŪDO, or POST-MŌDUM, adv. (Mostly ante-cl. & poet.) = Postea.

POST-PARTOR, ōris, m. (Pl.) One who obtains afterwards = an inheritor, heir.

POST-PŌNO, pōui, pōsitum, 3. v. tr. To put after, to postpone; to esteem less, to disregard.

POST-PRINCIPIA, ōrum, n. pl. (Ante-cl.) That which follows a beginning, a continuance, progress, sequel.

POST-PŪTO, ōvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To regard as inferior, to disregard: p. omnes res prae parente; also, omnia sibi p. esse prae tuo commodo.

POST-QUAM, conj. After, after that, when, as soon as: A) of time, it is followed — a) usually by the perf., when two events follow each other in immediate connexion: eo postquam Caesar peruenit, obsides poposuit — b) by the pluperf., when a space of time is thought of as intervening between two events: undecimo die postquam discesseram — c) by the imperf., when a duration or a repeated action is indicated: postquam res eorum satis prospera videbatur, invidia ex opulentia orta est: B) (ante-cl.) for quoniam, to denote a reason or cause = because, since.

POSTRĒMO, POSTRĒMUS — v. Poster.

POST-SUM, fui, esse. v. irr. intr. (also separately, post sum). (Lat.) To be after or future.

POSTRIDIE (ante-cl. also Postriduo), adv. [postero-die]. On the following day, on the next day, the day after: prima luce p.; p. kalendas, nonas, idus, and p. ludos, the day after the games; (Cæs.) p. ejus diei; p. quam a vobis discessi, the day after I left you.

*POSTSCĒNIUM, ii, n. [post-scena]. (Luor.) The part of the theatre behind the scenes, the postscenium; trop. = a secret.

POST-SCRIBO, psi, —, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) To write after, to add in writing, alicujus nomen suo.

POSTŪLĀTĪCIUS, a, um, adj. [postulo].

(Lat.) Demanded, requested: gladiatores pp., demanded by the people on account of their excellence in fighting.

POSTŪLĀTIO, ōnis, f. [postulo]. 1) A demanding; a demand, request: p. aequa; p. igno scendi, a begging pardon. 2) A demanding of a writ or leave to prosecute from the praetor or other magistrate: inter p. et nominis delationem. 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) An application for redress; also, a complaint, in gen.

POSTŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. [postulo]. (Lat.) A claimant; esp. a plaintiff.

POSTŪLĀTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. [postulator]. (Lat.) Demanding, postulatory: fulgura pp., indicating that the fulfilment of a vow or a sacrifice is demanded by the gods.

POSTŪLĀTUM, i, n. [postulo]. (Mostly in the pl.) A demand, request.

*POSTŪLĀTUS, ūs, m. [postulo] = Postulatio, 3.

POSTŪLO, ōvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [posco]. 1) To ask, to demand, to request (cf. posco): p. auxilium; p. aliquid ab aliquo; p. aliquem aliquid (rar. & doubtful.), but more freq. in the pass. postulator aliquid ab illo, he demands something of me; p. ab aliquo de re aliqua, to make a request of one about something; p. ut (ne) illud facias; p. eam servire; also, of things = to require, to need: haec aetas alios mores p. 2) (Com.) = To wish, to endeavour: p. aliquid facere; me ducere istis dictis postulas? are you trying to deceive me, &c.? 3) To summon before a court, to prosecute, to impeach: p. aliquem de majestate, repetundarum and repetundis; p. aliquem impietatis reum. Hence: A) to demand a writ or leave to prosecute: p. in aliquem delationem nominis; p. servos in quaestionem: B) (Pl.) intr., p. cum aliquo = expostulare, to dispute or to expostulate with one.

POSTŪMIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Postumius]. Of or belonging to the dictator Postumius, Postumian.

POSTŪMIUS (I.), ii, m., and Postūmia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Spurius P. Albinus, who was shut up by the Samnites in the Caudine Pass, 321 B.C., and was compelled, with his army, to go under the yoke. 2) Aulus P. Tubertus, who, when a dictator, ordered his own son to be put to death, because he had disobeyed his orders.

POSTŪMIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Postumius I.]. Of or belonging to a Postumius, Postumian: PP. imperia, of the dictator Postumius.

POSTŪMUS (I.) — v. Posterus.

POSTŪMUS (II.), i, m. (Poet.) = Postumius I. POSTVORTA, ae, f. [post-vertō]. A goddess, sister of Antevorta, either a goddess of Futurity, or a goddess of Birth (invoked in behalf of women in labour).

PŌTĀTIO, ōnis, f. [poto]. A drinking, a drinking-bout, potation.

PŌTATOR, ōris, m. [poto]. A drinker.

PŌTENS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [possum].

1) Abs., powerful, mighty, potent, civitas, urbs, rex; pp. arma, argumenta. Hence (poet.), herba p., efficacious (in healing diseases or in working spells); p. ad ea obtinenda, ad animum ejus, having a great influence upon. 2) Having the power to do any thing, able, capable: potens efficiendi quae velit; p. regni, of reigning; so, also, non potens fugae, incapable of flight; p. pugnae, able to fight. 3) Having power over, master of, ruling over: p. urbis, master of the town; diva p. Cypri, reigning over; p. sui or mentis, master of one's self, in one's right mind; but also, p. sui = one's own master, independent, or = self-restrained; p. consilii, master of one's purposes; p. imperii, able to rule. 4) (Mostly poet. & lat.) Having attained, possessing: A) potens ingenti praedā, in possession of much booty: B) = contented with: p. parvis = frugal: C) p. voti, whose wish has been fulfilled; p. pacis, having obtained peace; p. jussi, having fulfilled the command.

PŌTENTĀTUS, ūs, m. [potens]. (Rar.) Power in the state, supreme power or command.

PŌTENTER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [potens]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Powerfully, effectually. 2) According to one's ability.

PŌTENTIA (I.), ae, f. [potens]. 1) Power, might, force, efficacy, herbarum, formae; p. armorum retinendorum, to hold their arms. 2) In partic.: A) (lat.) mental power, faculty, capacity: supra humanam p.: B) political power, influence, sway (obtained by personal qualities or external circumstances, e.g., riches, usurpation, &c.—cf. potestas): esse in magna p.; p. singularis, the rule of one person, autocracy; periculosissimae hominum pp.

PŌTENTIA (II.), ae, f. A town in Picenum, founded by the Romans—now perhaps Monte Santo.

PŌTERIUM, ii, n. [= ποτήριον]. (Pl.) A drinking-vessel, a goblet.

PŌTESTAS, ātis, f. [possum]. 1) Power, might (esp. that which one has from his office or legal authority, or by virtue of some agreement—cf. potentia); in partic., political power = dominion, sovereignty, sway: esse in alicujus potestate (also potestatem), to be in one's power, also = to be subject to, to obey; hence, dixit se fore in populi Romani (senatus) potestate, that he would submit to or obey; habere p. vitae necisque, the power of life and death; habere familiam in sua p. = not to free one's slaves; senatus populi potestatem fecit, left the matter to the decision of the people. Hence, in partic. = self-command, self-control: exire ex p. = to lose one's reason. 2) In partic., magisterial power, office, authority, magistracy: p. praetoria, trionicia; imperium et p., military and civil authority; gerere p., to administer an office; hence

= the person that administers an office, a magistrate, officer: evocatus a magistratu aut aliqua legitima p. 3) The power to obtain any thing, faculty, opportunity, privilege: p. data est augendae dignitatis tuae; quoties mihi hominum certorum p. erit, as often as I shall be able to find; facere (alicui) potestatem aliquid faciendi, to give or to procure for one an opportunity or permission; facere alicui potestatem sui, to give an audience to one; non habere p. alicujus, to be unable to speak to; hence, also, in war, facere potestatem sui = to give an opportunity for an engagement with one's self. 4) Of things (lat.): A) plumbi p., nature, property: B) of words, meaning, signification.

PŌTIN'. 1) For potis-ne; potin' es? are you able? 2) For potis-ne est: potin' ut desinas? can you leave off? i.e., pray leave off.

PŌTIO (I.), ōnis, f. [poto]. 1) A drinking: in media p., in the midst of a drinking-bout. 2) A drink, draught: cibus et p.; in partic.—a) = a poisoned draught, poison—b) = medicine—c) = a love-potion, philter.

PŌTIO (II.), Ivi, Itum, 4. v. tr. [potis]. (Ante-cl.) To make partaker of:—1) p. aliquem servitutis, to make a slave of one—2) potitus hostium, fallen into the power of the enemy.

PŌTIONĀTUS, a, um, adj. [pōtio]. (Lat.) That has had a philter given to him.

PŌTIOR, Itus, 4. v. dep. intr. [potis]. 1) To possess one's self of, to take possession of, to get, to obtain: p. imperio, victoriā, castris, praedā; p. rerum, to get possession of the supreme power; thus, also, p. regni, urbis; (rar.) p. summam imperii, urbem, the control of a city; spes castrorum potiendorum; p. monte, to ascend; p. campo (poet.), to reach. 2) To be in the possession of a thing, to have, to hold, to possess: p. voluptatibus, to enjoy; p. mari, to have dominion over; p. rerum, to have supreme power; (ante-cl.) p. gaudia, to enjoy.

PŌTIS, e, adj. with comp. (potior) and sup. (potissimus) [root POT, whence also im-pot-s, impos]. I. *Posit.* (ante-cl. and poet.)—Able; possible; always in connexion with the verb esse: potis est = potest; p. esse = posse; pote est = potest (feri), it is possible; nihil pote supra, nothing could exceed; potin' = potisne est (v. Potin'). II. *Comp.* Pōtior, us.—Prop., more powerful; hence, better, more important, greater, preferable to something else: cives pp. quam peregrini; mors mihi potior est servitute, I prefer death to servitude; sententia p., more correct; nihil mihi potius fuit quam, about nothing was I more concerned; potior puella (poet.), more beloved, preferred; p. aliquem habere, to deem one more worthy; hence, adv. Potius, preferable, more, rather (usually involving the idea that of the two things the one takes place and the other not—cf. magis): non judi-

east, Galliam p. Ariovisti quam populi Romani esse, that Gaul belonged to Ariovistus, and not to the Roman people; perpeusus est omnia p. quam indicaret, rather than give information. III. *Sup.* Pōtissimus, a, um. — The most prominent, chief, principal: p. servus, causa, the best; hence, *adv.* Pōtissimum, or (rarely) Pōtissime, principally, especially, in preference to all others: ut is p. urbi praeset; is potissime daretur defensor.

Pōtissime, *adv.* — v. Potis.

Pōtītius, ii, m. — v. Pinarius.

Pōtito, 1. v. tr. [*freq.* of *poto*]. (Pl.) To drink hard.

Pōtitor, ōris, m. [*potior*]. (Lat.) A possessor.

Pōtiuncūla, ae, f. [*dim.* of *potio*]. (Lat.)

A small draught or potion.

Pōtius, *adv.* — v. Potis.

Pōtniae, ūrum, f. pl. [= Πότνια]. A village in Boeotia. The pastures in its vicinity were said to madden horses and asses.

Pōtnias, ŋdis, *adj.* f. [*Potniae*]. Of or belonging to Potniae, Potnian: PP. equae, the mares of Glaucus, that tore him to pieces.

Pōto, pōtāvi, pōtātum or (more freq.) pōtum, 1. v. *intr.* and *tr.* [root *PO*, whence also *po-tus*, *po-culum*, *po-sca*, *πόσις*, *πόσις*, etc.]. I. *Intr.* — To drink (in large draughts, as the larger animals do — cf. *bibo*): *juvenci pp.*; of men = to tinkle, to carouse: p. apud aliquem, voluptas potandi. II. *Tr.* (ante-cl., poet. & lat.) — To drink: p. aquam; sanguine *poto*, after the blood had been drunk; p. crapulam, to drink one's self into intoxication, to get drunk. Hence: A) = to drink up, to absorb: *vellera pp. succum* (in dyeing): *B) p. fluvium, to drink from = to dwell near.

Pōtor, ōris, m. [*poto*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A drinker, aquae; p. Rhodani, a dweller by. 2) A tippler, toper, sot.

Pōtorius, a, um, *adj.* [*potor*]. (Lat.) Pertaining to drinking, drinking-, vas.

Potrix, icis, f. [*poto*]. (Lat.) A (female) tippler.

Pōtulentus, a, um, *adj.* [*potus*]. 1) Drinkable; *subst.*, Potulenta, ōrum, n. pl., drinkables, drinks. 2) Drunk, intoxicated.

Pōtus (I.), a, um: — 1) Part. of *poto*, q. v. 2) *Adj.*, drunk, intoxicated: domum bene p. redire.

Pōtus (II.), ūs, m. [*poto*]. 1) A drinking. 2) A draught.

PRAE, *prep.* & *adv.* I. *Prep.* with *abl.* — 1) Of space, before: *prae se armentum agere*; p. manu (ante-cl.), at hand, on hand. Hence, *trop.*: A) p. se ferre = to show clearly, to disclose, &c. (v. *Fero* II. 3): B) (poet.) to denote a preference, before, above: *unus p. omnibus*. 2) To denote a contrast or comparison, compared with, in comparison with: *Romam prae sua Capua irridebunt*, they will laugh at Rome compared with

their own Capua. 3) *Esp.* in negative sentences, to denote a preventing cause = for, because of: p. lacrimis loqui non possum; p. laetitia; vix p. strepitu lex audita est. II. *Adv.* — 1) Before, in front: *ire prae*. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) In the combination 'praequam' or 'praeut,' in comparison with, compared with, &c.: *nihil hoc est praequam alios sumptus facit*.

PRAE-ACUTUS, a, um, *adj.* Sharpened at the end, pointed.

PRAE-ALTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Very high. 2) Very deep.

PRAEBEO, ui, itum, 3. v. tr. [*prae-habeo*]. 1) To hold to, to reach out, to proffer, to offer, *ubera parvulo, manum verberibus*; *trop.*, p. aliquem hesti ad caedem, to give up, to abandon: p. aures (alicui), to lend an ear to, to listen to; p. os ad contumeliam = to allow one's self to be disgraced; (lat.) p. se legibus, to yield to, to submit to. 2) To give, to furnish, to grant, *alicui panem*; p. alicui spectaculum; *praebuerunt speciem pugnantium*, had the appearance of, looked like; p. suspicionem, to occasion; p. errorem, to cause; p. materiam seditionis, to give rise to; (poet.) p. ludos, to furnish sport; p. sonitum, to make a noise; (poet.) *praebuit se rapti*, suffered herself to be carried off. 3) To show, to exhibit, *alicui fidem*; p. operam reipublicae, to serve; in partic., p. se, to show or to prove one's self: p. se fortem; also, p. se pari virtute; (Com.) p. hominem strenuum, to prove one's self to be.

PRAE-BIBO, bibi, —, 3. v. tr. To drink before, to drink to, *alicui venenum*.

PRAEBITIO, ōnis, f. [*praebeo*]. (Lat.) A furnishing, supplying.

PRAEBITOR, ōris, m. [*praebeo*]. (Rar.) A furnisher, purveyor.

PRAEBITUM, i, n. [*part.* of *praebeo*]. (Lat.) That which is furnished for support, an allowance.

PRAE-CALIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Very warm.

PRAE-CALVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Very bald.

PRAE-CANTATRIX, icis, f. (Pl.) An enchantress, witch.

*PRAE-CANUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Gray before his time.

PRAE-CAVEO, cāvi, cautum, 2. v. *intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) To use precaution, to take care: p. ab insidiis, ne quid accidat. 2) P. alicui, to provide for one's safety, to protect. II. *Tr.* — To seek to avert, to guard against, to obviate, *injurias, peccata*.

PRAE-CEDO, cessi, cessum, 3. v. tr. & *intr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) To go before, to precede, *aliquem*; also *abs.*, *nulla injuria p.*; *Victoriā praecedente*, the image of Victoria being carried before. 2) *Trop.* = to surpass, to excel, to be superior to: p. Gallos virtute; (ante-cl.) also, p. alicui.

PRÆCELLENS, tis, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of *praecllo*]. Excellent, eminent, distinguished.

PRÆCELLO, 3. *v. tr. & intr.* [*prae-CELLO*—*c.f.* *antecello*]. I. *Tr.* (lat.)—To excel, to surpass, aliquem re aliquā. II. *Intr.*—1) (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) To distinguish one's self, to excel, dignitate inter reliquos. 2) (Lat.) To preside or to rule over, genti.

PRÆCELSUS, a, um, *adj.* Very high.

PRÆCENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [*prae-cino*]. A singing or playing before a sacrifice, &c., a prelude.

PRÆCEPS, cēptis (ante-cl. also cēpis), *adj.* [*prae-caput*]. 1) Headforemost, headlong: de-jicere aliquem p.; p. ire, ferri, dari, to fall headlong, to be dashed to the ground. 2) Headlong, hurried, hasty: praecipites se fugae mandabant; p. profectio; (poet.) p. amnis, rapid; p. ventus, violent; p. nox, fleeting. Hence: A) of persons, praecipitate, overhasty, rash: homo p. in omnibus consiliis; poenae agunt eum p., drive him headlong; thus freq. of men who are carried away by their passions, vices and violent emotions: praecipes amentia fertur; mulier praecipes luxuria abierat; p. ad explendam cupiditatem: B) of abstract notions = rash, inconsiderate, violent: p. furor. 3) Of localities, precipitous, steep, locus, via; hence, trop., critical, dangerous, hazardous: p. tempus, libertas. Thus the a. praecipis: A) as *subst.*—a) a precipice, abyss: in praecipis deferri; pervenire in praecipitia—b) trop., a critical position, danger: dare republicam in p., to bring into extreme danger: B) (lat.) as *adv.*, downward: praecipis tradere multos; trop., praecipis dare famam alicujus, to destroy. 4) Declining, sinking, drawing to an end: sol p. in occasum. Hence, trop. = inclined towards. 5) (Lat.) As *subst. n.*, praecipis = the sublime: orator ad p. accedere debet.

PRÆCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [*praecipio*]. 1) (Lat.) A receiving in advance = the right of receiving in advance: p. quadringentorum millium dare. 2) A preconception. 3) A precept, injunction, Stoicorum.

PRÆCEPTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [*praecipio*]. (Lat.) Preceptive, didactic (a translation of the Greek *παρατελετικός*).

PRÆCEPTOR, ōris, m. [*praecipio*]. 1) A teacher, instructor, vivendi, fortitudinis. 2) (Lat.) A commander, ruler.

PRÆCEPTRIX, icis, *f.* [*praecipio*]. A preceptress.

PRÆCEPTUM, i, n. [*praecipio*]. 1) An injunction, order. 2) A precept, rule.

PRÆCERPO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* [*prae-carpo*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To pluck or to break off before the time, to gather before the time, messes, germina. 2) Trop., to pluck beforehand, to diminish, to take away, fructum officii tui; laetitia praecerpita, previously enjoyed. 3) (Lat.) To make extracts from, libros.

***PRÆCERTATIO**, ōnis, *f.* (Doubtful read.) A contest for precedence.

PRÆCIDANEUS, a, um, *adj.* [*praecido*]. (Lat.) 1) Slaughtered before, hostia. 2) Preliminary.

PRÆCIDO, idi, isum, 3. *v. tr.* [*prae-caedo*] 1) To cut off in front, alicui nasum; p. ancoras, to cut the cables; p. fistulas, to cut the water-pipes. Hence, trop.: A) to cut off, alicui spem, libertatem vivendi, sibi reditum: B) to refuse flatly, aliquid plane: C) abs., to cut short one's words, to break off: brevi praecidam, in short, briefly: praecide, be brief: D) (lat.) to cut off in sailing = to avoid: p. omnes sinus maris. 2) To cut up, to cut to pieces, cotem novacula; p. naves, to render unfit for service. 3) (Pl.) To beat, to bruise, os alicui.

PRÆCINGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To gird, to gird about (only in pass.): praecingor ense; altius praecinctus, more girded up = travelling more rapidly. 2) To surround, to encircle, fontem vallo; p. parietes testaceo opere, to cover.

PRÆCINO, cēni, centum, 3. *v. tr. & intr.* [*prae-cano*]. 1) *Intr.*, to play before on an instrument: fides pp. epulis, at banquets. 2) (Poet.) To repeat an incantation. 3) (Poet. & lat.) To foretell, to predict.

PRÆCIPPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. tr.* [*prae-capio*]. 1) To take or to receive beforehand, to get in advance: p. pecuniam mutuam, to borrow beforehand; p. locum, to preoccupy; aestus p. lac, dries up the milk before the milking-time. Hence: p. iter, aliquantum viae, to depart before another, to get the start of; thus, also, p. longius spatium fugā, to accomplish a greater distance before being pursued; tempus praecceptum, priority of time; p. laetitiam, to anticipate joy; p. bellum, to commence beforehand, i. e., sooner than was expected; p. aliquid animo, expectatione, to conjecture or to imagine beforehand; p. rem famā, to learn of by report beforehand; p. aliquid opinione, to suspect beforehand. 2) To give rules or precepts to, to advise, to admonish, to prescribe, to order: p. alicui aliquid; p. alicui ut (ne) vigilet, and freq. p. vigilet, to awaken; also, justitia praecipit parcere victis. 3) To teach, aliquid; p. de eloquentia; (poet. & lat.) praecipere artem.

PRÆCIPITANTER, adv. [*praecipito*]. (Lucr.) With headlong haste, precipitately.

PRÆCIPITANTIA, ae, & **PRÆCIPITATIO**, ōnis, *f.* [*praecipito*]. (Lat.) A falling headlong.

PRÆCIPITIUM, ii, n. [*praeceps*]. (Lat.) A steep place, a precipice.

PRÆCIPITO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [*praeceps*]. I. *Tr.*—To throw or to cast down headlong, to precipitate, equites ex equis, se ex saxo, de turri, in fossas; freq., p. se, or pass. in a reflect. sense, praecipitari, to throw one's self down; lux praecipitatur aquis (poet.), the sun sinks in the waves of the sea. Hence, trop.: A)

to throw or to cast down from a higher position to a lower one or into ruin: p. aliquem ex altissimo dignitatis gradu; p. civitatem, spem, to destroy: B) praecipitata nox, soon ending; praecipitata aetas, declining. 2) To hasten, to hurry, to precipitate, editionem librorum, consilia; quae praecipitant obitum, hasten their setting; (poet.) p. moras, to lay aside all delay. 3) (Poet.) To urge or to press with eagerness, facere aliquid. II. *Intr.* — 1) To hasten or to rush down, to fall down headlong: Nilus p. ex altissimis montibus; p. in fossam; nox p. coelo (poet.), sinks from the sky, i. e., disappears; thus, also, sol p., draws near to his setting; praecipitantem impellere, to give a falling man a push, to aggravate his misfortunes. Hence, trop., to sink, to perish, to go to ruin: respublica p.; hiems p., is near its end; p. in insidiis, to fall into. 2) To be too hasty, to hurry too much.

PRAECIPUE, *adv.* [praecipuus]. Especially, particularly, principally.

PRAECIPUUS, a, um, *adj.* [praecipio]. 1) That in which one is beforehand with another, exclusive, particular, peculiar, jus; non p. sed par condicio; esp. of that part of an inheritance which one gets beforehand (before the general distribution). 2) Distinguished, remarkable, excellent, opera, amor, vir; *subst.*, Praecipua, ōrum, *m. pl.*, considerable things (coming next to absolute good — the *xponypha* of the Stoics).

PRAECISE, *adv.* [praecisus]. 1) In a few words, in short. 2) Absolutely, entirely, negare.

PRAECISUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of praecido]. 1) (Poet.) Steep, precipitous, iter, saxum. 2) (Lat.) Short, broken.

PRAECLARE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [praecclarus]. 1) Very clearly or plainly, intelligere, meminisse. 2) Excellently, very well.

PRAECLARUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) (Poet.) Very clear, very bright, lux. 2) Very well-known; usually = celebrated, homo, dux; rarely = notorious: p. sceleribus. 3) Excellent, distinguished, remarkable, splendid, virtus, genus dicendi, homo; p. res, fortune.

PRAECLŪDO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. [prae-claudio]. 1) To shut to, to close, foras; p. portas consuli; p. orbem terrarum alicui; p. vocem alicui, to stop one's mouth. 2) To shut up, to hinder, to impede: p. navigationem, etc.; p. effugium alicui, to arrest the flight; (lat.) via lapidum ruinā praeclosa, blocked up. *3) (Lat.) Negotiatores praecclusit, he excluded the merchants, according to others, closed their shops.

PRAECO, ōnis, m. A public crier or herald, employed on various occasions by magistrates, sometimes also by private persons, e. g., at funerals, auctions, &c.; trop., p. laudis, a proclaimer, publisher.

PRAE-CŌGITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To consider beforehand, to premeditate, facinus.

PRAE-COGNOSCO, —, Itum, 3. v. tr. (Rar.)

To know beforehand, to foreknow, to foresee, adventum alicujus.

PRAE-CŌLO, cōlai, cultum, 3. v. tr. 1) Trop., To cultivate beforehand: p. animi habitum ad virtutem. 2): A) (lat.) to make much of, to esteem: B) part. praecultus, highly ornamented, genus eloquentiae.

*PRAE-COMMŌVEO, 2. v. tr. (Lat.) To move greatly, aliquem.

*PRAE-COMPŌSĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Composed beforehand, os.

PRAECŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [praeco]. Of or pertaining to a public crier or herald, quaestus. Hence, *subst.*, Praeconium, ii, n.: — 1) The office of a public crier: facere p., to be a public crier. 2) A crying out in public = a proclaiming, publishing: peragere p. casus, to proclaim one's fall. 3) Trop., a celebrating; praise, commendation: Homerus Achilli tribuit p.; p. laborum suorum.

PRAE-CONSŪMO, sumpsi, sumptum, 2. v. tr. (Poet.) To waste or to spend beforehand, vires suas.

*PRAE-CONTRECTO, 1. v. tr. (Poet.) To handle beforehand.

PRAE-CORDIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [prae-cor]. 1) The muscle that separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, diaphragm. 2) The entrails. 3) The breast: sanguis coit in pp. 4) (Poet.) The breast, the heart, as the seat of feeling and desires: virtus redivit in pp.; Liber aperit condita pp. *5) (Poet.) A body, in gen.

PRAE-CORRUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To corrupt or to bribe beforehand, aliquem.

PRAECOX, ōcis (ante-cl. also Praeocōquis, e. and Praeocōquus, a, um), *adj.* [prae-coquo]. 1) Ripe before its time, premature, precocious, uva, rosa. Hence, arbor p., bearing fruit before its time; locus p., where the fruits ripen early. 2) Trop., coming or showing itself too early, premature, precocious, untimely, audacia, risus.

PRAECULTUS — v. Praecolo.

*PRAE-CŪPIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Very desirous, very fond, puellae.

PRAE-CURRO, cūrri, cursum, 3. v. intr. & tr. 1) *Intr.*, to run or to hasten before, to precede: equites pp.; trop., fama p.: certa signa pp. certis rebus. 2) Tr.: A) to hasten before, to precede: appetitus pp. rationem; p. adventum alicujus, to arrive before one. Hence, trop., p. aliquem aetate, to live before or earlier: p. alicui studio = to be more zealous than another: B) to surpass, to excel: p. aliquem celeritate, to outrun; p. aliquem in virtute.

PRAECURSIO, ōnis, f. [praecurro]. 1) A running before, a going before or preceding. 2) (Lat.) As a military tech. t., a preliminary combat, a skirmish. 3) In rhetoric a preparation of the hearers.

PRAECURSOR, ōris, m. [*praecurro*]. 1) A *forerunner, precursor*: in partic. — a) *an attendant upon a noble Roman* — b) *a scout, spy*. 2) In the *pl.*, as a military tech. term, an advanced guard, vanguard.

PRAECURSŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*praecursor*]. (Lat.) *Precuratory*.

PRAECŪTIO, cussi, cussum, 3. v. tr. [*praequa-* tio]. (Poet.) To shake or to wave before, taedas.

PRAEDA, ae, f. [*perh. kindred w. praedium*].

1) *Booty, spoil taken in war* (in gen. — cf. *manubiae, spolia*): p. belli; p. pecorum, consisting of cattle; esse alicui praedae, to be some one's booty; praedam militibus donare. Hence = *booty, spoil*, in gen.: praedam capere ex fortunis alicujus. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Spoils taken in the chase or in fishing, prey, game*. 3) *Trop. = gain, profit, advantage*: maximos quaestus praedasque facere. 4) (Poet.) *Something found*: p. ostendere.

PRAEDĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [*praedor*]. *Seeking to take booty, pillaging, plundering*.

PRAE-DAMNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To condemn beforehand, alicquem; p. spem, to give up beforehand; (lat.) se perpetuae infelicitatis p., to deem one's self already condemned to.

PRAEDĀTICIUS (or *Praedāticius*), a, um, *adj.* [*praedor*]. (Lat.) *Taken as booty or plunder*.

PRAEDĀTIO, ōnis, f. [*praedor*]. A taking of booty, a pillaging, plundering. (Lat.)

PRAEDĀTOR, ōris, m. [*praedor*]. 1) A *plunderer, pillager*: exercitus p. Hence (poet.) = a hunter: p. aprorum. 2) (Poet.) As an *adj.*, greedy of gain, avaricious.

PRAEDĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*praedator*]. *Plundering, predatory*; p. navis, a piratical ship; p. manus, classis.

PRAEDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*praeda*]. (Pl.) *Provided with booty*: bene p.

***PRAE-DE-LASSO**, 1. v. tr. (Poet.) To weary beforehand: p. incursum aquae, to weaken.

PRAE-DE-STĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To determine beforehand: p. sibi triumphum, to propose to one's self as the aim of one's efforts.

PRAEDIĀTOR, ōris, m. [*praedium*]. A buyer of a praedium, i. e., property that had been given as security to the state. He was freq. consulted as the most competent judge in questions relating to the value, &c., of property.

PRAEDIĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*praediator*]. *Relating to the sale of a praedium* (v. *Praedium*), jus.

***PRAEDICĀBĪLIS**, e, *adj.* [*praedico*]. *Praise-worthy*.

PRAEDICĀTIO, ōnis, f. [*praedico*]. 1) A *reclaiming by the common crier, a publication, proclamation*. 2) A *praising; an honourable mention, commendation*.

PRAEDICĀTOR, ōris, m. [*praedico*]. *He who mentions commendingly, a eulogist, praiser*.

PRAE-DĪCO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To cry out in public, to make publicly known, to publish: praeco p. aliquid. 2) To tell, to declare, to state, aliquid; p. contumeliam sibi illatam esse; praedicant paucitatem nostram, they report; (Pl.) vitium alicui praedicare, to attribute; injuriam in eripiendis legionibus p., to mention emphatically. 3) To mention commendingly, to praise, to commend: p. benignitatem tuam; p. aliquid miris laudibus; p. de meritis alicujus.

PRAE-DICO (II.), xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To say or to mention beforehand, aliquid; hence, praedictus, mentioned before. 2) To determine or to appoint beforehand, diem alicui, horam. 3) To tell one beforehand = to command, to enjoin, to advise, to warn: p. alicui ne (ut) faciat aliquid; (poet.) p. alicui aliquid. 4) To foretell, to predict: p. defectionem solis.

PRAEDICTIO, ōnis, f. [*praedico*]. 1) (Lat.) A saying before, a promising (in rhetoric). 2) A foretelling, predicting, mali.

PRAEDICTUM, i, n. [*praedico*]. 1) A foretelling; a prediction, prophecy: Chaldaeorum pp. 2) An order, command. *3) An agreement.

PRAEDIŌLUM, i, n. [*dim. of praedium*]. A small estate.

PRAE-DISCO, didici, —, 3. v. tr. To learn beforehand, rem.

***PRAE-DISPŌNO**, pōsui, pōsitum, 3. v. tr. To station beforehand at different places, nuncios.

PRAEDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*praedo*]. Endowed or provided with any thing, possessed of: homo p. parvis opibus, singulari audacia; p. ea spe, cherishing the hope; p. nullo metu, entertaining no fear.

PRAEDIUM, ii, n. [*praes*]. Any immoveable property that may be given as security; esp., a landed estate: p. urbanum, rusticum.

PRAE-DIVES, itis, *adj.* Very rich.

PRAE-DĪVINO, 1. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To have a presentiment of, to forebode, futura.

PRAEDO, ōnis, m. [*praeda*]. One who makes booty, a plunderer, pillager (in gen. — cf. *latro, pirata*): p. maritimus, a pirate; (poet.) = raptor, an abductor.

PRAE-DŌCEO, cui, ctum, 2. v. tr. (Rar.) To inform beforehand, aliquid.

***PRAE-DŌMO**, ui, —, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To tame beforehand, to master beforehand, omnes casus.

PRAEDOR, ātus, *dep.* (ante-cl. also *Praedo*), 1. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. — To make booty, to plunder: spes praedandi et rapiendi; also, of rapacious animals. Hence = to enrich one's self from, to take advantage of: p. ex inscientia alicujus; p. in (de) bonis alicujus. II. Tr. — 1) To plunder, to pillage, socios. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To carry off as booty: p. bona alicujus. Hence: A) = to catch: p. ovem: B) *trop.*, pu-

ella me p. catches me, conquers me; anni euntes pp. unka, carry off.

PRAE-DUCO, xi, otum, 3. v. tr. To draw before, to make before: p. fossam castris.

PRAE-DULCIS, e, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Very sweet; hence, very pleasing or delightful.

PRAE-DURUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Very hard, faba. 2) Very strong, homo. 3) Trop. os p., very impudent: pp. verba, very harsh.

PRAE-EMĪNEO, 2. v. tr. (Lat.) To project forwards = to surpass, to excel, alicui and aliquem.

PRAE-EO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. intr. & tr. 1) To go before, to lead the way: A) intr., p. Romam, to Rome: B) tr., to precede, alicui and (lat.) aliquem; p. famam, to outstrip. 2) To precede in reciting the formula of an oath, a prayer, &c., to distate: p. sacramentum, verba, obsecrationem, carmen. Hence: A) in gen., to prescribe, to order, to distate: p. iis voce, quid judicent; omnia, ut decemviri praesierunt, facta: B) (lat.) to recite, to read, to sing or to play before one: de scripto praesire; praeeunte aliqua jucunda voce.

PRAEFATIO, ōnis, f. [praefor]. 1) A saying or mentioning before: sine p. clementiae, without first mentioning or boasting of. 2) As a tech. t. in the lang. of religion and politics, a form of words, a formula, spoken before the performance of a religious or political act: p. sacrorum. 3) A preface, introduction (in gen., entirely distinct from the subject which it introduces — cf. prooemium).

PRAEFECTURA, ae, f. [praeficio, praefectus]. 1) The office of an overseer or prefect, superintendence, command, prefecture: p. morum, the superintendence of the public morals; p. equitum, alarum, the command of. 2) An Italian city governed by a Roman prefect, a prefecture. 3) (Lat.): A) the administration of a province: B) the territory of a prefecture, a district, province.

PRAEFECTUS, i, m. [part. of praeficio]. 1) An overseer, director, president, commander, prefect, both in private life (= a superintendent of one's domestic affairs or fortune) and in public life: p. gymnasii; p. custodum, the chief of the guard. In partic.: p. morum (ante-cl. also moribus), the superintendent of the public morals; p. annonae (rei frumentariae), of grain and provisions; p. urbi or urbis, the governor of the city (under the republic, the vicegerent of the consul; under the emperors, it became a perpetual office); p. classis, a commander of a fleet, an admiral (under the emperors, the admirals of the fleets stationed at Ravenna and Misenum). In partic.: A) as a military tech. t. — a) p. equitum, or p. only, a commander of the cavalry, or of the troops of the allies — b) (lat.) p. legionis = legatus — c) (lat.) p. praetoria, the commander of the imperial bodyguard, the praetorian prefect (v.

Praetorium) — d) with reference to foreign troops, a general, commander: usually, p. regis or regius — e) p. fabrum = the director of the engineers (superintendent of the military engines) — f) p. castrorum or castris, the quartermaster: B) = a governor: p. Aegypti; also, of the Persiana, p. Ioniae = a pasha.

PRAE-FERO, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. irr. tr. 1) To bear or to carry before: p. taedas alicui; p. manus cautas, to stretch out before one's self so as to feel one's way; also, trop. = to set before, to present: p. clarissimum lumen menti alicujus. Hence: A) pass. part. praelatus, borne past = hurrying by or past: praelatus equo, riding by; castra (also praeter castra) praelatus, hurrying past the camp: B) to take beforehand, to anticipate: p. diem triumphi, to celebrate a triumph sooner than was intended. 2) To prefer, to give preference to: p. aliquem alicui: p. voluntatem alicujus suis commodis. Hence, with an infin. = to choose rather: p. ire. 3) = Prae se ferre (v. Fero II. 3), to show or to manifest clearly, to discover: p. avaritiam, sensus; opinio praefertur, was entertained or spread abroad; p. omen, to give.

PRAE-FEROX, ōcis, adj. Very fierce or bold, very impetuous, animus.

PRAE-FERRĀTUS, a, um, adj. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Tipped or shod with iron: p. servus = fettered.

PRAE-FERVIDUS, a, um, adj. 1) Very hot. 2) Trop. = burning: p. ira.

PRAE-FESTINO, ōvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To hasten too much, to make much haste, aliquid facere. 2) To hasten past, sinum.

PRAEFICA, ae, f. [praeficio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A woman who was hired to weep at funerals, a mourner.

PRAEFICIO, feci, lectum, 3. v. tr. [prae-facio]. To set over, to appoint over, to give the command of: p. aliquem rei alicui; p. aliquem in exercitu, to give one a command in the army.

PRAE-FIDENS, tis, adj. Trusting too much, over-confident, sibi.

PRAE-FIGO, xi, xum, 3. v. tr. 1) To fix or to fasten before, to fix on the end of any thing: p. arma puppibus; p. caput hastae, to set the head upon a spear. 2) To tip, to head, to point: p. aliquid re aliqua; p. jacula ferro. 3) (Lat.) To shut, to close, prospectum; p. tumultum (by withcraft). 4) (Poet.) To pierce, to transfix, aliquem.

PRAE-FINIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. tr. To determine or to appoint beforehand, to prescribe, alicui diem; p. sumptum, to fix a limit to the expenses.

*PRAEFINITO, adv. [part. of praefinio]. (Com.) In the prescribed manner.

PRAEFISCINE, } adv. [prae-fascinum]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Perh. originally = without enchantment; a word used to avert

the effect of enchantment which might result from one's commending himself = without offence, without harm: p. dixerim (or only p.), *be it said without offence, give me leave to say.*

PRAEFLORO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [prae-flos]. Prop., *to deprive of its blossoms beforehand; trop.* = to tarnish, to diminish, gloriam alicujus.

PRAE-FLUO, 8. v. tr. & intr. To flow past or by: infima valle praefluit Tiberis; p. urbem.

PRAEFLUUS, a, um, adj. [prae-fluo]. (Lat.) Flowing past or by.

PRAEFŌCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [prae-fauces]. (Poet. & lat.) To choke, to suffocate, to strangle, aliquid.

PRAE-FŌDIO, fōdi, fossum, 8. v. tr. 1) (Poet.) To dig before or in front of: p. portas, *to make a trench before the gates.* 2) (Lat.) To dig beforehand, scrobes. 3) (Poet.) To bury beforehand, aurum.

PRAE-(FOR), fātus, 1. v. dep. tr. & intr. (It does not occur in the first pers. indic. pres.) 1) To say before, to dictate (a formula), carmen. 2) To say before something else, to premise, to preface, aliquid; p. pauca rei gerendae; p. arrogantius, *to use an arrogant introduction.* In partic.: A) (ante-cl. & lat.) to utter a preliminary prayer or religious formula: p. Jovi; majores nostri, omnibus rebus agendis, 'Quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque esset,' praefabantur; hence = to invoke beforehand, deos: B) p. honorem = *to say beforehand 'with permission,' 'with respect be it spoken'* (an apology for using a word that may not be quite proper); res praefanda (or n. pl. praefanda), *words that need an apology, foul expressions.* 3) (Rar.) To foretell, to predict.

PRAE-FORMIDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.; doubtful read.) To fear beforehand, rem.

PRAE-FORMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) 1) To form or to fashion beforehand, literas. 2) To prepare beforehand, materiam.

PRAEFRACTE, adv. [prae-factur]. Inflexibly, obstinately.

PRAE-FRACTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of praefringo]. Prop., *broken off.* Trop.:—1) Of style, broken, abrupt. 3) Of character, inflexible, stern, harsh.

PRAE-FRIGIDUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Very cold.

PRAEFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 8. v. tr. To break off before or at the end, hastas, cornu.

PRAE-FULCIO, ai, tum, 4. v. tr. Prop., *to prop before or in front.* Hence, trop.:—1) To support, to contribute to the effecting of something: praefulci ut simus annui. 2) (Pl.) Praefulcor miseriis, *I am surrounded by.* 3) (Pl.) To place under as a prop, to use as a prop: p. aliquem negotiis suis.

PRAE-FULGEO, ei, —, 2. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To shine or to glitter greatly: equus

p. dentibus aureis. 2) Trop.: A) to distinguish one's self, prae ceteris: B) to glitter too much

PRAE-GELIDUS, a, um, adj. Very cold.

PRAE-GESTIO, 4. v. intr. To desire greatly. videre.

PRAE-GIGNO, 8. v. tr. — a false reading, instead of Proigno.

PRAEIGNANS, ntis (ante-cl. also PRAEIGNAS, ātis), adj. [prae and GNA, whence gnascor, nascor]. 1) Pregnant, with child, big with young (of the lower animals as well as man—cf. gravidus, fetus). 2) Of plants—full of sap; hence, in gen., full of, swollen with: vipera p. veneno; (Pl.) plagae pp., hard.

PRAE-GRACILIS, e, adj. (Lat.) Very slender.

PRAE-GRANDIS, e, adj. 1) Very large, colossal. 2) (Lat.) Very great or powerful: p. senex (of Aristophanes).

PRAE-GRĀVIS, e, adj. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Very heavy. 2) Trop., of persons, very wearisome, very troublesome.

PRAE-GRĀVO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) To press heavily upon, to encumber by its weight: scuta praegravata telis. Hence, trop. = to encumber, to burden, to oppress, aliquid, animum; also, abs., turba praegravante, *oppressive, troublesome.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) Trop.: A) to preponderate, to have the advantage: cetera ejus facta pp.; pars civitatis deterior quanto p.: B) to depress, to keep down: p. artes infra se positas.

PRAEGRĒDIOR, gressus, 3. v. dep. tr. & intr. [prae-gradior]. 1) To go before, to precede: amici praegredientes. Hence: A) = to get the start of: p. aliquid, (ante-cl.) also aliquid: B) trop. = to surpass, to excel. 2) To pass by, castra.

PRAEGRESSIO, ōnis, f., and (lat.) PRAE-GBESSUS, ūs, m. [praegredior]. A going before, precedences.

PRAEGUSTĀTOR, ōris, m. [praegusto]. A taster, cup-bearer, who tasted the meats and drinks before they were served up at the table of a prince.

PRAE-GUSTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To taste beforehand, cibum. 2) To take beforehand: p. medicamina, an antidote.

PRAEHIBEŌ, 8. v. tr. (Pl.) = Praebeo, q. v.

PRAE-JĀCEO, 2. v. intr. (Lat.) To be situated before or in front of: p. Asiae; p. castra.

PRAE-JUDICIUM, ii, n. 1) In a court of justice, a preliminary sentence, a decision, which may or must serve as a rule for future decisions in the same case or in analogous cases: damnatus jam erat duobus pp. Hence, in gen. = a premature judgment, a prejudgment: praejudicium avertere tantae rei, *to forestall the decision (of the proper authority).* 2) A precedent, example, in gen. (inasmuch as it lays down a rule of conduct for others): p. vestri facti, *the precedent afforded by your conduct;* pp. belli Africi, *the precedents of the African war;* quaestor ejus arreptus est in

præjudicium, as a specimen or example of what would happen to himself. 3) (Lat.) Damage, disadvantage: quaerere p. in aliquem.

PRÆJUDICO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) In the lang. of law, to give a preliminary decision or judgment, de aliquo. 2) In gen., to judge of beforehand, to prejudge, eventum belli, rem; opinio præjudicata, a preconceived opinion, prejudice; subst., Præjudicatum, i, n.: A) something decided beforehand: B) a preconceived opinion, prepossession.

PRÆJUVO, jūvi, —, 1. v. tr. To help beforehand, fidem alicujus. (Lat.)

PRÆLABOR, lapsus, 8. v. dep. intr. To glide or to flow by or past: p. nando, to swim by; (poet.) p. rotis flumen, to drive along.

PRÆLAMBO, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To lick or to taste beforehand, aliquid.

PRÆLABGUS, a, um, adj. (Lat. poet.) Very abundant.

PRÆLATIO, ōnis, f. (Lat.) A preferring, preference.

PRÆLAUTUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Very sumptuous or elegant.

PRÆLECTIO, ōnis, f. [praelego]. (Lat.) A reading aloud to others, a lecture, prelection.

PRÆLECTOR, ōris, m. [praelego]. (Lat.) One who reads and explains to others, a lecturer.

PRÆLĒGO, lēgi, lectum, 8. v. tr. 1) To read and explain, to lecture upon, poetam. 2) To sail past, Campaniam.

PRÆLICENTER, adv. (Lat.) Too freely, too boldly.

PRÆLIGO, āvi, ātum 1. v. tr. 1) To bind on before, to bind, sarmenta cornibus. 2) (Lat.) To bind around, coronam fasciā. 3) To bind up, os alicujus, vulnera; trop., pectus praeligatum, obdurate.

PRÆLINO, lēvi, lītum, 8. v. tr. (Lat.) To smear or to daub in front, villas tectorio.

PRÆLIUM, PRÆLIOR — vide Proelium, Proelior.

PRÆLŌCŪTIO, ōnis, f. [prae loquor]. (Lat.) A speaking before.

PRÆLONGUS, a, um, adj. Very long.

PRÆLŌQUOR, cūtus or quītus, 8. v. intr. *1) (Pl.) To speak before another, to speak beforehand. 2) To preface, to premise: p. de re aliqua.

PRÆLŪCEO, xi, —, 2. v. intr. (Lat.) 1) To give light before, to shine forth: trop., amicitia bona spe praeleuat; in partic. = to carry a light before: servus qui p. 2) Trop., to outshine, to surpass, alicui.

PRÆLŪDO, si, sum, 8. v. intr. (Lat.) 1) To play beforehand, to prelude, tragoediis. 2) To make a prelude: rabies Mariana praeluserat, quasi experiretur.

PRÆLŪSIO, ōnis, f. [praeludo]. (Lat.) A prelude.

PRÆLUSTRIS, e, adj. [prae-lux]. (Poet.) Very illustrious or magnificent: vitare praestrat, the grandeur of the world.

PRÆMANDO (I), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To order or to command beforehand: p. alicui de aliquo, ut id fiat; praemandatis requisitus = prosecuted by a writ of arrest. 2) To order or to procure beforehand, puerum.

PRÆMANDO (II), 8. v. tr. (Lat.) To show before: trop. = to explain clearly.

PRÆMATŪRE, adv. [praematurus]. Prematurely. (Ante-cl. & lat.)

PRÆMĀTŪRUS, a, um, adj. Premature, untimely, mors, honores.

PRÆMĒDICĀTUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Furnished beforehand with medicines or charms.

PRÆMĒDITĀTIO, ōnis, f. [praemeditur]. A considering before, premeditation, malorum.

PRÆMĒDITOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. To think or to deliberate upon beforehand, to premeditate: p. aliquid esse faciendum, or p. facere aliquid: pass., mala praemeditata, thought of beforehand.

PRÆMERCOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. (Pl.) To buy beforehand, rem.

PRÆMĒTUENS, tia, adj. [part. of praemeto]. (Poet.) Fearing beforehand, doli.

*PRÆMĒTUENTER, adv. (Lucr.) Cautiously, anxiously.

PRÆMĒTUO, 8. v. tr. & intr. To fear beforehand: p. alicui, for one; p. conjugis ira, the anger of his wife.

PRÆMINISTRO, 1. v. intr. & tr. (Lat.; II) Intr., to wait upon, alicui. 2) Tr., to furnish modules.

PRÆMIOR, 1. v. dep. intr. [praemium]. (Lat.) To stipulate for a reward.

PRÆMITTO, misi, missum, 8. v. tr. To send before, to send out in advance: p. legiones in Hispaniam; p. vocem, to say first or beforehand: p. cogitationes in longitudinem, to think of the distant future.

PRÆMIUM, ii, n. [prae-emo = 'that which one takes beforehand for himself']. 1) Advantage, profit, prerogative, legis; also, in the pl., gifts, riches that one enjoys above others: pp. fortunae. 2) That which confers distinction upon as reward, recompense (as a mark of honour — c. merces, pretium) (poet.) ironically = punishment: pp. sceleris. 3) (Poet.) Booty, spoil; also = game killed, prey.

*PRÆMŌDĒBOR, 1. v. dep. intr. (Lat.) To prescribe a measure, gressibus.

*PRÆMŌDŪLOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. (Lat.) To measure out or to modulate beforehand: p. cogitationem gestu.

PRÆMŌDUM, adv. (Ante-cl.) Beyond measure.

PRÆMOENIO — v. Praemunio.

PRÆMŌLESTIA, ae, f. Trouble beforehand, anxiety, apprehension.

PRÆ-MOLIOR, 4. v. *dep. tr.* To make preparations for beforehand, rem.

PRÆ-MOLLIO, —, itum, 4. v. *tr.* 1) To soften beforehand, sulcum. 2) To mollify or to soothe beforehand, mentes. (Lat.)

PRÆ-MOLLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Very soft.

PRÆ-MONEO, ui, itum, 2. v. *tr.* 1) To admonish beforehand, to forewarn: p. aliquem ne (ut) faciat aliquid; p. aliquem aliquid and de re aliqua. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To foretell.

PRÆMŌNĪTUM, i, n. (lat.) { [praemoneo].

PRÆMŌNĪTUS, i, m. (poet.) } A foretelling or forewarning.

PRÆMONSTRĀTOR, ōris, m. [praemonstro]. *He who points out beforehand, a guide.* (Ter.)

PRÆ-MONSTRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To show or to point out beforehand, alicui aliquid. 2) To predict, to foretell.

PRÆ-MORDEO, di & si, sum, 2. v. *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To bite in front, to bite off the tip or end of any thing: p. aliquem, linguam. 2) *Trop.* (poet.), to snatch away, to pilfer: p. aliquid ex aliquo.

PRÆ-MŌRIOR, tuus, 3. v. *dep. intr.* To die prematurely: *trop.* = to decay, to fail: visus p.; pudor praemortuus.

PRÆ-MŪNIO, ivi, itum, 4. v. *tr.* Prop., to build up in front, as a wall or fortification: —1) *Trop.*, to premise in defence: p. aliquid ex accusatorum oratione, to adduce in defence; quae praemuniuntur omnia reliquo sermone, are premised as a preparation for, and a strengthening of, the rest of our discourse. 2) To fortify in front, to secure: p. aditum magnis operibus; *trop.*, p. aliquem; praemuni illud, first take care of that.

PRÆMŪNĪTIO, ōnis, f. [praemunio]. Prop., a building beforehand: *trop.*, an introduction by which an orator tries to secure beforehand the assent of his hearers, a premunition.

*PRÆ-NARRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* (Com.) To narrate beforehand, rem.

PRÆ-NĀTO, 1. v. *intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To swim by: amnis p., flows by.

PRÆ-NĀVIGO, āvi, —, 1. v. *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To sail by or past, litus; *trop.*, p. vitam = to hurry through.

PRÆNESTE, is, n. and (poet.) f. A town in Latium, probably a colony founded in the time of Sulla — now Palestrina.

PRÆNESTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Praeneste]. Of or belonging to Praeneste, Praenestine; *subst.*, Praenestini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Praeneste.

PRÆ-NĪMIS, *adv.* (Lat.) Too much.

PRÆ-NĪTEO, nitui, —, 2. v. *intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To shine forth; *trop.*, to outshine = to be preferred to, alicui.

PRÆ-NŌMEN, inis, n. 1) The praenomen or first name of a Roman, which preceded the name

of the gens, and designated the individual, e.g., Marcus (Tullius Cicero). 2) (Lat.) A title.

PRÆ-NOSCO, nōvi, nōtum, 3. v. *tr.* To learn beforehand, to foreknow, futura.

*PRÆ-NŌTIO, ōnis, f. A preconception (πρόληψις): p. deorum, an innate idea.

PRÆ-NŪBILUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Very cloudy, very gloomy.

PRÆ-NUNCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* To announce or to make known beforehand, to foretell, to predict: p. futura, de adventu hostium.

PRÆ-NUNCIUS, a, um, *adj.* Announcing beforehand. *Subst.*: A) Praenuncium, ii, n., a preintimation, token: quaedam sunt praenuncia istarum procellarum: B) Praenuntius, ii, m. (also Praenuntia, ae, f.), a foreteller, harbinger; lucis p.; stellae calamitatum pp.

PRÆ-OCCŪPĀTIO, ōnis, f. [praecooccupo]. A seizing beforehand, preoccupation.

PRÆ-OCCŪPO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) To seize or to occupy beforehand, to preoccupy: p. Macedoniam, loca opportuna; timor p. animos; hoc oratio tua praecooccupavit, your speech has anticipated this; hence, legem praecooccupaverunt ferre, they brought in the bill before them, i.e., their opponents. 2) To anticipate, to prevent, aliquem.

PRÆ-ŌLEO, 2. (lat.), and (Pl. doubtful read.) Prae-ōlo, 3., v. *intr.* To emit an odour beforehand; *trop.* (Pl.), p. quod tu velis.

PRÆ-OPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) To wish or to choose rather: p. illum dominum; p. aliquid facere (ante-cl. p. ut, etc.). 2) To prefer: p. aliquid alicui rei.

PRÆ-PANDO, 3. v. *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To open or to spread out before, rem; *trop.*, p. lumina menti alicujus.

PRÆPĀRĀTIO, ōnis, f., and (lat.) PRÆPĀRĀTUS, ūs, m. [praeparo]. 1) A preparing, preparation. 2) In rhetoric, a preparing or pre-disposing of one's auditors.

PRÆPĀRĀTO, *adv.* [praeparo]. (Lat.) With preparation.

PRÆPĀRĀTUS, ūs, m. [praeparo]. (Gell.) A preparation.

PRÆ-PĀRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* To make or to get ready, to prepare, to fit out, to equip: p. se ad proelium; p. animos ad sapientiam; p. profectioem, to get everything ready for departure; p. locum. Hence = to provide, naves, res necessarias; ex praeparato = praeparato.

PRÆPĒDĪMENTUM, i, n. [praepedio]. (Pl.) An impediment, hinderance.

PRÆPĒDIO, ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. *tr.* [praepes, 'to entangle one's feet']. 1) To fetter, to shackle, aliquem; equis praepeditis, tied to the manger; *trop.*, p. se praedā, to hamper one's self. 2) To hinder, to obstruct, to impede: p. fugam hostium; praepeditus valetudine, prevented; p. gaudio, overcome with joy; aversata p. bonas artes, styles.

PRÆ-PENDEO, 2 v. *intr.* To hang down in front.

PRÆPES, ἔτις, *adj.* [prae-peto, or πρεπας, 'hastening before']. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Swift in flight, fleet, penna; freq. as *subst.* = a bird; in partic. of birds from whose flight omens were taken, hence = *lucky, fortunate*. 2) *Trop.*: A) rapid, cursus; B) winged, deus.

PRÆPILATUS, a, um, *adj.* [prae-pila]. (Lat.) Tipped with a ball or button: pila pp., with blunted points, foils.

PRÆ-PINGUIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) Very fat. 2) Too thick, vox.

PRÆ-POLLEO, 2. v. *intr.* 1) To be very powerful. 2) To have an abundance of, to be distinguished for: p. divitiis, virtute.

PRÆ-PONDĒRO, 1. v. *intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.*—To be of greater weight, to preponderate. Hence: A) to sink in consequence of a preponderance, to incline: p. in partem humaniorem; B) to turn the scale, to give a decision: p. neutro, neither one way nor the other. II. *Tr.*—To outweigh: honestas p. omnia commoda.

PRÆ-PŌNO, pōui, pōsitum, 3. v. *tr.* 1) To put, to set or to place before: p. aditum aedibus, ultima primis; pauca p., to make first a few remarks; causae praepositae, before-mentioned. 2) To set or to place over as chief or superintendent, to give the command, administration or management of, to appoint as: p. aliquem bello, negotio; p. aliquem provinciae, to appoint one governor; p. aliquem vectigalibus, to appoint one collector of taxes; p. aliquem navibus, to appoint one admiral. 3) To set over or above = to prefer: p. amicitiam patriae; hence, Praeposita, ōrum, n. pl., in Cicero, as a translation (= producta) of the Gr. προπρεπτα, 'things preferable to their contraries,' but which were not yet 'bona' (tech. term in the system of the Stoics).

PRÆ-PORTO, 1. v. *tr.* (Poet.) To bear or to carry before, tela.

PRÆPŌSITIO, ōnis, f. [praepono]. 1) A preferring, preference. 2) In grammar, a preposition.

PRÆPŌSITUS, i, m. [part. of praepono]. One that has been put over others or over any business, an overseer, superintendent, commander, chief, director, president, &c.; in partic. = a general or governor: p. militum, the commander.

PRÆ-POSSUM, pōtui, posse, v. *irr. intr.* (Lat.) To be very powerful, to get the upperhand.

PRÆPOSTĒRE, *adv.* [praeposterus]. In a reversed order, irregularly.

PRÆ-POSTĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Out of order, having the last first; hence = unseasonable, dies, frigus. 2) Wrong, absurd, preposterous, ordo, postulatio; homo p., perverse.

PRÆ-PŌTENS, tis, *adj.* Very powerful or mighty, vir; p. omnium rerum, reigning over all things.

PRÆ-PRŌPĒRANTER, *adv.* (Ante-cl.) Very hastily.

PRÆPRŌPĒRE, *adv.* [praeproperus]. Very quickly, very hastily.

PRÆ-PRŌPĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Very quick or speedy, festinatio. 2) *Trop.*, ever-hasty, precipitate, ingenium, amor.

PRÆ-PŪTIUM, ii, m. [prae-pūtium]. (Lat.) The foreskin, prepae.

PRÆQUAM—v. Prae, II. b.

PRÆ-QUĒROR, questus, 3. v. *dep. intr.* (Poet.) To complain beforehand.

PRÆ-RĀDIO, 1. v. *tr.* (Poet.) To outshine, signa minora.

PRÆ-RANCIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) Very stale; *trop.*, obsolete, finitioes.

PRÆ-RĀPIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) Very rapid. 2) *Trop.*, very ardent.

PRÆ-RIGESCO, ui, —, 3. v. *inck. intr.* (Lat.) To become very stiff.

PRÆRIPIO, rūpi, reptum, 3. v. *tr.* [prae-rapio]. To take before another, to take, to tear or to snatch away: p. alicui cibos, arma, spem, laudem destinatam; p. praemia alicui. Hence: A) to take away before the time, to carry off prematurely: p. beneficium deorum festinatione; B) to take unexpectedly, to snatch: p. alicui alicui: C) to forestall, to anticipate: p. consilium tuum; p. scelus, to commit beforehand.

PRÆ-RŌDO, si, sum, 3. v. *tr.* (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) 1) To gnaw in front, to gnaw at the end, digitos. 2) To gnaw off, hamum.

PRÆRŌGĀTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [prae-rōgō]. Asked first for one's opinion or vote, voting first, prerogative (only as a political tech. term). In partic.: A) centuria p., the century to which a fell by lot to vote first in the comitia—the other centuries usually followed the omen which the result of this first voting seemed to indicate, and voted the same way: B) tribus p., the tribe in which the prerogative century happened to belong: C) omen p., the prerogative omen, i. e., the choice of a century to vote first, which was considered as an omen; hence, *subst.*, Praerogativa, ae, f.—a) = centuria praerogativa—b) the vote of the prerogative century: p. referre, to inform the presiding magistrate of the choice of the prerogative century (which was done by the rogator, q. r. p. renunciare, to announce—c) a previous decision, in gen.: urbana comitia sequuntur praerogativam comitorum militarium—d) an omen, praenostic, triumph.

PRÆ-RŌGO, ōvi, ōtum, 1. v. *tr.* (Lat.) To ask before or first, sententias.

PRÆ-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. *tr.* To break or to tear off before or in front, furem.

PRÆRUPTĒ, *adv.* [praeruptus]. Stopping abruptly. (Lat.)

PRÆ-RUPTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [part. of praerumpo]. 1) Prop., broken or torn

off = steep, abrupt, rugged, saxum, foesa; hence, *subst.* Praerupta, ōrum, *m. pl.*, rugged places. 2) *Trop.*, precipitate, hasty: juvenis p. animo, rash: p. dominatio, hard, tyrannical; p. periculum, critical.

PRAES (I.), aedis, *m.* [kindred w. praedium; perhaps fr. praevideo]. *One who becomes surety for another, a surety* (in a civil action—cf. vas), a bondsman: esse p. pro aliquo; vendere praedem = the property of a bondsman; cavere populo praedibus et praediis, to procure security to the state by bondsmen and their property.

*PRAES (II.), *adv.* [prae, like abs from ab, *appis* from *appi*]. (Ante-cl.) = Praesto, at hand.

PRAE-SAGIO, *ivi* or *ii*, —, (Pl. also PRAE-SAGIOR, *dep.*), 4. *v. tr.* 1) To have a presentiment of, to forebode: p. aliquid in futurum; p. victoriam. 2) To predict, to presage, to forebode, alicui aliquid; exiguas copiarum p. recessum.

PRAESAGITIO, ōnis, *f.* [praesagio]. A presentiment, foreboding, presaging.

PRAE-SAGIUM, *ii*, *n.* [praesagio]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A presentiment: pp. mentis. 2) A presage, prediction: pp. vatum.

PRAE-SAGUS, *a, um, adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) Having a presentiment of, foreboding: mens p. mali. 2) Prophetic, verba.

PRAE-SCĀTENS, *tis, part.* (Lat.) Abounding in: liber p. doctrinis.

PRAE-SCIO, *ivi, itum, 4. v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To know beforehand, to foreknow, aliquid.

PRAE-SCISCO, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To find out or to learn beforehand, aliquid.

PRAESCIOUS, *a, um, adj.* [praescio]. (Poet. & lat.) Foreknowing, prescient, futuri; facere aliquem p. rei alicujus.

PRAE-SCRIBO, scripsi, scriptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To write before, to prefix in writing, nomen libro; auctoritates praescriptae (v. Auctoritas); ut praescripsimus, as I have written above. 2) *Trop.*: A) to write before for copying; hence = to dictate, alicui carmina: B) to determine beforehand, to prescribe, to enjoin, to direct, to order: p. finem rei alicui; p. alicui ut (ne) faciat aliquid; p. civibus jura, senatui quid agendum sit: C) to use as a pretext, aliquem or aliquid: D) (lat.) to object or to except to.

PRAESCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praescribo]. A writing before. Hence:—1) The heading, title or beginning of a public document—here belonged, partly, the names of the persons present at the drawing up of a decree (auctoritates praescriptae—v. Auctoritas), partly, by way of introduction, an extract from the terms in which it had been recommended to the senate. 2) A prescription, precept, rule, law, naturae, rationis; p. semihorae, a limitation to half an hour. 3) A pretext: honesta p. rem turpissimam tegere. 4) (Lat.) In law, an objection or excep-

tion; hence, also = a philosophic objection: pp. philosophorum, subtilities.

PRAESCRIPTUM, *i, n.* [part. of praescribo]. 1) (Poet.) A limit traced out: p. calcis. 2) (Lat.) A copy for imitation in writing. 3) A prescription, precept, rule, order: p. legum, consulis; agere ad praescriptum, according to order.

PRAE-SĒCO, sēcui, sēcātum or sectum, 1. *v. tr.* To cut off at the end, crines; ad unguem praesectum = very accurately.

PRAESEGMENTUM, *inis, n.* [praesecco]. (Pl.) That which is cut off of the end, a paring.

PRAESENS, *tis, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [praesum]. 1) Of space and time, present: me praesente, in my presence; assum p. In partic.: A) praesenti tempore, and more freq. in praesenti, at present, now: B) in (lat. also ad) praesens, or in p. tempus, for the present: C) = instant, immediate, poena; pecunia p., cash; deditio p.: D) = in person: praesens egi tecum; p. sermo, oral communication with one: E) = evident, obvious, res, insidiae: F) in the lang. of law—a) in re praesenti, on the spot (where something has happened, or on the spot just spoken of): in re praesenti rem cognoscere, to investigate on the spot; also, in re p. disceptare inter aliquos, to decide on the spot; vociferari in re p., while the case is under consideration—b) venire in rem praesentem, to repair to the very spot (where one may himself see that which is the subject of contention)—c) *subst.*, Praesentia, *ium, n., pl.* the present state of affairs, present circumstances. 2) *Trop.*: A) present with one's aid, aiding, propitious, dii: B) present with one's might, mighty, powerful: deus tam p.; (poet.) p. tollere, able to: C) present with one's activity, efficacious, prompt, auxilium; p. memoria, ready. Hence, animus p., a resolute mind; praesentioribus animis, with greater presence of mind.

PRAESENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [praesentio]. A presentiment, foreboding, rerum futurarum; praesensio praenotioque.

PRAESENTĀNEUS, } *a, um, adj.* [praesens].
PRAESENTĀRIUS, } (Ante-cl. & lat.) Immediate: venenum p., taking effect instantly.

PRAESENTIA, *ae, f.* [praesens]. 1) Presence: vitare p. alicujus; animi p., presence of mind. Hence, in praesentia: A) (ante-cl. & lat.) in praesentiarum or impraesentiarum (perhaps for in praesentia rerum), at present, for the moment: B) of space, present, at hand. 2) (Poet.) Efficacy, power, veri.

PRAE-SENTIO, sensi, sensum, 4. *v. tr.* To feel or to perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment or foreboding of, futura, dolos.

PRAESEPES, or PRAE-SEPIS, *is, & PRAE-SEPĪA, ae, f.*, oftener PRAESEPĒ, *is, n.*, also PRAESEPĪUM, *ii, n.* [praesepeio]. (Usually in the pl.) Prop., any enclosure. Hence:—1) A crib, manger; contemptuously = a table. 2) A

stall, stable, fold, pen: *trop.*, intra pp. meas, in my house; praeseipibus arcent, from the hives; in praeseipibus, in drinking-shops.

PRAE-SĒPIO, sepsi, septum, 4. v. tr. To fence in front, to block up, to blockade, locum.

PRAESERTIM, adv. [prae-sero = 'put foremost']. Especially, particularly (an essential reason being added): quum p.

PRAE-SERVIO, 4. v. intr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To serve as a slave, alicui; also, *trop.*, verbum numeris praeserviens.

PRAESES, Idis, adj. and subst. [praesideo]. I. Adj. (ante-cl. & lat.) — Protecting, defending, dextra; p. locus, a place of refuge. II. Subst. comm. — 1) A protector, guardian, defender, reipublicae. 2) (Poet. & lat.) A president, superintendent, ruler, belli; p. provinciae, a governor.

PRAESĪDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. intr. [praesedeo]. 1) To sit before or in front of; p. foribus coeli (of Janus). Hence, 2) to protect, to defend, to guard, urbi; (Tac.) p. Galliam. 3) To have the charge, care or management of, to preside over, to superintend, to command; in partic., in the time of the emperors, to preside over the senate (as consul): p. ludia, classi, iudicio; (Tac.) p. exercitum; abs., p. in Piceno, to command; subst., Praesidens, tis, m. = Praeses, II. 2.

PRAESĪDIĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [praesidium]. Serving for defence: pp. milites, the soldiers of a garrison.

PRAESĪDIUM, ii, n. [praesideo]. 1) A defence, protection, safeguard, help, assistance: praesidio esse alicui contra vim; thus, also, proficisci alicui praesidio, to set out to the relief of one. 2) A means, help towards the attainment or accomplishment of something (cf. remedium): comparare sibi p. ad vitam beatam; p. virtutis. 3) In partic., in military affairs: A) a garrison: praesidium imponere urbi, to station a garrison in a town; thus, also, firmare locum praesidiis: B) an escort, convoy, guard: venit cum magno p.; hence, in gen., pp. amicorum circa se habere: C) in gen. = troops: Italia tenetur praesidiis: D) any fortified place, a station, post, fort, camp, entrenchment: esse in pp. alicujus, in the camp or with the army of one, in the fortified posts held by one; legio occupavit p.; expugnare p. regium; decedere praesidio or relinquere praesidium.

*PRAE-SIGNĪFICO, 1. v. tr. To show or to signify beforehand, futura.

PRAESIGNIS, e, adj. [prae-signum]. (Poet.) Remarkable, extraordinary, distinguished.

PRAESĪLIO, 4. v. intr. [prae-salio]. (Pl.) To spring forth: lacrimae pp., burst forth.

PRAE-SŌNO, ui, —, 1. v. intr. (Poet.) To sound before.

PRAE-SPARGO (Praespergo), 3. v. tr. (Lucr.) To strew or to scatter before, viam.

PRAESTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. with comp. = Praestans.

PRAESTĀNS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of praesto]. Superior, excellent, distinguished, natura, civis; dignitas praestabilior, preferable; (poet. & lat.) with a gen., p. animi, distinguished for courage; (poet.) p. ciere, excelling in rousing.

PRAESTANTIA, ae, f. [praestans]. Pre-eminence, superiority, excellence: p. omnium rerum, in all things; p. animantium reliquorum, superiority over other creatures.

PRAESTĀTIO, ōnis, f. [praesto]. (Lat.) A guaranty, warranty: scribere ad p., to warrant the truth of what is written.

PRAESTERGUS, a, um, adj. [prae-tergeo]. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) Wiped off beforehand.

PRAE-STERNO, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To strew or to spread beforehand, to prepare beforehand.

PRAESTES, Itis, comm. [praesto]. (Poet. & lat.) A protector, guardian.

PRAESTĪGĪAE, ūrum, f. pl. [praestringo]. Illusions, jugglers' tricks, deceptions: per pp., by stratagem, fraudulently; pp. verborum, bombast.

PRAESTĪGĪĀTOR, ōris, m. } [praestigiae].
PRAESTĪGĪĀTRIX, Icīs, f. } A juggler, impostor, cheat.

PRAESTĪGIŌSUS, a, um, adj. [praestigiae]. (Lat.) Full of tricks.

PRAESTĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [praes — cf. crastinus, from cras]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To buy, pisces.

PRAESTĪTUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. [prae-sta-tuo]. To determine or to appoint beforehand, to prescribe, tempus, diem.

PRAE-STO (I.), stiti, stātum and stitum, 1. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. — Prop. (lat.), to stand before or in front; hence, *trop.*, to stand out, to be conspicuous, to distinguish one's self: p. inter aliquos; p. re aliqua, and (ante-cl.) p. in re aliqua, in any thing; p. probro, in infamy; in partic., impers. praestat, it is better, preferable: multo praestat; p. mori quam vivere; hence = to surpass, to excel: homo p. bestiis. II. Tr. — 1) To excel, to surpass, ceteros honore. 2) To exhibit, to show: A) p. se, to show or to prove one's self: p. se fortem, principem; p. se eum qui, etc., to show one's self such a man as, &c.: B) to make, to accomplish, to execute, to fulfil: p. rempublicam salvam, to save the state; perhaps, in the same signification, p. populum, to preserve well; p. munus, jus hospitii, to fulfil; p. ea quae praescripta sunt, to execute: C) to show, to do, to render: p. alicui honorem; p. patriae pietatem; p. benevolentiam, fidem, virtutem, to show one's self benevolent, faithful, virtuous; p. alicui silentium, to maintain silence with regard to one: D) to maintain, to retain, to preserve: p. pacem cum aliquo; p. sociis, p. fidem, promissum, to keep one's word or promise; p. alicui memoriam, to preserve the memory of one: E) to give, to present, to afford.

to furnish: p. mille milites; p. stipendium, *to pay*; p. voluptatem; (lat.) p. terga hosti = *to flee*: F) to prove, to manifest, to evince: p. aliquid re, *by a fact*; sin omnia praesto, *if I prove everything (to be found in this man)*; p. sententiam senatui, *to let the senate clearly understand one's opinion*. 3) To become surety for, to warrant, to take upon one's self, to be responsible for: p. incertum vitae casum; p. aliquid futurum esse, *that something will happen*; p. aliquid de se, *for something that concerns one's self*; p. aliquem, *to be surety for some one (that he will turn out or act as desired)*; p. alicui damnum, *to guarantee to one an indemnity for his loss*; p. factum alicuius, *to assume the responsibility of*.

PRAESTO (II.), *adv.* [prae-situs]. (Usually in comb. with the verb 'sum.') At hand, present, ready, here: p. est apud me or mihi, *with me*. Hence: A) = *present with one's aid*; hence p. esse = *to assist, to interest one's self for, to serve*, alicui, salutem alicuius; p. ad omnia, *on all occasions*: B) (rar.) = *present as an enemy*; hence = *to resist, to oppose*: p. alicui esse cum armatis hominibus; p. mihi fuerant cum facibus, *they made their appearance, &c.*

PRAESTOLOR, *atus*, 1. v. *dep. tr. & intr.* [praesto]. To stand ready for a person or thing, to wait for, to expect, alicui and (ante-cl.) alicuique, also, abs., p., *to wait*.

PRAE-STRINGO, *nxi*, *ctum*, 3. v. *tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) To tie or to bind fast, to tie or to bind up, pollices, manum. 2) To blunt, to make dull, aciem ferri; also, *trop.*, p. aciem animi. Hence, *trop.*: A) to dazzle, to blind, oculos: B) to deafen, aures.

PRAE-STRUO, *xi*, *ctum*, 3. v. *tr.* 1) To build before as a preparation for other buildings. Hence, *trop.*: A) to procure beforehand, fidem sibi: B) (lat.) to prepare or to arrange beforehand, aliquid. 2) (Poet.) To build before so as to obstruct, to block or to stop up, aditum, portam.

PRAESUL, *ilis*, *m.* [praesilio]. He that leaps before = the leader of a dance: p. ludia, *in the games*; in partic., the leader of the Salii in their solemn dancing procession through the city.

PRAESULTATOR, *oris*, *m.* [praesulto] = Praesul.

PRAESULTO, 1. v. *intr.* [prae-salto]. To leap or to dance before: p. signa.

PRAESULTOR, *oris*, *m.* [praesilio] = Praesul.

PRAE-SUM, *fui*, *esse*, v. *irr. intr.* 1) Prop., to stand before; hence = to be set over, to be at the head of, to have the charge or command of: p. negotio; p. provinciae, *to administer the affairs of*; p. potestati, *to fill or to hold an office*; p. statui faciendis, *to superintend*: p. exercitui (classi), *to have the command of*; p. crudelitati, *to take the lead in*; p. studio, artificio, *to prosecute (with zeal and success)*. 2) (Poet.) To protect, to defend: lares pp. moenibus.

PRAE-SUMO, *sumpai*, *sumptum*, 3. v. *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To take before or in advance; in particular = *to enjoy beforehand*: p. dapas, remedia, gaudium, fortunam; p. patientiam, *to acquire beforehand*; opinio (suspicio) praesumpta, *a preconceived opinion (suspicion)*; ingenium judicio praesumitur, *precedes judgment, is stronger than the faculty of judging*. 2) Trop., to anticipate: p. futura, *to imagine, to represent to one's self beforehand*; p. bellum spe, *to expect beforehand*; p. rem voto, *to wish beforehand*; p. rem cogitatione, *to conceive of beforehand*; p. gravem militiam, *to suspect beforehand*; p. officia, *to fulfil beforehand*; p. fortunam utriusque, *to foresee*.

PRAESUMPTIO, *onis*, *f.* [praesumo]. (Lat.) Prop., a taking beforehand. Hence:—1) An enjoying beforehand, anticipation, rerum. 2) An assuming beforehand, a supposition, presumption. 3) In rhetoric, an answering beforehand.

PRAE-SUO, —, *ütum*, 3. v. *tr.* (Poet.) Prop., to sew over, to sew up; hence, to cover over: hasta praesuta pennis.

PRAE-TËGO, *xi*, *ctum*, 3. v. *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To cover in front, to shelter, to protect: saxa pp. somnum tuum.

PRAE-TENDO, *di*, *tum*, 3. v. *tr.* 1) To stretch forth or forward, cornua. 2) To stretch, to spread or to place before: p. sepe segeti, *to make before*; p. vestem oculis, *to hold before*; p. insidias, *to lay an ambush*; hence, of places, praetendi, *to extend before or in front of*: praetenta Syrtibus arva. 3) Trop.: A) (poet.) to promise, taedas conjugis: B) to use as an excuse or pretext, to pretend: p. numen deorum scelerei suo, *to allege as an excuse for*; hominis doctissimi nomen p. moribus; p. sermonem decreto, *to make a pre-amble as an apology for his decision*; p. ignorantiam; also = *to allege, to assert*: p. haec a se factitari.

PRAE-TENTO, *ävi*, *tätum*, 1. v. *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To examine, to search or to grope out beforehand, iter pedibus, culcitae. 2) To try beforehand, vires suas.

PRAE-TËNUIS, *e*, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) Very thin, folium. 2) Very fine, sonus.

PRAE-TËPEO, *ui*, —, 2. v. *intr.* (Poet.) To be warm before.

PRAETER, *prep. and adv.* [prae]. I. Prop., with acc. — 1) Past, by: p. castra ire; p. oculos alicuius, *before one's eyes*; p. oram, *along the coast*. 2) Trop. = against, contrary to: p. spem, opinionem, consuetudinem, naturam. 3) Before, above = more than: unus p. ceteros. 4) Over, beyond in amount or degree: p. modum, *beyond measure*. 5) Besides, except, excluding: nemo p. me; frumentum omne, praeter quod secum portaturi erant, comburant, *they burn up all the grain, except what they purposed to carry with them*. 6) Besides, in addition to: praeter se denos ad colloquium adducunt, *they bring to the conference*

ten men each besides themselves; p. haec, *besides, moreover*. II. Adv. — 1) (Ante-cl.) = *More*: p. sapere quam, etc. 2) *Except, excepting, save*: omnibus discedere licuit p. rerum capitalium damnatis; nil p. causa fuit.

PRAETER-ĀGO, āgi, actum, 8. v. tr. (Poet.) To drive by or past: equus diversoria nota praeteragendus est.

PRAETER-BITO, 8. v. intr. & tr. (Pl.) To go by, to pass, inter vias; p. aedes illas.

PRAETER-DŪCO, 8. v. tr. (Pl.) To lead past or by, aliquem.

PRAETER-EA, adv. 1) Besides, moreover. 2) Of divisions and in distributions, then, next. 3) (Poet.) Hereafter, thereafter: neque eum p. vidit.

PRAETER-EO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. tr. & intr. 1) To go by or past, to pass by, aliquem, hortos; p. hac, *here*; praeteriens dixit, *in passing by*; amnis p., *flows past*; tempus p., *elapses*. Hence, trop.: A) aliquid me praeterit (usually impers.), *escapes my notice, is unknown to me*: non me p., *it has not escaped me, I know very well*: B) (Com.) to escape = to avoid, malum: C) to go beyond = to excel, aliquem: D) (poet.) to exceed, modum: E) to go before, to get the start of: p. aliquem cursu. 2) Trop., to pass by or over: A) in discourse or writing, to omit, to leave out, not to mention, aliquem, caedem alicujus; p. syllabas, to suppress in pronunciation: B) in action, to pass over, to neglect, to take no notice of, to forget, e.g., in inheritances, elections, the bestowing of rewards, &c.: is praeteritur, *is not elected*; fratris filium p., *to pass by in one's will, to bequeath nothing to*; hence = to disapprove, to be displeased with, austera poëmata: C) (poet.) to omit to do something, facere aliquid.

PRAETER-EQUITO, 1. v. intr. To ride by.

PRAETER-FĒROR, lātus, ferri, 8. v. pass. To run, to come or to fly past, latebras.

PRAETER-FLUO, 8. v. intr. & tr. 1) To flow past, castra. 2) Trop., to go by, to pass or to slip away, voluptas.

PRAETERGRĒDIOR, gressus, 8. v. dep. tr. [praeter-gradior]. To pass by, castra.

PRAETER-HAC, adv. (Pl.) Further, besides this: si p. verbum facies.

PRAETERĪTUS, a, um, adj. [praetereo]. Gone by, past, res, tempus; subst., Praeterita, ōrum, n. pl., *the past*; (poet.) viri pp., *living in former days*.

PRAETER-LĀBOR, lapsus, 8. v. dep. tr. & intr. To glide or to flow by: p. tumultum; p. tellurem, to sail past; trop., definitio p., *slips away*.

PRAETER-MEO, 1. v. intr. & tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To go by or past.

PRAETERMISSIO, ōnis, f. [praetermitto]. 1) Leaving out, omission. 2) A neglecting: p. accutatis, *a neglecting to sue for*.

PRAETER-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 8. v. tr.

1) To let pass, aliquem; p. nullum diem quia, etc.; p. occasionem, tempus, *not to avail one's self of*; p. voluptatem = *to resign*. 2) To omit, to neglect, defensionem, officium; p. acelus, *not to commit*; p. facere aliquid. 3) Of speech or writing, to pass over, to leave out, verbum, aliquid. 4) (Ante-cl.) To let pass unpunished, to connive at, aliquid.

PRAETER-MONSTRO, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To show the way from one's self to another, aliquem.

PRAETER-NĀVIGO, 1. v. tr. & intr. (Lat.) To sail by or past, sinum.

PRAETER-TRIVI, —, 8. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To rub or to wear off in front, januam.

PRAETER-QUAM, adv. 1) Besides, except, save: nihil p. seditio fuit; nec quidquam est p. ut; thus, also, p. quod, *except that*; p. si. 2) Besides, in addition: p. majestate petentium, religione, etc.; sometimes, by way of abridgement = p. quod, followed by a complete sentence: cum his, p. finitimis populis, ab causa etiam tam nefanda bellum instabat, *besides that they were neighbouring tribes*.

PRAETERVECTIO, ōnis, f. [praetervehor]. A riding, sailing or passing by.

PRAETER-VĒHOR, vectus, 8. v. dep. tr. (and the part. Pratervehens, in the same signification). Prop., to be borne or carried past. Hence:—1) To ride, to sail or to pass by, insulam, aliquem. 2) To pass by, to pass over: p. locum silentio; oratio p. aures, *is not listened to with sufficient attention*; oratio scopulos praetervecta est, *has passed the cliffs, i.e., the most difficult places*.

PRAETER-VŌLO, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) To fly by or past, aliquem; opportunitas temporis p., *soon passes away*. 2) Trop.: A) of speech or writing, to pass over cursorily, aliquid: B) to slip by, to escape without notice: numerus p. eos.

PRAE-TEXO, xui, ctum, 8. v. tr. Prop., to weave before. Hence:—1) (Lat.) To place before, to prefix, nomen auctorum; praetor positibus, *my statues stand before the doors*. 2) To furnish with a woven border, to fringe, &c.: purpura praetexit amictus tuos, *the purple fringes your garments*; thus, esp., toga (purpura) praetexta, *a toga bordered with purple* (worn by the higher magistrates, and by freeborn boys, until their 17th year); fabula p., *the national tragedy of the Romans* (because celebrated Romans were represented in it—cf. togatus). Hence, trop.: A) to furnish with a border, beginning, &c.: natura p. omnia quae sunt lenioribus principiis, *gives to all things a gentler beginning, makes the transitions easier*; p. carmen primis literis, *to border the poem with initial letters* (after the manner of an acrostic); domus praetexta lauro, *fringed with laurel*; litera p. chartam; nationes Rheno praetextuntur, *are bordered by*; flumen praetexit ripas arundine: B) to cloak, to conceal: p. hoc nomine culpam; p. fun-ra scoris:

C) to allege or to assign as a pretext, to pretend, causam.

PRAETEXTATUS, a, um, adj. [praetexta — v. Praetexo]. 1) Wearing the toga praetexta: homo p.; aetas p., under seventeen years. 2) Disguised, equivocal; hence = unchaste, obscene, verba, mores.

PRAETEXTUS (I.), a, um, adj. [part. of praetexo]. 1) Toga p., or subst., Praetexta, ae, f. — vide Praetexo, 2; thus, also, fabula p. 2) Praetextum, i, n. (lat.): A) an ornament: B) a pretext. 3) (Lat.) = Praetextatus.

PRAETEXTUS (II.), ūs, m. [praetexo]. (Lat.) 1) An ornament. 2) Outward appearance. 3) A pretext, pretences.

PRAE-TIMEO, ui, —, 2. v. tr. & intr. (Poet. & lat.) To fear beforehand, to be in fear beforehand: p. mihi, for myself.

PRAETINCTUS, a, um, adj. [prae-tingo]. (Poet.) Moistened beforehand.

PRAETOR, ōris, m. [= prae-itor, fr. praeco]. 1) Prop., one who is before; and hence, esp. in ancient times = a president, chief, leader, in gen. — it is used of the Roman consul, as supreme judge; of the dictator (p. maximus); of the president of the treasury (p. aerarii, an office founded by Augustus, and abolished under Claudius); of the mayor of Capua; of the suffetes of Carthage; of the commander of a foreign army. 2) In particular, the praetor, a Roman magistrate, next in rank to the consul, and entrusted esp. with the administration of justice (there was at first only one praetor, later there were two, then more, up to eighteen). 3) = Propractor, q. v.

PRAETORIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [praetorium]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to the bodyguard, praetorian (v. Praetorium), exercitus, cohors; p. miles.

PRAETORIUM, ii, n. [praetorius]. 1) A general's tent. 2) A council of war (because held in the general's tent): dimittere p. 3) The official residence of a praetor or governor, the praetorium. 4) In gen., a palace, villa; (poet.) = the cell of the queen-bee. 5) (Lat.) = Milites praetoriani, the imperial bodyguard — its leaders were called praefecti praetorio.

PRAETORIUS, a, um, adj. [praetor]. 1) Of or pertaining to a general (v. Praetor, 1): cohors p., that served as the general's bodyguard, a praetorian cohort; navis p., the admiral's ship; imperium p., the chief command; porta p., the gate of a camp, directly before the general's tent and facing the enemy. 2) Of or belonging to the praetor, praetorian (v. Praetor, 2): p. potestas, the office of a praetor; p. comitia, convened for the election of a praetor; p. jus, proceeding from a praetor; homo p., who has been a praetor; turba p., that is usually about the praetor. 3) Of or pertaining to a propractor, propractorian (v. Praetor, 2, and Propractor).

PRAE-TORQUEO, si, tum, 2. v. tr. To turn or to twist around.

PRAE-TRĒPIDO, 1. v. intr. (Poet.) To be very eager or impatient.

PRAE-TRĒPIDUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) 1) Trembling very much: p. oor, palpitating. 2) Very anxious, homo.

PRAE-TRUNCO, 1. v. tr. (Pl.) To cut off before, to clip or to lop off.

PRAETŪRA, ae, f. [praetor]. The dignity or office of a praetor, praetorship.

PRAETŪTIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Praetutii]. Of or belonging to the Praetutii, Praetutian, ager.

PRAETŪTIL, ōrum, m. pl. A tribe in Picenum, in the modern district of Teramo.

*PRAE-UMBRO, 1. v. tr. (Tac.) To cast a shade before; hence, to obscure, to darken, rem.

PRAEUSTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of praenuro]. Burnt in front or at the end, suides; p. telum, hardened in the fire.

PRAEVĀLENS, tis, adj. [part. of praevaleo]. Very powerful, populus.

PRAE-VĀLEO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. 1) To be very powerful or influential: p. gratiā, to be in great favour; p. opibus, to have great means; moe p., prevails; auctoritas ejus p., is paramount. 2) (Lat.) To be more able or powerful, to have greater weight or advantage: sapientia p. virtute, has more power than.

PRAEVĀLIDE, adv. [praevalidus]. (Lat.) Very strongly.

PRAE-VĀLIDUS, a, um, adj. Very strong, very powerful, juvenis, legiones, urbs; terra p., exceedingly fertile; vitium p., prevalent.

PRAE-VALLO, 1. v. tr. To fortify in front, pontem.

PRAEVĀRICĀTIO, ōnis, f. [praevaricor]. A deviation from the line of duty (v. Praevaricor); a betraying the cause of one's client by collusion with the opposite party, prevarication, collusion.

PRAEVĀRICĀTOR, ōris, m. [praevaricor]. An advocate who colludes with the opposite party, a prevaricator, shuffler: p. Catalinae, a shum accuser; p. causae publicae, a mock defendant.

PRAEVĀRICOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [praevario]. 1) To deviate from a straight line, to walk crookedly, arator. 2) Trop., of an advocate (usually of the plaintiff's advocate, but also of the defendant's), to collude with the opposite party, to prevaricate: turpissime p.; p. accusatori.

PRAE-VĒHOR, ctus, 3. v. dep. tr. & intr. 1) To ride, to flow or to fly before, curru, equo, navi; equites praevecti, who had ridden before them; tela hostium pp., fly before them. 2) (Lat.) To ride or to flow by or past: Rhenus p. Germaniam.

PRAE-VĒLOX, ōcis, adj. (Lat.) Very fleet or swift.

PRAE-VĒNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. v. tr. & intr. To come before, to get the start of, to antic-

pate, to prevent, aliquem, desiderium plebis; p. breviora via; praeventus est morte, he was prevented by death.

PRAEVERBIUM, ii, a. [prae-verbum]. (Lat.) A preposition.

PRAE-VERRO, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To sweep or to brush before, viam.

PRAE-VERTO, ti, —, and PRAE-VERTOR, sus, dep., 3. v. tr. & intr. 1) (Poet.) To come or to run before, to outrun, to outstrip, ventos, Hebrum. Hence, trop.: A) to be beforehand with, to forestall, rem; fata me pp., prevent me; ea res usum illius p., has rendered useless: B) (Pl.) p. poculum, to empty before the time: C) (poet.) p. animos furore, to preoccupy: D) to avail more, to outweigh: amor p. pietati. 2) To turn in preference to: illuc praevertamur, let us first consider this. Hence: A) to take up or to undertake before something else: p. aliquid bello; p. rem omnibus aliis: B) to attend to principally or first, rei alicui; p. aliquid serio, to take something in earnest; p. quod in rem sit, to attend to what is to one's advantage: C) to prefer: p. uxorem prae republica: D) (lat.) p. pigris, to give one's self up to indolence.

PRAE-VIDEO, vidi, visum, 2. v. tr. (Rar.) To see beforehand, to foresee, futura, iotum, quid is dicturus sit.

PRAE-VINCIO, vinxi, vinotum, 4. v. tr. (Lat.) To bind or to tie before or in front, to fetter: laqueo praevinctus; trop., voluptatibus praevinctus.

PRAE-VITIŌ, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Poet.) To corrupt beforehand, aquam.

PRAEVIUS, a, um, adj. [prae-via]. (Poet.) Going before, leading the way.

PRAE-VOLO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. (Lat.) To fly before.

PRAE-VOLO (II.), velle, v. irr. tr. (Pl., doubtful read.) To be willing beforehand.

PRAGMATICUS, a, um, adj. [= πρᾶγματικὸς]. Experienced in state affairs; hence, subet., Pragmaticus, i, m., a counsellor, who furnished orators and advocates with the principles on which they founded their speeches.

PRANDEO, ndi, nsum, 2. v. intr. & tr. [prandium]. I. Intr. — To breakfast; hence, in particular, part. pransus, one who has breakfasted; milites curati et pransi = ready for marching. II. Tr. (poet.) — To breakfast upon, to take for breakfast, olus.

PRANDIUM, ii, a. [from Dor. πρᾶν = πρᾶν]. A light meal, taken at about twelve o'clock in the forenoon, a breakfast, luncheon; (poet. & lat.) = the feed or fodder of animals.

PRANSITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [freq. of prandeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To breakfast upon, to eat at breakfast: p. polentam.

PRANSOR, ōris, m. [prandeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) One who partakes of a breakfast, a guest.

PRANSORIBUS, a, um, adj. [pransor]. (Lat.) Used at breakfast.

PRĀSĪ, ōrum, m. pl. A people of India.

PRĀSĪNUS, a, um, adj. [= πρᾶσῖνος]. (Lat.) Leek-green: factio p., the leek-green faction of charioteers in the circus.

PRATENSIS, e, adj. [pratium]. (Poet. & lat.) Growing in meadows, meadow-.

PRĀTŪLUM, i, n. [dim. of pratium]. A little meadow.

PRĀTUM, i, n. A meadow. Hence (poet.): A) meadow grass: secare pp.; proferre condita pp. in patinis: B) pp. Neptunia = the sea.

PRĀVE, adv. w. sup. [pravus]. 1) Crookedly. 2) Perversely, badly, wrongly: p. pudens, with a false shame.

PRĀVITAS, ātis, f. [pravus]. 1) Crookedness, irregularity, membrorum, corporis. 2) Trop., perverseness: A) = untowardness, impropriety, bad condition: ne ad aliquam p. veniamus, some impropriety (in gesture and action); p. ominis, an untoward omen: B) = perversity, viciousness, depravity: p. animi; p. morum: C) = incorrect pronunciation.

PRĀVUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. 1) Crooked, misshapen, distorted (involving blame — cf. obliquus), talus; si qua prava in membris; in pravum (lat.), adverbially, into crookedness. 2) Trop., perverse: A) = improper, wrong, bad, aemulatio, spes; dux p., inexperienced; subet., Pravum, i, n. (opp. to rectum), perverseness, wrong: quae in p. induruerunt: B) = vicious, depraved, unprincipled, homo.

PRAXITĒLES, is, m. [= Πραξιτέλης]. 1) A statuary of Athens, celebrated esp. for his statues of 'Aphrodite in Cnidos' and his 'Cupid in Thespiae' — lived about 400 B.C. 2) A Greek artist of the time of Pompey; others, however, read his name 'Prasiteles.'

PRAXITĒLIUS, a, um, adj. [Praxiteles]. Of or belonging to Praxiteles, Praxitolian.

PRĒCĀRIO, adv. [precarius]. 1) By entreaty or request, rogare; tradere alicui aliquid p., upon his request. 2) Dependently, in an uncertain manner, precariously: p. iis rebus studeo, dependent upon the will of others; p. praeesse, until recalled.

PRĒCĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [preces]. 1) Dependent upon entreaty, obtained by entreaty (opp. to debitus, justus), vita, auxilium; opem p. orare, from mere favour. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Dependent upon another's will, uncertain, precarious, transitory.

PRĒCĀTIO, ōnis, f. [precor]. An entreating, praying; a prayer.

PRĒCĀTOR, ōris, m. [precor]. (Com.) An intercessor.

PRĒCES, cum, f. pl. — v. Prex.

PRĒCIAE, or PRĒTIAE, ārum, f. pl. A kind of grape-vine.

PRECOR, *stus*, 1. *v. dep. tr. & intr.* [prex].

1) To entreat, to beseech or to supplicate for something: p. aliquid ab aliquo; p. aliquem (ut) id faciat; absol., parce, precor, fasso, *I pray, I beseech*. 2) To pray to (with a calm mind—cf. supplico): p. deos; rarely, p. ad deos. 3) To wish one something good or evil: p. alicui aliquid; p. tibi mala or male.

PREHENDO, or PRENDO, *ndi, nsum*, 3. *v. tr.* [prae, and HENDO—cf. Greek *ἔλαβον*, Germ. Hand, and Engl. hand]. 1) To grasp, to take, to lay hold of, to seize: p. dextram alicujus; p. aliquem manu; tellusprehendit stirpes (of trees that take root). Hence (poet.) p. aliquem cursu, to overtake; p. oras Italiae, to reach; p. aliquid oculo, to perceive, to see; animus naturamprehendit, comprehends; also = to arrest. 2) To rush upon, to seize: A) to take hold of or to detain one in order to speak to him: p. aliquem solum, face to face, privately: B) (poet.) of danger, misfortune, &c. = to attack, to seize: promissum in mari, overtaken by a tempest. 3) (Poet. & lat.) To catch in the act: prendi in furto or furti, in a theft.

PREHENSIO (Prensio), *ōnis, f.* [prehendo]. 1) (Lat.) A seizing = the right of arresting: habere p. 2) (Doubtful read.) A jackscraw.

PREHENSO, or (more freq.) PRENSO, *ēvi, ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* [freq. of prehendō]. 1) To take hold of one in order to speak to him, to entreat him, to thank him, &c.: p. amicos. 2) (Mostly absol.) Esp. of candidates for office, who, when canvassing for votes (v. Ambitio), shook hands with the people, as a means of securing favour and popularity = to sue or to solicit for an office: p. patres.

PRELUM, *i, n.* [premo]. A wine or oil-press.

PREMIO, *pressi, pressum*, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To press: p. anguem, to tread upon; thus, also, p. pedem alicujus pede, to tread upon somebody's foot; p. membra paterna rotis, to drive over; p. natos ad pectora, to press to one's heart. Hence: A) to press upon with one's weight: p. torum, humum, to lie upon; p. tergum equi, to ride on horseback; p. carrum, to drive in; p. vestigia alicujus, to tread in one's footsteps; p. locum praesidiis, to occupy: B) (poet.) p. frena dente, to champ; p. ore aliquid, to chew; p. ubera, to milk; p. vina, to press: C) p. litus, to sail hard by, to keep close to; p. aëra = to fly: D) p. lac, to make cheese; (poet) p. frena, to grasp: E) trop.—a) to burden, to oppress: pressus magno onere, mero; gravitate soporis premi, to be overpowered by; p. navem merce, to load—b) to press hard or close, to embarrass, hostes, aliquem verbo; p. reum—c) to press hard upon, to pursue closely: p. cursum apri; p. cervum in retia, to drive into; hence, poena p. culpam, follows close upon the heels of the offence—d) to urge: p. aliquem ad exeundum; p. argumentum, to urge, to lay great

stress upon—e) p. confessionem, to force a confession from one. 2) (Poet.) To press into, vomerem, dentes in fronte; hence, p. rem notā = to mark. 3) (Poet. & lat.) To press down: p. currum, to sink low (of the chariot of the Sun): premi, to sink. Hence: A) p. virgulta, to plant; p. sulcum, to dig or to plough; p. aliquem = to strike to the ground: B) trop.—a) to disparage, to undervalue, superiores, famam alicujus—b) to surpass, to eclipse, aliquem re aliquā—c) to keep in subjection, to rule over, populos—d) to be detrimental to, to injure: unum crimen p. reum. 4) To press together, to compress (something that was open or separated): p. oculos, fauces alicui; p. collum alicujus laqueo = to strangle: pressus amplexus, united in close embrace; pressa oscula jungere, to exchange kisses. Hence: A) to keep short, to prune, vitam falce: B) (poet.) to keep short = to draw tight, habenas: C) to compress, to abridge, aliquid: D) to check, to stop, to arrest, to restrain, sanguinem, vocem; clamor pressus, suppressed clamour; p. vocem alicujus, to silence. 5) (Poet. & lat.) To cover, to conceal, canitiem galeā; p. iram; p. ossa, to bury; p. aliquid ore, to keep secret.

PRENDO—*v.* Prehendo.

*PRENSATIO, *ōnis, f.* [prenso]. Properly, a taking hold of; hence, trop., a soliciting, canvassing for an office (v. Prehenso, 3).

PRENSO, 1. *v. tr.*—*v.* Prehenso.

PRESSE, *adv. w. comp.* [pressus]. 1) (Lat.) With pressure, violently. 2) Of pronunciation, clearly, neatly = not broadly or drawlingly; hence, correctly. 3) Of style: A) briefly, concisely, simply: B) accurately, exactly.

*PRESSIO, *ōnis, f.* [premo]. (Doubtful read.) A jackscraw.

PRESSO, 1. *v. tr.* [intens. of premo]. (Poet.) To press, pedem; p. ubera, to milk.

PRESSURA, *ae, f.* [premo]. (Lat.) A pressing, pressure; hence, that which is pressed out, juice.

PRESSUS (I.), *a, um, adj. w. comp.* [part. of premo]. 1) Pressed, close; hence, presso gradu (pede) incedere, etc., in close ranks. 2) Trop.: A) of the voice, indistinct, obscure, modi, vox: B) of style—a) close, concise, sententious, plain, oratio and orator; tenuia et pressa—b) exact, accurate, oratio and orator: C) of thought and action, lingering, holding back, cunctatio: homo pressior, more moderate.

PRESSUS (II.), *ūs, m.* [premo]. A pressing, pressure, ponderum; hence = a pressing together, palmaram; p. oris, a proper pressure of the lips, so as not to pronounce a word too broadly.

PRESTER, *ēris, m.* [= *πρεστυς*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) A whirlwind, in appearance like a pillar of fire. 2) A kind of serpent.

PRETIOSĒ, *adv. w. comp.* [pretiosus]. Expensively, magnificently.

PRETIOSUS, *a, um, adj.* with comp. and sup

[pret-um] 1) Of great value, valuable, precious, equus, res. 2) (Poet.) Costly, expensive, operaria. 3) (Poet.) *Profusus in expenditure, extravagant, emptor.*

PRETIUM, ii, n. [perh. kindred w. *πράσις*]. 1) The price, value, worth of a thing: constitutere (facere) p. merci, to fix the price of; pp. jacent, the prices are low; quibus pp. res venit? how does the thing sell? esse magni, parvi, etc., pretii, to be of great, of little value; habere p. or esse in pretio, to be of value, to avail something; si morum est aliquod p. 2) The money or price paid for an article of merchandise (cf. praemium and merces): p. rei alicujus; freq., the abl. pretio, for money: pretio mercari ordinem senatorium; hence = a bribe: pretio judicem corrumpere; magno p., for much money, dear; parvo p., cheaply. Hence: A) = money, in gen.: deus conversus in pretium (of Jupiter descending in a shower of gold): B) operae (curae) pretium est aliquid facere, it is worth while, &c.; facere operae pretium, to do something worth while, something useful or serviceable: C) = reward, wages: operae p. habent libertatem, as a reward for the trouble; pp. vivendi, the inducements to live; p. recte et perperam facti = reward and punishment; pretium est mori, the punishment is death: *D) (Tac.) pretium ei fuit (perhaps = operae pretium), he thought it best (doubtful.).

PREX, *scis*, f. (of the sing. only the dat., acc. and abl. occur), more freq. PRECES, um, f. [root PREC, kindred with proco, and Germ. frag-en]. 1) An entreating, beseeching; a prayer, entreaty: omnibus pp. oro. 2) A prayer to a god: pp. et vota. In partic.: A) = an intercession: B) = a wish: C) = an imprecation, curse.

PRIAMÆIS, Idis, f. [= Πριάμης]. The daughter of Priam = Cassandra.

PRIAMÆIUS, a, um, adj. [Priamus]. Of or belonging to Priam: hospes P. = Paris.

PRIAMIDES, ae, m. [= Πριάμης]. The son of Priam.

PRIAMUS, i, m. [= Πριάμος]. 1) A son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, &c.; slain at the sacking of Troy by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles. 2) A grandson of Priam, and son of Polites.

PRIAPUS, i, m. [= Πριάπος]. A son of Bacchus (or Adonis) and Venus; originally worshipped at Lampsacus in Mysia, later also in Greece and Rome: the god of rural Fertility, esp. of gardens. He also symbolized the generative power in gen., hence = penis, and trop. = a lecherous man.

PRIDEM, adv. [from an old form, PRIS, and the demonstr. dem]. 1) Long ago, long since: quod p. scripseras; quam p.? how long since? non ita p., not very long since. 2) (Lat.) Formerly, in old times.

PRIDIANUS, a, um, adj. [pridie]. (Lat.) Of the day before, yesterday's, reliquiae.

PRIDIE, adv. [a contr. of priore-die]. On the day before: illo loco p. pugnatum erat; p. quam illuc veni, the day before I came. In partic., p. eam diem, p. kalendas (nonas, idus) Junias, etc., on the day before the first of June, &c.; also, p. ejus diei, that day before; and (Tac.) p. insidiarum, the day before the ambush.

PRIENE, es, f. [= Πριήνη]. A town in Ionia, the birthplace of Bias — now Samsun Kalesi.

PRILIUS LACUS. A small lake in Etruria, now Lago di Castiglione.

PRIMAEVUS, a, um, adj. [primus-aevum]. (Poet.) In the first years, young, youthful: p. corpus; primaevo flore, in the first bloom.

PRIMANUS, a, um, adj. [primus]. (Lat.) Of the first legion; subst., Primani, ōrum, m. pl., soldiers of the first legion.

PRIMARIUS, a, um, adj. [primus]. Among the first of one's order or rank, eminent, prominent, remarkable, chief, vir: p. loco, occupying the first place.

PRIMIGENIUS, a, um, adj. [primus-geno]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Original, primitive; subst., a surname of Fortuna, as the constant companion of her favourites from their birth.

PRIMIGENUS, a, um, adj. [primus-geno]. (Ante-cl.) = Primigenius.

PRIMIPIILARIS, is, and PRIMIPILARIUS, ii, m. (Lat.) The chief centurion of the Triarii.

PRIMIPIILUS, i, m. — v. Pilus.

PRIMITIAE, ārum, f. pl. [primus]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) The first things of their kind, firstlings, first-fruits: p. metallorum, the first produce of a mine. 2) Trop., a beginning or first attempt: pp. juvenia.

PRIMITUS, adv. [primus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) For the first time, at first.

PRIMO, adv. [primus]. 1) At first, first, in the beginning: p. quinque naves habuit, postea decem. 2) (Bar.) = Primum: quam primo, as soon as.

PRIMORDIUM, ii, n. (mostly in the pl.) [primus-ordior]. The beginning, origin of any thing, mundi, gentis, urbis; also (Lucret., transposed), ordia prima.

PRIMORIS, e, adj. (the nom. sing. does not occur) [primus]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) The first: aspectus p.; imbres pp. 2) The foremost, extreme, dentes; pp. digiti, the tips of the fingers; primoribus labris attingere, to touch with the tips of one's lips; trop. = to become superficially acquainted with; in p. acie, foremost in the battle array; subst., Primores, um, m. pl., the first, foremost. 3) Chief, principal, homines; pp. populi, the first men, the chiefs of the people, the nobles.

PRIMULUM, adv. [dim. of primum]. (Ante-cl.) At first, first.

PRIMULUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of primus]. (Ante-cl.) The first.

PRIMUM, *adv.* [primus]. 1) *For the first time*: hodie p. 2) *In an enumeration, first, in the first place*—followed by deinde, postea, etc.: omnium p., *first of all*. 3) *In connexion with ut, quam, quum, also simulac, ubi—as soon as*: quam p. fieri potuit, *as soon as possible*.

PRIMUS, a, um, *adj.* [*sup.* of prior]. 1) *As an ord. num. adj., first in space or time*: duem primum interfecit; in primis mater lapidem attulit, *the mother was among the first that, &c.*; p. dies; primo quoque tempore, *as soon as possible, at the first opportunity*. Freq. = *the first part of, the beginning of*: prima nocte, *at the beginning of the night*; primo tumultu, *at the beginning of the tumult*; p. sol, *the rising sun*; a primo, *from the first*; in primo, *in the beginning, at first*. Hence, in partic., *subst.* Prima, òrum, a. pl. — a) *a beginning*—b) *the elements*—c) pp. naturae (a philosophical tech. t.), *the objects of our earliest natural desires and impulses*—d) = *primae* (vide 3, A, b). 2) *Of space, the foremost, front*: pp. dentes; cecidit inter primos; pp. labra = *primora labra* (v. Primoris); in p. provincia, *at the entrance of the province*. In partic., *subst.*, Primus, um, i, n., *the forefront, front*: provocare in primum = *to the front of the battle*; in primo ire, *in front*. 3) *The first in rank, value, &c., the most eminent, chief, principal*: quindecim primi Massiliensium; vir p. ejus vicinitatis. Hence: A) *primae, sc. partes*—a) *the first or principal part of a play* (prop. and trop.): agere pp., *to play the first part, to occupy the first rank*; primas pp. alicui deferre, *to assign the first rank to one*—b) *the first place, the first price, dare, auferre*; so, also, primas pp. tenere, *to occupy the first place, to be the best*: B) *in or cum primis, also written as one word, as adv. = especially, principally*.

PRINCEPS, cõpis, *adj. & subst. com.* [primus-capio]. 1) *Of succession and time, the first*: p. in proelium ibat; p. erat ad conatum, in agendo, also p. rerum novandarum, *the first to try, to act, to attempt innovations*; Sicilia p. se ad amicitiam populi Romani applicuit, *was the first to seek, &c.* 2) *The first, chief, most eminent, leading*: viri pp.; p. ingenii et doctrinae (rar.), *in talent, &c.*; p. Romanus, *a noble Roman, a distinguished Roman statesman*; thus, freq. *subst.*, Principes, *the nobles, the leading men*; also, of things, amor p. ad conciliandam benevolentiam, *peculiarly fitted for*. In partic.—a) p. senatûs (rar. senatorum), *the first on the list of the senators* (who had this place assigned to him by the censor)—b) p. juvenutatis, *the noblest Roman of the knights* (under the emperors = *an imperial prince*). 3) *A leader, chief, head, originator, author*: p. consilii; pp. conjurationis; p. Stoicorum, *the founder of the Stoic sect*; p. belli inferendi, *who is at the head of*; p. familiae, *an ancestor*; p. gregis, *a director and teacher of a company of actors*; pp. sententiarum

consulares, *who were first asked for their opinion*. 4) (Poet. & lat.) *A prince, monarch*; in Rome, *an emperor*. 5) *Principes, the second line of soldiers* (originally the first, whence their name, stationed between the 'hastati' and the 'triarii'. Hence, principes = A) *a century of the principes*. B) *a centurion of the principes* (cf. hastatus): C) *the centurionship of the principes*.

PRINCIPĀLIS, e, *adj.* [principes]. 1) *The first, original, primitive, causa, significatio*. 2) *The first, chief, principal, causa, quaestio*. 3) (Lat.) *Pertaining to a prince, princely, imperial*. 4) *Pertaining to the principia in a camp* (v. Principium, 2, B), *chief, porta, via*.

PRINCIPĀLITER, *adv.* [principalis]. (Lat.) *Like a prince, imperially*.

PRINCIPĀTUS, ūs, m. [principes]. 1) *The first or chief place in rank, esteem, power, &c., preëminence*: p. dignitatis; Gallia principatum tenet hujus belli propulsandi, *occupies the first place in; tenere p. sententiae, the right to vote first*. In partic., in a political sense = *the chief place in a state, supremacy*; esp. = *the post of commander-in-chief*. Hence (lat.) = *rule, dominion, sovereignty*: deferre alicui principatum; p. et libertas, *monarchy and liberty*. 2) (Rar.) *A beginning*.

PRINCIPĀLIS, e, *adj.* [principium]. (Lacr.) *Original*.

PRINCIPIUM, ii, n. [principes]. 1) *A beginning, commencement* (inasmuch as it serves as a basis for that which follows—cf. initium), *origin*: origo principii nulla est; hoc est p. movendi; in principiis dicendi; (poet.) p. moris, *the author, originator*; p. avorum = *an ancestor*. Freq., *adverbially*, principio or in principio, *in the beginning, at first*; a p., *from the beginning*; (Pl.) principio atque, *as soon as*. In partic.: A) *in voting* = *prærogativa* (q. v.): eadem curia fuit p.: B) *in the pl.*—a) *elements, first principles*: rerum, juris pp.—b) pp. naturae = *prima naturae* (v. Primus, 1, c). 2) *In the pl., in military lang.*: A) *the foremost or first ranks, the front*: qui post pp. pugnabant; B) *the headquarters, a large open space in a camp, where the general's tent stood, and where the soldiers assembled when the general wished to address them*: jura reddere in pp.

PRIOR, òris, *adj.* [perh. comp. of an old form, PRIS—of. pridem, prae, pro, priscus]. 1) *Of time and order, the first of two, the former, previous, prior*: prior eum proelio eppugnavit; pp. comitia; p. Dionysius, *the elder*; p. annus, *aestas, the last*; priore loco dicere, *first of the two*. Hence (poet.), *subst.* Priores, um, m. pl., *forefathers, ancestors*. 2) (Rar.) *Of space, the foremost of two, fore-*: pp. pedes, *the foremost*. 3) *Superior, more excellent*: nemo habetur p.; p. fuit aetate et sapientiâ; illa res ei fuit prior, *was of more importance to him*.

PRISCE, *adv.* [priscus]. In the old-fashioned manner, straightforwardly, openly.

PRISCUS, a, um, *adj.* [from the root PRIS, which is kindr. w. *pr̥is*—cf. prior, prae, pro]. *Pertaining to, or coming from, bygone times* (v. Pristinus), old (with the accessory ideas of worth and venerableness—cf. antiquus, vetus), ancient, antiquo, homines, literae, mos. Hence: A) (poet.) the former: B) (poet.) old-fashioned, strict, severe.

PRISTINUS, a, um, *adj.* [from an old form, PRIS, Greek *pr̥is*—cf. crastinus, from cras]. 1) Former, old, pristine, primitive, dignitas, animus, consuetudo. 2) Just past, last, dies, nox.

PRIUS, *adv.* [prior]. 1) Before, sooner (without quam): p. exire e vita; (poet.) = in former times, formerly. 2) P. ... quam, or (more rar.) Priusquam: A) before that, before: non prius fugere destiterunt quam, etc.; priusquam dicere coepisti; sine, priusquam amplexum accipio, sciam, etc.: B) sooner, rather: Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint quam ibi violent. Sometimes (poet.) these words are inverted, as quam ... prius.

PRIVATIM, *adv.* [privatus]. 1) In one's own name, in private, privately (opp. to publice): p. alicui rem mandare; p. et publice. 2) (Rar.) At home: p. se tenere. 3) (Lat.) Particularly, apart.

PRIVATIO, ōnis, *f.* [privo]. A taking away of something evil = a releasing: p. doloris, from pain.

PRIVATIVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Tech. t. in gramm., denoting privation, privative, particula.

PRIVATUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of privo]. Limited to one or to several individuals, and not concerning the state, private (opp. to publicus): dummodo calamitas p. sit, afflicti me alone; pp. aedificia; omnes boni privato consensu, universus senatus publico consensu vestem mutavit. In partic.: A) homo p., or subst. Privatus, i, m., a private man, i. e.—a) under the republic = one who held no office, who was not a magistrate—b) under the emperors = a subject (in opp. to the emperor); hence, pp. spectacula, given by private persons: B) with a prep, the n. privatum is used substantively: tributum conferre ex privato, from one's private property: but, proripere se privato, from one's house; in privato, at home, in private; in privatum vendere, for private use.

PRIVERNAS, ātis, *adj.* [Privernum]. Of or belonging to Privernum, Privernan; subst., Privernates, tum, m. pl., the inhabitants of P.

PRIVERNUM, i, m. A town in Latium, now Piperno.

PRIVIGNA, ae, *f.* [privignus]. A step-daughter.

PRIVIGNUS, i, m. [privus-geno, 'who is of a separate race']. A step-son.

PRIVILEGIUM, ii, n. [privus-lex]. 1) A bill or law concerning an individual, a special law

(which was unlawful under the republic): ferre p. de aliquo. 2) (Lat.) The right obtained by a special law, privilege, license, special right: pp. habere.

PRIVO, āvi, ātum, i, v. tr. [privus]. To separate one from a thing. 1) To deprive of something good: p. aliquem vitā, oculis, somno. 2) To free or to release from some evil: p. aliquem exilio, injuriā.

PRIVUS, a, um, *adj.* *Propr., separate, apart.* 1) Single, every, each: in dies pp., every day; ut lapides privos ferrent, each one stone. 2) One's own, proper, private: dives quem ducit p. trinenis; binas p. tunicae; aliud p., particular.

PRO (I.), *prep.* w. *abl.* [perh. old dat. n. of PRUS or PER, whence also prae—cf. prior, primus].

1) Before, in front of: sedere p. aede Castoris; also, with verbs of motion, producere copias p. castris. Hence: A) on the front of, from the front of: pronunciare aliquid p. suggestu, tribunali, rostris, from the front of the tribunal, from the rostra; p. concione, in the assembly; pueri p. tectis saxa mittunt, from the front of the roofs; stare p. litore: B) for, in defence of: dicere p. aliquo; hoc non est p. me, sed contra me, to my advantage; dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. 2) Instead of, in the place of, for: p. verbo proprio adhibetur aliud; thus, freq. in the comb. pro consule, pro praetore, etc. = the governor of a province (considered as the deputy of a consul or praetor—the compounds proconsul, propraetor, etc., are of a later origin, and occur but rarely in earlier writers): quum pro praetore Athenas venissem, when I had come to Athens as propraetor; Caesarem non vocat pro praetore, he does not call Caesar propraetor; C. Atilii pro consule nomine, in the name of the proconsul C. Atilius. Hence: A) to denote the manner in which something is regarded, treated, &c. = as, for, as good as: p. victis, as conquered; hunc amavi p. meo, as my own; esse p. damnato, as good as condemned; gerere se p. cive, as a citizen; habere aliquem p. amico, to consider anybody one's friend; nihil p. sano facere = nihil sani, nothing reasonable; thus, also, p. certo pollicere, scire, as certain, with certainty; p. certo ponere, to assume as certain: B) of a payment, etc., for, in return for: p. vectura solvere aliquid: C) in some expressions, pro = in the name of: pontifices (tribuni, etc.) p. collegio decreverunt, in the name of the whole council. 3) Of measure, proportion, &c. = according to, in proportion to: p. viribus; p. mea (virili) parte, for my part; p. se quisque, every one for himself according to his ability; p. tempore, according to circumstances; p. imperio, imperiously; p. tua humanitate, prudentia; proelium atrocius quam p. numero pugnantium, than could have been expected from the number of the combatants. Hence, p. eo quod = because: p. eo quanti te facio, in proportion to my esteem for you; p. eo ac satque,

quasi, etc.), in proportion to, according as, just as: p. eo ac debui.

PRO (IL), or **PROH**, *interj.* Expressing admiration or lamentation, O! ah! alas! p. supreme Jupiter! p. dii immortales! p. deum et hominum fidem! ('fidem' is sometimes omitted in comic writers).

PROAGORUS, i, m. [= *πρωγορος*, 'one who speaks in behalf of others']. The chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily.

***PRO-AUCTOR**, ōris, m. (Lat.) A remote ancestor.

PRO-ĀVIA, ae, f. A grandfather's or grandmother's mother, a great-grandmother.

PRO-ĀVITUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Inherited from one's ancestors, ancestral, regnum.

PRO-ĀVUS, i, m. 1) A grandfather's or grandmother's father, a great-grandfather. 2) A forefather, ancestor, in gen.

PRŌBĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [probo]. 1) That may be approved, approvable, commendable, pleasing, fit, orator, genus orationis, ingenium. 2) That may be proved, probable, credible, likely, ratio, conjectura, mendacium.

PRŌBĀBĪLITAS, ātis, f. [probabilis]. Credibility, probability.

PRŌBĀBĪLITER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [probabilis]. 1) So as to deserve approbation, commendably, laudably: consulatus p. actus. 2) So as to be believed, credibly, probably.

PRŌBĀTIO, ōnis, f. [probo]. 1) A trial, examination, athletarum; p. equitum, a review. 2) An approval. 3) (Lat.) Demonstration, proof.

PRŌBĀTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [probo]. (Lat.) Relating to proof.

PRŌBĀTOR, ōris, m. [probo]. An approver, facti, rationis.

PRŌBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [part. of probo]. 1) Tried, tested, excellent, argentum, statua, artifex; femina p. 2) Pleasing, agreeable, highly esteemed by, alicui; probatissimus suis, most beloved by (v. Probo, 3).

PRŌBE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [probus]. 1) Well, excellently, rightly: narras p., you bring good news; agitare mimos p., in a moral manner; aedes p. factae, strongly built. 2) = Greatly, very much, potare, errare. 3) In an answer, as an expression of approval, good! bravo!

PRŌBITAS, ātis, f. [probus]. Probity, honesty, integrity.

PROBLĒMA, ātis, n. [= *πρόβλημα*]. (Lat.) A question proposed for solution, a problem.

PRŌBO, āvi, ātum, 4. v. tr. [probus]. 1) (Ante-ol., post. & lat.) To examine, to try, to test, to prove, munera. Hence, in partic.: A) of censors or others, to inspect a building given out in contract, after its completion: tempus prorogare ad probanda opera quae locassent: B) of troops, to review quo (dis) primum probati sunt: C) to

judge of one thing by another: p. amicitias utilitate, by utility; p. alienos mores ex ingenio suo. 3) As the result of an examination, to decide to be good, true or serviceable, to approve of: p. rem, causam, hominem; p. se, to be pleased with one's self. 3) To show to be good, true, serviceable, &c., to make acceptable, to recommend: p. alicui librum; p. officium suum, causam; p. se, or probari alicui, to gain one's approbation, to please one. 4) To prove, to make credible, to demonstrate, to evince, alicui aliquid; probor esse pater (post.), it is proved that I am thy father.

PRŌBOSCIS, Idias, f. [= *πρόβoscis*, *πρὸ* and *βύσσος*, 'to feed', 'to graze']. (Lat.) A trunk, proboscis, esp. of an elephant.

PROBRŌSE, *adv.* [probrosus]. (Lat.) Disgracefully.

PROBRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [probrum]. 1) Causing disgrace, disgraceful, shameful, crimen, natura; carmen p., a lumpoon. 2) Acting disgracefully, infamous, notorious, femina.

PROBRUM, i, n. 1) A shameful or disgraceful act: pp. ignaviae et luxuriae. In partic., freq. = unchastity, lewdness, adultery. 2) That which arises from shameful acts, disgrace, infamy, dishonour: probri gratia, in order to disgrace one; probro esse, to be disgraceful; inferre alicui probrum. 3) A reproach, abuse, insult: dicere alicui probra; jactare pp. in aliquem.

PRŌBUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [prob. kindred with *παῦς*]. Standing the test. 1) Of persons, upright, honest, worthy, honourable, homo, cantor, architectus. 2) Of things, good, fit, serviceable, excellent, argentum, clava, occasio, res.

PRŌCĀCĪTAS, ātis, f. [procax]. Shamelessness, impudence.

PRŌCĀCĪTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [procax]. (Lat.) Boldly, petulantly, impudently.

PRŌCAS (Prōca), ae, m. A king of Alba, and father of Numitor and Amulius.

PRŌCAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [procō]. 1) (Rar.) Importunate in demanding, leno. 2) Bold, impudent, shameless, pert, wanton, ingenuum; p. otii (lat.), in peace.

PRŌ-CĒDO, cēssi, cēssum, 3. v. intr. 1) To go or to come forth, to step forth: p. foras, extra munitiones, de castris, ab aula. In partic. —a) of troops, &c. = to move, to march, in aciem —b) to show one's self, to appear: tum demum processit —c) of plants, &c. = to spring forth —d) altera jam pagella p., now comes —e) = to step or to come forward (of a champion in a combat, a player, &c.): p. in publicum, in medium. Hence (Pl.) = to happen: p. ad aliquem. 2) To go or to come farther on, to proceed, to advance, to progress: moenia pp. Freq. trop., of time, to advance, to elapse: ubi plerumque noctis processit; procedente tempore, in the course

of time; *ī. aetate, to become older*: B) = to continue, to go on: *proelium p. in multum diei*; *stipendia iis pp., they continue receiving*: C) to make progress, to advance, to get on: *tantum processi in philosophia*; *p. honoribus*; *non multum p. dicendi laude*; hence (Com.) abs. = to succeed, to be successful: *tu hodie pulchre (bene) processisti*; *libido procedendi, of rising in the world*: D) to reach, to extend, to arrive at: *ira p. longius*; *eo amentiae p., to arrive at such a degree of madness*; *quo illud procedit? how far does this go?* in *multum vini p. = to drink much*: E) to turn out, to result: *omnia prospera pp.*; *p. aliquid bene, pulcherrime*: F) to turn out favourably for, to be of use or benefit to: *consilia mihi pp.*; *benefacta mea reipublicae pp.*

PROCELLA, ae, f. [*procello*]. A storm, tempest; hence, *trop.*, p. *telorum*; p. *equestris*, a sudden attack, onset of the cavalry; pp. *tribuniciae*, *civiles*, commotions; p. *eloquentiae*.

PROCELLO, 3. v. tr. [*pro-CELLO* — cf. *ante-cello, praecello*]. (Poet.) To throw or to cast down.

PROCELLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*procella*]. Stormy, tempestuous, boisterous, ver; ventus, Notus p., raising storms.

PROCEB, ōris, m. (of the *sing.* only the acc. *procerem* occurs). A chief, noble; usually in the pl. *proceres*, um, the chiefs, nobles, leading men in a state: pp. *civitatibus*. Hence (lat.), pp. *artis*, the masters in an art.

PROCERITAS, ātis, f. [*procerus*]. 1) Tallness, height, arboris. 2) Length, *colli*; p. *pedum*, of metrical feet.

***PROCERIUS**, *adv.* in the comp. [*procerus*]. To a greater length.

PROCERUS, a, um, *adj.* with comp. and sup. [*pro*, and the root *CER* or *CRE*, whence also *cre-acc* — cf. *sincerus*; hence prop. 'grown forward or high']. 1) Tall, high, arbor, homo, statura. 2) In gen., long, collum, passus.

PROCESSIO, ōnis, f. [*procedo*]. A proceeding, advancing; an advance.

PROCESSUS, ūs, m. [*procedo*]. (Only *trop.*) Progress, advance, process: *tantos pp. feci*; p. *orationis*; *alieni pp., the success of others*.

PROCHŪTA, ae, f. An island on the coast of Campania, now Procida.

PROCIDO, cidi, —, 3. v. intr. [*pro-cado*]. To fall forwards, to fall down: p. *ad pedes alicujus*, to throw one's self down.

PROCINCTUS, ūs, m. [*procingo*]. Prop., a girding. Only in the comb. in *procinctu*, ready or prepared for battle, in readiness for action: in *procinctu stare, esse*; *testamentum in procinctu facere*, immediately before a battle; *trop.*, *habere aliquid in p., to have a thing ready or at hand*.

PRO-CINGO, cingi, cinctum, 3. v. tr. To gird: only in the part. *procinctus* = prepared for battle, ready for action.

PROCLĀMATIO, ōnis, f. [*proclamo*]. (Lat.) A calling or crying out.

***PROCLĀMĀTOR**, ōris, m. [*proclamo*]. (Lat.) A vociferator, bawler (of a bad advocate).

PRO-CLĀMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. To call or to cry out, pro aliquo, illud esse verum.

PROCLES, is, m. [*Προκλῆς*]. A son of Aristodemus, brother of Eurysthenes, king of Sparta, and progenitor of the royal family of the Proclidae (*Προκλίδαι*).

PROCLINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*pro*, and *clino* = *κλίνω*, 'to incline']. To incline or to bend forwards: p. *mare in litora*; mostly in the part. *proclinatus*, viz.: *res p., an affair that is near its issue*; hence, sometimes = on the very of ruin: *adjuvare rem p.*

PROCLIVE, *adv.* w. comp. [*proclivis*]. Downwards, downhill: *proclivius labi, more rapidly*.

PROCLIVIS, e, also (ante-cl. & lat.) **PROCLIVUS**, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. [*pro-clivus*]. 1) Inclining downwards, going downwards, steep, sloping, via; in or per *proclive, downwards, downhill*; p. *detrudi*. 2) *Trop.*: A) inclined towards any thing, inclined or disposed to, prone: p. *ad laborem*, *ad comitatem*; p. *ad morbum*: B) easy: *proclivia anteponunt laboribus*; in *proclivi est* (ante-cl.), it is easy.

PROCLIVITAS, ātis, f. [*proclivis*]. 1) An inclining = a declivity, descent. 2) Inclination, propensity.

PROCLIVITER, *adv.* with comp. [*proclivis*]. (Lat.) Easily, readily.

PROCNE, es, f. [= *Προκνη*]. A daughter of King Pandion, and sister of Philomela, q. v. 2. Meton., a swallow.

PRŌCO, or **PRŌCOR**, dep., 1. v. tr. [cf. *procor*]. (Unusual.) To ask, to demand.

PRO-CONSUL, ūlis, m. (A form used mostly by later writers, instead of the more classic 'proconsule' — v. *Pro*, 2.) A proconsul: A) in the time of the republic, the governor of a province who usually held this office after having held the consulship: B) under the emperors, when the administration of the provinces was divided between the emperor and the senate, a governor of one of the provinces belonging to the senate.

PROCONSULĀRIS, e, *adj.* [*proconsul*]. Of or pertaining to a proconsul, proconsular: *imago p.* (of the office of the tribuni militum consulari potestate, because it took the place of the consulship).

PROCONSULĀTUS, ūs, m. [*proconsul*]. The office or dignity of a proconsul, proconsulship; also, *improp.* (lat.) = *praefectura*.

PROCRĀSTINĀTIO, ōnis, f. [*procrastino*]. A putting off till to-morrow, procrastination.

PROCRĀSTINO, 1. v. tr. [*procrastinus*]. To put off till to-morrow, to procrastinate, rem.

PROCREATIO, ōnis, f. [*procreo*]. A begetting, procreation.

PROCREATOR, ōris, m. [procreo]. A begetter, author, mundi; pp. = *parents*.

PROCREATRIX, icis, f. [procreo]. *She that brings forth, a producer, mother, artium.*

PRO-CREO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To beget, to procreate: p. filium de (ex) uxore. 2) To bring forth, to produce, in gen.: terra p. truncos; p. ortum tribunatus, *to cause*.

PRO-CRESCO, 3. v. inch. intr. (Lucr.) 1) To grow forth, to proceed. *2) To grow larger, to increase.

PROCRIS, Idis, f. [= Πρωκρίς]. *A daughter of Erechtheus, and wife of Cephalus, who accidentally killed her in a wood, whither she had followed him from motives of jealousy.*

PROCRUSTES, ae, m. [= Πρωκροστής]. *A highwayman in Attica, slain by Theseus.*

PRŌ-CŪBO, ui, —, 1. v. intr. (Poet.) *To lie along, to lie at full length.*

PRŌ-CŪDO, di, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Lucr.) To thrust or to drive forth, aëra. 2) To forge, ensemble. Hence, trop.: A) *to forge, to contrive, dolos, voluptatem*: B) *to produce, to bring forth, ignem*: C) *to cultivate, linguam.*

PRŌCUL, adv. [prob. from procello, 'to drive onwards']. 1) With verbs of rest, at a distance, far off, far, stare; p. tarrim constituo, *at a great distance*; p. a castris; hence (poet. & lat.) as a prep. with abl. (the prep. 'ab' being omitted), far from, far away from: p. mari, urbe; thus also, trop. = *far from*: haec culpa p. a me abest; p. esse a literis, *entirely unlettered*; thus, also, p. negotiis; p. dubio, *without doubt*; p. errare, *to err greatly*; hand p. absuit quin, *not much was wanting to, &c.* 2) With verbs of motion, to a distance, far away: p. tela conijcere; p. a terra abripi. 3) From afar, from a distance: p. jaculari; p. aliquid conspiciere.

PRŌCULCATIO, ōnis, f. [proculco]. (Lat.) *A treading down.*

PRŌCULCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [pro-calco]. (Poet. & lat.) To tread down, to trample upon, segotem; trop., to tread under foot = *to despise, to oppress, fata, senatum.*

PRŌCŪLEIUS, i, m. *A Roman knight, brother of Terentia, the wife of Maecenas, who, when his two brothers had lost their estates in the Civil war, divided his property with them.*

PRŌCUMBO, cūbui, cūbitum, 3. v. intr. [procubo]. 1) To bend or to lean forwards: ligna pp. secundum naturam fluminis; (poet.) of men who lean forwards while eating, rowing, &c.: dimidiati pp. dum appetunt; illi certamine summo pp. 2) To sink or to fall down, to throw or to cast one's self down: agger p. in fossam; p. ad pedes alicui or ad genus alicujus, *to prostrate one's self before*; vulneratus p.; so, also, legiones pp. 3) To sink, to fall, to go to ruin: respública p.; p. in voluptates.

PRŌCŪRATIO, ōnis, f. [procuro]. 1) *A taking*

care of, management, administration, esp. upon the order and in the name of another: p. rerum suarum; p. annonae. In partic.: A) the office of imperial procurator (v. Procurator, 2), procuratorship: pp. amplissimae: B) an averting a misfortune indicated by an omen, an expiatory sacrifice, expiation. 2) (Lat.) A caring for, endeavour: p. gratiae recipiendae.

***PRŌCŪRATIUNCŪLA**, ae, f. [dim. of procuratio]. (Lat.) *A small charge, a charge of minor importance.*

PRŌCŪRATOR, ōris, m. [procuro]. 1) *A manager, administrator of the affairs of another, an agent, overseer: agere aliquid per p.; p. regni, the regent, viceroy. In partic. = a manager of an estate, a steward. 2) (Lat.) Under the emperors, an officer who had the management of the emperor's revenues in the provinces, a procurator.*

PRŌCŪRATRIX, icis, f. [procuro]. *A governess, protectress.*

PRŌ-CŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To manage, to administer another's affairs by his will and in his name, negotia alicujus, hereditatem. Hence, in partic. (lat.), abs., to be procurator (v. Procurator, 2): p. in Hispania. 2) To manage, in gen., to take care of, sacra, religiones; p. arbores; p. se, *to pamper one's self*; also (ante-cl.), p. alicui. In partic., p. omen, *to attend to such religious ceremonies as may avert a misfortune portended by an omen, to expiate.*

PRŌ-CURRO, cūcurri and curri, cursum, 3. v. intr. 1) To run forth: p. in proximum tumultum; in partic. of troops = *to move or to march forth*. Hence (poet. & lat.) of places, to run out, to project: insula p. in mare. 2) (Lat.) = To go on: p. ultra, *to advance farther*; pecunia p., *increases.*

PRŌCURSATIO, ōnis, f. [procursio]. *A running forth, esp. to fight, a sally, onset.*

PRŌCURSATOR, ōris, m. [procursio]. *One who runs forth = a skirmisher.*

PRŌCURSIO, ōnis, f. [procuro]. (Lat.) *1) *A running or advancing forwards. 2) A digression.*

PRŌ-CURSO, 1. v. intr. [freq. of procuro]. To run forth; in particular = *to sally forth, to skirmish.*

PRŌCURSUS, ūs, m. [procurro]. 1) *A running or sallying forth, an onset, militum. 2) (Lat.): A) of places, a running out, projection: B) a course, progress.*

PRŌ-CURVUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) *Curved in front, winding, litora.*

PRŌCUS, i, m. [proco]. *A wooer, suitor.*

PRŌCYON, ōnis, m. [= Πρωκύων]. *A constellation (pure Latin, Antecanis).*

***PRŌ-DEAMBŪLO**, 1. v. intr. (Com.) To walk forth, to take a walk.

PRŌ-D-EO, ii, itum, 4. v. intr. 1) With reference to the terminus a quo, to go, to come or

to step forth: p. foras, in aciem, ex portu; p. obviam alicui, ad colloquium; p. in funus, to accompany; p. volando, to fly forth; p. in scenam (of an actor), to make one's appearance; but, Jupiter p. in tragoedia, is introduced, plays a part. Hence: A) of plants, to spring forth, to grow up: B) trop., to come forth, to appear; novae cœmœdiæ pp.; consuetudo p., comes up. 2) With reference to the terminus ad quem, to go forwards, to advance: naves pp. Hence: A) to project: rupes p. in æquor; B) trop., p. sumptu extra modum, to exceed due measure; p. quadam tenus, to advance to a certain point; impere., ne ad extremum prodeatur.

PRŌDICĪUS, a, um, *adj.* [Prodicus]. Of or belonging to a Prodicus, Prodician, Hercules.

PRŌ-DICO, xi, otum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Rar.): A) to predict, to foretell, aliquid: B) to appoint beforehand, diem. 2) To put off, to defer, diem.

PRŌ-DICTĀTOR, ōris, m. (also pro dictatore — v. Pro, 2). A vice-dictator (who had the power, though not the title, of a dictator).

PRŌDICUS, i, m. [= Πρόδικος]. A Greek sophist of Ceos, contemporary with Socrates, supposed to be the author of the fable, of "The Choice of Hercules."

PRŌDIGE, *adv.* [prodigus]. Prodiggily.

PRŌDIGENTIA, æ, f. [prodigo]. (Tac.) Frugality, profusion, opum.

PRŌDIGĪĀLIS, e, *adj.* [prodigium]. 1) (Poet. and lat.) Prodigious, wonderful, unnatural. 2) (Pl.) Jupiter p., averting bad omens.

PRŌDIGĪĀLĪTER, *adv.* [prodigialis]. (Poet. and lat.) Prodiggily, unnaturally, in a very strange manner.

PRŌDIGĪOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [prodigium]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Full of wonders, filled with prodigious shapes, atria Circes. 2) Prodigious, wonderful, unnatural, corpora.

PRŌDIGĪUM, ii, n. [for prodicium, from prodico, 'that which points out beforehand']. An appearance or occurrence out of the ordinary course of nature, from which omens can be drawn (of portentum, omen, etc.), a prodigy, wonder, portent. Hence, of persons: A) in a good sense (lat.), pp. Romana, prodigies of courage: B) a monster.

PRŌDIGO, ōgi, actum, 3. v. tr. [pro-ago]. 1) (Ante-cl.) To drive forth, to drive to: p. sues in lustra. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To squander, to lavish, to waste, opes, bona patria.

PRŌDIGUS, a, um, *adj.* [prodigo]. Prodigal, wasteful, lavish: p. homo; (poet.) p. aeris, of money. Hence: A) (poet.) abounding in: locus p. herbae; also, abs., terra p., productive: B) giving away or sacrificing readily: p. animæ, lavish of life; p. arcani.

PRŌDĪTIO, ōnis, f. [prodo]. A betraying, betrayal: p. arcanorum: p. amicitiae; multorum pp., faithlessness.

PRŌDĪTOR, ōris, m. [prodo]. A betrayer,

traitor: p. patriæ; exercitiis p. disciplinæ, a scelerator of the discipline of; (poet.) as *adj.*, betraying: risus p.

PRŌ-DO, didi, ditum, 3. v. tr. 1) To give forth, to put or to bring forth: p. vina; p. suspiria, to heave sighs, to sigh; famus proditus, ascending; p. exemplum, to set an example. 2) To make known, to publish, decretum. Hence: A) = to disclose, aliquid, concios; p. crimen vultu: B) to proclaim (an officer elected), interregem, flaminem. 3) To put farther: A) = to put off, to prolong, diem, vitam alicui: B) to propagate, genus. 4) To give over to some one = to deliver, to transmit; in partic. = to deliver up: p. alicui imperium, to bequeath, to leave; p. imaginem, to transmit to one's posterity (of noble families — vide Nobiles); literas nobis produnt hæc monumenta; p. aliquem ad mortem; p. supplicem. Hence: A) to give up in a treacherous way, to abandon, to betray: legiones projectas et proditæ ad improvidam pugnam; p. aliquem patriam, causam populi; p. rempublicam hosti, to the enemy: B) p. memoriae, or only p., to transmit as a historian = to record, to narrate: p. bella gesta; falso proditum est; on the contrary, hoc proditum est memoriâ, has been transmitted by tradition from generation to generation.

*PRŌ-DŪCEO, 2. v. tr. (Poet.) To teach publicly: hæc Janus ab imis p.

PRŌ-DRŌMUS, i, m. [= πρὸς πρηνος]. A fore-runner; in particular = a north northeast wind, blowing usually eight days before the rising of the Dog star.

PRŌ-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To lead or to draw forth: p. copias in aciem, pro castris; p. aciem; p. aliquem testem. In partic.: A) to bring forward, to make appear, to produce, before a court or assembly (e.g., witnesses, the children of an accused person, &c.): p. aliquem in concionem, ad populum; thus, also, of an actor = to bring upon the stage: B) to expose for sale, servum: C) (poet.) to place before: p. scamnum lecto; p. moram rei alicui, to cause a delay; D) trop. — a) (rar.) to beget or to bring forth, liberos, sonos; hence (Com.) = to bring up, to educate, filiam audientem dicto — b) to promote to a higher position, to advance: p. aliquem honore or ad aliquam dignitatem — c) to move, to lead or to induce to any thing: p. aliquem ad proelium — d) (poet.) to bring before, to betray: p. crimina ad patres. 2) To lead, to draw or to stretch farther on: A) (poet. & lat.) to draw out, ferrum incude: B) of pronunciation, to lengthen, to pronounce long, syllabam: C) to prolong, to protract, vitam alicui; p. sermonem in multam noctem: D) to put off, to defer: p. diem: E) to detain, to put off, aliquem aliqua re: F) (Com.) to spend or to pass a portion of time: p. diem.

PRŌDUCTE, *adv.* w. comp. [productus]. Of pronunciation, in a lengthened manner, long.

PRODUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [produco]. A lengthening, extending, prolonging: A) of a word, by adding a syllable: B) of pronunciation: C) of time: *p. temporis*.

PRODUCTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of *produco*]. 1) Lengthened, extended; hence, long: *productior ibat manus equitum*; *fabula ne productior sit actu quinto*. In partic.: A) of pronunciation, long, syllable: B) of time, prolonged: *dolores producti longinquitate*. 2) In partic., *Producta*, ōrum, *n. pl.*, as a philos. tech. t. (a translation attempted by Cicero of the Greek *σπουδα*), in the doctrine of the Stoics = *preferable things* (= *praecipua*, *praeposita*).

PROEGMENA, ōrum, *n. pl.* A Latinized form of *σπουδα* — *v.* *Productus*, 2.

PROELIARIS, e, *adj.* [*proelium*]. (Pl.) Of or pertaining to a battle: *pugnae pp.*, pitched battles.

PROELIATOR, ōris, *m.* [*proelior*]. (Lat.) A fighter, combatant, warrior.

PROELIOR, ātus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [*proelium*]. To fight, to join battle, to engage: *p. pedibus*, on foot; *legiones pp.*; *trop.*, of debate or controversy = to contend: *vehementer proeliatum sum*.

PROELIUM, ii, *n.* [*perh. pro-EL*, the latter kindred w. *du-ellum* and *edw.*, 'to press hard']. A fight, battle, engagement, combat: *committere p.*, to join or engage in battle; (*poet.*) = the combatants: *proelia armigera*. Hence, *trop.* = a fight, contest, in gen.; hence, also (Pl.) = eating or feasting.

PROETIS, Idia, *f.* [*Proetas*]. A daughter of *Proetus*.

PROETUS, i, *m.* [= *Προετος*]. A king of *Tiryns*, brother of *Acrisius*.

PROFĀNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*profanus*]. 1) To divest of a sacred character, to declare not sacred, to unhallow: *p. dies festos*, *sacerdotes*. 2) (Lat.) To desecrate, to profane, to violate.

PROFĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [*pro-fanum*, 'outside of the consecrated space']. 1) Not sacred or dedicated to a deity, profane, locus, res. In partic. of persons, uninitiated, ignorant, vulgar; *procul este profani*! 2) (Poet. & lat.) Impious, wicked. 3) (Poet.) Ill-boding, bubo.

PROFĀTUS, ūa, *m.* [*profor*]. (Lat.) A speaking out.

PROFECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [*proficiscor*]. 1) Departure. 2) *Trop.*, a source: *p. pecuniae*, from whence the money had been obtained.

PROFECTO, ade. [*pro-fectum*?]. 1) Indeed, certainly, surely. 2) By all means.

PROFECTUS, ūa, *m.* [*proficio*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Progress, increase, growth, in re aliqua. 2) Profit, advantage: *sine p.*, without effect.

PRO-FĒRO, tāli, lātum, ferre, *v. irr. tr.* 1) To carry, to bring or to fetch forth: *p. arma ex oppido*; *p. numos ex arca*; *p. linguam, digitum*, to stretch out. Hence: A) to bring forward, tes-

tem: B) (lat.) of the earth, to bring forth, to produce: C) (lat.) to pronounce, syllabavi: *Dē trop.* — a) to bring to light, to show, to make known, to publish: *p. aliquid in aspectum lucemque*, and only *p. aliquid*; *p. librum*, to publish; *ars profertur*; *p. ingenium, studia*, to show, to display; *p. se*, to make one's self known — b) to quote, to cite, to mention: *p. aliquem nominatim*; *p. aliquid in medium*. 2) To carry, to bring or to move farther on: *p. fines, pomerium*, to enlarge, to extend; *p. gradum, pedem*, to go on, to proceed; *p. castra*, to move forward. Hence, *trop.*: A) *pietas eum longius protulit*, impelled him: B) to put off, to defer, diem; *p. rem in annum*; hence = to delay, to detain (with words, &c.), exercitum: C) to lengthen, to extend: *p. vitam beatam usque ad rogam*.

PROFESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [*profiteor*]. 1) A declaration, expression, bonae voluntatis, pietatis. 2) A public statement or specification of one's name or property; hence = a register of persons and their property. 3) A profession, trade, business (which one had, according to his public declaration): *vis oratoris et ipsa p. dicendi*; *p. grammaticae*.

PROFESSOR, ōris, *m.* [*profiteor*]. (Lat.) One who announces himself publicly as a teacher of a science or art, a public teacher, professor: *p. eloquentiae*.

***PROFESSORIUS**, a, um, *adj.* [*professor*] (Lat.) Of or pertaining to a professor, professorial: *lingua p.*

PRO-FESTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Not festive, common: *p. dies, lux*, a working-day. 2) (Lat.) Uninitiated, vulgar.

PROFICIO, feci, factum, 3. *v. intr.* [*pro-facio*]. 1) To go forward, to advance, to make progress: *nihil p. in oppugnatione oppidi*; *p. aliquid in philosophia*, to make some progress. Hence, 2) = to be of use or service, to help, to contribute: *nulla res tantum p. ad dicendum*; *verba tua pp. aliquid*.

PROFICISCOR, factus, *dep.* (*ante-cl. also Proficisco*), 3. *v. tr.* [*proficio*]. *Prop.*, to make or to put one's self forwards; hence, to set out, to depart; and, in gen., to go, to travel; in partic. = to march: *p. Romam, ad bellum*, in pugnam; *p. Romā, ab urbe, ex castris*; *p. aliconi subsidio*, to go to one's aid; *navis p.*, sets sail; *p. ad somnum*, ad dormiendum, to go to sleep; (*poet.*) *p. magnum iter*, to set out upon. Hence, *trop.*: A) (*Com.*) = to intend to go: *sinas me ire quo profectus sum*: B) of speech, to pass over to: *nunc p. ad reliqua*: C) to proceed from, to begin: *p. a re aliqua*; *oratio inde p.*; *omnia quae a me ad te profecta sunt*, all that that I have done for you; *plura a parente proficisci non poterunt*, a father could not do more: D) to spring, to arise or to originate from: *aliquid p. a natura*; *genus a Pallante profectum*; *qui a Zenone profecti sunt*, the disciples of Zeno.

PROFITEOR, *fessus*, 2. *v. dep. tr.* [*pro-fateor*].
 1) To declare openly or publicly (of confiteor), to profess: p. aliquid; p. se nullum periculum recensare; p. de re aliqua; p. se legatum, to profess to be an ambassador; also, p. se consultum (a lawyer) esse. Hence, in partic.: A) to profess an art or science = to declare one's ability to teach it: p. jus, philosophiam, to profess to be a lawyer, a philosopher; hence (lat.), abs., p. = to be a public teacher or professor: B) to offer freely, to promise: p. operam suam; p. se ad colloquium venturum esse; p. indicium, to declare one's readiness to make a deposition. 2) To declare or to give in a public statement of one's name, property, business, &c.: aratores pp. jugera sationum suarum: p. nomen, to give in one's name, to enlist as a soldier; also, abs., profiteri, to announce one's self as a candidate; trop., nomen in his p., to count one's self among them. 3) (Poet. & lat.) The part. as *adj. pass.*, confessed, known: ex professo, as *adv.*, manifestly.

PROFLIGATOR, *ōria*, m. [*profligo*]. (Lat.)
 A profligate, spendthrift.

PROFLIGATUS, a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* [*part.* of *profligo*]. 1) (Lat.) Advanced: p. aetas; in profligato esse, to be almost ended. 2) Cast down, wretched, homo; judicio pp., powerless. 3) Profligate, abandoned, homo.

PROFLIGO (I.), *āvi*, *ātum*, 4. *v. tr.* [*profligo* II.]. Prop., to thrust forth. 1) To bring almost to an end, almost to finish or to decide: bellum profligatum is confecit; p. quaestionem; res est profligata. 2) To strike to the ground, to conquer, to overpower, copias hostium, classem. Hence, trop., to destroy, to ruin, tantas copias, republicam.

PRO-FLIGO (II.), —, *flictum*, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.)
 To cast down, to ruin, rem.

PRO-FLO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* To blow forth, flammam; (poet.) p. somnum toto pectore, to snore.

PROFLUENS, *tis*, *adj.* [*part.* of *proflo*]. Prop., flowing forth. Hence:—1) Trop., of speech, flowing, fluent. 2) As *subst. f.* (sc. aquae) = running water.

PROFLUENTER, *adv. w. comp.* [*profloens*]. Flowingly: only trop.—a) (lat.) of speech, fluently—b) = easily.

PROFLUENTIA, *ae*, *f.* [*profloens*]. A flowing forth: p. loquendi, fluency of speech.

PRO-FLUO, *xi*, *xum*, 3. *v. intr.* To flow forth: flumen p. ex monte. Hence, trop., ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam; p. ad incoegitas libidines, to fall or to hit upon.

PROFLUVIUM, *ii*, *n.* [*proflo*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A flowing forth.

PRO-FER, *fatus*, 1. *v. dep. tr. & intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To speak or to say out. 2) To foretell, to prophesy.

PRO-FUGIO, *fūgi*, *fūgitum*, 3. *v. intr. & tr.*

I. *Intr.*—To flee away, to escape, domo, ex oppido, in Britanniam. In partic. = to take refuge, ad aliquem. II. *Tr.* (lat.)—To flee from, to avoid, to shun, dominos, agros.

PROFUGUS, a, um, *adj.* [*profugio*]. 1) Fleeing, fugitive: milites pp. discedunt; p. e proelio; p. ad rebelles. In partic. = fleeing from one's native country, fugitive, banished, exiled (cf. transfuga, profuga): p. patriā; p. ex Peloponneso; p. domo; *subst.*, Profugus, i, m., a fugitive, exile. 2) (Poet.) Revolving about (of nomadic tribes).

PROFUNDUS, *adv.* [*profundus*]. (Lat.) Deeply.
PRO-FUNDO, *fūdi*, *fūsum*, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To pour out or forth, to cause to flow, to shed: p. sanguinem, lacrimas; freq., p. se, and, in a medical sense, profundus, to flow or to rush forth; p. se in lacrimas, to burst into. 2) Trop.: A) to cause to flow forth, to pour out: p. odium in aliquem; p. vires, to expend; p. vitia, to let loose; vites se pp., shoot forth (to denote a too exuberant growth): B) = to shed profusely, to sacrifice: p. vitam pro patria: C) to spend uselessly, to lavish, to squander, patrimonium; hence = to throw away, verba. 3) To bring forth, to produce: ea quae frugibus terrae fetu profunduntur; p. suspiria, to heave. 4) (Poet.) To stretch out at full length: somnus p. membra; profusus, stretched out.

PROFUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*profundo*]. 1) Deep, profound (from above down—cf. altus), mare; (poet.) of the lower world and persons belonging thereto = below: manes pp.; (poet.) poeta profundo ore (a figure taken from a river), copiosus; silvae pp., thick, densae. Hence, *subst.*, Profundum, i, n., depth: A) = the deep, the sea: B) trop. (lat.), a depth, abyss: p. miserarum: C) (Pl.) jocosely, the stomach. 2) = Altus, high: p. coelum. 3) Trop.: A) boundless, immoderate, cupiditas, libido: B) (lat.) unfathomable = unknown, ars.

PROFUSE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [*profusus*]. 1) Rushing forward without order: p. tendere ad castra, in tumultuous flight. 2) Trop.: A) immoderately: p. laudare: B) at an immoderate expense, extravagantly: aedes p. exstructa.

PROFUSIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [*profundo*]. (Lat.) A pouring out; hence, trop., prodigality.

PROFUSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*profundo*]. 1) Immoderate, unrestrained, excessive, hilaritas, libido. 2) A) extravagant in one's expenditures, profuse, homo, luxuria; p. sui, of one's own fortune: B) expensive, costly: pp. epulae.

PRO-GENER, *ēri*, *m.* (Lat.) A grand-daughter's husband.

PRO-GENERO, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & poet.) To beget, to generate, columbam.

PROGENIES, *ēi*, *f.* [*pro-gigno*]. 1) Abstr. Descent, lineage. 2) Concr., offspring, progeny

veteres se progeniem deorum dixerunt; p. liberorum; (poet.) = *a single descendant*: p. tua, *thy son or daughter*.

PRŌ-GĒNITOR, ōris, m. *A progenitor, ancestor.*

PRŌ-GIGNO, gēnui, gēnitum, 3. v. tr. *To beget, to bring forth, aliquem, rem ex re aliqua.*

PROGNĀRITER, adv. [pro-gnarus]. (Ante-cl.; doubtf. read.) *Skilfully; hence, precisely, decisively: age, indica p. (perhaps), be quick, fix the price.*

PROGNĀTUS, a, um, adj. [*part. of an unusual pro-(g)-nascor*]. *Begetten, born, sprung from: p. aliquo, from some one; p. ex Cimbris, ab Jove, descended from; thus, also, p. tali genere; subet., Prognati, ōrum, m. pl. = children.*

PROGNOSTICA, ōrum, n. pl. [= *προγνωστικά*]. *The signs of the weather, the title of a work of Aratus, translated by Cicero.*

PROGRĒDIO, 4. v. tr. (Pl.) = *progredior*.

PROGRĒDIOR, gressus, 3. v. dep. intr. [*progredior*]. *To go farther on, to march forward, to proceed: regredi quam p. malunt; p. foras; p. in locum iniquum. Freq., trop., to proceed, to advance in any thing: videamus quantum amor in amicitia p. debeat; p. in virtute, to make progress; p. aetate, to advance in age; in partic., of discourse, p. ad reliqua, to pass or to proceed to.*

PROGRESSIO, ōnis, f. [*progredior*]. *A going forward; only trop., progress: facere p. ad virtutem; as a rhetorical figure, a progressive rising to stronger expressions, climax.*

PROGRESSUS, ūs, m. [*progredior*]. 1) *A going forth; trop. = a beginning: primus p.* 2) *A going on, an advancing, proceeding; 3) Trop., progress, advancement: facere pp. in studiis; p. aetatis; p. rerum, the development of events.*

PRŌGYMNASTES, ae, m. [= *προγυμναστής*]. (Lat.) *A slave who practised gymnastic exercises before his master, in order to show him how to perform them.*

PRŌHIBEŌ, ui, Itum, 2. v. tr. [*pro-habeo*]. 1) *To keep or to ward off, to restrain: p. praedones ab insula; p. vim hostium ab oppidis; p. exercitum itinere, to impede the march of. Hence, with a change of the construction, to protect, to save: p. rempublicam a tali periculo, from such a danger; p. cives calamitate, from misfortune; (Pl.) p. aliquem aliquid, to preserve from. 2) To prevent, to hinder: p. aliquem abire; p. peregrinos urbibus uti; prohibeor delectum habere; p. ne id fiat; hiems p. quominus, etc.; dii prohibeant (ut, etc.), may the gods avert it; (rar.) p. aliquem aliquid; p. conatus alicujus; p. adiutum. 3) To prohibit, to forbid: lex p. aliquid (opp. to imperare); orator prohibetur abire.*

PRŌHIBITIO, ōnis, f. [*prohibeo*]. (Rar.) *A prohibiting, forbidding.*

PRŌ-INDE, or abbrev. PROIN, adv. 1) *Hence, therefore, consequently (esp. in an exhortation,*

admonition, &c.). 2) (= Perinde, 2.) Just so, in like manner.

PRŌJECTICIUS, a, um, adj. [*projicio*]. (Pl.) *Cast out, exposed, infans.*

PRŌJECTIO, ōnis, f. [*projicio*]. *A stretching out, brachii.*

PRŌJECTO, 1. v. tr. [*intens. of projicio; doubtful reading*]. (Ante-cl.) *To attack with words, to incriminate.*

PRŌJECTUS (I.), ūs, m. [*projicio*]. (Only in the abl. sing.) *A stretching out, projection, corporis. (Ante-cl. & lat.)*

PRŌJECTUS (II.), a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [*part. of projicio*]. 1) *Projecting, jutting out: insula p. in altum; p. venter, prominent. 2) Stretched out, prostrate: p. ante simulacra. 3) Trop., immoderate, excessive, unbridled, audacia, cupiditas; homo p. ad audendum, bold; p. ad libidinem, given up to. 4) Abjeet, contemptible, base, imperium, res. 5) (Lat.) Downcast, dejected, vultus.*

PRŌJICIO, jēci, jectum, 3. v. tr. [*pro-jacio*]. 1) *To throw or to cast forth or before: p. canicibus; hence, to fling away, to throw down: p. aliquid in ignem; p. se ad pedes alicujus. In partic.: A) p. se aliquo (in forum, in ignem), to throw one's self, to rush; hence—a) abs., p. se = to rush into danger—b) p. se in fletus muliebres, to burst forth into tears: B) to thrust or to drive out, to expel: p. aliquem foras, ab urbe; hence = to banish: p. aliquem aliquo, to some place: C) (lat.) to put off, to defer to another time. 2) To cast away, arma. Hence, trop.: A) to give up, to renounce, to desert, libertatem, patriam: B) to expose to danger, aliquem. 3) To stretch or to hold before or in front, hastam, clipeum pro se; of a building, &c. = to cause to project (v. Projectus II.). 4) (Lat.) To utter, verba.*

PRŌ-LĀBOR, lapsus, 3. v. dep. intr. 1) *To glide forward, serpens; elephantus p. clunibus. Hence, trop.: A) to come to, to fall or to get into: p. ad istam orationem, in rabiem; p. in misericordiam, to melt into compassion; p. ad superbiā, to become haughty; p. eo, huc, to go so far; p. longius quam, etc., to be more prolix than, &c.: B) to slip out, to escape: verbum p. 2) To fall forwards, to fall down, ex equo, in foramen; equus p., staggers, falls. Hence, trop.: A) to fall, to err, in multis rebus: B) to sink, to fall to decay, to go to ruin, mores, imperium, res.*

PRŌLAPSIO, ōnis, f. [*pro-labor*]. 1) *A slipping. 2) A tumbling down; a fall.*

PRŌLĀTIO, ōnis, f. [*profero*]. 1) *A bringing forward, a citing, quoting, exemplorum. 2) A carrying forward, enlargement, finium. 3) A putting off, postponement, judicii.*

PRŌLĀTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*pro-latus*]. 1) *To carry forward, to enlarge, to extend: p.*

agros, imperium. Hence, *trop.*, p. vitam, to *prolong*; p. spem et metum, to *entertain still longer*.
 2) To put off, to *deter*, rem.

PROLECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*intens.* of proleicio]. To allure, to entice, aliquid rem aliqua. PROLEPSIS, is, f. [= *πρόληψις*]. (Lat.) Rhet. tech. t., the forestalling of an objection, prolepsis.

PROLES, is, f. [pro-oleo]. (Mostly poet.) Prop., that which grows forth: A) freq., of men, offspring; a child, descendant; and, collect. = descendants, progeny, posterity, race: Silvius tua postuma p., youngest child; p. ferrea, an iron race; (Archaic) p. peditum equitumque, fresh troops.

PROLETARIUS, a, um, adj. [proles]. 1) Of or pertaining to posterity; *subst.*, Proletarius, ii, m., a citizen of the lowest class (perhaps, more correctly, belonging to no class), who was without property (census), and could therefore serve the state only by producing children. 2) (Pl.) = Low, common, sermo.

PROLICIO, 3. v. tr. [pro-lacio]. (Poet. & lat.) To allure or to entice forth, aliquid ad spem.

PROLIXE, adv. w. comp. [prolixus]. Abundantly, copiously: p. et cumulare; p. promittere, to be profuse in promises; respondent parum p., they do not give in their names very numerously.

PROLIXUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [prolixus]. 1) Stretched far out, long, extended, cauda, corpus; p. iotus, far-reaching. 2) Trop.: A) (lat.) comprehensive in meaning: B) going on well, successful: C) affable, courteous, animus; p. in aliquem, favourable.

PROLŌGUS, i, m. [= *πρόλογος*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) The prologue of a play. 2) The actor who recited the prologue.

PROLŌQUIUM, ii, n. [proloquor]. (Lat.) A proposition, assertion, axiom (class. enunciatio).

PRO-LŌQUOR, cūtus, 3. v. dep. intr. & tr. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) I. Intr. — To make a prologue: omitto proloqui. II. Tr.: — A) to speak out, to say freely, aliquid; p. aliquid apud aliquem: B) to predict, to foretell.

PROLŪBIUM, ii, n. [pro-lubet]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Desire, inclination. 2) Pleasure.

PRO-LŪDO, si, sum, 3. v. intr. To make a trial or essay beforehand, to prelude; hence, p. ad pugnam, to prepare to fight; trop. = to introduce a speech by some preliminary observations.

PRO-LUO, lui, lūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Poet.) To wash forth or out: genus omne natantum litore in extremo fluctus proluit. 2) To wash away: tempestas p. nives ex montibus; hence, trop. (lat.) = to dissipate, to squander, pecuniam. 3) To wash over, to wash: A) (poet.) = to moisten, to wet, manum rore: B) (poet.) prolui mulso, vappā = to drink; proluit se auro, he drank from the golden cup; (Pl.) p. cloacam, to wash out the stomach = to drink one's self full.

PROLŪSIO, ōnia, f. [proludo]. A prelude = a trial, essay.

PROLŪVIES, ei, f. [proludo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) An inundation. 2) Excrements, ventria.

PROMERCALIS, e, adj. [pro-merx]. (Lat.) That which may be bought, vendible, for sale: promercale dividere, to offer for sale.

PRO-MĒREO, ui, itum, and PRO-MĒREOR, Itus, dep., 2. v. tr. & intr. I. Tr. — 1) To deserve, to merit (both in a good and a bad sense): p. aliquid, poenam; p. ut ne quid orem quin impetrem. 2) To gain, to earn, to acquire, favorem. II. Intr. (usually as dep.) — To deserve well of: p. de aliquo, also in aliquem; bene de multis p., to bestow benefits upon many; also (lat.), p. aliquem.

PROMĒRITUM, i, n. [promereor]. Desert, merit, in aliquem; also, male pp., ill-deserts.

PROMĒTHEUS (I.), ei, m. [= *Προμηθεύς*, 'the Forethinker']. A son of Iapetus, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. He formed men of clay, and animated them with fire stolen from heaven, for which offence he was chained by Zeus to the rocks of Mount Caucasus, where a vulture fed upon his entrails. He was rescued by Hercules, who killed the vulture.

PROMĒTHEUS (II.), a, um, adj. [= *Προμηθεύς*]. Of or belonging to Prometheus, Promethean.

PROMĒTHIDES, ae, m. [= *Προμηθεΐδης*]. A descendant of Prometheus, i. e., Deucalion.

PROMINENS, tis, adj. w. comp. [part. of promineo]. Projecting, prominent: *subst.*, Prominens, tis, n., a projection: in prominenti litoris, on a headland; prominentia montium, the tops of mountains.

PRO-MINEO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. To jut or to stand out, to project: promontorium p.; dentes pp.; p. in altum; hence, trop., gloria p. in posteritatem, reaches posterity.

PROMISCAM (ante-cl.), & PROMISCE (lat.), adv. = Promiscue, q. v.

PROMISCUE, adv. [promiscuus]. Without distinction, promiscuously.

PROMISCUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) = Promiscuous.

PROMISCUUS, a, um, adj. [pro-misceo]. 1) Mixed, promiscuous, indiscriminate, common to all: p. multitudo; p. omnium generum caedes; p. spectaculum, to which all are admitted without distinction; connubia promiscua, between patricians and plebeians; consulatus p., shared both by patricians and plebeians; divina et humana pp. habere, to make no distinction between divine and human things; esse in promiscuo, to be common. 2) (Lat.) Common, usual, ordinary, cibus; vilia et pp. 3) In grammar, nomen p. = epicœnum, epicene, used alike of both genders.

PROMISSIO, ōnia, f. [promitto]. A promising, promise (the act of promising — cf. promissum), auxilli.

PROMISSOR, ōris, m. [promitto]. (Poet. & lat.) A (boastful) promiser.

PROMISSUM, i, n. [promitto]. A promise (the thing promised — conf. promissio): facere, implere, servare promissum, or promisso stare, manere in p., to keep, to fulfil; exigere p., to demand the fulfilment of a promise.

PROMISSUS, a, um, adj. [part. of promitto]. Hanging down, long, coma.

PRO-MITTO, misi, missum, 3. v. tr. 1) To let go forth; hence — a) to let hang down, to let grow: p. barbam, capillum — b) arbor p. se, grows up. 2) (Perhaps = to place before one, to hold out a prospect of something.) To promise (mostly upon the request of some one — cf. polliceor): p. alicui aliquid; p. de re aliqua, to promise with reference to; p. se aliquid facturum esse; p. bene, to make good promises. In partic.: A) p. alicui ad coenam, to engage one's self to dine, to sup; so, also, p. ad aliquem: B) p. dampni infecti (so. causa), to promise indemnification for a possible damage: C) (poet. & lat.) = to give hope or promise of, to cause to expect: terra p. aquas; p. se oratorem, of becoming an orator; hence, promissum carmen, with regard to which great expectations have been raised: D) to promise to a deity, to vow. 3) To say beforehand: A) to foretell: p. aliquid de eventu rerum: B) (lat.) to forebode, to portend: clarum fore flamma promiserat.

PROMO, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. tr. [pro-emo]. 1) To take or to fetch forth, to bring out or forth, vinum, pecuniam ex aerario. Hence, p. consilia, to bring forward; p. jura clienti, to expound the law to a client; p. argumenta ex certis locis; (poet.) p. se, to come forth; vitis p. se, grows up; (poet.) p. vires = to use. 2) Trop., to bring to light; hence, to manifest, to disclose, to relate, omnia, sensum animi, cogitata.

PROMONTORIUM, ii, n. [promons]. 1) The projecting part of a mountain. 2) A promontory, cape.

PRO-MOVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. tr. 1) To move or to push forth or forward, to cause to advance: p. saxa, moenia; p. manum in sinistrum; ibi te videbo et promovebo, I will take you along as my guest; nihil promoves (te), you do not stir; (poet.) p. arcana loco, to remove; freq., in military lang., p. castra, to move forward, to advance; so, also, p. exercitum, aciem. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To carry forward = to enlarge, to extend: p. terminos imperii, or p. imperium. 3) Trop.: A) (ante-cl. & lat.) to accomplish, nihil: B) (poet. & lat.) to promote, to increase: doctrina p. vim insitam; hence = to promote one to a higher place: p. aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, ad praefecturam aerarii: C) (Com.) to put off, nuptias alicui: D) Promota, ōrum, n. pl. = Producta, q. v.

PROMPTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [promptus].

1) Promptly, quickly, unhesitatingly: p. adesso. 2) Willingly, cheerfully: p. necem subire. 3) Easily.

PROMPTO, 1, v. tr. [intens. of promo]. (Pl.) To have the disposal of, to give out, to distribute p. thesauros Jovis, to be Jupiter's treasurer.

PROMPTUARIUS, a, um, adj. [promo]. (Pl.) From which anything is taken forth: cella p.; (Com.) = a prison.

PROMPTUS (I.), a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of promo]. Prop., taken forth. 1) Exposed to view, visible, manifest, evident: p. et apertus. 2): A) of persons, ready, prepared, quick; and, also, willing, inclined to: p. homo; vir p. ad vim, ad jocandum; (lat.) p. in pavorem; (lat.) p. seditioni, for rebellion; p. in agendo, in acting; (lat.) p. animi: B) of things, ready, prepared, at hand, fides, celeritas, audacia; p. auxilium. 3) Easy, practicable, defensus, aditus: promptum est, it is easy; p. est mihi dicere.

PROMPTUS (II.), ūs, m. [promo]. Only in the abl. sing., with the prep. in: — 1) = A being visible, visibility: esse in p., to be visible, to be before the eyes of all; ponere or habere in p., to display, to show to all (formam, iram). 2) = Readiness: in p. esse, in p. habere, to be ready or at hand, to have in readiness. 3) = Easiness, facility: in p. esse, to be easy.

PROMULGATIO, ōnis, f. [promulgo]. A making publicly known, a proclamation, esp. of a bill or law.

PROMULGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [pro-vulgos]. To make publicly known, esp. a bill or law on which the comitia were soon to vote (by posting up a public notice of it), to publish, to promulgate: p. legem.

PROMULSIS, idis, f. [pro-malsum]. The first course of a Roman meal, consisting of stimulants to the appetite, an antepast, whet.

PROMUS, i, m. [promo]. He who gives out provisions from a storeroom, a steward, butler (a slave in the houses of wealthy Romans); trop., ego sum p. pectori meo, I am keeper of my own breast.

PRO-MUTUUS, a, um, adj. Loaned beforehand, advanced.

PROME, adv. [pronus]. (Caes.; doubtf. read.) With inclination.

PRO-NEPOS, ōtis, m. A great-grandson.

PRO-NEPTIS, is, f. (Lat.) A great-granddaughter.

PRONOEIA, ae, f. A Latinized form of πρόνοια, providence.

PRO-NOMEN, inis, n. Tech. t. in grammar, a pronoun.

PRO-NOMINATIO, ōnis, f. A rhet. figure, another appellation of an object (e.g., Africani nepos, instead of Gracchus).

PRO-NUBA, ae, f. [pro-nubo]. A bride's woman, who attended to the necessary arrangements

of a wedding on the part of the bride: Jano p., as the goddess of Marriage.

PRONUNCIATIO, ōnis, f. [pronuncio]. 1) A public declaration, publication, proclamation; in partic.: A) the decision of a judge: B) a proclamation by the public crier. 2) Expression, language: p. Graeca. In partic.: A) of orators and actors, representation by means of voice and gestures (= actio), delivery: B) in logic, a proposition.

PRONUNCIATOR, ōris, m. [pronuncio]. (Rar.) A narrator, rerum gestarum.

PRONUNCIATUM, i, n. [pronuncio]. Tech. t. in logic, a proposition, axiom (= ἀξίωμα).

PRONUNCIATUS, ūs, m. [pronuncio]. (Lat.) Pronunciation.

PRONUNCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To declare publicly, to make known, to proclaim: p. legem; p. nomina victorum; p. proelium in posterum diem, that a battle is about to be fought, to announce the battle; p. ut (ne), to proclaim that, &c. In partic.: A) to promise by a public proclamation, pecuniam or praemia militi, numos in tribus, populo manus: B) p. rem in venundando, to give notice of the defects of an article offered for sale: C) iudex p., decides; also, p. sententiam, to deliver a verdict; hence, in gen. = to declare or to pronounce one to be, &c.: p. uxorem ingenuam: D) p. sententias (of the presiding magistrate in the senate), to state briefly the different opinions brought forward, with the names of their authors, and to put them one by one to vote, to put to vote: E) at the election of magistrates, to proclaim as elected, aliquem praetorem, etc. 2) To say or to speak out aloud, to cry out, aliquid, castra jam esse capta. In partic.: A) = to report, to narrate, quae gesta sunt: B) to rehearse, to declaim, to recite, multos versus. 3) (Lat.) To accent a syllable.

*PRONUPER, adv. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) Quite lately.

PRONURUS, ūs, f. (Poet.) A grandson's wife.

PRONUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [pro]. 1) Inclined, leaning or bending forward, corpus, arbor; freq. of one who leans forward to strike or to catch a person, esp. of one who pursues eagerly. Hence: A) going or bending downwards: p. via, motus corporis; pp. tigna; haec duo genera nihil habent proni, have nothing that leads downwards: B) of localities = steep, precipitous: urbs p. in paludes, inclining towards; per pronum, downwards: C) (poet.) of constellations, about to set, going down: D) of time, flying, passing away. 2) Trop.: A) inclined, prone, ad necem-cujusque, in libidines, rei alicui: B) (poet. & lat.) inclined or favourable to, alicui and in aliquem: C) easy: omnia virtuti pp.; id pronius ad fidem est.

PROOEMIOR, 1. v. tr. [prooemium]. (Lat.) To make a preface.

PROOEMIUM, ii, n. [= προοίμιον]. An intro-

duction, preface: p. citharoedi, a prelude; (poet.) = a beginning: p. risus.

PROPAGATIO, ōnis, f. [propago]. 1) A propagating; propagation of vines, &c. 2) An extending: A) of space = an enlarging, enlargement, finium imperii nostri: B) of time, a prolonging, prolongation, temporis.

PROPAGATOR, ōris, m. [propago]. (Doubtful read.) A propagator: p. provinciae, a prolonger of one's command in a province.

PROPAGO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [PRE-PAGO — v. Pango]. 1) To propagate, arbores, stirpem; trop., p. aliquid posteritati, to transmit. 2) To extend, to enlarge, fines imperii, imperium. 3) Of time, to extend the duration of, to prolong, to continue: p. memoriam, bellum; p. imperium consuli in annum; p. vitam, to preserve; p. multa secula reipublicae, to prolong the existence of the state for many years.

PROPAGO (II.), inis, f. [propago L.]. 1) A set, layer; a slip, shoot, esp. of a vine. 2) (Poet.) An offspring, child; collect., children, race, lineage: pp. virorum.

PRŌ-PĀLAM, adv. 1) In sight of all, in public, collocare. 2) Manifestly: p. fieri, to become known to all.

PRŌ-PĀTŪLUS, a, um, adj. Open to inspection or entrance, locus. Freq., the n. as subst., in the comb. in propatulo: A) in the open air (in opp. to that which is under the roof): in p. aedium, in the open court: B) openly, publicly: esse in p.; rem habere in p., to put up publicly for sale.

PRŌPE, prep. and adv. w. comp. (propius and sup. (proxime) [perh. from pro and the enclitic pe]. I. Prep. w. acc. — Near: A) of space, p. castra; p. me: B) of time, towards, about: p. lucem, about daybreak; p. kalendas Sextiles: C) in other connexions: p. metum res fuerat, they had been near being frightened; p. secessionem plebis res venit, matters came almost to a secession of the common people. II. Adv. — 1) Of space, near, close by: p. esse alicui; p. ad aliquem accedere; p. aliquid conspiciere; p. ab Italia; p. a meis aedibus. 2) Of time, near, at hand: partus instat p.; p. adest (est) quum (quando), etc., the time is at hand when, &c. 3) Nearly, almost: p. omnes; hence, p. est ... ut, etc., it wants little of, &c.; p. erat ut pelleretur, he was near being expelled.

PRŌPE-DIEM, adv. Within a few days, very soon: p. te videbo.

PRŌ-PELLO, pūli, pulsum, 3. v. tr. 1) To push or to drive forwards, to drive forth, to propel: p. navem remis; p. oves in pabulum; p. saxa in subeuntes, to hurl; (poet.) p. aliquem e scopulo, to thrust down. Hence (poet. & lat.), trop., to drive, to impel: p. aliquem ad voluntariam mortem. 2) To drive away; in partic. = to put to flight: p. hostes a castris; p. multi-

tudinem equitum. Hence, to ward off, injuries; p. vitæ periculum ab aliquo; p. famem aliquam re.

PRŌPE-MŌDO (rar.), or PRŌPE-MŌDUM, *adv.* Nearly, almost.

PRŌ-PENDEO, di, sum, 2. (Pl. also Prŏpendo, 3.), *v. intr.* 1) To hang forth, to hang down, lanx; hence = to have the preponderance: bona pp. 2) Of the mind, to be inclined to, to be well disposed or favourable to, alicui.

PROPENSE, *adv. v. comp.* [propensus]. Willingly, readily.

*PRŌPENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [propendeo]. Of the mind, inclination, propensity.

PRŌPENUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [propendeo]. Prop., hanging forth. 1) *Trop.*: A) inclined or leaning towards, prone to: p. ad voluptates; p. ad bene merendum; p. in alteram partem; animus p., ready: B) (lat.) inclined, well-disposed or favourable to, alicui or pro aliquo. 2) In the *comp.*, having the preponderance, preponderating: id fit propensius, more important. 3) = Approaching, ad veritatem.

PRŌPERANTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [propero]. Hastily, speedily, quickly.

PRŌPERANTIA, æ, *f.* [propero]. A hastening; haste.

*PRŌPERATIO, ōnis, *f.* [propero]. A hastening; haste, quickness.

PRŌPERATO, *adv.* [propero]. (Lat.) Speedily, quickly.

PRŌPERE, *adv.* [properus]. Hastily, in haste: (Pl.) p. esse, to hasten.

PRŌPERŌ, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* [properus]. I. *Intr.* — To hasten, to make haste (in a good sense — cf. festino): properato opus est, there is need of haste; p. Romam, and p. redire in patriam, to return hastily; *trop.*, p. ad gloriam, to strive eagerly for. II. *Tr.* (poet. & lat.) — To make or to do with haste, to accelerate, to hasten: p. mortem, caedem, iter; p. opus, studium, to prosecute earnestly; p. naves, to procure hastily; p. pecuniam heredi, to hasten to get money for.

PRŌPERTIUS, ii, m. (Sextus Aurelius P.) A celebrated Roman elegiac writer, contemporary with Ovid.

PRŌPERUS, a, um, *adj.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) Hastening, quick, speedy, agmen, homo; (Tac.) p. occasionis, quick to seize an opportunity; p. clarescere, eager to become famous.

PRŌPEXUS, a, um, *adj.* [pro-pecto]. (Poet.) Combed forward = hanging down, barba.

PRŌPINATIO, ōnis, *f.* [propino]. (Lat.) A drinking one's health.

PRŌPINO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [= *propitius*]. 1) To drink to one's health: p. alicui aliquid, to drink something to one's health, and thereby to challenge him to drink likewise; p. salutem, to drink a health. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To give to drink, vinum; hence, *trop.*, p. aliquem deridendum, to give or to deliver to.

PRŌPINQUE, *adv.* [propinquus]. (Ante-cl.) Near at hand.

PRŌPINQUITAS, ātis, *f.* [propinquus]. 1) Nearness, hostium; pp. silvarum ac fluminum 2) Relationship (v. Propinquus).

PRŌPINQUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* [propinquus]. (Poet. & lat.) I. *Tr.* — To bring near = to accelerate, to hasten, augurium. II. *Intr.* — To draw near, to approach: p. fluviu, domui.

PRŌPINQUUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comparative*.

[*prope*]. 1) Of space, near, neighbouring, provincia, prædium; hortus p. cubiculo (*dat.*); the n. substantively, in propinquo, in the neighbourhood, near by; ex p., from a place in the neighbourhood. 2) Of time, near, at hand, reditus. 3) Of resemblance, similar, resembling, rei alicui. 4) Of relationship, related; freq., *subst.*, Propinquus, i, m., and Propinqua, æ, *f.*, a relation, kinsman, kinswoman (the 'propinqui' comprise both 'consanguinei' and 'affines').

PRŌPIOR, us, *adj.* in the *comp.* [*prope*]. Nearer; — 1) Of space = lying, standing or situate nearer, portus, tumulus; p. montem, nearer the mountain; *subst.*, Propiora, um, n. pl., places lying near. 2) Of time — a) = later, more recent, tempora, epistola — b) *trop.*, p. funeri, nearer death. 3) Of resemblance = more nearly resembling, more like, sceleri; propius vero est, it is more likely or probable. 4) Of relationship, more nearly related. 5) *Trop.*, in other combinations: A) affecting more nearly: p. amicus, more intimate; damnum p. medullis, affecting more deeply: B) of disposition = more favourably inclined to: C) more inclined to, better adapted or suited: aetas p. huic ætati; iræ quam timori propior, more inclined to anger than to fear; Latium p. fuit supplemento, offered a better opportunity for reinforcements.

PRŌPĪTIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [propitius]. (Poet. & lat.) To render favourable, to propitiate, Venerem.

PRŌPĪTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pro-peto, *propere*]. Favourable, well-disposed, propitious (esp. of the gods), alicui; reddere aliquem p.: satius illi dii propitii? (Com.) = is he in his right mind?

PRŌPIUS, *adv.* (in the *comp.*) & *prep.* [*prope*]. More nearly, nearer, closer, stare, accedere; p. loco alicui (rar.); p. castra stare; p. aliquem accedere; p. a terra stare, nearer to the earth: nihil p. factum est quam ut illum persequeretur, he was very near, was on the point of, &c.

PRŌPNĪGEUM, i, n. [= *σπονστήριον*]. A place before an oven or furnace, the room where a bath was heated.

PRŌPOETIDES, dum, *f. pl.* [= *Προποετίδες*]. Cyprian girls, who, having denied the beauty and divinity of Venus were changed into stones.

PRŌPOLA, æ, m. [= *σποδῆς*]. — A retailer, huckster.

PRO-FONO, pōui, pōstam, 3. v. tr. 1) To place before the eyes, to expose to view, to set up (esp. for public inspection): p. aliquid venale; p. vexillum; p. fastos populo; p. legem in publicum, to publish, to post up where it can be read. 2) Trop.: A) to set before as a prize, reward, &c.—a) of something good = to propose, to offer: p. praemia militibus — b) of something bad = to threaten, to denounce, mortem, exsilium alicui; pronuntur mihi injuriae ab illo, I can expect only injury from him: B) to set before one for his consideration, to represent, to imagine, to propose: p. sibi (animo) vim fortunae; p. (sibi) exemplar or aliquem ad imitandum, to place before one's self; p. sibi solatium, spem; omnis metus ei proponitur, every terror is held up before him: C) to set before one as the object of his activity (v. Propositum): nihil mihi erat propositum ad scribendum, I had no subject to write on; in particular = to impose, to set (as a task), alicui quaestionem: D) to propose to one's self, to intend, to design: p. aliquid in animo; mihi propositum est hoc facere, I am resolved, I intend; id propositum est arti, such is the aim of my art: E) to quote, to mention, to report, to represent, to say, aliquem, rem gestam, de re aliqua: F) to state the premises of a syllogism: G) to expose; mulier proposita omnibus, common.

PRŌPONTIACUS, a, um, adj. [Propontis]. Of or belonging to the Propontis,

PRŌPONTIS, Idia, f. [= Πρωποντις]. The Propontis, the sea between the Thracian Bosphorus and the Hellespont, now the Sea of Marmora.

PRŌ-PORRO, adv. (Lucr.) 1) Furthermore, moreover. 2) Wholly, altogether.

PRŌ-PORTIO, ōnis, f. Symmetry, analogy, proportion.

PRŌPŌSITIO, ōnis, f. [propono]. 1) A representation, statement (of a fact). 2) A representation (which the mind forms of any thing), hujus vitae; but, p. animi, framed by the mind. 3) The first proposition of a syllogism; hence = a theme. 4) (Lat.) A proposition, sentence.

PRŌPŌSITUM, i, n. [propono]. 1) Purpose, design, intention: peragere, exsequi p. 2) (Lat.) Plan of life, way or manner of life. 3) The principal subject (of a treatise), a theme: reverti ad p. 4) An assertion; esp., the premise of a syllogism.

PRŌ-PRAETOR, ōris, m. (A rarer form, instead of pro ... praetore — v. Pro, 2.) A praetor, one who, after his praetorship at Rome, was sent as praetor into a province, without however being invested with military authority.

PROPRIE, adv. [proprius]. 1) Not in common with others, for one's self alone, individually, personally: mavukis promiscue toto campo quam p. parva parte frui. 2) In particular, exclusively, especially, by preference: neque senatus publicae neque ullus ordo proprie. 3) Properly,

in a proper manner: honestum quod proprie dicitur.

PROPRIETAS, ātis, f. [proprius]. 1) Peculiar quality, property, peculiarity. 2) (Lat.) The right of property, ownership, jumentum. 3) (Lat.) Proper signification.

PROPRITIM, adv. [proprius]. (Lucr.) Properly.

PROPRIUS, a, um, adj. 1) Proper: A) = belonging exclusively to one, one's own: ei praedia pp. dedit, to him as his own: B) concerning an individual only, personal, individual: p. contumelia; p. ira, a personal cause for resentment; suā quadam p. facultate; quae nostra pp. erant. 2) Special, peculiar, characteristic: id ei or ejus proprium fuit; p. vitium servitutis; hence = fit, proper, verbum, tempus; subet., Proprium, ii, n. — a) a possession, property: id est cuiusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur — b) a characteristic, peculiarity: hoc proprium virtutis, etc. 3) Lasting, constant, certain: p. et perpetuus.

PROPTER, prep. and adv. [for propiter = prope]. I. Prep. w. acc. — 1) Near, close to, beside: p. statum consedimus. 2) To denote a reason or cause, on account of, from, through: p. metum, p. humanitatem ejus; (ii) p. quos hanc lucem aspexit = his parents; p. plebeios numeros adjectus, out of regard for. II. Adv. — Near, hard by: duo filii p. cubantes; vident eum p. esse.

PROPTER-EA, adv. Therefore, on that account: p. quod = because; hoc p. dixi ut, etc., in order that, &c.; pleonastically (Com.), id p., ergo p., therefore.

PRŌPUDIŌSUS, a, um, adj. [propudium]. (Pl.) Shameless, reprobate.

PRŌPUDIUM, ii, n. [pro-pudet]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A person or thing of which one is ashamed. Hence: A) a vile wretch: B) a shameful or base action.

PRŌPUGNACŪLUM, i, n. [propugno]. 1) A bulwark, rampart: eorum (Atheniensium) urbs ut p. oppositum fuerat barbaris; socii Romanorum pp.; in partic., pp. imperii = armies and fleets; also, of works of fortification = an advanced work: muri propugnaculis armabantur. 2) Trop., a bulwark, defence, protection: pp. tranquillitatis; esse propugnaculo ceteris; propugnaculo uti, proof.

PRŌPUGNATIO, ōnis, f. [propugno]. A defending a place; hence, trop., defence, vindiction: p. dignitatis tuae; p. pro ornamentis tuis.

PRŌPUGNATOR, ōris, m. [propugno]. 1) He who defends a place, a defender: classis infirma propter dimissionem propugnatorum, the marines. 2) Trop., a defender, champion, rei alicujus.

PRŌ-PUGNO, āvi, ātum, i. v. intr. & (lat.) tr. 1) To rush out to fight from a place, to fight before or in front of: hostes ex silvis pp. 2) To fight in defence of, to defend, to fight for: p. pro

partu suo; virtus p. pro aequitate; *(Tac.) p. munimenta.

PROPULSATIO, ōnis, f. [propulso]. An averting, warding off, periculi.

PROPULSATOR, ōris, m. [propulso]. (Lat.) An averter.

PRO-PULSO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To repel, to drive away, hostem, lupos. 2) To avert, to ward off, suspicionem a se.

PROPULSUS, ūs, m. [propello]. (Lat.) (Only in the *abl. sing.*) A pushing forwards; an impulse.

PROPYLAEUM, i, n. [= προπύλαιον]. A vestibule, entrance; esp., in the *pl.*, of the magnificent entrance to the temple of Athena, in the citadel of Athens.

PRO-QUAESTOR, ōris, m. [a rarer form, for pro ... quaestore — v. Pro, 2]. A proquaestor, a magistrate, who, after having held the quaestorship in the city, exercised the same office in a province.

PRO-QUAM, conj. (Lucr.; in some editions it is written separately.) According as.

PRŌRA, ae, f. [= πρῶρα]. The forepart of a ship, the prow (opp. to puppis). (poet.) = a ship, in gen.: prov., mihi p. et puppis erat tui dimittendi ut, etc., my chief object in sending you away was, &c.

PRŌ-RĒPO, repai, reptum, 3. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To creep forth, to crawl out. 2) Trop., of plants, &c., to come forth gradually.

PRŌRĒTA, ae, m. [= προρέτης]. The look-out on the prow, the under-pilot.

PRŌREUS, i, m. [= προρέτης]. (Poet.) = Proreta.

PRŌRĪPIO, rūpi, reptum, 3. v. tr. [pro-rapio]. To drag or to snatch forth, hominem. Hence: A) p. se — a) = to hasten or to rush forth, ex curia, portā foras; trop., libido p. se, bursts forth — b) to hasten to a place, in silvam; (poet.) also proripere (abs.), in the same signification: B) trop., to drag or to hurry away: p. aliquem in caedem.

PRŌRĪTO, 1. v. tr. [pro-RITO, whence also irrito]. (Lat.) To incite, to allure: spes cum p.

PRŌRŌGATIO, ōnis, f. [prorogo]. 1) A prolonging of a term of office: p. imperii, of the chief command. 2) A putting off, deferring, diei; p. legis, of the publication of a law.

PRŌRŌGATIVUS, a, um, adj. [prorogo]. (Lat.) Admitting of delay, prerogative: fulmina pp., whose forebodings may be delayed.

PRŌ-RŪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. Prop., to ask the people whether something shall be prolonged. 1) To prolong, to continue: p. imperium alicui, the chief command; p. provinciam, the administration of a province. Hence: A) to keep for a long time, to preserve: p. Latium; (poet.) p. vitam alicui: B) to put off, diem; p. paucos dies ad solvendum, a grant a few days more. 2) (Lat.) To propagate.

PRORSA (or Prōsa), ae, f. [for pro-versa]. A goddess of Childbirth, assistant of Lucina.

PRORSUM, adv. [pro-versum]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Forwards: versum prorsum, to and fro. 2) Straight, straight on. 3) Trop., absolutely, at all.

PRORSUS, adv. [pro-versus]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Forwards. 2) (Ante-cl. and lat.) Straight on, right onwards. 3) Trop.: A) entirely, certainly, absolutely, wholly: B) (Sall.) in short, in a word.

PRO-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. tr. & intr. I. Tr. — To cause to break or to burst forth; to send forth: Aetna p. nubem; p. se, to hasten forth; sudor proruptus corpore, breaking forth from the body; mare proruptum (poet.), rushing forth. (N.B. — The part. proruptus, in MSS., frequently = broken down; but in most editions changed into prorutus.) II. Intr. — To break, to burst or to rush forth: p. per medios hostes; incendium p., breaks out; trop., cupiditas hominum p.; Graecia p. in bellum.

PRO-RUO, rui, rūtum, 3. v. tr. & intr. I. Tr. — To throw forward or down, to overthrow, to demolish, columnam, vallum, hostem; hence (Com.) p. se, to rush forth. II. Intr. — 1) To rush forth. 2) To fall or to tumble down.

PRORUPTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of prorumpo]. Trop., unbounded, unrestrained, audacia.

PRŌSA [for prorsa, 'straight on,' from prorsus; opp. to versus]. (Sc. oratio.) Prose.

PRŌSĀPIA, ae, f. (Archaic). A race, stock, family: esse de Coolitum p.; Junonis et Jovis p., the offspring of.

PROSCĒNIUM, ii, n. [pro-scena]. The place before the scene where the actors appeared, the proscenium, stage.

PRO-SCINDO, scīdi, scissum, 3. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To tear open in front: p. ferro quercum; esp. = to plough, to break up: p. terram aratro; carina p. aequor, furrows. 2) Trop., to censure, to satirise: p. aliquem convicio, to chide.

PRO-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3. v. tr. Prop., to write before or in front. 1) To make known by writing, i. e., by posting up an advertisement upon a tablet, &c., to announce publicly: p. auctionem, legem; p. kalendas Martias, that it is the first of March; p. (or p. tabulam) se domum venditurum esse, that one is going to sell a house; p. aliquam reginam, to proclaim one queen. 2) In partic., to advertise for sale or to rent, by posting up an advertisement, domum. Hence, p. aliquem — a) = to declare one's property forfeited, to confiscate the property of: p. Pompeium, the estates acquired by Pompey — b) to outlaw, to proscribe (this use of p. does not occur before the time of Sulla).

PROSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. [proscribo]. A written public notice (v. Proscribo). 1) An offering for sale by a public advertisement, bonorum. 2)

Proscripsion, outlawry (including the confiscation of one's property).

PROSCRIPTURIO, 4. v. intr. [*desid.* of *proscribo*]. To desire to proscriber.

PRO-SECO, cui, etum, 1. v. tr. *To cut off in front*. Hence: A) tech. t. in agriculture, of the first ploughing of land, to break up, terram: B) tech. t. in the lang. of religion, to cut off the parts to be sacrificed, exta; hence, *Prosecta*, ōrum, n. pl., the parts cut off for sacrifice, the entrails.

PROSĒDA, ae. f. [*pro-sedeo*]. (Pl.) A common prostitute.

PRO-SEMINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. *Prop.*, to sow about; hence, to propagate, to disseminate, familias.

PRO-SENTIO, sensi, 5. v. tr. (Pl.) To perceive beforehand, aliquid. (Doubtful read.)

PRO-SĒQUOR, cūsus or quīsus, 3. v. dep. tr. 1) To follow forth or along, to accompany, to attend (usually with a friendly design, of those who see their friends and relations off, &c.): p. aliquem usque ad portam. Hence: A) trop., with an *abl.* or *adv.*, to attend one with any thing, to treat in a certain manner: p. aliquem benevolentia, to cherish good-will towards one; p. aliquem beneficiis, to bestow benefits upon; p. aliquem legato, to leave one a legacy; p. aliquem gratā memoriā, to remember one gratefully; p. aliquem misericordiā, to pity; p. aliquem laudibus, to praise; p. aliquem oratione liberaliter, to address kindly; p. aliquem cantu, to celebrate in song; p. aliquem lacrimis, to bewail: B) freq., p. exsequias, funus alicujus, to follow to the grave, to attend one's funeral: C) Hercynia silva p. Catos, extends as far as. 2) To follow hostilely, to pursue, hostes. 3) To pursue, to continue or to proceed with a narration, &c.: non longius prosequar; thus, also, *abs.* = to proceed, to speak further. 4) To follow = to imitate: p. et imitari.

PROSERPINA, ae. f. [= *Περσεφόνη*]. A daughter of Ceres, and wife of Pluto, who carried her away from Sicily; hence, queen of the lower world.

PRO-SERPO, 8. v. intr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To creep forth.

PROSEUCHA, ae. f. [= *προευχή*]. (Lat. poet.) A place for prayer.

PROSILIO, silui or sili, —, 4. v. intr. [*prosalio*]. To leap or to spring forth: p. ex tabernaculo, ab sede; p. in concionem, to hasten forth; sanguis p., gushes forth; quod prosilit villae, projects. Hence, trop. (poet.) = to venture rashly upon: p. ad arma dicenda.

PRO-SŌCER, ōri, m. (Poet. & lat.) A wife's grandfather.

PROSŌDIA, ae. f. [= *προσῳδία*]. (Ante-cl.) Prosody.

PROSŌPŌPOEIA, ae. f. [= *προσωποποιεῖα*]. (Lat.) 1) Personification. 2) A dramatising.

PRO-SPECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. and tr.

I. Intr. — To look forth to look out upon something distant: p. e fenestris; vestigia prospectantia, turned forwards. **II. Tr.** :— A) to look at, to view, proelium; p. pontum, to look out upon; hence, trop., of localities = to look towards, to lie or to be situated towards: villa p. mare; terra finesque septentrionem longe prospectant, extend towards: B) to look about for, aliquem; hence, trop. — a) = to expect: p. equod auxilium appareat — b) = to await: eadem fata te pp.

PROSPECTUS, ūs, m. [*prospicio*]. 1) A look-out, prospect: p. maris, upon the sea; impedire p.; capere, petere prospectum (poet.), to look out. *Maton* = the eyes: aequora melior prospectu meo. 2) (Bar.) = *Conspectus*, a being visible, a sight, view: esse in p., to be in sight; producere in populi prospectum, before the eyes of the people. Hence, 3) = appearance: portus pulcherrimo p. 4) (Lat.) Regard: habere p. officii.

PRO-SPECŪLOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. & tr. **I. Intr.** — To look into the distance; hence, to look out, to reconnoitre. **II. Tr.** — To look out, to watch for: e muris adventum consulis prospectabant.

PROSPER, or **PROSPĒRUS**, ōra, ōrum, adj. w. comp. & sup. [*pro-spes* = 'answering to one's hopes']. 1) Wished for, fortunate, favourable, prosperus (cf. felix, faustus), res, augurium, exitus, successus; verba pp., of good omen; as *subst.*, *Prospera*, ōrum, n. pl., prosperous circumstances, prosperity; (Taa.) luna prospera frugum, beneficial to the fruits. *2) Making happy = agreeable, desirable: nihil p. praeter voluptatem.

PROSPĒRE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [*prosper*]. According to one's wishes, fortunately, prosperously.

PRO-SPERGO (Pro-spargo), si, sum, 8. v. tr. (Lat.; doubtful read.) To besprinkle, rem aquā.

PROSPĒRITAS, ātis, f. [*prosper*]. Prosperity, good fortune, success: p. valetudinis, good health; p. vitae.

PROSPĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*prosper*].

1) To make prosperous = to cause to turn out well, to make successful, to prosper: dii pp. consilia mea reipublicae; *abs.*, p. alicui, to make happy; (Pl.) p. tibi hanc veniam, I give you the wished-for permission. 2) (Lat.) Non prosperantibus avibus, not giving favourable omens.

PROSPICIENTER, adv. [*prospicio*]. (Lat.) Cautiously, providently.

PROSPICIENTIA, ae. f. [*prospicio*]. (Bar.) Foresight, precaution.

PROSPICIO, spexi, spectum, 3. v. intr. & tr. [*pro-specio*]. **I. Intr.** :— A) to look forward or into the distance: p. ex castris in urbem; p. longe, multum, to have an extensive prospect; nisi oculi parum pp. (Com.), unless my eyes deceive me;

B) in partic., to look about: p. ab janua: C) to look or to see to beforehand, to take care of, to provide for: p. alicui or saluti alicujus; p. ne quid illi noceat; p. hule malo, to remedy. II. Tr. :—A) to look out into the distance upon, aliquem, Italiam, campos; hence—s) to see afar off, to descry, aliquem—b) trop., p. vitam, to get only a glimpse of, to see life as it were from a distance—c) to look at from a distance: p. incendium e Tiberiana domo: B) to foresee, tempestatem futuram, exitum vitæ; p. senectutem, to see as near at hand, to be near to: C) to provide or to procure beforehand, aliquid; p. frumentum exercitui: D) of localities, to look or to lie towards, to command a view of: domus p. agros: villa lacum p.

PRO-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. tr. Prop., to strew before. 1) To throw to the ground, to throw down, to prostrate: p. arboram; p. se or corpus humi, ad pedes alicujus; hostem, to cast down. 2) Trop.: A) to overthrow, to destroy: p. omnia furore suo: B) p. se, to debase one's self: C) (lat.) to give up to prostitution: p. sorores alicui, pudicitiam.

PROSTIBULUM, i, n. (Pl. also Prostibŭlis, is, f.) [prosto]. A common prostitute, a strumpet (an expression of contempt—cf. meretrix).

PROSTITUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. [pro-statuo]. (Poet. & lat.) To place forth = to give publicly up to prostitution, to prostitute, aliquam; trop., p. famam.

PRO-STO, stŭti, stātum, 1. v. intr. 1) (Lucr.) To stand forth, to project. 2) In partic., to stand anywhere in public: A) (Pl.) of a seller = to offer one's wares for sale: lenones pp. in oculis locis: B) of wares = to be exposed for sale: C) of common prostitution, to prostitute one's self.

PRO-SUBIGO, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To dig or to cast up before one's self: sus p. terram.

PRO-SUM, prŏfui, prŏdesse, v. irr. intr. To be useful or of use, to profit, alicui, ad virtutem; nihil p., to be of no use; prorsus alicui venti, are favourable.

PROTAGŎRAS, æ, m. [= Πρωταγόρας]. A Greek sophist, contemporary with Socrates, after whom one of the dialogues of Plato is named.

PROTAGŎRION, ii, n. [= Πρωταγόρειον]. (Lat.) A dictum or maxim of Protagoras.

PROTECTIO, ōnis, f. [protego]. (Lat.) A covering over, pretension.

PROTECTUS, a, um, adj. — vide Protego. (N. B.—The comp. protectior is a false reading instead of teetior.)

PRO-TĒGO, xi, etum, 3. v. tr. 1) To cover before or in front, to cover, aliquem scuto. In partic., p. sedes, to furnish with a shed or projecting roof for turning off the rain. 2) Trop.: A) to shield from danger, to shelter, to protect, aliquem; p. naves a vento: B) (lat.) to cover up, to conceal, nequitiam.

PRŎTELO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [pro-TEL, root of telum, Gr. τῆλε = 'to drive into the distance'] (Ante-cl. & lat.) To drive away, to put to flight, aliquem verbis.

PRŎTELUUM, i, n. [pro-tendo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Prop., a draw-line of a plough, serving as a shaft, to which the oxen were bound together; hence = oxen harnessed together, a team: pp. bo-um. Hence, 2) = a line, row, succession: protelo plagarum continuato; also, adv. Protele = in succession.

PRO-TENDO, dŭi, sum or tum, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To stretch forth or out, to extend, hastas, cervices, aciem. Hence (lat.) = to pronounce long.

PRŎTĒNUS, adv. — v. Protinus.

PRŎ-TĒRO, trīvi, trītum, 3. v. tr. 1) To tread or to trample down; to crush by treading on, frumentum, agmina curru; p. januum limā, to wear away; (poet.) aestas p. ver interitura, etc., tramples down, i. e., supplants. 2) Trop., p. aciem hostium or hostes, to destroy, to cut down; p. aliquem, to tread under foot, to treat with contempt.

PRŎ-TERREO, ui, itum, 2. v. tr. (Poet.) To frighten or to scare away, aliquem.

PRŎTERVE, adv. v. comp. [protervus]. Without being ashamed: A) in a good sense, boldly: B) in a bad sense, impudently.

PRŎTERVITAS, ātis, f. [protervus]. Boldness, impudence; also, in a milder sense, wantonness: grata p.

PRŎTERVUS, a, um, adj. with comparative. [probably from protero = 'trampling on or down']. 1) (Poet.) Violent, vehement, ventus, manus; p. stella canis, oppressive. 2) Impudent, shameless; and, in a milder sense, pert, wanton, juvenis, meretrix, oculi.

PRŎTESILĀODĀMIA, æ, f. The name of a tragedy by Livius Andronicus.

PRŎTESILĀEUS, a, um, adj. [Protesilaus]. Protesilaean.

PRŎTESILĀUS, i, m. [= Πρωτεσίλαος]. The husband of Laodamia, and one of the wooers of Helen. He took part in the expedition against Troy, where he was killed immediately upon disembarking.

PRŎTEUS, ei, m. [= Πρωτεύς]. A sea-god, residing, acc. to Homer, on the island of Pharos, near the coast of Egypt. He possessed the faculty of transforming himself into numberless shapes, as well as the gift of prophecy; hence, used to denote a changeable or a cunning man; (poet.) Protei columnæ, the boundaries of Egypt.

PRŎTHŪME, adv. [a Latinized form of προθύμως]. (Pl.) Willingly, gladly.

PRŎTHŪMIA, æ, f. [= προθυμία]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Readiness, willingness.

PRŎTĪNAM, adv. (Ante-cl.) = Protinus, 2. PRŎTĪNUS, adv. [pro-tenus]. 1) Forwards, onwards, farther on: p. ago capellas; p. pergere, to go right on. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Of uninter-

raptured extent in space, continuously, uninterruptedly, in immediate succession: quum p. utraque tellus una foret; p. deinde ab Oceano Rugii; p. pratum. 3) Of uninterrupted succession in time: A) continually, constantly: hasta fugit p.; felix si p. illum nocti aequasset diem: B) directly, forthwith, immediately, on the spot: p. hostes fugerunt; p. ab, immediately after; p. de via, directly after his journey; hence, p. ut (quam, quum, atque), as soon as.

PROTŌGENES, is, m. [= Πρωτογενής]. A celebrated Greek painter, who lived about 300 B.C.

PRO-TOLLO, 3. v. tr. 1) To lift or to stretch forth, manum. 2) Trop.: A) to prolong, vitam alicui: B) to put off, mortem sibi.

PROTŌPRAXIA, ae, f. [= προτεραια]. (Lat.) The privilege of being preferred to other creditors, a right of preference.

PRO-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To draw or to drag forth, aliquem in convivium, in medium; hence, trop., p. aliquem ad indicium, etc., to force or to compel one. 2) Trop.: A) to bring to light, to reveal, facinus: B) to prolong, to protract: p. convivium in primam lucem: C) protractus ad paupertatem, reduced to.

PRO-TRŪDO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) To thrust forward, to thrust or to push out, aliquem. 2) (Rar.) To put off, comitia in mensem Januarium.

PRO-TURBO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To drive away, to repulse, hostes. 2) (Poet.) To throw down, to prostrate, silvas.

PRO-UT, conj. [v. Pro]. According as, just as, as: p. res postulat; ita ejus rei ratio habetur p., etc., in proportion as, &c.

PRO-VEHO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To carry forwards, to conduct, to convey, aliquem; navis p. saxa; usually, in pass. = to ride (equo), to sail (navi), or to move forwards: provectus equo ante stationes; naves provectae a terra, in altum. Hence, 2) trop.: A) to carry forwards or on: sentio me esse longius provectum, quam proposita ratio postulare; also = to carry away, to mislead: gaudium p. me; haec spes provexit ut, etc., misled them; freq., in the pass. = to be transported or carried away: provehi eo audaciae, to that pitch of audacity; p. in maledicta; in partic. — a) acetate provectus or provectā, advanced in age; also, senectus provecta, old age; nox provecta erat, the night was already far advanced — b) bellum longius provectum, protracted — c) also pass., to advance, to make progress: provehi in amicia; gratiā alicujus provectus: B) to raise, to promote: tua te virtus p.; p. aliquem ad amplissimos honores.

PRO-VENIO, vēni, ventum, 4. v. intr. 1) (Ante-cl. & poet.) To come forth, to appear: p. in scenam. Hence: A) of productions of the earth, to be produced, to grow: lana p.; plumbum ibi p.; also (lat.), of animals and men: aullum ibi p.: B) = to grow up, to thrive: fru-

mentum angustius provenerat. 2) (Lat.) To occur, to happen: oententum p. alicui. 3) Trop.: A) id palam p., becomes known: B) to go on, to turn out well or ill: C) emphatically — a) of things, to turn out well: si destinata pp. — b) of persons, to have success: recte provenisti; nequiter p. (Com.), to come off badly, to have bad luck.

PRŌVENTUS, ūs, m. [provenio]. 1) A coming forth, growth, vineae. 2) Produce, supply, stock, postarum. 3) An issue; in partic., emphatically = a fortunate issue, success.

PRŌVERBIALIS, e, adj. [proverbium]. (Lat.) Proverbial.

PRŌVERBIUM, ii, n. [pro-verbum]. A proverb, adage: est in proverbio, it is a proverb; ut est in proverbio, as the saying is; venire in proverbium or in proverbii consuetudinem, to become a proverb.

PRŌVIDE, adv. [providus]. Cautiously, providently. (Lat.)

PRŌVIDENS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of provide]. Cautious, provident.

PRŌVIDENTER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [providens]. Cautiously, providently.

PRŌVIDENTIA, ae, f. [providens]. 1) A foreseeing; foresight, foreknowledge. 2) Forethought, prescience, providence. 3) (Lat.) Divine providence: dona providentiae.

PRŌ-VIDEO, vidi, visum, 2. v. tr. and intr. 1) Prop.: A) to see before one, to see in the distance, aliquid procul, navem: B) to see first, aliquem. 2) To foresee, morbum ingravescentem, tempestatem. 3) A) intr., or with a sentence as object, to exercise foresight, to take care, to see to, to look after: p. alicui or salutī alicujus; actum de te est, nisi provides; p. ut (ne) aliquid fiat: B) tr., to provide or to procure beforehand: p. rem frumentariam; p. ea quae opus erant; omnia provisa erant, everything had been provided; p. frumentum exercitui; abl. part. perf. proviso, with caution.

PRŌVIDUS, a, um, adj. [provideo]. 1) Foreseeing: mens p. rerum futurarum. 2) Provident, prudent, cautious, orator; cantus et p. 3) Providing for, taking care of: p. utilitatum, for the useful; providum evenerat, something providential.

PRŌVINCIA, ae, f. [pro-VIC, the root of vices]. 1) Charge, command, esp. of an army; government, administration: huius Hiernici provincia venit, the command of the army sent against; partiri provincias inter se, to select each his division of the army; Africam in illum annum provinciam esse non censuit, would not require the sending of a general and an army. Hence: A) p. urbana, the office of praetor urbanus; p. juris dicendi, the office of administering justice: B) in private affairs, office, business; sibi provinciam depoposcit, ut me in meo lectulo trucidaret.

3) A province, i.e., a country out of Italy, conquered by the Romans, and administered by a Roman governor; freq. = provincial administration: p. consularis, praetoria, governed by a proconsul, by a praetor (the proconsulship and praetorship being considered as a continuation of the consulship and praetorship in the city).

3) (Lat.) A province in a foreign country.

PROVINCIALIS, e, adj. [provincia]. Of or pertaining to a province, provincial: p. administratio; p. scientia, of provincial administration; p. abstinentia, shown in the administration of a province; bellum p., in a province; aditus minime pp. = not as they usually are with the administrators of provinces; subst., Provincialis, is, m. (usually pl.), an inhabitant of a province, a provincial.

*PROVINCIALTIM, adv. [provincia]. (Lat.) By provinces, province by province: legiones p. distribuere.

PROVISIO, ōnis, f. [provideo]. 1) A foreseeing, foreknowing, animi: B) foresight, providence, animi. 2) A providing for: p. posteritatis, for the future. 3) A providing against, a preventing, obviating: p. vitiarum.

PRŌ-VISO, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl.) To go or to come forth to see: proviso quid agat Pamphilus; p. hominem, to be on the lookout for.

PROVISOR, ōris, m. [provideo]. 1) (Lat.) A foreseer. 2) (Poet.) A provider, utilium.

PROVISUS, ūs, m. [provideo]. (Tac.; only in the abl. sing.) 1) A looking into the distance. 2) A foreseeing, periculi. 3) A providing for; precaution, providence: p. rei frumentariae; p. deŭm.

*PRŌ-VIVO, xi, ctum, 3. v. intr. (Lat.) To live on.

PRŌVŌCĀTIO, ōnis, f. [provoco]. 1) (Lat.) A challenging to a combat. 2) An appeal to a higher tribunal: p. ad populum; p. ab aliquo or adversus aliquem; provocatio (also de p.) certare = provocare.

PRŌVŌCĀTOR, ōris, m. [provoco]. 1) (Lat.) A challenger to a combat. 2) A kind of gladiator.

PRŌVŌCĀTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. [provocatio]. (Lat.) Pertaining to challenging, provocative: p. donum, given to one who had challenged and slain an enemy.

PRŌ-VŌCO, ōvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. 1) To call forth, to call out: p. aliquem ad se. Hence, trop.: A) to call or to draw forth, to occasion: p. aliquid ab aliquo, sermones, officia: B) to challenge, to incite to: p. aliquem ad hilaritatem, ad communionem sermonis. 2) To challenge to a combat or contest: p. aliquem ad pugnam; p. Graecos elegiā; hence, in gen. = to provoke or to incite one, by treating him in a certain manner, to do the same thing: provocare aliquem beneficiis, injuriis. 3) To summon the plaintiff before a higher court, to appeal (in the time of the republic, to

the people—at first to the centuries, afterwards to the tribes; in the time of the emperors, to a higher judge, and finally to the emperor): p. iudicium ad populum, to bring the decision before the people by appeal; hence, trop., to appeal, in gen. PRŌ-VŌLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. To fly forth; trop., to rush or to hasten forth, ex castris.

PRŌ-VOLVO, volvi, vŏlŭtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To roll forwards or along: p. aliquem in mediam viam; p. lapides; p. se or provolvi ad pedes alicujus, to prostrate one's self. 2) (Lat.) In the pass., trop.: A) to be rolled out, to be ejected: p. fortunis: B) to debase one's self, to submit slavishly: p. ad libita alicujus.

PRŌ-VŌMO, 3. v. tr. (Lucr.) To vomit forth, turbinem.

PRŌ-VULGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To make publicly known, to publish, to divulge, rem.

PROXĒNĒTA, ae, m. [= πρῶτην ἡμέραν]. (Lat.) An agent or negotiator employed in buying and selling, a broker, factor.

PROXĪME, prep. & adv. [sup. of prope]. 1) Of space, nearest, next, very near—a) p. Carthaginem; p. hostem; p. eum sedebam—b) p. trans Padum; p. ab illa urbe. 2) Of time—a) immediately before, last: quem p. nominavi—b) immediately after, next. 3) Of succession—a) next to or after: p. deos—b) next: p. a Lacyle; p. ..., mox ..., tertio loco. 4) To denote similarity, closely resembling: proxime morem Romanum, almost as it was customary with the Romans; p. speciem navium, having almost the appearance of; p. atque ille, nearly the same as he. Hence: A) p. et secundum = nearest and second (v. Proximus, 3): B) (lat.) = accurately, appropriately, aliquid signare.

PROXĪMIOR, ōris, adj. in the comp. [incorrectly formed from proximus]. (Lat.) Nearer, more like.

PROXĪMITAS, ātis, f. [proximus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Nearness, proximity. 2) Trop.: A) near relationship: B) resemblance.

PROXĪMO (I.), 1. v. intr. [proximus]. (Doubtful reading.) To come near, to approach, to be near.

PROXĪMO (II.), adv. [proximus]. Very lately.

PROXĪMUS, a, um, adj. [sup. of propior]. 1) Of space, next, nearest, very near: pp. oppida; p. via, the shortest way; p. vicinus, a next-door neighbour; proximum esse loco alicui and locum aliquem, also ab loco; subst., Proximum, i, n.: A) in proximo, in the neighbourhood: B) (Ter.) the most convenient place: ibi p. est ubi mutes. 2) Of time: A) immediately preceding, last, previous: ubi proxima nocte fuisti? pp. tuae literae; pp. superiores dies; his proximis nonis non affuisti: B) immediately following, next: proxima nocte castra movebo. 3) Trop.: A) of order and succession, next: me proximum

habot: B) of resemblance, most like or nearest: *id deo* p. est (not so strong as *secundus*, q. v.): (?) of relationship, very nearly related: *proximus cognationi*; *subst.* — a) *Proximi*, *orum*, m. pl. = *nearest relations* — b) *Proximus*, i, m. (lat.) = *a fellow-man*.

PRUDENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [instead of *providens*]. 1) **Knowing**, aware, conscious; freq. to be rendered by adverbs, as *knowingly*, *designedly*: *prudens illud feci*; usually connected with *sciens*: *sciens est* p. 2) **Intelligent**, judicious, prudent, sensible: p. orator, homo; p. consilium; p. in jure civili, in respondendo, in disserendo; p. ad consilia. 3) **Experienced**, skilled, practised in: p. rei militaris; p. locorum, *well-acquainted with*.

PRUDENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [prudens]. **Circumspectly**, cautiously, prudently, intelligently.

PRUDENTIA, ae, f. [prudens]. 1) **A foreseeing**, futurorum. 2) **Prudence**, discretion, good sense: p. est scientia rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque. 3) **Knowledge of**, skill in: p. juris civilis. 4) **Understanding**, intelligence: auditoris prudentiam impedire confusiones partium.

PRUINA, ae, f. **Hear-frost**, rime; (poet.) — a) = **snow** — b) = **winter**.

PRUINOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [pruina]. (Poet.) **Fall of hear-frost**, frosty, rimy.

PRUNA, ae, f. (Poet. & lat.) **A live coal**.

PRUNICIUS, a, um, *adj.* [prunus]. **Of plum-tree wood**. (Poet.)

PRUNUM, i, n. [prunus]. **A plum**.

PRUNUS, i, f. [= *προυνος*]. **A plum-tree**.

PRURIGO, inis, f., and **PRURITUS**, ūs, m. [prurio]. (Lat.) **An itching**; *trop.* = **lasciviousness**.

PRURIO, 4. v. intr. To itch; hence, *trop.*, to have an itching for, to be very eager for; esp. (Com.), ironically, of the limbs = to itch for a beating; and, in partic. = to be lascivious.

PRUSA, ae, or **PRUSIAS**, ōdis, f. **A town in Bithynia**, now **Brussa**.

PRUSIAS, ae, m. **A king of Bithynia**, by whom Hannibal was hospitably received, but afterwards betrayed to the Romans.

PRUSIENSES, ium, m. pl. [Prusa]. **The inhabitants of Prusa**, the **Prusians**.

PRYTANEUM, ei, n. [= *πρυτανειον*]. **The City Hall**, a public building in Greek cities, where the **Prytanes** assembled and dined, and where also men who had deserved well of their country were entertained at the public expense.

PRYTANIS, or **PRYTANES**, is, m. [= *πρυτανις*]. **One of the chief magistrates**, in several Greek states. In Athens, the **Prytanes** were the one-tenth of the Council who met at the **Prytaneum**, and attended to current affairs.

PSALLO, 3. v. intr. [= *ψάλλω*]. **To play on a**

stringed instrument; esp., to play on the **cithara**, to sing to the **cithara**: ps. et cantare.

PSALTERIUM, ii, n. [= *ψαλτήριον*]. **A stringed instrument of the lute kind**, a **psaltery**.

PSALTES, ae, m. [= *ψαλτης*]. (Lat.) **A player on the cithara**.

PSALTRIA, ae, f. [= *ψαλτρια*]. **A (female) player on the cithara**.

PSAMĀTHE, es, f. [= *Ψαμάθη*]. 1) **A daughter of the Argive king Crotopus**. 2) **A sea-nymph, mother of Phocus**.

PSAMMETĪCHUS, i, m. [= *Ψαμμήτιχος*]. **An old king of Egypt**, who lived about 670 a.c.; acc. to the legend, builder of the Labyrinth.

PSĒCAS, ōdis, f. [*ψεκας* = 'besprinkling']. 1) **A female slave, who perfumed her mistress's hair**: *pscae natus* = **a man of humble birth**. 2) **A nymph in the train of Diana**.

PSĒPHISMA, ōtis, m. [= *ψήφισμα*]. **A decree of the people among the Greeks** = the **plebiscium** of the Romans.

PSEUDŌ-CĀTO, ōnis, m. [*ψευδης-Cato*]. **A sham Cato**.

PSEUDŌ-DĀMĀSIPPUS, i, m. [*ψευδης-Damasippus*]. **A false Damasippus**.

PSEUDŌLUS, i, m. [*ψευδης*, 'the liar']. **The title of a comedy by Plautus**.

PSEUDŌMĒNOS, i, m. [= *ψευδομενος*]. **In logic, a false or sophistical syllogism** (pure Latin, mentions).

PSEUDŌTHŪRUM, i, n. [= *ψευδοθυρον*]. **A secret back-door**: prov., per ps. = **in a secret manner**.

PSILŌCĪTHĀRISTA, ae, m. [= *ψιλοκιθαριστης*]. (Lat.) **One who plays on the cithara without singing**, a player on the **cithara**.

PSITTACUS, i, m. [= *ψιττακος*]. **A parrot**.

PSŌPHIS, Idia, f. [= *Ψοφίς*]. **A town in the Peloponnese**.

PSŌPHŌDEES, is, m. [= *Ψοφοδεης*, 'the bashful one']. **The title of a comedy by Menander**.

PSŪCHŌMANTIUM, ii, n. [= *ψυχμαντειον*]. **A place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated**, a place of **necromancy**.

PSYLLI, ōrum, m. pl. **A people in Northern Africa**, who practised serpent-charming.

PSŪTHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *ψυθιος*]. **Psythian**, the designation of a species of Greek vine, vitis.

PTE, a suffix appended to possessive (rarely personal) pronouns, esp. in the ablative case — self, own: *meopte ingenio*; *suapte manu*; *mepte*. **PTĒLEUM**, i, n. [= *Πτελειον*]. **A town in Thessaly**, now **Fetia**.

PTISĀNA, ae, f. [= *πτισανη*]. (Lat.) **Barley-groats**, **pearl-barley**.

PTISĀNĀRIUM, ii, n. [ptisana]. **A beverage made of water poured over barley-groats**, **barley-water**.

PTŌLĒMAEUS (I.), i, m. [= *Πτολεμαιος*]. **The name of several kings of Egypt**, after **Alexander**.

PTOLĒMAEUS (II.), and **PTOLĒMAEUS**, a, um, *adj.* [Ptolemaeus I.]. *Ptolemaean*.

PTOLĒMAIS, Idis and Idos, *f.* [= Πτολεμαΐς]. 1) *A town in Egypt.* 2) *A town in Cyrene, now Tolometa.*

PŪBENS, tis, *adj.* [puber]. *Fall of vigour, juicy (of a plant).*

PŪBERTAS, ātis, *f.* [puber]. 1) *Puberty.* 2) *The signs of puberty, the beard, &c.* 3) *Manhood, virility, the power of procreation.* 4) (Lat.) *Young men, youth.*

PŪBES (I.), also **PŪBER**, ōris, *adj.* [pubes II.]. 1) *Of a ripe age, grown up, adult, homo, aetas; subst., Puberes, um, m. pl., adulti, men.* 2) *Of plants, covered with soft hair, downy.*

PŪBES (II.), is, *f.* 1) (Lat.) *The hair appearing on the body at the age of puberty.* 2) *The genital region, the genital parts.* 3) *Coll., youth, young men: omnis Italiae p.; also (poet.) = bullocks.* Hence (poet.) = *men, people, in gen.: Dardana p.*

PŪBESCO, 3. v. *inch. intr.* [puber]. 1) *To arrive at the age of puberty, to grow up, to become pubescent: quum primum Hercules p. Hence, in gen. = to grow up, to ripen: quae terra gignit maturata pubescunt.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) *To begin to have the first down, to get a beard; hence, in gen., to become covered with, to clothe itself with: prata pp. flore.*

PUBLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Publius]. *Of or belonging to a Publius, Publian, sententia, i.e., of Publius Syrus.*

PUBLICĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [publicus]. *Pertaining to the public revenue; almost always as subst., Publicanus, i, m., a farmer of the public revenues in a province, viz., of pasturage (scripturae), of the tithes of corn (decimae), of the customs (portorium); muliercula publicana, the wife of a certain farmer general (with the accessory idea of contempt, because she gave herself up to Verres).*

PUBLICĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [publico]. *An appropriating to the public treasury, confiscation.*

PUBLICĒ, *adv.* [publicus]. 1) *In the name or in behalf of the state, by public authority: p. interfectus, by order of the state; p. statuē ei positae sunt, according to the will of the people; p. efferri, all, at the public expense; p. maxima laus est, is considered as the highest honour to the state; p. scribere, litteras mittere, to send an official letter; p. polliceri, in the name of the state; p. privatimque, publicly and privately.* 2) = *Altogether, universally.* 3) (Lat.) = *In the sight of all, publicly, openly.*

PUBLICĪANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Publicius I.]. *Publician, locus.*

PUBLICĪTUS, *adv.* [publicus]. (Ante-cl.) = *Public.*

PUBLICĪTUS (I.), ii, m., and **Publicia**, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated men of which were the two brothers Lucius and Marcus P. Malleolus, both aediles.*

PUBLICĪCIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Publicius I.] *Publician: clivus P., a hill in Rome*

PUBLICO, ōvi, ātum, i. v. *tr.* [publicus] 1) *To appropriate to the state, to make public property, private; in partic. = to confiscate: p. bona alicujus; hence, trop., p. crimen, to transfer from private individuals to the state.* 2) = *To give or to grant for public use: p. Aventinum, to make free to all; p. bibliothecas, to make accessible to all; p. rem aliquam dignam cognitu; p. se (studia sua), to cause to be heard in public, to appear before the public (as a musician); p. se or corpus suum, to prostitute one's self.* 3) = *To make known, to disclose: p. rem aliquam, retinenda, what ought to have been kept secret; hence, p. orationem, to publish.*

PUBLICŌLA — v. *Poplicola.*

PUBLICUS, a, um, *adj.* [constr. of populi, from pōpulus]. 1) *Belonging or relating to the state or to the people, public, state: pp. loca; pecunia p., the public revenue, the public treasury; pp. literae, public documents, state-papers; pp. sacrificia, instituted by the state; p. sollicitudo, about state affairs; p. poena, for a crime against the state; p. causa, that concerns the whole state (a criminal process of importance); p. iudicium, judgment in a causa publica; p. funus, at the public expense; res p., a public affair, or, collect., public affairs (vide Respublica). Hence, subst.: A) Publicus, i, m., a public functionary, public servant: timuit pp., the police: B) Publicum, i, n. — a) the territory or domain of the state: incurrere in p. Campanum — b) the public treasury: referre, redigere in publicum, to put into (sometimes = to confiscate); convivari de p., at the expense of the state; teneri publico, to be in debt to the state — c) mostly in the pl. = the revenues of the state: conducere publica, to farm; pp. habere, to be a farmer of; pp. locare, to farm out; trop. (lat.), exercere p. salutationum (of a door-keeper, who takes money for admitting people to an audience with his master) — d) consules in publicum, for the public weal — e) = a public business. 2) (Rarely as *adj.*) = *General, common, public, lex, pavor; (poet.) p. cura, an object of universal esteem; (poet.) verba pp., common, usual. Hence, subst.: A) Publica, ae, f. (lat.), a common prostitute: B) Publicum, i, n. = a public place, publicly: prodire in publicum; esse in publico; legem proponere in p., publicly; publico carere, abstinere, not to go out or to show one's self in public. 3) (Poet.) = *Common, ordinary, bad: publica structura carminis.***

PUBLICĪLIUS, ii, m., and **Publicia**, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens, in which Publicius, the father of Cicero's second wife, was the most famous person.*

PUBLĪPOR, ōris, m. (Lat.) = *Publii puer (servus).*

PUBLIUS, ii, m. [from pōpulus = 'sacred to

the people']. *A Roman surname, commonly written P., e. g., P. Cornelius.*

PUDEFECTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pudeo-facio]. (Lat.) Ashamed.

PUDENDUS — v. Pudet.

PUDENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [part. of pudeo]. Shamefaced, bashful, modest, homo, risus.

PUDENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [pudens]. Modestly, bashfully.

PUDEO, ui, —, 2. v. *intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — To be ashamed: (Pl.) pudeo, *I am ashamed*; induci ad pudendum; pudendo, *by being ashamed.*

II. *Tr.* — To make ashamed, to cause to be ashamed: A) (rar.) *person.*, me autem quid pudeat qui, etc.; (Ter.) nonne te haec pudet? B) *impers.*, pudet, puduit, or puditum est, *it causes one to be ashamed, it makes ashamed*; usually with the *acc.* of the person who is ashamed and the *gen.* of the object of which one is ashamed: me p. criminis, *I am ashamed of*; p. me hoc facere; also, *abs.*, p. deorum hominumque, *it is a shame before gods and men*; id me p.; hence, *gerund.* pudendus, a, um, *of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful, abominable.*

PUDIBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [pudeo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Ashamed, shamefaced. 2) (Lat.) *Of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful, genus.*

PUDICE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [pudicus]. Decently, chastely.

PUDICITIA, ae, f. [pudicuz]. 1) *The feeling of shame, esp. with regard to sexual relations (of pudor), shamefacedness, modesty, chastity.* 2) *The goddess Pudicitia* — there was a P. patricia and a P. plebeia.

PUDICUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [pudeo]. Shamefaced, especially with regard to sexual relations (cf. pudens), modest, chaste, femina, vir, mores.

PUDOR, ōris, m. [pudeo]. 1) Shamefacedness, shyness (in all the relations of life — cf. pudicitia), modesty, shame: p. paupertatis, *on account of*; facere pudorem rei alicujus, *to make one ashamed of a thing*; pudor est referre, *I am ashamed to tell.* Hence: A) respect, regard for: p. patris, famae: B) a sense of honour, decency, propriety, good manners: homo summo p.; si pudor est, etc., *if you have good manners*: C) = pudicitia, chastity: p. projicere. 2) *Meton.*: A) (lat.) esteem in which one is held by others: p. defuncti: B) a reason for being ashamed, shame, disgrace: hoc tibi pudori est, *is a disgrace to you.* **PUDORI-COLOR**, is, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) Shame-coloured, blushing.

PUELLA, ae, f. [puer]. 1) A girl, maiden. In partic.: A) = a mistress: B) = a daughter. 2) A young woman, young wife: laborantes uero pp.

PUELLARIS, e, *adj.* [puella]. (Poet. & lat.)

Pertaining to a girl or young woman, girlish, maidenly, aetas, animus.

PUELLARITER, *adv.* [puellaris]. In a girlish manner, like a girl.

PUELLULA, ae, f. [*dim.* of puella]. A little girl. (Poet.)

PUELLUS, i, m. [*dim.* of puer]. (Ante-cl.) A little boy.

PUER, ōri, m. [Spartan παῖς = παῖς]. 1) Originally, a child, in gen.; thus in the *sing.* only in ante-cl. writers, but frequently *pl.*, pueri = children (cf. liberi). 2) A male child, a boy (among the Romans until the seventeenth year); hence, also = a young man, a youth: a puero, or (esp. of more than one) a pueris = *in aetate, in aetate, from boyhood or from childhood.* Hence: A) (poet.) in gen. = a son: p. alienus: B) = a servant, slave (mostly young and delicate — cf. mancipium): pp. regii = *pages*: C) (poet.) = an unmarried man, a bachelor.

PUERASCO, 3. v. *inch.* *intr.* [puer]. (Lat.) To attain the age of boyhood or youth.

PUERILIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [puer]. 1) *Of or pertaining to a boy or to boys, boyish, childish, aetas, delectatio; regnum p., the government of a boy; agmen p., a troop of boys.* 2) Childish, puerile, silly, consilium.

PUERILITAS, atia, f. [puerilis]. (Lat.) Childishness, silliness, puerility. (N. B. — The signification 'boyhood' is doubtful; in Val. Max. 5, 4, 2, the reading is probably 'pubertatis'.)

PUERILITER, *adv.* [puerilis]. 1) Like a child, blandiri. 2) Childishly, canere.

PUERITIA (contr. PUERTIA), ae, f. [puer]. Childhood, boyhood: agere p., *to spend*; a p., *from boyhood.*

PUERPÉRUS, a, um, *adj.* [puer-pario]. (Poet. & lat.) Pertaining to childbirth: p. uxor, *in childbed*; verba pp., *facilitating childbirth*; subst., Puerpera, ae, f., a woman in childbed.

PUERPÉRIUM, ii, n. [puer-pario]. 1) Childbirth, childbed; a lying-in. 2) A newborn child, an infant: numerus puerperii, *of children born together.*

PUERULUS, i, m. [*dim.* of puer]. A little boy; a little slave.

PUGIL, iis, m. [PUG, root of pugno — cf. pagnus, pē]. One who fights with the caestus, a boxer, pugilist.

***PUGILATIO**, ōnis, f. [pugil]. A fighting with the caestus, pugilism.

PUGILATUS, ūs, m. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Pugilatio.

PUGILICE, *adv.* [pugil]. (Pl.) Like a boxer: p. valere, *to be as strong as a boxer.*

PUGILLAR, āris, n. = Pugillares — vide Pugillaris.

PUGILLARIS, e, *adj.* [pugillus]. That may be held in the fist, as big as a fist; subst.

Pugillares, ium, m. *pl.* (sc. libelli or codicilli), *writing-tablets*.

PUGILLUS, i, m. [*dim.* of pugnus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A handful*.

PUGIO, ōnis, m. [pungo]. *A dagger, dirk, poniard* (of a warrior — cf. sica).

PUGIUNCULUS, i, m. [*dim.* of pugio]. *A small dagger or poniard*.

PUGNA, ae, *f.* [PUG, root of pungo]. 1) *A fight* (in gen., both between individuals and armies — conf. certamen, dimicatio, proelium): p. equestris, navalis; res venit ad manum et p., *the matter came to blows* (at a drinking-bout); hence, *trop.*, *a controversy, contest*, in gen. 2) = *Acies*, a line of battle.

PUGNACITAS, ātis, *f.* [pugnax]. (Lat.) *Eagerness to fight, pugnacity*.

PUGNACITER, *adv.* w. comp. & sup. [pugnax]. *Contentiously, obstinately, ardently, with might and main*.

PUGNACULUM, i, n. [pugno]. (Ante-cl.) *A fortified place from which one fights against an enemy, a fort, fortress, bulwark*.

PUGNATOR, ōris, m. [pugno]. (Rar.) *A fighter, combatant*.

PUGNATORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pugnator]. (Lat.) *Used in fighting, fit to fight with: pp. arma, sharp weapons*.

PUGNAX, ācis, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [pugno]. 1) *Fond of fighting, warlike, pugnacious*, gens; (poet.) ensis p.; *trop.*, contentious: oratio p. 2) *Refractory, obstinate*: pugnax contra eum esse noluit; p. in vitis; (poet.) ignis est p. aquae, *opposed, repugnant*.

PUGNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [pugnis]. (Pl.) *Of the fist: mergae pp., with the fist*.

PUGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* [pugna]. 1) *To fight, to combat, to engage in battle* (in gen. — v. Pugna): p. cum aliquo or contra aliquem; p. pro commodis patriae; p. pugnam acrem; hence, to contend, in gen., to disagree: Stoici pp. cum Peripateticis; p. secum, *to be at variance with one's self* (one's former words or deeds); pugnantia loqui, *to contradict one's self*; frigida pugnant siccis, *were struggling against*. 2) *To struggle for something, to strive or to exert one's self for*: p. aliquid; pugno ne tradar; (poet.) also, p. facere aliquid. 3) (Pl.) *To employ artifice, to trick*.

PUGNUS, i, m. [PUG — cf. +ē]. *A fist*.

PULCHELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of pulcher]. *Somewhat beautiful, pretty*: pp. Bacchae (i. e., Baccharum statuae); also, contemptuously, of Clodius, who had the surname Pulcher.

PULCHER (I.), chra, chrum, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [root PULC, kindred with FULC, whence fulgeo]. *Beautiful, fair*, in gen. (esp. to denote an ideal beauty which calls forth admiration — cf. bellus, also formosus, venustus): p. homo, virgo, facies, urbs, hortus. Hence, freq. in a

moral sense: A) = *magnificent, noble, illustrious, glorious, exemplum*; nihil virtute pulchrius: B) = *lucky, dies, exitus*; ne pulchrum se ac beatum existimaret, *that he might not think he was in a fortunate situation*.

PULCHER (II.), ri, m. 1) *A Roman surname* as, P. Clodius Pulcher. 2) *Pulchri promontorium, a promontory of Africa, northeast of Carthage, now Cape Bon*.

PULCHRE, or **PULCRE**, *adv.* with comp. and sup. [pulcher], 1) *Beautifully*; in partic. = *excellently, finely, well*: p. intelligere, dicere; p. asseverare, *cunningly*; p. est mihi, *I am well*; p. sum (Pl.), *I am enjoying myself*; freq. (colloq.), pulchre! as an exclamation of assent, *good! well done!* 2) (Pl.) = *Utterly, entirely*: peristi p. p. occidi.

PULCHRITUDO, inis, *f.* [pulcher]. *Beauty*; also, *trop.* = *beauty, excellence*.

PULEIUM, i, n. *Pennyroyal, an odoriferous herb; trop.*, p. sermonis = *pleasantness*.

PULEX, lois, m. *A flea*.

PULLARIUS, ii, m. [pullus]. *A chicken-keeper* (who fed the sacred young chickens, and predicted future events from their mode of taking or rejecting the food).

PULLATUS, a, um, *adj.* [pullus II.]. (Lat.) 1) *Clothed in black garments* (of mourners). 2) *Poorly clad*; hence, as *subst.*, in the *pl.* = *common people*.

PULLIACEUS, a, um, *adj.* = *Pullus II., black*.

PULLULO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* [pullus I.]. *To put forth, to sprout*: silva p.; *trop.*, luxuria p., *increases, prevails*.

PULLUS (I.), i, m. [contr. from puellus]. 1) *A young animal, young*: p. equinus, *a colt*; pp. glirium; pp. columbini; *trop.*, p. milvinus (of a rapacious man); (poet.) as *adj.*, p. passer, *a young sparrow*. 2) In partic., *a young chicken*; hence, *trop.*, as a term of endearment, *chick! darling!*

PULLUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [kindr. w. πῆλός]. *Dark-gray, blackish, dusky* (mostly with the accessory idea of ugliness — cf. niger, ater): p. color; p. vestis, *of mourners, or of the common people*; p. myrtus, *dark-green*. Hence, *subst.*, Pullum, i, n. = *vestis pulla*.

PULMENTARIUM, ii, n. [pulmentum]. *Any thing eaten with bread, a relish*.

PULMENTUM, i, n. [pulpa]. 1) *Any thing eaten with bread; a sauce, condiment, relish* (fruit, vegetables, &c.). 2) *Food*, in gen.

PULMO, ōnis, m. [πνεύμων = πνεύμων]. *A lung*; *pl.*, pulmones, *the lungs*.

PULMONEUS, a, um, *adj.* [pulmo]. 1) *Pertaining to the lungs, pulmonis*: vomitum p. egere, *to spit up the lungs*. 2) *As soft as the lungs, spongy, pes*.

PULPA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) *The fleshy*

action of animal bodies, the flesh. 2) The flesh = *corrupt human nature*: p. scelerata.

PULPAMEN, inis, and **PULPAMENTUM**, i, n. [pulpa]. A dish prepared of bits of meat, a tit-bit: (Ter.) *lepus tute es, et p. quaeris?* you are a hare, and do you hunt venison?

PULPITUM, i, n. (Poet. & lat.) A platform, scaffold of boards, for disputing, delivering lectures, &c.; a stage for actors: quem pp. pascunt, i. e., his theatrical pieces.

PULS, tia, f. [= *radre*]. A thick pap, made of meal, pulse, &c.; the food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread; afterwards, the food of the poor people. It was also used at sacrifices, and for feeding the sacred chickens.

PULSATIO, ōnis, f. [pulso]. A beating, knocking: p. ostii, at the door.

PULSO, āvi, ātam, i. v. tr. [intens. of pello]. 1) To beat often, to strike, to knock at, to batter (in gen., of both living and inanimate objects — cf. *verbero, mulco*): p. et *verberare homines*; p. *ostium, fores*, etc., to knock at the door; p. *terram pede*, to stamp upon the ground; p. *chordas*, etc., *digitis*, to strike; (poet.) *ligones pp. arva*; (poet.) p. *sidera* = to raise one's self to the stars. 2) *Trop.*, to make an impression upon, to agitate: p. *animum*; p. *pectus alicujus*; *pavor pulsans, alarming*; in particular = to disquiet, to trouble.

PULSUS, ūs, m. [pello]. A striking, pushing: p. *remorum*, the stroke of the oars, rowing; p. *pedum*, the tramping of; *trop.*, an impulse: *externo pulsu agitari*.

PULTATIO, ōnis, f. [pulto]. (Pl.) A knocking. **PULTIPHAGONIDES**, ae, and **PULTIPHAGUS**, i, m. [puls-*gēyō*]. (Pl.) A pap-eater; comically = an ancient Roman.

PULTO, i. v. tr. (Ante-cl.) = Pulso.

PULVĒREUS, a, um, adj. [pulvis]. (Poet.) 1) Of dust, dust-, farina, nubes. 2) = Pulverulentus. 3) Raising dust, palla.

PULVĒRO, i. v. intr. [pulvis]. (Ante-cl.) To scatter dust.

PULVĒRULENTUS, a, um, adj. [pulvis]. Full of dust, dusty.

PULVILLUS, i, m. [contr. from pulvinulus, dim. of pulvinus]. A small cushion or pillow.

PULVINAR, āris, n. [pulvinus]. Prop., a cushioned couch. Hence, 1) a sacred couch, spread over with costly coverings, and prepared for the images of the gods at the banquet called *lectisternium* (q. v.); hence, ad, apud, circa omnia pp. = in all the temples. Hence, meton. = a sacred banquet: *fides praecinant pulvinaribus decorum et epulis magistratum*. 2) Transf.: A) a couch of a goddess or an empress: B) the cushioned seat of the emperor on the spina in the circus.

PULVINARIUM, ii, n. [pulvinar]. 1) = Pulvinar. 2) (Pl.) An anathorage.

PULVINUS, i, m. 1) A pillow, bolster, cushion for sitting or lying. 2) Any thing raised in the form of a bolster or pillow, esp. in fields and gardens, a bed, ridge.

PULVIS, ōris (poet. also is), m. & (rar.) f. 1) Dust, powder: p. major = a bigger cloud of dust; p. *eruditus*, the green glass-dust or sand in which mathematicians drew their figures with a staff (*radius*); (poet.) p. *hibernus*, i. e., a dry winter. 2) = Arena, a place of contest, an arena; and, hence, *trop.* = a scene of action, field; hence, also, sol et p., *trop.* = a contest in public life (in opp. to the previous exercises of the orator at home); *producere doctrinam in solem et p.*; *procedere in solem et p.*, to appear in public; p. *forensis*. Hence (poet.) = struggle, labour: *palma sine p.* (= *devicti*). 3) (Poet.) = Earth; in partic., potter's earth.

PULVICULUS, i, m. [dim. of pulvis]. (Pl.) Small dust, fine powder: cum p., *entirely, wholly*.

PUMEX, icis, m. 1) A pumice-stone, used for smoothing books and skins; prov., *aquam a p. postulare* = to demand money of one who has none. 2) (Poet.) A porous rock, in gen.

PUMICEUS, a, um, adj. [pumex]. Of pumice-stone: *trop.*, *oculi pp.*, dry, from which no tears can be drawn. (Poet.)

PUMICATUS, a, um, adj. [pumex]. (Lat.) Prop., smoothed with a pumice-stone; hence, *trop.*, polished, effeminate: homo p.

PUMICOSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [pumex]. (Lat.) Like a pumice-stone, porous.

PUMILIO, ōnis, comm. [pumilus]. A dwarf, pigmy; also, of a little woman. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **PUMILUS**, i, m. [perh. kindred with puer]. A dwarf. (Lat.)

PUNCTIM, adv. [pungo]. With the point (opp. to caesim, 'with the edge of a weapon'): p. *petere hostem*.

PUNCTIO, ōnis, f. [pungo]. A pricking or stinging pain, a stitch.

PUNCTIUNCULA, ae, f. [dim. of punctio]. A slight pricking pain. (Lat.)

PUNCTUM, i, n. [pungo]. Prop., that which is made by pricking, a small spot, a point, puncture. In partic.: A) a mark made by branding B) a point on dice: C) a point or puncture made in a waxen tablet for every vote given at an election, hence = a vote, suffrage, ballot: *omne tulit p.*, he has received every vote; *trop.* = has gained universal applause: D) a (mathematical) point, as indivisible magnitude; hence — a) a small space, point: p. *terrae* — b) of time, a moment: p. *temporis* (horae, diei): E) of discourse, a brief clause, short passage: pp. *argumentorum*: F) (lat.) of a steelyard (statera), which indicated the weight by points upon a scale: *certo composcere puncto necius examen*, without being able to stop the tongue at the right point, i. e., to weigh correctly.

PUNGO, pūpūgi, punctum, 3. v. tr. [root PUG, whence also pug-io, pug-na, pug-nus, pug-il]. 1) To prick, to puncture (in order to occasion pain or to make a mark—cf. stimulo): p. aliquem; vulnus acu punctum, *made by pricking*. Hence: A) to penetrate, to affect sensibly: p. corpus (Lucr.); p. sensum: B) puncto tempore (Lucr.) = *in a moment*. 2) Trop., to sting, to trouble, to vex, aliquem, animum alicujus.

PUNICANUS, a, um, adj. [Poeni]. Made in the Punic manner, Punic.

PUNICE, adv. [Punicus]. In the Punic manner; in the Punic tongue.

PUNICEUS, a, um, adj. [= *purpuraceus*]. 1) = Punic, Carthaginian. 2) Purple-coloured, oruor; (Pl.) p. corium, *made purple by beating*.

PUNICUS, a, um, adj. [Poeni]. 1) Phœnician; hence (as Carthage was a colony of the Phœnicians), Carthaginian, Punic: P. bellum; fides P. = *bad faith, perfidy*; pomum P., a *pomegranate*. 2) Purple-coloured.

PUNIO, Ivi and ii, Itum, and PUNIOR, Itus, dep., 4. v. tr. [poena]. 1) To punish, aliquem, peccatum. 2) To avenge, to revenge, necom alicujus.

PUNITIO, ōnis, f. [punio]. A punishment. **PUNITOR**, ōris, m. [punio]. 1) (Lat.) A punisher. 2) An avenger, doloris sui.

PONUS, a, um, adj. with comp. (Ante-cl.) = Poenus, Punic, Carthaginian; in the comp. = *more skilled in the Carthaginian language*.

PŪPA, ae, f. [pupus]. (Lat.) 1) A girl, damsel. 2) A doll, puppet.

PŪPILLA, ae, f. [dim. of pupula]. 1) An orphan girl, a ward. 2) The pupil of the eye.

PŪPILLARIS, e, adj. [pupillus]. Of or pertaining to an orphan or ward, pupillary: pecuniae pp., *money paid by orphans* (as a tax on their property); p. aetas, minority.

PŪPILLUS, i, m. [dim. of pupulus]. An orphan boy, a ward.

PŪPINIA, i, m. A district of Latium.

PŪPINIENSIS, e, } adj. [Pupinia]. Pupipupinius, a, um, } alian.

PŪPIUS (I.), ii, m., and Pūpia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens. A Pupius is mentioned as a tragic poet.

PŪPIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Pupius I.]. Pupan, lex.

PUPPIS, is, f. The stern or poop of a ship: ventus surgit a p., *astern*; p. advertere, to land. Hence: A) (poet.) = a ship, in gen.: B) (Com.) = the back.

PŪPULA, ae, f. [dim. of pupa]. The pupil of the eye.

PŪPULUS, i, m. [dim. of pupus]. (Lat.) A little boy.

PŪPUS, i, m. [root PU, kindr. w. pu-er]. (Lat.) A little boy; also, as a term of endearment.

PŪRE, and (ante-cl. & poet.) **PURITER**, adv.

with comp. & sup. [purus]. 1) Purely, cleanly, without spot; hence, trop., quid p. tranquillet, *gives perfect tranquillity*. 2) Without a veil: p. apparere. 3) Trop.: A) purely, chastely: B) without ornament, plainly.

PURGĀMEN, inis, n. (poet.), and **PURGĀMENTUM**, i, n. [purgo]. 1) That which is removed by cleansing, dirt, filth, offscourings; cloaca receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis; p. Vestae, *that was annually taken from the temple of Vesta*; pp. oris = *spittle*. Hence, trop., as a term of abuse, offscouring! outcast! 2) (Poet.) A means of purification or expiation.

PURGĀTIO, ōnis, f. [purgo]. 1) A cleansing, cloacarium; p. alvi, a *purging*. 2) (Lat.) An expiation. 3) A justification, apology.

PURGĀTUS, a, um, adj. with sup. [part. of purgo]. Cleansed, pure.

PURGĪTO, i, v. intr. [intens. of purgo]. (Pl.) To excuse one's self.

PURGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [contracted from purum-ago]. 1) To make clean, to clean, to cleanse, to purify, fossam, ungues; p. oleam a foliis, *from leaves*; p. locum cum falcibus, *to clear*; in partic., p. se, or, in a reflective sense, purgari = *to purge*; also (poet.), purgari bilem; (poet.) purgari morbi, *to be freed from a disease*. Hence, trop.: A) *to cleanse, to purify*, pectora: B) *to clear from accusation, to justify, to exculpate*: p. aliquem; p. se alicui; p. adolescentem crimine, and p. aliquem alicujus rei, *to acquit*; p. factum amore, *to excuse from*; hence—a) (rar. — cf. excuso), *to allege by way of excuse or self-defence*: (misit legatos) qui purgarent, nec auctos ab eo Bastarnos, etc.; p. nihil novi factum, *to excuse one's self by saying that nothing, &c.*—b) p. innocentiam suam, *to defend*: C) (lat.) *to settle, rationem*: D) (poet. & lat.) *to make pure in a religious sense, to expiate, to atone for*, agros, nefas. 2) (Rarely.) *To remove by cleansing*, lapides, rudera. Hence, trop.: A) p. crimina, *to refute*: B) (poet.) nubes p. se in aethera, *disappears*.

PURIFICĀTIO, ōnis, f. [purifico]. (Lat.) A purification.

PURIFICŌ, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [purus-facio]. To purify; esp., in a religious sense = *to expiate, to atone for*, se. (Lat.)

PURITER, adv. — v. Pure.

PURPŪRA, ae, f. [= *porpēra*]. Prop., the purple-fish; hence, purple colour, purple. Hence: A) purple cloth, a purple garment or a purple covering: B) (lat.) trop., a high dignity or office: septima p., the seventh consulship; p. sumere, *to assume the purple, to be made emperor*.

PURPŪRASCŌ, 3. v. intr. [inch. of purpurb] To become of a purple colour.

PURPŪRĀTUS, a, um, adj. [purpura]. Clad in purple; subst., Purpuratus, i, m., one dressed in purple, a court officer, chamberlain.

PURPŪREUS, a, um, *adj.* [purpura]. 1) Purple-coloured, purple (including various shades, from red to brownish or blackish), aurora, flos, viola; pp. genae; p. arcus, *the rainbow*; (poet.) p. anima, *blood*. Also (poet.) = dark-coloured, mare. 2) (Poet.) = Purpuratus, clad in purple: purpureus pennis, *with purple-coloured feathers upon his helmet*. 3) (Poet.) Brilliant, beautiful, lux, olor, ver.

PURPŪRISSĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [purpurissum]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Painted with purpurissum, painted purple.

PURPŪRISSUM, i, n. [purpura; = *suppur*]. A kind of dark-purple colour, used for dyeing red and as a cosmetic.

PURPŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* & *intr.* [purpura]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To make purple-coloured: p. undas, *to darken*.

PŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [root PU, Sanscr. pū (= 'to purify'), whence also pu-to, pu-tus]. 1) Free from dirt and stains, pure, clear: p. supellex, manus, domus; p. aqua, *pure, unmixed*; p. dies, coelum, *clear, unclouded*; thus, also (poet.), purum, as *subst.* = an unclouded sky; p. campus, *open* (without bushes, hills, &c.); p. hasta, *without an iron head*; p. toga, *without purple stripes*; p. locus, *not built upon*; p. parma, *unadorned*; thus, also, p. argentum, *without figures in relief*; pp. genae, *beardless*. Hence: A) in a moral sense — a) pure, undefiled, spotless, animus; purus sceleris, *free from guilt*; in partic. — a) = chaste — b) familia p., *that has completed the funeral rites* — e) = free from faults, correct, oratio, sermo — d) = without ornament, plain, unadorned: sermo p. et dilucidus; genus dicendi p. et candidum — e) in law, unconditional, absolute, iudicium: B) of business, purum = clear, net gain (after all deductions made): quid puri ac reliqui ad dominos pervenire possit. 2) (Poet.) Cleansing, purifying, sulphur.

PUS, pūris, n. [= *stōr*]. (Poet. & lat.) The white viscous matter produced by inflammation, pus (cf. sanies); trop. = a malicious person.

PŪSILLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of pusus, 'a boy']. Little, small, petty (of littleness regarded as ridiculous — cf. exiguus), homo, mus. Hence: A) = weak, vox: B) trop. — a) insignificant, trifling, res, causa — b) of low rank, homo — c) of the mind, narrow, slender, animus, ingenium.

PŪSIO, ōnis, m. [from pusus, 'a boy']. A little boy.

PUSTŪLA (Pūsūla), ae, f. [pus]. A blister, pimple, pustule.

PUSTŪLĀTUS (Pūsūlātus), a, um, *adj.* [pustula]. (Lat.) Blistered; hence, argentum p., *purified*.

PŪTĀMEN, inis, n. [puto]. That which is peeled off, a shell, peeling.

PŪTATIO, ōnis, f. [puto]. A pruning or lopping of trees.

PŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. [puto]. A pruner or lepper. (Ante-cl.)

PŪTEAL, ālis, n. [puteus]. 1) An enclosure around the mouth of a well. Hence, 2) = an enclosure around a place struck by lightning, and for that reason sacred. It was erected to keep away the profane. In the Roman forum, the p. Libonis was esp. remarkable, and the name denotes sometimes the forum and the business transacted there, esp. the money transactions of the argentarii.

PŪTEĀLIS, e, *adj.* [puteus]. (Poet. & lat.) Pertaining to a well, well-, aqua.

PŪTEĀRIUS, ii, m. [puteus]. A well-digger.

PŪTEO, ui, —, 2. v. *intr.* [root PUT, whence *ptō*, pus, put-er, etc.]. 1) To be rotten or putrid. 2) To stink.

PŪTEŌLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Puteoli]. Puteolan; *subst.*, Puteolanum, i, n., an estate near Puteoli; Puteolani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Puteoli.

PŪTEŌLI, ōrum, m. pl. A town in Campania, now Pozzuolo.

PŪTER (or Putris), tris, tre, *adj.* [cf. puteo].

1) Putrid, putrefied, rotten, stinking, pomum, navis. 2) Loose, friable, brittle, crumbling, mellow, ager, solum, lapis; pp. mammae. Hence: A) (poet.) anima p., *withered, old*: B) (poet.) oculi pp., *languishing*.

PŪTESCO, or **PŪTISCO**, tui, —, 3. v. *intr.* [*inch.* of puteo]. To rot, to putrefy. (Poet.)

PŪTEUS, i, m. [root PUT, kindred with BOO, whence *βούρ*]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) A pit; hence = a dungeon for slaves. 2) In partic., a well, cisterna.

PŪTĪDE, adv. w. *comp.* & *sup.* [putidus]. 1) Disgustingly. 2) Affectedly.

PŪTĪDIUSCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of putidus]. A little more disagreeable (of discourse).

PŪTĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [puteo]. 1) Rotten, decayed; hence, stinking: p. caro, uva. Hence, trop., of men and animals = *withered, old*, vir, femina. 2) Trop.: A) disgusting, disagreeable: molestus et p.: B) affected, unnatural, pedantic, oratio, sonus vocis, orator.

PŪTILLUS, i, m., and **PŪTILLA**, ae, f. [*dim.* of putus II.]. (Pl.) A little boy, a little girl (as a term of endearment).

PŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [conf. putus, purus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) To cleanse, to clean: p. lanam. Hence: A) of trees, &c. = to prune or to lop: p. vitem: B) to clear up, to settle, to adjust: p. rationem or rationes, *an account*; also (colloq.), quum eam rationem mecum puto, *when I cast up that account in my mind, when I consider that matter*: C) (ante-cl.) to reckon, to compute. 2) Transf., to reckon, to count, to value, to

coetern: p. aliquem in imperatorum numero, *to count among*; p. hominem prae se neminem; p. honores pluri, *to value more*; p. statum denariis quadringentis. Hence: A) *to think, to deem, to believe, to consider, to suppose*: p. illum hoc fecisse; p. aliquem fortem, pro nihilo; p. damnationem pro praetura; recte p., *to be right*; rem ipsam putasti, *you have hit the nail on the head*; putares, *one would believe*; sometimes 'puto' is parenthetically inserted, as, opinor, *I think*; here, also, the *imperat. puta* (lat.), used as an adv., seems to belong = *for instance*; also, ut p., *as for example*: B) *to reflect upon, to consider, to ponder*: p. aliquid, multa secum; hence, p. aliquid cum aliquo argumentis, *to explain*.

PUTRĒ-FÁCIO, feci, factum, 3. (and *pass.* **PUTRĒFIO**, factus, fieri.), v. tr. 1) *To cause to putrefy, to make rotten.* 2) *To make loose, friable or brittle, saxon.*

PUTRESCO, 3. v. *inch. intr.* [puter]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *To become rotten or putrid, to moulder.* 2) *To become loose or friable.*

PUTRĪDUS, a, um, adj. [puter]. 1) *Rotten, putrid*: pp. dentes, *carious*; p. aedificium, *going to decay.* 2) *Loose, friable, mellow.*

PUTROR, ōris, m. [puter]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Rottenness, putridity.*

PŪTUS (L), a, um, adj. with *sup.* [root PU, whence also purus]. (Almost solely in connexion with purus.) *Pure, clear, unmixed: trop., purus p. est sycophanta, merely a sycophant, a genuine sycophant; oratio p., elegant, brilliant.*

PŪTUS (IL), i, m. (Poet.) = *Pusus, a little boy.*

PYCTA, or **PYCTES**, ae, m. [= πύκτης]. (Lat.) *A boxer, puglist.*

PYDNA, ae, f. [= Πύδνα]. *A town in Macedonia, perhaps the modern Ayan.*

PYDNAEI, ōrum, m. pl. [Pydna]. *The inhabitants of Pydna.*

PYGA, ae, f. [= πυγή]. (Poet.) *The ramp, buttocks* (pure Latin, nates).

PYGAGUS, i, m. [= πύγαγος, 'white ramp']. *A kind of antelope.*

PYGMÆI, ōrum, m. pl. [= Πυγμαῖοι, from πυγμή, 'a fist']. *The Pygmies, a fabulous, dwarfish race, who, acc. to Greek writers, lived on the shores of the ocean; later, near the sources of the Nile, where they waged a continual war against the canoes.*

PYGMÆUS, a, um, adj. [Pygmaei]. *Pygmean: avis P., a crane; virgo P., a dwarf; mater P., the Pygmy Genos.*

PYGMĀLION, ōnis, m. [= Πυγμαλίων]. 1) *A king of Cyprus, grandson of Agenor, who became enamoured of a statue of a woman which he had made, and to which life was given by Venus, in answer to his prayers.* 2) *A king of Tyre, brother of Dido, whose husband, Sichæus, was killed by him.*

PŪLĀDES, ae or is, m. [= Πύλαδης]. 1) *A son of King Strophius, and friend of Orestes; hence, proverbially = an affectionate friend.* 2) *A celebrated pantomime of Rome, in the time of Augustus.*

PŪLĀDEUS, a, um, adj. [Pyλάdes]. *Pylladean: P. amicitia, close, intimate.*

PŪLĀE, ōrum, f. pl. [= Πύλαι]. *A pass, defile between mountains:—1) P. Tauri (Amanicae), between Cappadocia and Cilicia. 2) P. Syriae, in Eastern Cilicia. 3) P. Caspiae, between Media and Hyrcania. 4) P. Armeniae, beyond the Euphrates. 5) In partic. = Thermopylae, q. v.*

PŪLĀICUS, a, um, adj. [Pylae, 5]. *Thermopylaean: P. concilium, of the Grecian states at Thermopylae.*

PŪLĀEMĒNES, is, m. [= Πύλαεμνης]. *A king and leader of the Paphlagonians, killed at Troy.*

PŪLIUS, a, um, adj. [Pylos]. *Pyllian; (poet.) sometimes = Nestorian: P. senectus, dies; pp. agri, Messenian; subst., Pyllii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Pylos.*

PŪLUS, and **PŪLOS**, i, f. [= Πύλος]. *The name of two cities of the Peloponnesus: A) a city in Messenia, now Old Navarino: B) a city in Triphylia, a southern province of Elis. It is doubtful which of the two was the home of Nestor—probably the latter.*

PŪRA, ae, f. [= Πύρα]. (Poet.) 1) *A funeral pile, a pyre* (pure Latin, rogos). 2) *The name of the place on Mount Ceta where Hercules is said to have burned himself.*

PŪRACMON, ōnis, m. [= Πύρακμων]. *A Cyclops, servant of Vulcan.*

PŪRĀMĪDĀTUS, a, um, adj. [pyramis]. (Doubtful read.) *In the form of a pyramid, pyramidal.*

PŪRĀMIS, idis, f. [= Πύραμις]. *A pyramid.*

PŪRĀMUS, i, m. 1) *A youth of Babylon, lover of Thisee, who, supposing Thisee had been torn to pieces by a rapacious animal, killed himself.* 2) *A river in Cilicia, now the Djyhun.*

PŪRĒNAEUS, a, um, adj. [Pyrene]. 1) *Of or belonging to Pyrene, Pyrenean: PP. montes, or saltus, also subst. Pyrenaëus, i, m., the Pyrenees. 2) Of or belonging to the Pyrenees, Pyrenean: PP. nives.*

PŪRĒNE, es, f. [= Πύρην]. 1) *A daughter of Danaus. 2) A daughter of Bebryx, loved by Hercules, and buried upon the mountains called after her 'the Pyrenees'; hence = the Pyrenees.*

PŪRETHRON, i, n. [= πύρεθρον]. *Spanish chamomile, pellitory (a plant).*

PYRGENSIS, e, adj. [Pyrgi]. *Of or belonging to Pyrgi, Pyrgan.*

PYRGI, ōrum, m. pl. [= Πύργη]. *A town in Etruria, now S. Severo.*

PYRGO, ūs, f. [= Πύργω]. *The nurse of Priam's children.*

PYRGŌPŌLĪNICES, ii, m. [πύργος-πόλις-νικητής]. (Pl.) *Tower-town-taker, a jocosely-formed surname.*

PYTHOIS, and **PYROEIS**, *entia*, *m.* [= *πυθαις*, 'fiery']. One of the horses of the Sun.

PYRÖPUS, *i*, *m.* [= *πυρῶπις*]. A metallic mixture, gold-bronze, bronze.

PYRRHA, *ae*, *f.* [= *Πύρρα*]. 1) A daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora, and wife of Deucalion (q.v.). 2) The name of several towns, among which that on the island of Lesbos (now Caloni) is best known.

PYRRHIA, *ae*, *f.* The name of a thievish female in an old comedy by Titinnius.

PYRRHICHA, *ae*, *f.* [= *πυρρική*]. (Lat.) A dance in armour, the Pyrrhic dance.

PYRRHICHIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [= *πυρρικός*, 'belonging to a Pyrrhic dance']. P. pea, or *subet*. Pyrrhichius, *i*, *m.*, a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables, a *pyrrhic*.

PYRRHIDES, *ae*, *m.* [Pyrrhus]. A male descendant of Pyrrhus, a Pyrrhid; *pl.*, Pyrrhidae *ärum* = the inhabitants of Epirus.

PYRRHO, *önis*, *m.* [= *Πύρρων*]. A Greek philosopher of Elis, founder of the Skeptical school, contemporary with Alexander the Great.

PYRRHÖNEI, and **PYRRHÖNII**, *örum*, *m. pl.* [Pyrrho]. The disciples of Pyrrho, the Pyrrhönists, Skeptics.

PYRRHÖNIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Pyrrho]. Of or belonging to Pyrrho: PP. philosophi = Pyrrhönici.

PYRRHUS, *i*, *m.* [= *Πύρρος*]. 1) A son of Achilles and Deidamia, also called Neoptolemus, founder of a kingdom in Epirus; killed by Orestes. 2) A king of Epirus, and for a time of Macedonia and Greece, who waged war against the Romans.

PYTHAGÖRAS, *ae*, *m.* [= *Πυθαγόρας*]. A celebrated Greek philosopher of Samos (about 550 B.C.), founder of the Pythagorean school; after much travelling, he finally fixed his residence at Crotona, from whence his doctrines (and political institutions) spread over Lower Italy and Greece.

PYTHAGÖREUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Pythagoras]. Pythagorean, *somnia*; P. pavo (into which, according to Pythagoras, the soul of Homer had passed before entering into Ennius); *subet.*, Pythagoreus, *i*, *m.*, a disciple of Pythagoras, a Pythagorean.

PYTHAGÖRICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Pythagoras]. Pythagorean; *subet.*, Pythagorici, *örum*, *m. pl.*, the followers of Pythagoras, Pythagoreans.

PYTHAULES, *ae*, *m.* [= *Πυθαύλης*]. (Lat.) 1) One who plays upon the flute the song of the combat between the Pythian Apollo and the dragon Python. 2) One who in comedy accompanies the solo (canticum, q.v.) with the flute.

PYTHIA (I.), *ae*, *f.* [Pytho; = *ἡ Πυθία*]. The priestess of Apollo at Delphi.

PYTHIA (II.), *örum*, *n. pl.* [Pytho]—v. Pythicus.

PYTHICUS (rar.), and **PYTHIUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Pytho]. Pythian, Delphic: P. incola, deus = Apollo; PP. regna = Delphi; hence, *subet.*, Pythia, *örum*, *n. pl.* (= *τὰ Πυθία*), the Pythian games, celebrated near Delphi, in honour of Apollo, at the end of every fourth year.

PYTHO, *üs*, *f.* [= *Πυθώ*]. The old name of Delphi and its environs.

PYTHON, *önis*, *m.* [= *Πυθών*]. A large serpent near Delphi, slain by Apollo, before he took possession of the oracle.

PYTISMA, *ëtis*, *n.* [= *πύσιμα*]. That which is spit or spirted out (in tasting wine).

PYTISSO, *l. v. tr.* [= *πυτίσω*]. To spit or to spirt out wine in tasting.

PYXIS, *idis*, *f.* [= *πύξις*]. A box, a small box for unguents, medicines, &c.

QUÄ, *adv.* [abl. *sing. fem.* of the *interr.* and *relat. pron. qui*]. I. *Interr.*—1) By what road? in what direction? where? 2) In what manner? II. *Relat.*—1) By which road, on that side where, where: ad omnes aditus, q. adiri poterat urbs; omnia q. visus erat, as far as one could see; agri q. ierant, through which. 2) (Mostly lat.) As far as, in so far as: q. potes, effuge; mitigare naturam q. repugnat. 3) In what manner: delectum habebit q. poterit. 4) (Rar.) Qua ... qua = partly ... partly, both ... and: q. dominus, q. advocati; qua feminae, qua viri.

QUÄ-CUNQUE, *indef. relat. adv.* [abl. *sing. f.* of quicunque]. 1) Wheresoever, wherever: q. iter fecit 2) Whithersoever: q. nos commovimus.

QUÄDAM-TENUS, *adv.* [abl. *sing. f.* of quidam]. (Usually written separately; poet. & lat.) 1) To a certain point, so far, proinde. 2) In some measure, somewhat: q. his historiae flosculis aspergi.

QUÄDI, *örum*, *m. pl.* A people of Southeastern Germany, in the modern Moravia.

QUADRA, *ae*, *f.* [quatuor]. (Lat.) A square. In partic.: A) = a (square) dining-table: prov., vivere alienä quadrä, from another's table (as a parasite): B) (poet.) a (square) bit, morsel.

QUADRÄGENÄRIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quadrageni]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Containing forty: homo q., forty years old.

QUADRÄGENI, *ae*, *a*, *distr. num. adj.* [quadräginta]. Forty each.

QUADRÄGESIMUS, *a*, *um*, *ord. num. adj.* [quadräginta]. The fortieth; in partic. (lat.), *subet.*, Quadragesima, *ae*, *f.* (sc. pars), the fortieth part (as a tax).

QUADRÄGIES, *num. adv.* [quadräginta]. Forty times: q. sestertium = four millions.

QUADRÄGINTA, *card. num. adj.* [quatuor]. Forty.

QUADRANS, tis, m. [quatuor-as]. *The fourth part of a Roman 'as' = three unciae; hence, in gen., a fourth part, a quarter, e. g., of an inheritance (heres ex q.), of a jugerum, of a sextarius, etc. (v. As).*

QUADRANTAL, ālis, n. [quadrans]. 1) *A liquid measure, containing eight congi.* 2) *A die, cube.*

QUADRANTARIUS, a, um, adj. [quadrans]. *Costing a quarter of an 'as': res q. = a bath (for which the quarter of an 'as' was usually paid); mulier q., a common prostitute, who offers herself for a trifle to everybody.*

QUADRATUS, a, um, adj. [part. of quadro]. 1) *Squared, square, lapis; agmen q., an army marching in order of battle, in the form of a parallelogram; q. versus, of four measures, or eight (sometimes also only seven) feet. Hence, subst., Quadratum, i, n.: A) a square: B) in astronomy, quadrature.* 2) (Lat.) *Square, robust, thick-set, statura, boe.* 3) (Lat.) *Well-joined, well-constructed.*

QUADRIENNIIUM, ii, n. [quatuor-annus]. *A period of four years.*

QUADRIFARIAM, adv. [quatuor]. *In four parts, fourfold, dividere.*

QUADRIFIDUS, a, um, adj. [quatuor-findo]. (Poet.) *Split into four parts, four-cleft.*

QUADRIGAE, ārum, f. pl. [for quadrijugae, from quatuor-jugum]. *A team of four horses yoked abreast, esp. at a race-course; hence, also = a four-horse chariot, a quadriga: proverbially (poet.), navibus et quadrigis aliquid petere by sea and by land, in every way.*

QUADRIGARIUS, a, um, adj. [quadrigae]. *Pertaining to a four-horse chariot: q. habitus, worn by the driver of a quadriga or racing-chariot; hence, subst., Quadrigarius, ii, m., the driver of a quadriga in the circus, a charioteer.*

QUADRIGATUS, a, um, adj. [quadrigae]. *Marked with the figure of a quadriga (of a coin).*

QUADRIGULAE, ārum, f. pl. [dim. of quadrigae]. *A little four-horse team.*

QUADRIJUGUS, n, um, and QUADRIJUGIS, e, adj. [quatuor-jugum]. (Poet.) *Pertaining to a team of four: qq. equi, a team of four horses; hence, subst., Quadrijugi, ōrum, m. pl. (so. equi), a four-horse team.*

QUADRILIBRIS, e, adj. [quatuor-libra]. (Pl.) *Weighing four pounds.*

QUADRIMESTRIS, e, adj. [quatuor-mensis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Of four months.*

QUADRIMULUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of quadrimus]. *Of four years.*

QUADRIMUS, a, um, adj. [quatuor]. *Of four years, four years old.*

QUADRINGENARIUS, a, um, adj. [quadringeni]. *Of four hundred each: qq. cohortes, consisting each of four hundred men.*

QUADRINGENI, ae, a, distr. num. adj. [quadringenti]. *Four hundred each.*

QUADRINGENTESIMUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. [quadringenti]. *The four-hundredth.*

QUADRINGENTI, ae, a, card. num. adj. [quatuor-centum]. *Four hundred.*

QUADRINGENTIES, num. adv. [quadringer ti]. *Four hundred times.*

QUADRIPARTITUS, a, um, adj. [quatuor-partio]. *Divided into four parts, fourfold.*

QUADRIPEDANS, QUADRIPEs — v. Quadripedans, etc.

QUADRIREMIS, e, adj. [quatuor-remus]. *Having four banks of oars, navis; subst., Quadriremis, is, f., a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme.*

QUADRIVIIUM, ii, n. [quatuor-via]. (Poet.) *A place where four ways meet, a cross-road.*

QUADRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [quadrum]. 1. Tr. — *To make square. Hence: A) q. acervum = to make complete: B) trop., to join properly together: q. orationem. II. Intr. — (Properly, of square stones which can be joined closely together.) To fit, to suit, to agree: conjunctio q.; hoc quadrat in illum, is applicable to him; q. ad multa, to suit in many respects; ita tibi quadrat, it suits you so = you like it so. In partic., of accounts, to square, to agree.*

QUADRUUM, i, n. [quatuor]. *A square; trop., redigere aliquid in q., to bring into proper order, to embrace in rhythmical periods.*

QUADRUPEDANS, tis, adj. [quadrupes]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Going on four feet, galloping: equo juxta quadrupedante; sonitus q., of a galloping horse; hence, (poet.), subst. = a galloping horse.*

QUADRUPES, ōdis, adj. [quatuor-pes]. 1) *Of animals: A) going on four feet, galloping, equus: B) four-footed; hence, subst. comm., a four-footed animal, a quadruped.* 2) *Of a man (his arms being used as feet): q. receptus, creeping on all-fours; constringere aliquem quadrupedem, to bind one hand and foot.*

QUADRUPLATOR, ōris, m. [quadruplor]. 1) (Lat.) *One who multiplies by four: qq. beneficiorum, magnifiers of their benefactions.* 2) *A public informer (perhaps because he received the fourth part of the penalty); hence, in gen., a chicaner, trickster.*

QUADRUPLEX, icis, adj. [quatuor-pluco]. 1) *Fourfold, quadruple, ordo, pecunia.* 2) (Poet.) *In the pl. = quatuor, four.*

QUADRUPLICO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [quadruplex]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To make fourfold, numerum; q. rem, one's fortune.*

QUADRUPLOR, ōtus, 1. v. dep. intr. (Pl.) *To be a public informer (quadruplicator, q. v.).*

QUADRUPLUS, a, um, adj. [quatuor]. *Four times as much, fourfold; mostly as subst., Quadruplum, i, n., a fourfold amount.*

QUAERITO, āvi, ātam, 1. v. tr. [*intens. of quaero*]. (Ante-cl.) 1) To seek eagerly, to look for, aliquem inter vivos mortuum; q. victum, to endeavour to earn. 2) To require, to need: sermones cinerem haud quaeritant. 3) To ask or to inquire with eagerness: quid tu id quaeritas?

QUAERO, āvi, ātum, 8. v. tr. 1) To seek, to search or to look for, aliquem, escam. Hence: A) to seek in vain, to miss, occasionem; hence = to wish, Asiam, bellum: B) to seek to procure or to earn, to strive for (and, as resulting from it, emphat.), to procure, to get, to earn: q. rem, fortune; q. laudem sibi, to win: q. gratiam alicui, to conciliate; q. ignominiam alicui, to inflict; q. invidiam in aliquem, to seek to excite; hence — a) mors quaesita = suicide — b) (poet. & lat.) with an infn., to seek, to endeavour: q. facere aliquid: C) = to seek to find out, to meditate or to think upon: q. fugam, an opportunity for flight; q. remedium, quomodo aliquid faciam: D) of things = to require, to need: illud q. eloquentiam oratoris. 2) To seek to ascertain: A) to ask, to inquire: q. aliquid ab (ex, de) aliquo, to ask something of one; quaero num illud feceris; also, q. de aliquo, to ask about one; in partic. — a) si quaeris (quaerimus, quaeritis), also si verum q., if you wish to know the truth, to say the truth, to be honest — b) quid quaeris? or, noli quaerere = in short, in a word: B) of judicial investigations, to institute an investigation, to inquire into, to examine: q. de morte aliqujus, concerning the death of one; also, q. rem, crimen; q. de servo in dominum, to question by torture; q. legibus (of a praetor), according to law, impartially.

QUAESTIO, ōnis, f. [*quaero*]. (Lat.) A questioning by torture, an inquisition.

QUAESTOR, ōris, m. [*quaero*]. An investigator: A) in criminal affairs, a presiding judge; hence, usually of the praetor, who presided at criminal trials; but also of one who presided in his stead, esp. a iudex quaestionis (v. Judex): B) (lat.) in science = an inquirer (of the Skeptics).

QUAESITUM, i, n. [*part. of quaero*]. (Poet.) A question, inquiry.

QUAESTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [*part. of quaero*]. 1) (Lat.) Sought = adorned, studied, assumed, oratio, comitae. 2) Extraordinary, special, honores.

QUAESO, ōvi, —, 8. v. tr. [old form for quaero]. 1) (Ante-cl.) To seek: quaeae medicum. 2) To pray, to beseech, to entreat: q. deos ut, etc.; q. a vobis ut, etc.; id unum q.; this only I pray for; q. eum consulem faciat; a te peto et quaeso. 3) Freq., abe., as a parenthetical expression, I pray, I beg, prythee (in the same sense, quaesumus): ubinam est, quaeso? tu, quaeso, crebro ad me scribe.

QUAESTICULUS, i, m. [*dim. of quaestus*]. A small profit or gain.

QUAESTIO, ōnis, f. [*quaero*]. 1) (Pl.) A seeking: esse quaestioni or in quaestione alicui, to be sought for by one. 2) A) abstr., a questioning, investigating: q. captivorum; in quaestionem vocare aliquid, to make something the object of an investigation, to investigate it; res versatur in q., is investigated: B) concr. = a question, thema, subject: perdifficilis est q. de natura deorum; ponere quaestionem; in partic., in rhet., the main point in a controversy, an issue. 3) A judicial investigation, public trial of a capital offence (sometimes connected with torture; hence), examination by torture: exerceere q., to institute; ferre quaestionem in aliquem, to propose or to make a motion for; habere quaestionem mortis peternae de servis, to question the slaves by torture concerning his father's death; constituere q. de furto; praesae quaestioni, to conduct, to provide at (of the praetor, or one presiding in his stead — v. Quaestor); qq. perpetuae, a standing commission or court, established 149 B.C., which, under the presidency of the praetors, investigated criminal cases of particular importance, and passed judgment upon them; qq. extraordinariae, trials held under a special commission; hence, (lat.), the court, judges: totam q. ad clementiam transferre.

QUAESTIUNCULA, ae, f. [*dim. of quaestio*]. A little or trifling question.

QUAESTOR, ōris, m. [*quaero*]. 1) In the earlier times (perhaps also later) = quaesitor, q. v.; thus, esp., qq. parricidii. 2) A quaestor, a Roman magistrate. There were originally two quaestors only, whose administration was confined to the city (qq. urbani); afterwards there were two for Rome and two for the provinces; later, four, six, and at last eighteen for the provinces. They had the charge of the public revenues (qq. aerarii), and were therefore the accountants and treasurers of the state. Under the emperors, a quaestor, nominated by the emperor, read in the senate the imperial speeches and rescripts.

QUAESTORIUS, a, um, adj. [*quaestor*]. 1) Of or pertaining to a quaestor: aetas q., requisite for the quaestorship; scriptus q., a secretaryship to a quaestor; scelus q., perpetrated by a quaestor; porta q., a gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent; qq. munera, gladiatorial combats (which the quaestors were obliged to furnish at their own expense). Hence, subet., Quaestorium, ii, n.: A) the quaestor's tent in a camp: B) the residence of a quaestor in a province. 2) Having the rank of a quaestor, quaestorian: legatus q., of quaestorian rank; adolescens nondum q., who had not yet been even a quaestor; subet., Quaestorius, ii, m., an ex-quaestor.

QUAESTUARIUS, a, um, adj. [*quaestas*]. Seeking for gain, mercenary; subet., Quaestuaris, ae, f., a prostitute. (Lat.)

QUAESTUOSE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [quæstuosus]. Advantageously, profitably. (Lat.)

QUAESTUOSUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [quæstus]. 1) Gainful, lucrative, profitable, mercaturs; res q. aliovi. 2) Of persons, bent on gain, greedy of gain, homo. 3) Deriving great gain from, rich, wealthy: gens navigiorum spoliis q.; veterani nitidi et qq.

QUAESTURA, *ae, f.* [quæstor]. Quæstorship; meton., translator quæsturae, i. e., of the chest of the quæstor.

QUAESTUS, *ûs, m.* [quæro]. 1) Bar.) A gaining, acquiring, pecuniae. 2) Gain, profit (from trade, &c. — *conf. compendium, luorum, fructus*): illae res quæstui sunt alicui, one makes a traffic of these things, uses them for profit; thus, also, quæstui habere rem publicam, to make one's self rich by the administration of public affairs; pecuniam relinquere in quæstu, at interest; omnes homines ad suum quæstum callent et fastidiunt, every one looks to his own interest. 3) A business, occupation, trade; freq., facere q. = to be a prostitute.

QUA-LIBET, *adv.* 1) Where you will, everywhere. 2) As you please, in any way.

QUALIS, *e, adj.* [from quam, like talis from tam]. 1) *Interr.*, of what kind or sort? what kind of? what? 2) *Relat.*, usually preceded by 'talis,' yet also when a sentence with 'talis' is implied, but not expressed, of such a kind, such as: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, the like of which. Hence: A) in quotations = as for example: B) (poet.) = qualiter, just as: qualis Philomela queritur. 3) *Indef.*, tech. t. in philosophy, having some quality.

QUALIS-CUNQUE, *leconque, adj.* 1) *Relat.*, of whatever kind. 2) *Indef.*, any whatever.

QUALITAS, *âtis, f.* [qualis]. (Formed by Cicero, as a translation of *ποιότης*.) A quality, property: in verbis genera et qq., moods.

QUALITER, *adv.* [qualis]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Interr.*, in what way? how? 2) *Relat.*, just as, as.

QUALITER-CUNQUE, *adv.* (Lat.) 1) *Relat.*, in what way soever, howsoever. 2) *Indef.*, in any way soever.

QUALUM, *i, n.,* or **QUALUS**, *i, m.* [câlâtes]. A wicker-basket or hamper.

QUAM, *adv.* [qui]. I. *Interr.* — In direct and indirect questions, and in exclamations, how, how much, to what a degree: quam sint morosi, intelligis; q. cupiunt laudari! q. nihil prætermittis! II. *Relat.* — 1) Answering to 'tam,' which sometimes is not expressed, but only implied, as: non tam facile q. tu arbitraris; homo mon, q. isti sunt, gloriosus, not as vain-glorious as these are; mors q. acerba tam tristis, as bitter as sad. Hence: A) with superlatives with or without 'possum,' to denote the highest degree possible (cf. possum): gratias q. maximas egit; q. primum, as soon as possible; constituerunt se-

mentes q. maximas facere: B) (ante-cl. & lat.) with superlatives and comparatives, but rendered by the English comp. = the ... the ...: q. paucissimos reliqueris, tam optimi fuit, the fewer you leave, the better they become; magis q. id reputo, tam magis uror, the more I consider it, the more. &c.; sometimes the comp. 'magis' is not expressed; sometimes 'tam' is omitted, or 'tanto' used instead of it; sometimes 'quam' answers, instead of 'quantus,' to a preceding 'tantus.' 2) Of comparison: A) after comparatives, than: is major est quam tu; sometimes it stands after the positive of an adjective, in which case 'magis' is to be supplied: tacita bona est mulier q. loquens (instead of melior); claris majoribus q. vetustis (instead of magis claris, etc.); so, also, with other words: pacem q. bellum probabam (supply 'potius' or 'magis'); B) after other words involving a comparison — a) after 'secus,' 'alius,' with a negation, instead of the more freq. 'nisi' — b) after 'supra,' 'ultra' = more than — c) multiplex q. pro numero, far greater than might be expected from the number; dimidium tributi q. quod, etc., half of the tribute that, &c.; haud centesimam partem q. quod, etc., of what, &c.; sometimes the first part of the comparison (e. g., alius) is omitted: ne quis Asiae rex sit q. ille, some one else than he, &c. — d) contra quam dixerat, contrary to what he had said — e) aeque quam, so much ... as: nihil aeque eos terruit, quam robur ac color imperatoris — f) tyrannus q. qui unquam saevissimus, as cruel a tyrant as there ever was — g) sometimes instead of q. si: haud secus q. inhorreret acies, as if: C) freq. denoting succession of time, esp. after 'ante' and 'post,' before or after that; so, also, with 'postridie' and 'pridie,' and even when these words are wanting: postero die quam illa erant acta; die tertio q. venerat. 3) (Colloq.) To strengthen a preceding adverb = very: nimis quam; valde quam; mire quam.

QUAMDE (Lucr.) = Quam.

QUAM-DIU, *adv.* 1) *Interr.*, how long? 2) *Relat.*, as long as.

QUAM-LIBET, *adv.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) As it pleases, at pleasure: q. infirmus; lambe otio q. 2) How much soever: occupat egressas q. ante rates, how far soever they may have gone.

QUAM-OB-REM, *adv.* 1) *Interr.*, for what reason? wherefore? why? 2) *Relat.*, on which account, wherefore, why: multae sunt causae q., etc. It is freq. found at the beginning of a principal sentence, to connect it with what precedes = on that account, therefore.

QUAM-PLÜRES, *a, adj.* in the pl. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Very many.

QUAM-PRIMUM, *adv.* (more correctly written separately). Forthwith, as soon as possible.

QUAM-QUAM, or **QUANQUAM**, *conj.* Though, although: q. id minime est probandum, tamen

etc. (it is followed usually by the *indic.*, yet also by the *subj.* when the construction requires that mood, e.g., in oratio obliqua; in poets and later writers, however, the *subj.* is freq. used in place of the *indic.*). In partic.: A) to add an independent, limiting remark or correction to what precedes, and yet, though, however; thus freq. at the beginning of sentences (q. quis ignorat, etc.) and in parenthetical sentences (q. quid loquor): B) (lat.) it is added to a *part.* or *adj.*, without a verb: triumpho donatus est q. expers belli; (videt eum) q. affirmate resistentem.

QUAMVIS, *adv.* & *conj.* [quam-volo]. I. As *adv.*, in connexion with an *adv.* or *adj.* — As you like, as much as you like, ever so: q. multos proferre possum, *as many as you like*; q. subito; q. multos enumerare licet, *as many you please* (q. belongs to the *adj.*, not to the *v.*, as licet); thus, also, q. licet insecutemur illos, *we may attack them as violently as we will*; hence = exceedingly, as much as possible. II. As *conj.*, with a verb. — As much as ever you will, however much, although (prop., denoting a concession = *it may be as much as you like*; properly, therefore, connected with the *subj.*, and only in poets and later writers with the *indic.*): q. illud occultetur; q. in rebus turbidis sint; q. sis prudens; erat inter eos dignitate regia, quamvis carebat nomine. Also, without addition of the verb (conf. quamquam, B): res gesserat, q. reipublicae calamitosae, attamen magnas, *although*.

QUA-NAM, *interj. adv.* By what way! in what manner!

QUANDO, *adv.* & *conj.* 1) *Interj.*, when? 2) *Relat.*, when, at what time (usually corresponding w. tum): quando esurio tum (intestina) crepant. 3) *Indef.*, ever, at any time: ne q.; si q.; si q. unquam. 4) (Rar. in Cic.) As a causal conjunction = quoniam, because, since: q. ad majora nati sumus.

QUANDO-CUNQUE, *adv.* (Mostly poet.) 1) *Relat.*, at what time soever, as often as, whenever: q. trahunt invisa negotia Romam. 2) *Indef.*, at some time or other, in due time: q. mihi poenas dabis; written also separately, as, quando consumet cunque.

QUANDO-QUE, *adv.* 1) At what time soever, whenever, as often as. 2) At some time or other. 3) (Lat.) Sometimes.

QUANDO-QUIDEM, *conj.* Since indeed, seeing that.

QUAMQUAM — v. Quamquam.

QUANTILLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of quantulus]. 1) Of size, how small. 2) Of quantity, how little.

QUANTITAS, *âtis, f.* [quantus]. (Lat.) Greatness, quantity: q. vocis, strength.

QUANTO — v. Quantus.

QUANTOPÈRE (more correctly, quanto opere). Prop., with how much labour; hence, as *adv.*

1) *Interj.*, how much! how greatly! 2) *Relat.*, tantopere ... quantopere, as much ... as.

QUANTŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of quantus].

1) *Interj.*, how small! how little! how trifling! q. nobis videtur soli! quantulum memoriae mihi est! 2) *Relat.*, as much as; quantulum judicare possemus; quantulum visum est, *as much as seems good to him*.

QUANTŪLUS-CUNQUE, acunque, umcunque, *indef. relat. adj.* However small, how small soever; also, separately, quantum id cunque est.

QUANTUMVIS, *adv.* and *conj.* [quantusvis]. I. *Adv.* — As much as you will, how much soever, however: quantumvis exigua sint. II. *Conj.* — (= A strengthened quamvis.) Although: ille catus, q. rusticus.

QUANTUS, a, um, *adj.* [quam]. 1) *Interj.*, used in exclamations, how great! how much! how many! quantum frumenti? how much corn? quanti emisti? at what price? scis quanti te faciam, you know how much, I prize you; quanti est sapere! (Com.) how valuable it is! Hence, ironically = how small, how little: homunculi qq. sunt quum recogito. 2) *Relat.*, as great as, as much as, such as; freq., as correlative to tantus = as: tanta dimicatio quanta unquam fuit; nox quanta fuit, acta est per lacrimas, the livelong night; q. non unquam antea exorcitus venit; also, with a *sup.*, tanta distantia quanta maxima esse potest, as great a difference as possible; quantis maximis itineribus poterat, the greatest he could. In partic.,

quantus quantum = quantuscunque. Hence, the n. substantively: A) *abl.* Quanto, with comparatives and the like — a) *interj.*, how much! — b) *relat.*, a) by how much, by as much as, according as: quanto major; quanto ante, post; β) (usually) corresponding with tanto, etc., the ... the: quanto gravior erat oppugnatio, tanto (eo, hoc) crebriores literae mittebantur: B) *acc.* and *nom.* Quantum — a) *interj.*, how much! q. mutatus! how changed! — b) *relat.*, as much as, as far as: q. in me est, as far as it is in my power; q. audio; q. possum; quantum ad P., as far as P. was concerned; q. est hominum, as many as there are of men; q. importunitatis habent, such is their insolence; (poet. & lat.) in q., as far as. Sometimes 'quantum' is used with comparatives, instead of 'quanto': quantum longius procedebant, eo magis, etc.

QUANTUS-CUNQUE, tuncunque, tumcunque, *indef. relat. adj.* How great soever: bona qq. sunt; ironically, q. victoria, how insignificant soever; hence, n. Quantumcunque, as *adv.*, how much soever: q. possim.

QUANTUS-LIBET, talibet, tumlibet, *adj.* As great as you please, how great soever.

QUANTUSVIS, tavis, tumvis, *adj.* [quantus-volo]. As great as you please, however great, how great soever: quantusvis classi satis, for any fleet however great.

QUA-PROPTER, *adv.* 1) *Inter.* (ante-cl.), for what reason! wherefore! why! 2) *Relat.*, for which reason, on which account, wherefore.

QUA-QUA, *adv.* [*abl. sing. f.* of *quisquis*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Whosoever, whithersoever.

***QUA-QUAM**, *adv.* [*abl. sing. f.* of *quisquam*]. (Ante-cl.) Anywhere.

QUA-RE, *adv.* [*qui-res*]. 1) By which means, whereby: A) *interr.* (Ter.), quid si fortunatus fias? Ch. quare? whereby? how? B) *relat.*, per multa sunt quae dici sunt q. intelligatur. 2) For what reason, wherefore, why: A) *interr.*, quare ausus? B) *relat.*, multa dicta sunt quare non posset. Hence, at the beginning of consecutive principal sentences = wherefore, for which reason.

QUARTADĒCIMĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [quartus-decimis]. (Lat.) The soldiers of the fourteenth legion.

QUARTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [quartus]. Of or belonging to the fourth: A) febris q. (also abs. Quartana, ae, f.), a quartan ague: B) *subet.*, Quartani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the soldiers of the fourth legion.

QUARTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [quartus]. A fourth part, quarter, esp. of a sextarius, a quartorn, gill.

QUARTUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [quatuor]. The fourth, pars; q. pater (poet.) = abavus. Hence: A) *subet.*, Quarta, ae, f. (lat.), a fourth part, esp. of an inheritance: B) *adv.*, Quarto — a) in the fourth place, fourth in order — b) the fourth time: C) *adv.*, Quartum, for the fourth time.

QUARTUS-DĒCIMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [quatuordecim]. The fourteenth.

QUA-SI, *conj. & adv.* I. *Conj.* — In hypothetical sentences, as if, just as if: q. nunc id agatur, ita, etc.; proinde q.; medico tria millia jugerum dedisti, q. te sanasset; also, with a part., hostes maximo clamore insecuti, q. jam partā victoriā; (Com.) assimilabo q. exeam, I will pretend as if, &c.; pleonastically, quasi si = quasi. II. *Adv.* — 1) In comparative sentences, like as, as: q. poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vix avelluntur, sic vitam adolescentibus vis auferit; is servit q. ego servio. 2) (Freq. in connexion with quidam.) To mitigate, or to apologize for, a figurative or bold expression, as it were: philosophia artium omnium procreatrix quaedam est q. parens. 3) With numbers, &c.: almost, nearly: q. talenta ad quindecim coegi; hence, unus q. animus; q. in extrema pagina.

QUASILLUM, i, n., or **QUASILLUS**, i, *m.* [*din.* of *qualum* or *qualus*]. A small basket: scortum quasillo pressum, who must spin = low, mean.

***QUASSABILIS**, e, *adj.* [quasso]. (Poet.) That may be shaken.

QUASSATIO, ōnis, *f.* [quasso]. (Rar.) A (violent) shaking, capitis.

QUASSO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [*intens. o.* quatio]. 1) To shake or to toss violently, caput: q. hastam; q. ramum super tempora, to shake. In partic.: A) = to damage by shaking, to shatter, to batter: nares quassatae, leaky; classis quassata ventis; quassata muri (poet.), breaches made in: B) trop., to shatter, to ruin, to destroy: q. rempublicam. 2) *Intr.*, to shake = to shake itself: caput q.; siliqua quassante, rattling.

QUASSUS (I), a, um, *adj.* [*part. of quatio*]. 1) Part. — v. Quatio. 2) (Lat.) Broken, weak, anima, litera.

QUASSUS (II), ūs, *m.* [quatio]. (Ante-cl.) A shaking.

QUĀTEFĀCIO, fēci, —, 3. v. tr. [quatio-facio]. To shake = to cause to waver, Antonium.

QUĀ-TĒNUS, *adv.* 1) *Interr.*: A) how far? to what extent? B) of time = how long? 2) *Relat.*: A) of space, as far as: petentibus Sargentinis, ut, q. tuto possent, Italiam spectatum irent: B) trop., so far as: q. de religione dicebat, Bibulo assensum est: C) (poet. & lat.) since, as: quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur.

QUĀTER, num. *adv.* [quatuor]. Four times: q. quini, four times five = twenty; q. decies, fourteen times; q. tantum, four times as much; ter et quater (also, ter aut q., terque quaterque) proverbially = frequently, over and over again.

QUĀTERNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [quatuor]. 1) Four each, four at a time: qq. centesima, four per cent. interest a month. 2) Four together: qq. cohortes.

QUĀTIO, —, quassum, 3. v. trans. 1) To shake, alas; ventus q. aquas; (poet.) q. populum, to make the people laugh immoderately; equus q. campum, shakes the plain. Hence: A) to damage by shaking, to shatter, muros; navis quassa, shattered, leaky; quassae faces, bits of pine wood used for torches; aula quassa, a broken pot: B) trop. — a) to agitate, to excite: q. mentem, animum — b) to vex, to harass, oppida bello: C) anhelitus creber q. artus, shakes, makes the limbs tremble: D) vox quassa, a broken voice. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To push, to drive: q. aliquem foras, prae se; q. equum cursu.

QUATRĪDUUM, i, n. [quatuor-dies]. A space of four days, four days.

QUĀTUOR, card. num. *adj. indecl.* [of. Saneor. chatur, Germ. vier]. Four.

QUĀTUOR-DĒCIES, num. *adv.* (Lat.) = Quater decies, fourteen times.

QUĀTUOR-DĒCIM, card. num. *adj. indecl.* Fourteen: sedere in q. (ordinibus), to have a seat in the theatre, on the fourteen front or equestrian benches = to be a knight.

QUĀTUOR-VIRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* A board of four commissioners, who managed certain public

affairs. The Quatuorviri of Rome superintended the highways. In partic., in the municipia = the board of chief magistrates.

QUĒ, conj. Appended enclitically to another word, and characterizing the second member of a proposition, as an addition to, a continuation or enlargement of, the first, so that both are to be considered as a collective whole ('particula adjectiva,' whilst 'et' is a 'particula copulativa') —and: senatus populusque Romanus; jus potestasque. In partic.: A) que ... et (connecting words only, but not sentences), que ... que (esp. in relative sentences, and in connecting two words, one of which is a pronoun), also (rar.), et ... que, both ... and, as well ... as: B) to denote a transition from something particular to something general = and in general: eloquentiam studisque liberalia exerceat: C) to explain what precedes = and indeed: D) 'que' is used, more freq. than 'et,' to express positively what the preceding sentence had expressed negatively (v. Et, 4) = but, on the contrary: non nobis solum nati sumus, ertusque nostri partem patria vindicat. (N. B. — 'Que' is rarely added to a monosyllabic preposition, but usually to the word governed by it; as, in reque, inter nosque. The poets have still greater license with regard to its position in the sentence.)

QUĒM-AD-MŌDUM, adv. 1) *Interr.*, in what manner? how? 2) *Relat.*, as, just as; in particular, freq. in quoting examples, in comparisons, &c.

QUEO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. tr. (When followed by an *infin. pass.*, ante-cl. writers use the passive forms 'quitur,' 'quitus,' in the same signification.) To be able = possum, q. v. (usually connected with a negation, or a limitation, condition, &c.).

QUERCĒTUM, i, n. [quercus]. (Ante-cl.) An oak-forest, oak-wood.

QUERCEUS, a, um, adj. [quercus]. (Lat.) Of oak, oaken, oak: q. corona, of oak-leaves.

QUERCUS, ūs, f. An oak, oak-tree (cf. robur). Hence (poet.): A) = a garland of oak-leaves: q. civilis: B) = an acorn.

QUĒRELA, æ, f. [queror]. 1) A complaining, complaint (in words — of questus; merely as the expression of feeling — cf. querimonia): moestis implere juga querelis. Hence, a plaintive sound or note of an animal, a flute, &c. 2) = Querimonia (q. v.), a complaint: epistola plena querelarum: habere querelas apud aliquem de aliquo, to complain against; but, illa res nonnullam q. habet, gives occasion to some complaint. 3) (Lat.) A cause for complaining, disorder, disturbances. 4) (Lat.) A complaint, disorder: q. viscerum.

QUĒRIBUNDUS, a, um, adj. [queror]. Complaining.

QUĒRIMŌNIA, æ, f. [queror]. A complaint

(demanding redress or satisfaction — cf. querela): q. de alicujus injuria.

QUĒRITOR, i. v. dep. intr. [freq. of queror]. (Tac.) To complain loudly.

QUERNEUS, or QUERNUS, a, um, adj. [quercus]. = Querceus: q. folium, corona.

QUĒROR, questus, 8. v. dep. intr. & tr. [cf. old Germ. queran, modern Germ. girren]. 1) (Poet.) To utter plaintive sounds or notes (of birds, a flute, &c.), to complain, to warble. 2) To complain of, to bewail, to lament: q. de injuriis alicujus, de Milone expulso, and q. injuriam, fortunam; q. cum aliquo or apud aliquem (lat. also alicui), to make complaint to one; queror me relictum esse, of having been deserted.

QUERQUĒRUS, a, um, adj. [saxapila, 'to quake']. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Cold to trembling, shivering.

QUERQUĒTŪLĀNUS, a, um, adj. [querquetum = quercetum]. Of or pertaining to an oak-forest: mons Q., an ancient name of mons Coelius, at Rome. (Lat.)

QUĒRŪLUS, a, um, adj. [queror]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Uttering plaintive sounds or notes, warbling, walling, &c., cicada, chorda, tuba. 2) Ever complaining, querulous, senex, calamitas.

QUESTIO, ōnis, f. [queror]. (Doubtful read.) = Querela, 1 (esp. of an orator who strives to excite compassion).

QUESTUS, ūs, m. [queror]. A complaint, lamentation: effundere questus; vano q. clamitare; (poet.) of the soft, plaintive notes of the nightingale.

QUI (I), quae, quod, pron. [Sanscr. kas, Ion. κῆ, instead of κῆ]. I. Interr. pron. — 1) Mostly adjectively, what? which? (Ter.) quis fuit igitur? Py. Iste Chaerea — Th. Qui Chaerea? what Chaerea? 2) Substantively, when the question is about the rank or character of a person, and not his name, for which latter 'quis' is used: occiso Roscio, qui primum Ameriam nunciat? what kind of a man?

II. Relat. pron. — Who, which, that: colonia quam Fregellas appellat, and (the relative agreeing in person and number with the substantive in the relative clause) peroratio qui epilogus dicitur. Sometimes (by attraction, as in Greek) the relative agrees with its antecedent in case: hoc confirmamus illo augurio, quo diximus. Hence, in partic.: A) instead of a conjunction and a personal or demonstrative pronoun, to connect a sentence closely with what precedes — a) with the indic. = and (but, &c.), he (she, it): qui quum venisset, and (but) when he had come — b) with the subj., a) to denote a cause (instead of quam) = as or because he, &c.: execrari eum solebat qui primus utilitatem a natura sejunxisset; β) to denote a purpose or consequence (instead of ut) = that, so that, also = to and an infin.: equitatum qui sustineret

hostium impetum misit, to sustain the attack of the enemy; dignus (aptus, idoneus) est qui amatur, to be loved: B) quae tua est humanitas, or qua es humanitate, such is your kindness: C) n. sing. quod = as much as, as far as: quod sciam, as far as I know: D) old abl. sing. qui (of. qui II.) — a) m. and (rar.) f., in connexion with the prep. cum (quicum; mostly after general expressions; as, ac nemo, aliquis, etc.) — b) n., in some combinations, where no subst. precedes: habeo qui utar, what I can make use of; vix reliquit qui efferretur, the wherewithal to be buried. III. Indef. pron. — v. Quis II.

QUI (II.), *adv. [abl. sing. of the interr. pron. quis and the relat. pron. qui]. 1) Interr., how? qui fit ut, etc.? in indirect questions (ante-cl.), nec q. hoc mihi eveniat scio. Hence: A) to express a wish, O that, would that: q. dii istum perdant! elliptically, q. illi dii irati! (sc. sint): B) (Com.) why? wherefore? q. non? q. dum? why indeed? C) (Pl.) of price = quanti, how much? 2) Relat., why, wherefore: multa concurrunt qui conjecturam hanc nunc facio.*

QUIA, *conj. [prop. n. pl. of qui]. Because (to express a real cause or motive — cf. quoniam); freq. correlative to the particles ideo, idcirco, propterea, etc.: quia enim (Pl.), because forsooth.*

QUIA-NAM, *adv. (Poet.) Why? wherefore? QUICQUAM, QUICQUE, QUICQUID — vide Quisquam, etc.*

QUI-CUNQUE, *quaeq., quodq., pron. 1) Indef. relat., whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever (both substantively and adjectively): q. is est, ei, etc.; omnia quaecunque loquimur, everything we may say; q. fortuna imminet. Hence = qualiscunque, of whatever kind: q. mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit. 2) Indef., any whatsoever, every possible: quacunque ratione eos sanabo; q. modo, by all means.*

QUI-DAM, *quaedam, quiddam (subst.) or quoddam (adj.), indef. pron. A certain, a certain one (where a particular person or thing is thought of, but for some reason is not mentioned — cf. aliquis, quisquam): q. ex advocatis; quodam tempore; quiddam mali or malum, something bad. Freq. it is used (usually with quasi) to mitigate or to emphasize a figurative and improper expression = as it were (v. Quasi).*

QUIDEM, *conj. 1) It calls attention to the emphatic word of a sentence, which it almost invariably follows = indeed, and indeed, certainly, in truth: nunc q. Romae est; tres epistolae et q. uno die, and indeed; thus, also, do! eo ac mirifice q. 2) It indicates a limitation of a statement = at least: non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore. 3) A) ne ... quidem, not even (v. Ne): B) in concessive sentences it is freq. placed after a demonstr. pron., although it emphasizes another word (= it is*

true, to be sure): ludo et joco uti illo quidem licet, sed, etc.

QUIDNI — v. Quis I.

QUIES, *ētis, f. [root QUI, kindred w. quiesce, 1) Rest (from labour, exertion, excitement, &c. and usually in opposition thereto — cf. tranquillitas, requies), quiet, repose: quies senectutis, which old age affords; but, q. laborum (more freq. a laboribus), repose from hardships; mors est q. laborum ac miseriarum; somnus et ceterae qq., the other recreations. Hence, in partic.: A) rest at night — a) = sleep: capere quietem, to sleep; ire ad q.; tradere se quieti, to go to sleep; secundum q., in quiete, and (lat.) per q., in sleep — b) (poet.) = the sleep of death: dura q. — c) (lat.) = a dream, phantom, vision: B) (mostly poet.) = peace: q. diuturna: C) = retired life, neutrality between contending parties: Attici q. Caesari fuit grata. *2) (Lucr.) Qq. of animals = a lair, resting-place.*

QUIESCO, *ēvi, ētum, 8. v. intr. [quies]. 1) To rest, to repose from labour, toil, &c.: et agenti quiescendum et quiescenti agendum est. In partic.: A) of inanimate objects, to be still or quiet, to rest; ventus, bellum q.: B) to leave off working, &c., to rest: C) to undertake nothing, to keep quiet, to be inactive; esp. in a contest = to be neutral: q. in republica, to retire from political or public life; quiesce! keep quiet! D) = to sleep, and hence = to be dead, to rest in the grave: E) foedus q., remains inviolate: F) to be undisturbed by a thing: q. ab re aliqua. 2) Emphatically: A) (Pl.) to leave off, to cease, to desist from, potare, quiesce hanc rem modo petere: B) to suffer quietly, to permit: q. rem adduci ad interregnum.*

QUIETE, *adv. with comp. and sup. [quietas]. Quietly; hence — a) = without being disturbed, without battle: q. se recipere — b) = in a retired manner, vivere — c) = calmly, with composure, aliquid ferre.*

QUIETUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [quiesco]. Quiet, at rest (v. Quies, Quiesco), homo, animus; aetas q., old age. In partic.: A) = keeping quiet: rex sedit q.: B) of inanimate objects = slow, gentle, calm, amnis; q. statio, a safe anchorage; hence — a) of mental qualities = peaceable, calm, free from ambition; or, in a bad sense, slow, phlegmatic, without energy — b) of the circumstances in which one lives, quiet, private; or, neutral — c) (poet.) = sleeping: C) = undisturbed by, free from: omnia quieta a bello erant; republica quietâ, while the state is in peace.*

QUI-LIBET, *quaelibet, quidlibet (subst.) and quodlibet (adj.), indef. pron. Any one who will, any whatsoever, all; freq. with the accessory idea of disdain = the first that comes to hand: q. vel minima res, any circumstance, even the most trifling; olim adhibebatur peritus, nunc q.*

QUIN, *conj.* [qui, and ne = non]. I. [From the *relat. qui*] — Prop. = *how not*. Hence, in dependent sentences, with the subjunctive, the principal sentence always implying a negation — 1) in consecutive sentences, that *not*, as *not to*, but, without: *negat ullum cibum esse tam grave quin conoquatur; numquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid faceret et commodè dicant*; thus, in partic., after *nemo* (*nihil, quis, quid*) est, *nihil est q. depravari possit; nulla pictura fuit q. inspexerit, which he had not; quis est, quin cernat, quanta vis sit in sensibus? thus, also, non quin = not as though: non q. ipse dissentiam*. 2) After verbs of forbearing, hindering, refusing, abstaining, being wanting, &c., usually expressed in English by 'from,' followed by a participial substantive, or by the present participle: *vix me continere possum q. clamem; non possum q. scribam, I can not refrain from writing; fieri non potest q. vincat omnes; intrare non possum, quin me videant, without their seeing me*. 3) After verbs and other words expressing doubt or uncertainty = but that, that: *non dubitari debet quin fuerint ante Homerum poetae; quis ignorat, quin tria Graecorum genera sint?* II. [From the *interr. qui*] — In indirect questions = *why not?* A) in a question containing a challenge: *q. consendimus equos? why not mount the horses?* in gen., with the *imperat.*, to strengthen or to emphasize a challenge, usually in opposition to something else: *q. uno verbo dic, just say in one word; q. omitte me, let me go then*. B) alone or in connexion with 'etiam' (prop. = *and why also not?*) = *may, may even, indeed: multum scribo die, q. etiam noctibus; herole q. recte dicis*.

QUI-NAM, *quaenam, quodnam, interr. pron.* (Ante-cl.) *Who (which, what) pray?*

QUINCTIUS, **QUINCTILLIANUS**, etc. — *vide Quintus*, etc.

QUINCUNX, *neis, m.* [quinque-uncia]. 1) *Five-twelfths of a Roman 'as'; hence = five-twelfths, in gen., e.g., of an inheritance; of interest = five per cent. (a year)*. 2) (From the way of marking five on a tessera; thus : . . .) = *A number of trees planted in the form of a quincunx*, —

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QUINDECIES, *num. adv.* [quindecim]. *Fifteen times*.

QUINDECIM, *card. num. adj.* [quinque-decem]. *Fifteen*.

QUINDECIM-PRIMI, *orum, m. pl.* (perhaps to be written as two words). *The first fifteen of the senators of a municipium (not a committee, but a higher class only)*.

QUINDECIM-VIRI, *orum, m. pl.* (*Sacris fa-*

ciandis) *The Fifteen, a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books, from which, on extraordinary occasions, they derived the means of mitigating the wrath of the gods and averting public calamities*.

QUINDECIMVIRALIS, *e, adj.* [quindecim-vir]. (Lat.) *Of or pertaining to a quindecim-vir*.

QUINGENARIUS, *a, um, adj.* [quingeni]. (Lat.) *Consisting of five hundred each*.

QUINGENI, *ae, a, distr. num. adj.* [quingenti]. *Five hundred each*.

QUINGENTESIMUS, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* [quingenti]. *The five hundredth*.

QUINGENTI, *ae, a, card. num. adj.* [quingecentum]. *Five hundred*.

QUINGENTIES, *num. adv.* [quingenti]. *Five hundred times*.

QUINI, *ae, a, distr. num. adj.* [quinque]. 1) *Five each*. 2) *Rep. in multiplying, five times: quater q.* 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *In the sing.: lex quina vicenaria, forbidding to enter into a contract before one's twenty-fifth year*.

QUINI-DENI, or **QUIN-DENI**, *ae, a, distr. num. adj.* 1) *Fifteen each*. 2) *Fifteen*.

QUINI-VICENI, *ae, a, distr. num. adj.* *Twenty-five each*.

QUINQUAGENARIUS, *a, um, adj.* [quinquageni]. *Consisting of fifty, containing fifty: q. grex; homo q., fifty years old*.

QUINQUAGENI, *ae, a, distr. num. adj.* [quinquaginta]. *Fifty each*.

QUINQUAGESIES, *num. adv.* (Ante-cl.) = *Quinquagies*.

QUINQUAGESIMUS, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* [quinquaginta]. *The fiftieth; in partic., subst., Quinquagesima, ae, f. (sc. pars), a fiftieth, as a tax*.

QUINQUAGIES, *num. adv.* [quinquaginta]. *Fifty times*.

QUINQUAGINTA, *card. num. adj. indecl.* *Fifty*.

QUINQUATEBUS, *num, f. pl.*, or **QUINQUATRIA**, *orum and ium, n. pl.* [quinque, because it was celebrated on the fifth day after the Ides]. *A festival in honour of Minerva, lasting four days. There were two such festivals at Rome: the greater (maiores QQ.) celebrated on the 19th of March, and the lesser (minores or minuscule QQ.) on the 18th of June*.

QUINQUE, *card. num. adj. indecl.* [cf. *quintus, quinti*]. *Five*.

QUINQUENNALIS, *e, adj.* [quinque-annus]. 1) *Taking place every fifth year, quinquennial, certamen*. 2) *Lasting five years, censura*.

QUINQUENNIS, *e, adj.* [quinque-annus]. 1) (= *Quinquennalis* L.) *Celebrated every fifth year, quinquennial, Olympias*. 2) = *Five years old, filia*.

QUINQUENNium, ii, n. [quinque - annus].

A period of five years, five years.

QUINQUE-PARTITUS, a, um, adj. Divided into five parts, fivefold.

QUINQUE-PRIMI, ōrum, m. pl. The first five senators of a municipium (not a committee, but a higher class merely).

QUINQUEREMIS, e, adj. [quinque - remus]. Having five banks of oars, navis; freq. as subet. f. = navis q., a quinquereme.

QUINQUE-VIRATUS, ūs, m. The dignity or office of a quinquevir.

QUINQUE-VIRI, ōrum, m. pl. The Board of Five, a commission for the administration of public business.

QUINQUES, num. adv. [quinque]. Five times.

*QUINQUI-PLICO, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To make fivefold, rem.

QUINTADĒCIMANI, ōrum; m. pl. [quintus-decimus]. The soldiers of the fifteenth legion.

QUINTANUS, a, um, adj. [quintus]. Of or belonging to the fifth. In partic.: A) Quintana, ae, f. (so. via), a street in a camp, separating the fifth maniple and the fifth turma from the sixth maniple and turma, and serving also as the market-place of the camp; hence (lat.) = a market: B) Quintani, ōrum, m. pl., the soldiers of the fifth legion.

QUINTIANUS, a, um, adj. [Quintius I.]. Quintian: exercitus Q., commanded by L. Q. Cincinnatus.

QUINTILIĀNUS, i, m. (Marcus Fabius.) A celebrated rhetorician of Rome, in the time of the Emperor Trajan, the well-known author of the work De Institutione Oratoria.

QUINTILIS, e, adj. [quintus]. Of or pertaining to the fifth month (of the old Roman year, which began with March); hence = of July: mensis q.; Kalendae, etc., qq.

QUINTIUS (I.), ii, m., and Quintia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) L. Q. Cincinnatus, who, when dictator, defeated the Æqui, 458 B.C. 2) T. Q. Flaminius, who vanquished the Macedonian king Philip, at Cynoscephalae, 197 B.C.

QUINTIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Quintius I.]. Of or belonging to a Quintius, Quintian, gens; Q. prata, named after L. Q. Cincinnatus.

QUINTO, adv. [quintus]. For the fifth time.

QUINTUM, adv. [quintus]. For the fifth time.

QUINTUS (I.), a, um, adj. [quinque]. The fifth.

QUINTUS (II.), i, m. A Roman praenomen, usually abbreviated to Q.

QUIPPE, adv. [quia-pe]. 1) If alone, it denotes, usually with some irony and indignation, a reason or cause = to be sure, of course, certainly: q. vektor fati! movet me q. lumen curiae! ista ipsa a te apte et rotunde dicuntur, q.

habes enim a rhetoribus, of course, you have it, &c. 2) With the particles quia, quoniam, quum, ut, and with the relat. pron., it expresses a reason or cause still more strongly = since, inasmuch as, indeed, in fact: convivium cum patre non inibat, quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro veniret.

QUIPPENI, adv. [quippe-ne]. (Ante-cl.) Why not? or, affirmatively, to be sure.

QUIPIAM — v. Quisquam.

QUI-QUI (Ante-cl.) = Quisquis.

QUIRINA, ae, f. A Roman tribe.

QUIRINALIS, e, adj. [Quirinus]. Of or belonging to Quirinus, Quirinal: Q. lituus, trabea, such as Romulus bore; collis Q., the Quirinal hill, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built, now Monte Cavallo. In partic., subet., Quirinalia, ium, n. pl., a festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated on the 17th of February.

QUIRINUS, i, m. [kindred w. Quiris]. 1) A name given to Romulus after his apotheosis. Hence: A) of other gods, esp. Janus: B) of distinguished persons, e.g., Augustus, Antonius. 2) As adj. = Quirinalis.

QUIRIS, itis, m. [from Cures, 'an inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures']. Hence, after the union of the Sabines with the Romans—1) generally in the pl., Quirites, ium or um, m., the Roman citizens, the Romans—a name held in high honour, as a distinctive name of the Romans as citizens; while in the field they were called 'milites' ('Quirites' was considered by soldiers as a term of derision), and in their relations to foreign nations 'Romani'—hence, jus Quiritium = full Roman citizenship. Thus, they said populus Romanus Quiritium, or, by way of apposition, populo Romano Quiritibus; pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis; populus Romanus Quiritesque. 2) In the sing. (rar.), a Roman citizen, who was in possession of full citizenship.

QUIRITATIO, ōnis, f. [quiritō]. A cry for aid, a plaintive cry.

QUIRITO, 1. v. intr. & tr. [originally, probably = fidem Quiritium implorare, 'to implore the assistance of the Roman citizens']. I. Intr. — To cry for aid, to raise a plaintive cry; also (lat.) = to scream. II. Tr. — To cry aloud, to cry out: quiritat 'civis Romanus natus sum.'

QUIS (I.), quae, quid, interr. pron. [corresp. with the Greek τίς]. 1) Subet., who? what? quis id fecit? (ante-cl. writers use 'quis' also as a fem.: quis tu es mulier?) Hence, in partic., the n. sing. quid: A) as subet., followed by a genit., what? = how much? how many? quid argenti? quid tabularum? scire quid ejus sit? what there is in it? B) as adv.—a) to denote indignation and astonishment, how! quid, eundem destituti! quid, quod? what do you say to this, that, &c.? quid si? how if? — b) = why? wherefore? (also, in quid, quid ita): q. venisti? sed

quid ego argumentor, quid plura disputo? quid ni? (and quidni non?) *why not?* II. *Adj.* — What! what sort of? quid mulieris (Pl.), *what sort of a wife?* quis videor? *how do I appear to you?* quid est tibi nomen? *what is your name?*

QUIS (IL), *subst. & adj.*, and QUI (*subst.* only when preceded by the *conj.* si, nisi, ne, or num), quae or quā, quid (*subst.*), and quod (*adj.*), *indef. pron.* Any one, some one; anybody, somebody; any thing, something. It denotes an undetermined person or thing, without emphasis; mostly after a *relat. pron.*, after 'si,' and other particles: potest quis, cum divinationem habeat, errare aliquando; si quid in te peccavi, ignosce; si qui rex, si qua natio fecisset aliquid, etc.

QUIS-NAM, or QUI-NAM, (quaenam,) quidnam or quodnam, *interr. & indef. pron.* 1) *Interr.* (a strengthened form of quis), who, pray! what, pray! freq. separated (Pl.): quis ea est nam optima? (of a woman). The *n.* quidnam is used adverbially, *why, pray?* quidnam Pamphilum exanimatum video? 2) *Indef.* (only in connexion with the *interr. num.* and then mostly written as one word) = anybody, any thing.

QUIS-PIAM, quaequam, quidpiam (*subst.*) and quodpiam (*adj.*), *indef. pron.* (Rar.) Anybody, somebody, any thing, something (of an undetermined person or thing): dicimus, velle aliquid quempiam quia, etc.; res quaequam; *neut. sing.*, Quidpiam, as *adv.* = somewhat, a little: q. nocere; q. impudicior.

QUIS-QUAM, quidquam or quicquam, *indef. pron.* (Without *f.* and *pl.* — usually *subst.*) Any one, anybody, any, any thing, something (expressing the idea of an indefinite pronoun in the most general and undetermined sense, so that a particular person is not thought of; hence, used esp. in negative, doubtful and interrogative sentences): quamdiu quisquam erit, qui te defendere audeat, vives; nemo tale quidquam conabitur; quisquamne istuc negat? nec q. unus, *not a single one*; nihil quidquam, *nothing at all*.

QUIS-QUE, quaeque, quidque (*subst.*), and quodque (*adj.*), *indef. pron.* 1) Whoever he be, each one, every one, everything (implying a distribution, therefore freq. with superlatives, ordinal numerals, and the *reflect. pron.* suus and se): suus cuique honos habetur; pro se quisque querantur, *each on his part*; quo quisque est solertior, eo, etc., *any one, a man, &c.*: ut quisque est optimus, ita difficillime alios suspicatur, *the better one is, the less, &c.*; decimus quisque; primus quisque, *the first or earliest possible*; primo quoque tempore (die), *as soon as possible*; with the *sup.* freq. in a general sense, and thus often collectively: doctissimus q., *every learned man = all the learned*; optimus q., *the noble*. 2) Sometimes = whoever, every one who (probably an abbreviation of the corresp. forms of quicunque): cuiusque populi cives vicissent (= cujuscunque).

QUISQUILIAE, āram, *f. pl.* [quisque = 'all sorts of things']. Offscourings, rubbish, refuse; hence, *trop.*, of persons = refuse, drags, trash: qq. conjurationis Catilinae.

QUIS-QUIS, quidquid or quicquid, *indef. relat. and indef. pron.* (Of common occurrence only in the *nom.* and *abl. m. & n.*, and in the *acc. n.*) 1) *Indef. relat.* (usually *subst.*), whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, every one that, all that: quisquis es; (poet.) deorum quidquid regit terras, *all the gods who*; quidquid progredior, *the farther, the more*; quidquid amare patrem et matrem videntur, *much as they seem*. 2) *Indef.*, any one whatsoever, any thing whatsoever: quibusquibus Romanis liberos suos dabant; quoquo modo, *in every possible way*.

QUI-VIS, quaevis, quidvis (*subst.*), and quodvis (*adj.*), *indef. pron.* Any one or any thing you please, any whatever: non quivis hoc videt; quidvis petiti, dicere; q. unus.

QUIVIS-CUNQUE, quaeviscunque, quodviscunque, *indef. relat. pron.* (Poet.) = Quicunque.

QUIZA, ae, *f.* A fortified place in Mauretania, int he vicinity of the modern village Giza, near Oran.

QUO, *interr. and relat. adv.* I. *Interr.* — 1) Of space: A) whither? q. gentium? *where in the world?* trop., q. illae nubent? (Pl.) *into which house?* = whom will they marry? q. evadet res, *how will the affair turn out?* hence, *trop.* — a) how far? q. amentiae progressus sit? *to what pitch of madness* — b) for what purpose? with what design? q. hanc molem statuerunt? nescis, quo valeat numus? — c) wherefore? to what advantage? q. mihi fortunam si non, etc.: B) (rar.) in combination with 'loci,' where? 2) Of time, only in the combination 'quousque,' q. v. II. *Relat.* — 1) Of space, whither: graciosus erat apud eos q. se contulit, *to whom*. 2) As *conj.*: A) to the end that, in order that: q. eum absterceant (= ut eo; hence usually w. *comp.*, where it is prop. the *abl.* of measure; in other combinations it is used only by poet. and lat. writers): castella communit, quo facillius prohibere possit, etc.; id adjuta me, quo id fiat facilius; freq. thus in the combination 'quominus,' q. v.: B) because, in combination with a negation: haec scribis non q. ipse audieris sed, etc.; non edepol quo te impudicam crederem: C) (rar.) for which reason, wherefore, and therefore: anseres voraces sunt; q. temperandum iis (in the combination 'quo factum est ut,' etc., it is merely the *abl. sing. n.* of the *relat. pron.* = from which it happened. III. *Indef.* — Anywhere: si q. me ire vis: Romam aliove quo ire, *or to any other place*. IV. In many combinations it is the *abl. sing. n.* of the *relat. pron.*; esp. thus with comparatives, when it corresponds with 'eo' = the ... the.

QUO-AD, *interr. & relat. adv.* I. *Interr.* (rar.) 1) Of space, how far? 2) Of time, how long?

until what point of time? **II. Relat.** — 1) Of time: A) till, until, until that (with the *indic.* or *subj.*): exercebatur ad eum finem q., etc.; ipse, q. legiones collocasset, in Gallia morari constituit: B) as long as (with or without 'tamdiu'); q. potui; neque finem insequendi fecerunt, quoad praecipites hostes egerunt; tamdiu velle debebis, q. te quantum proficias non poenitebit, you ought to desire it, just as long as you are not dissatisfied with your proficiency. 2) To what extent or degree: est modus q. pati uxorem oportet. 3) As far as, so far as: q. patitur consuetudo; q. possum; q. longissime, as far as possible; sometimes with the *genit.* ejus, to denote a relation to what precedes: q. ejus fieri potest, as far as it can be done.

QUOAD-USQUE (or sep. quoad usque), *adv.* (Lat.) Until that.

QUO-CIRCA (also sep. quo, bone, circa), *relat. adv.* Wherefore = and therefore, and on that account.

QUO-CUNQUE, *indef. relat. pron.* Whithersoever, to whatever place: q. me verto, whithersoever I turn.

QUOD, *conj.* [n. of the *relat. pron.* qui]. 1) To denote an actual circumstance or fact of which something is declared, that, the fact that: multum ei detraxit q. alienae civitatis erat, the fact that he was a foreigner was very prejudicial to him; magnum beneficium est naturae, quod necesse est mori. Freq. it relates, in this sense, to a *demonst. pron.* (id, hoc); sometimes even to a *subst.*, to which it is thus joined as an explanatory apposition. Hence: A) as to the circumstance that, as respects that, as to what: q. scribis te ad me venturum esse, ego vero te istic esse volo; q. me Agamemnonem aemulari putas, falleris: B) with other, esp. conditional, conjunctions, to effect a closer connexion of two sentences (q. si, q. quum, q. quoniam) = but, though, &c.: q. nisi domi invidiâ debilitatus esset, &c.; in the poets, 'quod' is used in this sense, without being connected with another conjunction: quod te oro, therefore I beg you: C) (Pl.) diu est q. te oro, I have now for a long time: D) (ante-cl. & lat.) = although: si te in platea offendero, q. dicas mihi — peristi: E) (ante-cl. & lat.) after verba sentiendi et declarandi = that, instead of the *acc. c. infin.* 2) To denote a cause: A) in gen., because: noctu ambulabat in foro quod somnum capere non posset: B) in partic., after verbs denoting 'to rejoice,' 'to be sorry,' 'to praise,' 'to blame,' &c., because, that: indignantur, q. spiratis; laudatur A. q. fuerit abstinens; tibi agam gratias, quod me vivere coegisti.

QUODAM-MODO (also sep. quodam modo), *adv.* [qui-modus]. In some measure, in a certain manner.

QUOJAS, QUOJUS, *pron.* (Ante-cl.) = Cujas, Cujus.

QUO-LIBET, *adv.* (Poet.) Whither it pleases, to any place whatever.

QUOM — v. Quum.

QUO-MINUS, *conj.* (Prop. = by which the less that the less.) With verbs and expressions of hindering, that not; usually it is translated by 'from,' followed by a participial substantive: impedivit q. abirent eo; non prohibeo q. id facias, I do not prevent you from doing it; per illum non stetit q. dimicaretur, it was not owing to him that no engagement took place.

QUO-MODO, *interr., relat. and indef. adv.* **I. Interr.** — In what manner? how? **II. Relat.** — In what manner, in the same manner. **III. Indef.** = Quocunque modo, in whatsoever manner.

QUOMODO-CUNQUE, *indef. relat. & indef. adv.* **I. Indef. relat.** — Howsoever, in whatever manner. **II. Indef.** (ante-cl. & lat.) — In some way or another, somehow.

QUOMODO-NAM, *interr. adv.* In what manner, pray? how then?

QUO-NAM, *interr. adv.* Whither, pray? trop., q. haec pertinens? to what does this tend? (lat.) q. usque, how long? how far?

QUONDAM, *adv.* [quum-dam]. 1) Of the past, once, formerly. 2) (Rar.) Of time in general, sometimes, at times (= aliquando, q. v.). 3) (Poet.) Of the future, hereafter, sometime or other, ever.

QUONIAM, *conj.* [quum-jam]. Whereas, since, because, seeing that (to denote a cause already known to the hearer or reader).

QUOPIAM, *indef. adv.* [quispiam]. (Ante-cl.) To any place, whithersoever.

QUOQUAM, *indef. adv.* [quisquam]. To any place, whithersoever: se q. movere ex urbe; (poet.), trop., q. resolvi, to be resolved in any way.

QUOQUE, *conj.* (Never at the beginning of a sentence, but placed enclitically after the emphatic word) = Also: me q. hoc decipit. Sometimes (ante-cl. & lat.) it is connected pleonastically with 'et' or 'etiam.'

QUOQUE-VERSUS — v. Quoquoversus.

QUOQUO, *indef. relat. adv.* [quisquis]. Whithersoever.

QUOQUO-VERSUM, or **QUOQUO-VERSUS**, *adv.* In every direction, in every way.

QUORSUM, or **QUORSUS**, *interr. adv.* [quoversum or versus]. 1) Of space, whither? 2) Of result, issue, &c., whither? whereto? q. hoc tendit? to what does this lead? q. haec evenient? how will this turn out? 3) Of a purpose, to what purpose? to what end? for what? q. hoc quaeris?

QUOT, *interr. & relat. adj. indecl.* **I. Interr.** — How many? q. sunt? q. homines inveniuntur? **II. Relat.** — As many as; usually corresponding with 'tot,' as: q. homines, tot causae; tot annos q. habet. Hence: A) Quot-annis (annus),

as *adv.*, every year: B) (ante-cl.) with other substantives also = each, every: quot Kalendis; q. mensibus.

QUOTANNIS, *adv.* — v. Quot.

QUOT-CUNQUE, *adj. indecl.* How many soever, as many as.

QUOTENI, *ae, a, distr. num. adj.* [quot]. How many each.

QUOTIDIANUS, *a, um, adj.* [quotidie]. 1) Daily, labor, vita. 2) = Usual, common, verba.

QUOTIDIE, *adv.* [quot-dies]. Daily, every day (of that which is repeated every day — cf. indies).

QUOTIES, *interr. & relat. adv.* [quot]. I. *Interr.* — How often? how many times? II. *Relat.* — As often as (correlative of toties).

QUOTIES-CUNQUE, *adv.* How often soever, as often soever as.

QUOT-QUOT, *adj. indecl.* = Quotocunque.

QUOTUMUS, *a, um, adj.* (Pl.) = Quotus.

QUOTUS, *a, um, adj.* [quot]. Which or what in order, number, &c. (partly *interr.*, partly *relat.*): q. annus? q. hora est? what o'clock is it? quotus esse vis? = of what number do you wish to be one? how many persons do you wish to meet? quota pars laudis! = how very small! thus also (Lucr.), et quota pars homie sit terrai totius unus, how small a part. In partic., quotus quisque — a) quotoque loco libebit, in whatsoever place one may wish — b) = what one among many, how few: quotus quisque philosophorum est qui, etc., how few philosophers are there, &c.; quotus quisque disertus?

QUOTUS-CUNQUE, *acunque, unacunque, adj.* (Poet.) How great or small soever.

QUOTUSQUISQUE — v. Quotus.

QUO-USQUE, *interr. adv.* 1) Of place; how far? 2) Of time, until when? how long?

QUOVIS, *adv.* [quivis]. (Com.) Whithersoever, to any place soever: q. gentium, any place in the world.

QUUM, or CUM, *conj. & relat. adv.* 1) As a causal particle, since, as (always with the *subj.*). In partic., it is used: A) to express, concessively, what might have happened, or have been expected, different from the actual state of the case = whilst, although: Phocion fuit perpetuo pauper, quum ditissimus esse posset: B) quum ... tum, whilst ... yet; if each of the two sentences has its own verb, q. is followed by the *subj.*: quum plurimas commoditates amicitia contineat, tum illa praestat omnibus, etc.; but usually the causal signification is lost, both sentences have one verb only, which is in the indicative, and quum ... tum = both (the generic) ... and (the particular). 2) Of time: A) when — a) introducing a subordinate sentence, in a succession of events (always with the *subj.*) — b) (when corresponding with 'tum' or a similar expression) to denote the time when something

has taken place, when, at the time when (mostly with the *indic.*, but not rarely also with the *imperf. subj.*); thus, also, instead of the *relat. pron.*: fuit tempus quoddam q. homines vagabantur, there was a time when: B) when speaking, in general, of events that occur or are repeated frequently, when, as often as (with the *indic.*): C) = whilst, when (to denote the contemporaneity of two actions): q. impertam abrogabat, poterat videri facere id injuste: D) particular combinations — a) audiui ex eo q. diceret, I heard him saying — b) diu est q., etc., it is long since, &c. — c) q. maxime = very particularly, preëminently; nunc q. maxime hoc cupit (prob. an abbreviation, instead of now is the time when she wishes it most).

RABIDE, *adv.* [rabidus]. Ragingly, madly, rabidly.

RABIDUS, *a, um, adj.* [rabies]. Mad, raving, fierce, rabid, enraged (v. Rabies), canis, leo, homo, sitis, mores, lingua, furor animi.

RABIES, *ei, f.* [rabo]. 1) Rage, madness, as a disease of dogs and other animals; also, of men = madness, frenzy. 2) *Prop.*, of the passions, rage, fury, fierceness, esp. of anger and love; hence, meton., r. ventris, raging hunger; thus, also, r. edendi; r. pelagi, ventorum, etc.; r. civica, a fierce civil war; (poet.) = a divine phrensy, inspiration.

RABIOSE, *adv.* [rabiosus]. Madly, furiously.

RABIOSULUS, *a, um, adj.* [dim. of rabiosus]. Maddish, foolish.

RABIOSUS, *a, um, adj.* [rabies] = Rabidus.

RABIRIANUS, *a, um, adj.* [Rabirius]. Of or pertaining to C. Rabirius, Rabirian: R. domus, of C. Rabirius, the knight.

RABIRIUS, *ii, m.*, and Răbiria, *ae, f.* The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Caius R., tribune of the people; having been charged with causing the death of the tribune L. Apuleius Saturninus, he was defended by Cicero, in an oration still extant. 2) Caius R., a knight, accused of high treason (perduellio), and likewise defended by Cicero, in an oration yet extant. 3) Caius R., a poet, contemporary with Virgil.

RABO (I.), *8. e. intr.* To rage, to rave, to be mad.

RABO (II.), *ōnis, m.* Jocosely = arrhabo.

RABŪLA, *ae, m.* [rabo I.]. A brawling, wrangling advocate, a pettifogger, wrangler.

RACEMI-FER, *ăra, ōrum, adj.* [racemus-fero]. Cluster-bearing, uva; Baccus r., crowned with clusters.

RACEMOSUS, *a, um, adj.* [racemus]. (Lat.) Full of clusters.

RACEMUS, *i, m.* 1) A cluster or bunch of grapes and like fruits. 2) A berry, in gen., and in partic. a grape (of uva); uva fert r.; variis uva racemia. Hence (poet.) = wine.

RACHILIUS, ii, m., and *Racilia*, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens*; thus, esp. L. R., *a tribune of the people and defender of Cicero against Clodius*.

RADIATUS, a, um, adj. [radius]. 1) *Furnished with spokes, rota*. 2) *Emitting rays, shining*; in partic. = *surrounded with a halo* (of deified emperors).

RADICESCO, 3. v. incho. intr. [radix]. (Lat.) *To take root*.

RADICITUS, adv. [radix]. 1) *With the root, by the roots*: r. evellere arborem. 2) *Trop., radically, completely, thoroughly*: r. extrahere cupiditatem.

RADICŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of radix]. *A little root*.

RADIO, āvi, ātum, and **RADIOR**, ātus, dep., 1. v. intr. [radius]. (Poet. & lat.) *To emit beams, to beam, to shine, to be radiant*: galeae gemmis radiantur et auro; valvae radiabant lumine.

***RADIOSUS**, a, um, adj. [radius]. (Pl.) *Emitting many beams, radiant*.

RADIUS, ii, m. *A staff, rod connecting a centre with a circumference*. Hence: A) *the spoke of a wheel*; B) *a side-branch of a palisade or a tree*; C) *a staff, rod, used by mathematicians for measuring, or drawing figures in the sand*; D) *the radius of a circle*; E) *a weaver's shuttle*; F) *the spur of certain birds*; G) *a kind of oblong olive*; H) *a ray, beam of light*.

RADIX, icis, f. 1) *The root of a plant*: agere rr., *to strike root*; in partic., *an edible root*, esp. = *a radish*. 2) *Meton., the lower part of an object, by means of which it rests upon something else, a root, foot*: rr. linguae, capillorum, saxi; esp., rr. montis. 3) *Trop., a root*: vera gloria rr. agit, atque etiam propagatur. In partic.: A) *origin, extraction*: iisdem rr. natus, *of the same origin*; B) = *firmness, stability*: vir iis radicibus, *so firmly established*.

RADO, si, sum. 3. v. tr. 1) *To scrape, to scratch*; hence, *to rub, to smooth, to polish*, &c.: r. tigna; r. terram pedibus; r. parietes, *to scrape off* (i. e., *the dirt from them*); r. lapides palmā, *to sweep with a palm-broom*. Hence: A) *trop., to grate upon, to offend, aures alienius*; r. mores, *to satirize*; B) (poet.) *to touch or to brush lightly in passing, to skim along*: r. littora, cautes; p. freā sicco passu; avis r. aquas; aquilo r. terras; r. iter liquidum = *to fly through the air*; also, r. surculos = *to creep over*; ultima linea raditur (trop.) = *I am at the goal*. 3) *To remove by scraping, to scrape or to scratch off*: in partic., r. barbam (or radi) = *to shave off*; r. caput, *to shave* (with a razor—conf. tondeo). Hence = *to erase*: r. nomen fastis.

***RALLUS**, a, um, adj. [for rarulus, fr. rarus]. (Pl.) *Thin, tunica*.

RĀMĀLIA, iam, a, pl. [ramus]. (Poet. & lat.) *Twigs, brushwood*.

RĀMENTUM, i, n., and **RĀMENTA**, ae, f. [for radimentum, from rado]. (Usually in the n. pl., radimenta, drum.) *That which comes off of metal, wood, &c., by scraping, scratching, hewing, &c., shavings, scrapings, chips*: rr. auri, ligni; prov., aurum cum r. (Pl.) = *every farthing, every cent*.

RĀMEUS, a, um, adj. [ramus]. (Lat.) *Of branches, of boughs, fragmentum*.

RĀMEX, icis, m. [ramus]. 1) *A rupture, hernia*. 2) *In the pl., the blood-vessels of the lungs, the lungu*.

RAMNES, or **RAMNENSES**, ium, m. pl. [the same root as Rom-a, Rom-ulus]. *One of the three original tribes* (Ramnes, 'the Latins,' Tities, 'the Sabines,' Lucoeres, 'the Tuscans') *into which the free citizens of Rome were divided, and from which Romulus formed three centuries of knights, bearing the same names*; hence (poet.) = *knights*.

RĀMOSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [ramus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Full of branches, branching, arbor*. 2): A) *of a stag's horns, branching, cornu*; B) *hydra ramosa colubris natis e caede, branching with snakes that sprang from every wound*.

RĀMŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of ramus]. *A little bough or branch, a twig, sprig*.

RĀMUS, i, m. [kindred with radix, radius]. 1) *A bough or branch of a tree*; (poet.) = *the club of Hercules*. 2) *Meton.*: A) *in the pl., the antlers of a stag*; B) (poet.) *a branch or arm of the Greek letter Y, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life*; hence, rr. Samii. 3) *Trop., a branch*: rr. amputare miseriarum; also (poet.) *a branch of consanguinity*.

RĀNA, ae, f. 1) *A frog*. 2) *R. marina, the frog-fish, angler*.

RANCENS, tis, adj. [part. of an unusual verb, ranceo]. (Ante-cl.) *Rancid, stinking*.

RANCIDE, adv. [rancidus]. (Lat.) *Rancidly; trop., nauseously, disgustingly*.

RANCIDŪLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of rancidus].

1) *Stinking, rancid*. 2) *Nauseous, disgusting*.

RANCIDUS, a, um, adj. with comp. [ranceo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Rancid, stinking, cadaver*. 2) *Trop., nauseous, disgusting*.

RĀNUNCŪLUS, i, m [dim. of rana]. *A little frog*; also, *jocosely, of the inhabitants of Ulbrae, in the vicinity of the Pontine marshes*.

***RĀPĀCIDA**, ae, m. *A jocosely-formed patronymic, from rapax = a descendant of a rapax (robber); a robber*.

RĀPĀCITAS, ātis, f. [rapax]. *Rapacity*.

RĀPAX, ācis, adj. v. comp. & sup. [rapio].

1) *Ravenous, greedy, esp. of plunder, grasping, rapacious, homo, lupus*. 2) *Meton., of things without life*: r. ignis, ventus, unda; rr. amnes, falces. 3) *Trop., and sometimes with the genit.* = *greedy, grasping, avaricious*: nihil est rapacius quam natura; ingenium rapacissimum

virtutia. 4) (Tac.) Of the twenty-first legion = *that sweeps everything before it.*

RAPHANUS, i, m. [= *rápanov*]. A radish.

RÁPIDE, adv. w. comp. [rapidus]. Rapidly, quickly.

RÁPIDITAS, átis, f. [rapidus]. Rapidity.

RÁPIDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [rapio].

1) *That tears along, swift, rapid, flumen, equus, cursus; oratio r., vehement, impetuous; venenum r., operating quickly; r. in consiliis, hasty.* 2) *Trop., violent, fierce, consuming: r. sol, ignis.* (N. B. — The signification 'rapacious,' of wild animals, cannot be established; in the passages adduced for it, e. g., rr. leones, 'rabidus' is the correct reading.)

RÁPINA, ae, f. [rapio]. 1) *Rapine, pillage, robbery: facere r., to practise.* 2) *Booty, prey, plunder.*

RÁPIO, pui, ptum, 3. v. tr. [root RAP; Greek APH, in *ἀφράω*]. 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) *To seize, to snatch, to carry off, to drag away hastily and violently: r. arma, hastam; r. oscula; r. occasionem; r. voluptates, to enjoy hastily; sulphur r. flammam, catches quickly; res r. colorem, takes quickly; but (poet.), rapuit flammam in fomita, kindled a flame by rapid motion.* In partic.: A) *to take or to bring hastily, to hurry: r. commentum in naves; r. aliquem ad supplicium* (sometimes r. alone in the same signification); *r. aliquem in jus, to compel one to appear in court; hence, r. se or podem, also pass.* rapi = *to hurry:* B) (poet.) *to accelerate, to hasten, cursum, fugam, letum; hence, r. viam, iter, to make hastily; r. silvas, to range through hastily:* C) *trop., to draw or to attract to, to carry away, to snatch away, to hurry along: utilitas r. ad se; rapere aliquem in arma, in errorem; rapi (cupiditate) ad aliquid; res r. verba, the subject prompts words in abundance; hence, freq. = to transport, to ravish: utraque forma r.: D) = to apply, to construe: r. aliquid ad se, to regard as said against one's self; r. aliquid in peccatorem partem, to put a bad construction upon, to misconstrue; r. consilium alicujus in contrariam partem, to construe the opposite way; r. gloriam in se, to appropriate.* 2) *To carry off forcibly or by robbery, to seize, to rob, to take by assault, rem, virginem; spes rapiendi et praedandi; freq., of death, leti vis r. gentes; r. somnum, to deprive one of sleep; r. castra, urbem.* Hence (poet. & lat.) = *to plunder, to pillage, Armeniam, Pergama.*

RAPTIM, adv. [rapio]. Hastily, hurriedly, scribere, frui.

RAPTIO, ōnis, f. [rapio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A carrying off, abduction.

RAPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [freq. of rapio]. (Mostly poet.) 1) *To take away by force, to carry off, to drag away: r. conjugem; r. Hectora circa muros, to drag; r. aliquem = to mal-*

trout. Hence: A) *r. divos in crimina = to accuse, to arraign: B) trop., of passion, to hurry along, to agitate: amor me rapit.* 2) *To lay waste, to ravage, to plunder: r. Africam.*

RAPTOR, ōris, m. [rapio]. (Poet. & lat.) A robber, plunderer, abductor, filiae, panis; adjectively, lupi rr., ravenous.

RAPTUS, ūs, m. [rapio]. 1) *A forcible abduction, rape, virginis; hence = a plundering.* 2) (Poet.) *A tearing to pieces: r. Inous, by Ino.*

RÁPULUM, i, n. [dim. of rapum]. A small rape or turnip.

RÁPUM, i, n. [rápum]. A rape or turnip.

RÁRE, adv. (Lat.) = Raro, 1.

RÁRE-FÁCIO, fēci, factum, 3. v. tr. (Lucr.) *To make thin or rare, to rarefy, terram.*

RÁRESCO, 3. v. incho. intr. [rarus]. (Poet.) *To become thin, to separate, to become rarefied: nubila rr.; claustra Pelori rr., open (i. e., the straits, which, when seen from a distance, appeared to be closed, grow wider as one approaches); thus, also, montes rr., disappear; trop., sonitus r., grows fainter, dies away.*

RÁRITAS, átis, f. [rarus]. 1) *Looseness of texture: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam, ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima; r. dentium, distances apart.* 2) *Smallness of number, fewness, scarcity, rareness, exemplorum; r. capillorum, thinness.*

RÁRO, adv. w. comp. & sup. [rarus]. 1) (Lat.) Thinly. 2) *Rarely, seldom.*

RÁRUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) *Not thick or dense, thin, loose (of an object, place, &c., so filled as to leave intervals or interspaces — opp. to densus, spissus): r. silva, with many open spaces; r. rete, with many interstices; r. terra, loose; r. tunica, of thin material; r. manus, with the fingers spread apart; rr. ordines, in which the soldiers are standing far apart.* 2) *Of objects far apart from each other, scattered, scanty, single: rr. aedificia, arbores, loca, racemi; apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto; freq., scattered, dispersed, apart: milites rr. (opp. to conforti); r. juvenus, reduced in numbers.* 3) *Occurring rarely, rare, few, infrequent; rr. portus, naves; rr. literae; r. genus hominum.* Hence = *rare in its kind, excellent, eminent, extraordinary, superior, virtus, facies, vestis.*

RÁSILIS, e, adj. [rado]. (Poet. and lat.) Shaved, smooth, polished: argentum r., without raised work.

RÁSITO, 1. v. tr. [freq. of rado]. To shave often, to shave, barbam. (Lat.)

RASTELLUS, i, m. [dim. of rastrum] = Rastrum, q. v.

RASTRUM, i, n. (in the pl. usually Rastri, ōrum, m.) [rado]. *A hoe or rake with two or more teeth: prov., res redit mihi ad rastros, i. e., I must obtain a living by manual labour*

RĀTĀRIA, ae, f., sc. navis [ratīs]. (Lat.) A raft.

RĀTIO, ōnis, f. [RA, root of ra-tus, part. of reor]. 1) A reckoning, calculation, account; hence = a money transaction: putare (computare, conficere) r., to compute, to cast up an account; inire, ducere, subducere r., to make a calculation; ratio constat, agrees, is correct; inducere in r., to set down in an account, to reckon; referre r. or rr., to present or to return one's account; habere r. piratarum, to keep an account of; re et ratione conjunctus cum aliquo, to have business with one. Freq., trop., inire, putare, etc., rationem = to ponder, to consider; in partic., reddere r. rei alicujus, to render an account; r. repositum, to demand an account. Hence: A) r. carceris = a list or register of the prisoners: B) = regard, respect, consideration, care for: habere (ducere) rationem rei alicujus, to have regard for (in one's measures and practice—cf. respectus); dii rationem habent plorum et impiorum = reward and punish; habuisti r. ut mihi consuleres, you have been careful to, &c.; habui r., quid acceperim, I have taken into consideration how much I have received; sine r. ejus, without regard to him; est in me ratio reipublicae = rationem habeo.

2) A manner, way: A) conduct, procedure, mode, plan: mea r. in dicendo haec esse solet; saepe jam scribendi totum consilium rationemque mutavi; vitae meae rationes, plan of life: B) condition, nature, kind, sort, way: ita comparata est ratio vitae nostrae; r. equestris proelii; novae rr. bellandi; quorum operum haec est r.; nullā ratione, in no way; hāc r., in this way; sometimes r. is merely used by way of circumlocution—as, r. belli Gallici, instead of bellum Gallicum; r. veritatis; per r. fiducia, through confidence; novorum consiliorum rr., instead of nova consilia—where it however always points to the condition of a thing or the circumstances connected therewith.

3) Relation, relationship: agricolae r. habent cum terra, have to do with the earth; cum omnibus Musis rationem habere cogito; pro r. pecuniae, with respect to the sum; thus, also, ad r. nostrorum sanarium.

4) An affair, matter, business: r. numaria, a money matter; r. Gallicana, the Gallic business; r. domestica; r. bellica; aptus ad eam r.; r. fori et iudicii. Hence, meae, etc., rr. = interest, advantage.

5) The reasoning faculty, reason: corpus debet obedire rationi; bona (sana) r., good sense; ratio non est id facere, there is no reason in doing this, i. e., it is unreasonable. Hence: A) = the use of reason, reflection, deliberation: nullum scelus habet r.; freq., the adv. sing., almost adverbially = reasonably, justly, judiciously: B) a reason, ground, motive; r. aliquid faciendi; causa et r.; hence—a) an argument, proof urged in support of an assertion: ratio est causa, quae demonstrat,

verum esse id, quod intendimus—b) argumentation, reasoning, demonstration: summa unusquisque rationis; concludere rationem, to draw a conclusion: C) a rule, principle, precept. r. mathematicorum: D) an opinion, view: dissentio ab hac r.; r. mollior: E) a theory, system: r. Stoicorum, the doctrines of the Stoics; freq., rationes et viā (modo), systematically and methodically: F) an investigation, treatise: r. quae est de natura deorum: G) knowledge: r. civilis, of public affairs; in partic. = theoretical knowledge (in opp. to exercitatio): r. hujus rei.

RĀTIOCNĀTIO, ōnis, f. [ratiocinor]. 1) Rational reflection or consideration, reasoning; hence, as a rhetorical figure, a reasoning with one's self (διὰ λογισμῶν). 2) A syllogism.

RĀTIOCNĀTIVUS, a, um, adj. [ratiocinor]. Pertaining to reasoning, syllogistic.

RĀTIOCNĀTOR, ōris, m. [ratiocinor]. A reckoner, accountant; trop., boni rr. officiorum.

RĀTIOCNOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [ratio]. 1) To reckon, to calculate. 2) To reason, to argue; to infer, to conclude: r. recte; r. quid sit utile.

RĀTIONĀBILIS, e, adj. (Lat.) = Rationalis.

RĀTIONĀLIS, e, adj. [ratio]. 1) Endowed with reason, rational, animal. 2) Founded upon reason, reasonable, rational: r. philosophia = logic; r. causa, a case that must be decided by argumentation and analogy (not by positive laws).

RĀTIONĀLITER, adv. [rationalis]. (Lat.) Reasonably, rationally.

RĀTIONĀRIUM, ii, n. [ratio]. (Lat.) A statistical table, imperii.

RĀTIS, is, f. A raft, float; hence, also (poet.), a bark, boat, vessel.

RĀTIUNCŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of ratio]. 1) A small account. 2) A) a slight ground or reason: B) a trifling syllogism.

RĀTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of reor]. 1) Reckoned, calculated; hence = fixed by calculation: pro rata parte (sometimes 'parte' is left out), in proportion, proportionally. 2) Fixed, determined, certain, safe: rr. motus stellarum; societas r., to be relied upon; r. vita. 3) Valid, legal, lex, comitia, testamentum; spes r.; hence, ratum habere (ducere) aliquid, to make or to consider as valid = to confirm, to ratify, to approve.

RAUCĪ-SŌNUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Hoarse-sounding.

RAUCUS, a, um, adj. [for rāvius, kindr. w. ravis]. 1) (Poet.) Hoarse-sounding, harsh, rough: r. mare, boisterous; r. cornu, stridor, os aselli; rr. postes; cohors r., the noisy band of the priests of Cybele. 2) Hoarse: r. factus sum clamando; viciniā r. clamat, shouts itself hoarse.

RAUDIUS CAMPUS (usually pl. Raudii Campi). A plain near Veredla, where Marius defeated the Cimbrians, 101 B.C.

RAUDUS, ūris, n. (Ante-cl.) = Rudus, 1. **RAUDUSCŪLA**, and **RAUDUSCŪLĀNA**, ae, f.

(*Se porta.*) *A gate of Rome, between the Porta Naevia and Lavernalis.*

RAUDUSCULUM, *i, n.* [*dim. of raudus*]. *A little piece of copper; hence = a small sum of money.*

RAURĀCI, *ōrum, m. pl.* *A people of Gaul, living on the southern bank of the Rhine.*

RAVENNA, *ae, f.* *A town in Gallia Cispadana, still called Ravenna.*

RAVENNAS, *ātis, adj.* [*Ravenna*]. *Of or pertaining to Ravenna.*

RAVIO, *4. v. intr.* [*raucus*]. (*Pl.*) *To talk one's self hoarse.*

RAVIS, *is, f.* [*kindr. w. raucus*]. (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) *Hoarseness.*

RAVUS, *a, um, adj.* *Dark-gray, lupa, mare.*

RE, an inseparable particle, denoting, in compounds: — 1) *Back.* 2) *Again.* 3) *Against.* 4) In some words, the opposite of the action expressed by the simple verb; as, *recludo = to open; refigo = to take down.*

REAPSE, *adv.* [*re, and ea-ipse = ipsa*]. *In fact, in reality, really* (*v. Res, 2*).

REĀTE, *n.* (only the *nom., acc. and abl.*, occur, all with the same ending). *An old Sabine town, in Latium, now Rieti.*

REĀTINUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Reate*]. *Of or belonging to Reate; subst., Reatini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Reate.*

REĀTUS, *ūs, m.* [*reus*]. (*Lat.*) *The state of an accused person, the condition of impeachment: Alcibiadem ad r. revocare, i. e., to defend himself.*

REBELLĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* [*rebello*]. (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) *A renewal of war, rebellion, revolt.*

REBELLATRIX, *icis, f.* [*rebello*]. *That renews the war, revolted, rebel, provincia.*

REBELLIO, *ōnis, f.* [*rebellis*]. *A renewal of war by a conquered nation, revolt, rebellien, insurrection.*

REBELLIS, *e, adj.* [*re-bellum*]. (*Poet. & lat.*) *Renewing the war against a conqueror, insurgent, rebellious, refractory; trop., amor r.*

RE-BELLO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr.* *To renew the war against a conqueror, to rebel, to revolt; trop., vitia rr., break forth anew; pudor r.*

RE-BITO, *3. v. intr.* (*Ante-cl.*) *To go back, to return.*

RE-BOO, *1. v. intr. & tr.* (*Poet.*) *I. Intr. — To resound, silva; tecta reboant citharae (dat.), with the tones of the cithara. II. Tr. — To cause to resound, to re-echo: tuba r. bombum raucum.*

RE-CALCITRO, *1. v. tr.* *Prop., to kick back (of horses); hence (poet.) = to refuse access.*

RE-CALĒFĀCIO (*Re-calfacio*), *fēci, factum, 3. v. tr.* (*Poet. & lat.*) *To make warm again, telum sanguine.*

RE-CĀLEO, *2. v. intr.* (*Poet. & lat.*) *Trop., to warm again.*

RE-CĀLESCO, *lui, —, 3. v. inch. intr.* *To grow warm again.*

RECALVASTER, *tri, adj. m.* (*Lat.; prob. a false reading.*) *Having a bald forehead.*

RE-CALVUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Pl.*) *Bald on the forehead.*

RE-CANDESCO, *dui, —, 3. v. inch. intr.* (*Poet.*) 1) *To grow white again: unda recanduit percussa, grew white with foam.* 2) *To grow hot again, to glow again, tellus, ira.*

RE-CANTO, *1. v. tr.* (*Poet.*) 1) *To sing back (what had been sung before), to recant.* 2) *To charm away, curas.*

RE-CĒDO, *cessi, cessum, 3. v. intr.* 1) *To go back, to retire, to withdraw, to retreat: r. hinc, a te, ex illo loco; r. huc, in castra: undae accedunt et recedunt. Hence: A) in partic., to retire, to go to rest: B) trop., r. de medio = to trouble one's self no more about any thing; anni recedentes, departing: C) of localities, to stand back, to recede: domus secreta r.; regio r. intus, introrsum; thus, also, of objects in a picture = to appear in the background. 2) In gen., to go away, to depart, to withdraw: r. a conspectu alicujus; apes rr. a stabulis; caput recedit e cervice, separates from. More freq., trop.: A) = to deviate or to turn from, ab officio, naturā: B) to retire from, to give up: r. ab armis, to lay down; thus, also, of a gladiator, r. a gladio = to give up fighting; r. ab oppugnatione, to desist from; r. a vita, to commit suicide: C) nomen recessit a peregrino, has lost the signification of 'foreigner,' has ceased to be used of a foreigner: D) = to vanish; ira r.: E) of property = to pass from one: res r. ab aliquo.*

RE-CELLO, *3. v. intr.* *To bound back, to bend back.*

RECENS, *tis, adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) *New, fresh, recent (that has lately happened or come into existence — opp. to vetus; conf. novus): r. cespes, lac, conglutinatio; r. injuria, lately inflicted; r. flos, newly plucked; r. victoria, lately won; rr. arma, newly whetted; sol r., the rising sun; epistola recentissima, the last letter; memoria recentior, recent times; recentiores (viri), the moderns, modern writers. Hence: A) recenti re (negotio), while the matter is still fresh = immediately, on the spot: B) usually with prepositions = fresh from, coming immediately from any thing — a) r. ab re; r. ab illorum aetate, living immediately after them; Poenus r. ab exordio urbis, fresh from the destruction of the city; r. a vulnere, her wound still fresh; homines a Roma rr., just come from Rome — b) r. ex provincia, fresh from the province — c) with the abl. alone, in the same signification: recens ira et dolore; recens Romā, just from Rome; recens victoriā, fresh from victory; r. praetura, having just laid down the praetorship; r. stipendia, having just come from military service — d) recens de ira, but just now agitated by — e) recens in dolore, also recens dolore, whose grief was still fresh. 2) *Fresh in strength,**

unexhausted, vigorous (opp. to defessus, vujneratus, etc.). 3) The *n.*, *recens*, is used as *adv.* = recently, just, lately.

RECENSEO, *sui*, *sum* or *situm*, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To examine closely, to review, to survey, to count, to muster: *r. equites, captivos, numerum suorum*; *qui recensui non erant*, (those whose names had not been entered on the lists (in a distribution of corn). Hence, 2) *trop.*: A) *to go over in thought, to consider, to examine*: B) *to go over in speech, to recount, to rehearse, fortia facta*: C) (poet.) = *to go through*: *sol r. signa*.

RECENSIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [recenseo]. A review, recension, enumeration; a counting of the people and entering of their names in the censor's register; also = an enumeration for the distribution of public corn.

RECENSUS, *ūs*, *m.* [recenseo]. (Lat.) = Recensio.

RECENTER, *adv.* with *sup.* [recens]. (Lat.) Recently.

RECENTOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [recens]. To renew itself (= *ἀνακινεῖσθαι*, a word formed by Cn. Mattius).

RECENTORICUS (*i*, *m.*) **AGER**. A public estate of the Romans, in Sicily.

RECEPTACULUM, *i*, *n.* [recepto]. 1) A receptacle, reservoir, magazine, depot (for wares): *r. cibi, praedae*; *r. frugibus*; *cloaca maxima*, *r. omnium purgamentorum urbis*; *r. avium*. 2) A place of refuge, retreat, shelter: *castella diruit, ne hostibus receptaculo essent*; *castra sunt victori receptaculum, victo per fugium*; *mors est receptaculum nihil sentiendi, the refuge of unconsciousness*; *r. fugae, whither one can flee*; *r. adversae pugnae, a place of refuge from defeat*.

RECEPTATOR, *ōris*, *m.* [recepto]. (Lat.) = Receptor.

RECEPTICIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [recipio]. (Antecl. & lat.) Kept back, reserved by the wife, in a marriage contract, as her own exclusive property, servus.

RECEPTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [recipio]. (Pl.) A receiving, reception.

RECEPTO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* [freq. of recipio]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) To take or to receive again, to recover, to retake: *natura r. eunota sinu*; *r. se, to retire*; *r. animam, to take breath*.

RECEPTOR, *ōris*, *m.* } [recipio]. A receiver, **RECEPTRIX**, *icis*, *f.* } shelterer — in a bad sense, a harbinger, concealer: *r. praedarum*; *locus r. praedonum, a rendezvous of robbers*.

RECEPTUM, *i*, *n.* [part. of recipio]. That which one has taken upon himself, an engagement.

RECEPTUS, *ūs*, *m.* [recipio]. *1) A taking back, retraction, sententiae. *2) (Lat.) A drawing back, spiritus. 3) Military tech. *t.*, a fall-back, retreat: *habere r. ad aliquem, to be able to retreat to one*; *receptus nobis non est, there is no way of retreat for us*; *dare alicui receptum*;

receptui canere, to give the signal for; thus, esp., *signum receptui audire*; *trop.*, *canere receptui a molestiis, to draw the mind away from*. Hence. A) *melon.*, a place of retreat, a refuge: *tuti rr.*: B) *trop.*, a withdrawing, retreat: *r. a malis consiliis*; *habere r. ad poenitendum*.

RECESSIM, *adv.* [recedo]. (Pl.) Backwards.

RECESSUS, *ūs*, *m.* [recedo]. 1) A going back, receding, retiring: *lunae accessus et r.*; *accessus et r. maris, flux and reflux*; *trop.*, *r. a rebus pestiferis, aversion from*; *r. animi, timidity*; in military lang. = *receptus, a retreat*. 2) Of places, a retired spot, a nook, retreat, recess: *spelunca vasto submota recessu*; *Phrygiae rr. et anguli, nooks*; *marmoreus r. (poet.) = an inner apartment of a house*; *mihi provincia est solitudo et r.*; *circumspicere tecta et recessus, lurking places, places of refuge*; also, *abs.*, *r.* = remoteness; *trop.*, of a picture, *umbra et r.* = shade and background.

RECHARMIDO, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) A jocosely-formed verb = *to give up the name of Charmidas*, to un-Charmidize one's self.

RECIDIVUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [recido]. (Poet. & lat.) Prop., *falling back*; hence, returning, recurring: *Pergama rr., rebuilt*.

RECIDO (I), *cidi*, *cāsum*, 3. *v. intr.* [re-cado].

1) To fall back: *omnia rr. in terras*; *ramulus in oculum recidit, recoils*. Hence, *trop.*, *to fall back into a certain condition, to return*: *r. in morbum, in servitutum, to relapse*; *potentatus r. ad eum, devolved again upon him*; *poena, suspicio r. ad illum*; *consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, recoiling on their own heads*. Hence, *trop.* = *to subside*, *contentio*. 2) To fall or to sink from a better condition to a worse one, to come or to be reduced to: *rex r. in eam fortunam*; *omnia illi ex laetitia ad luctum reciderunt*; *ars r. ad paucos, becomes the property of a few*; *res eo (huc, illuc, etc.) r., comes to that*; *r. ad nihilum, to come to nought, to end in nothing*; *quorsum r. responsum? which way will the answer turn out?* *r. ex liberatore patriae ad Vitellios, after having been called the liberator of the country, to sink to a level with the Vitellii*. Hence = *to occur*: *res r. in illum annum*.

RECIDO (II), *Idi*, *Isum*, 3. *v. tr.* [re-caedo].

1) To cut away, to cut off, to cut down, *malleolos, caput*; *r. barbam falce*; *r. columnas (poet.)*, *to hew out*. Hence, *r. ornamenta, multa ex orationibus Ciceronis, to take away*; *r. nationes, to extirpate*. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To cut short, to retrench, to diminish, to reduce: *r. culpam supplicio*; *r. mercedem alicujus*; *r. aliquid ad pristinum morem*.

RECINGO, *nxi*, *nectum*, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To ungird, to unloose, tunicam, zonam; in a reflexive sense, *recingi, to undress*; *recingitur anguem, puts off the snake with which she is girded*.

RECINO, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) To

summed. 3) To screech, parra. II Tr. (poet.)—To sound back, to rehearse: imago r. nomen, repetita: r. Latenam, to celebrate; r. dictata, to repeat.

RECIPERO, etc. = Recupero, etc.

RECIPIO, cāpi, ceptum, 3. v. tr. [re-capio].

1) To take back; to fetch, to bring or to lead back: r. telum; r. aliquem ex mediis hostibus; r. copias in tumultum; r. urbem, to reconquer. In partic., r. se, to betake one's self back, to withdraw, to retreat, to return: r. se ex his locis, ad signa, in castra (in Pl. also r. only, abs. = to go back): trop., r. se ad bonam frugem, to return to virtue, to reform; r. se ad cogitationem belli, to begin to think again of war; r. se in principem, to resume a princely air. Hence: A) = to take again, to seize again: r. arma; r. reges, to receive again: B) = to get back, to regain, to recover, to take possession of again: r. res amissas; r. Tarentum, to reconquer; hence, sometimes (the prepos. losing its signification) = to conquer, in gen.: C) trop., r. animum, to take courage again; r. se ex fuga, timore, etc., to collect one's self, to recover: D) r. res afflictas, to restore to their former state: E) to keep back at a sale, &c. = to reserve, pecuniam.

3) To take to one's self, to receive (upon the request or entreaty of any one, esp. one who implores protection or help—conf. accipio): r. aliquem, supplicem; munitio r. perterritos; mare r. fluvium; homo r. ferrum = suffers himself to be killed; equus r. frenum, submits to; freq., r. urbem (civitatem) in deditionem, in fidem (also with the omission of the latter words) = to admit to a surrender, &c.; also, r. aliquem tecto, into one's house; rarely, r. aliquem in loco; r. aliquem in ordinem senatorum. Hence: A) to permit, to admit: timor non r. misericordiam; antiquitas r. fabulas; res non r. cunctationem; hence—a) tech. t., of the praetor, to receive or to entertain a charge preferred against one: r. nomen alicujus (lat. also r. reum or cognitionem)—b) r. religionem in se, to draw guilt upon one's self: B) to receive as revenue: r. pecuniam ex vectigalibus: C) to take upon one's self, to undertake (at the request of another, as a benevolent protector—cf. suscipio): r. causam, officium: D) to pledge one's self, to promise, to engage (as a protector and helper—cf. polliceor, spondeo): r. aliquid alicui; r. alicui de re aliqua, to promise concerning; recipio, me illud esse facturum; spondere et in se r., eos esse ejus mores, to warrant.

RECIPROCATIO, ōnis, f. [reciproco]. (Lat.)

1) A returning by the same way, retrogression. 2) Trop., reciprocation: r. talionum, retaliation.

RECIPROCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [reciprocus]. I. Tr.—1) To move back by the same way: r. navem in adversum aestum; in a reflect. sense, aestus reciprocatur, flows back. Hence, 2)

to move backwards and forwards: r. animum, to fetch breath, to breathe; r. motum, to reciprocate, to repeat. 3) Trop., to reverse, to convert (a proposition). II. Intr.—To move backwards, or to come and go: mare r., ebb and flow.

RECIPROCUS, a, um, adj. [prob. from re and pro]. (Poet. & lat.) Returning by the same way: r. mare, receding; hence, trop., rr. argumentum (= ἀντιπάρρησις), retorted upon him who adduced them; r. ars, talio, reciprocal, alternating.

RECITATIO, ōnis, f. [recito]. A reading aloud of documents in judicial proceedings; hence, in gen., a reading aloud, recitation.

RECITATOR, ōris, m. [recito]. A reader of documents; in gen., a reader, reciter.

RE-CITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To recite, to rehearse, to read aloud documents, names from a list, &c.; in later writers, freq. = to read a poem, speech, &c., to an audience of friends: r. legem, literas; r. senatum, the list of senators; abs., r. de tabulis publicis.

RECLAMATIO, ōnis, f. [reclamo]. A crying out against = a loud expression of disapprobation.

*RE-CLAMITO, 1. v. freq. tr. To cry out or to exclaim against.

RE-CLAMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr.—1) To cry out against, to exclaim against, to contradict loudly, alicui and orationi alicujus; omnes rr. ne illa juraret. 2) (Poet.) To rescind, to rehearse. II. Tr. (lat.)—To object to loudly, aliquid.

RECLINIS, e, adj. [v. Reclino]. (Poet.) Bent back, reclining.

RECLINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [conf. accilino, alius]. I. Tr.—1) To bend or to turn back, to recline: r. palmos; r. se; reclinatus, stretched out on his back. Hence, trop., otium r. aliquem labore, releases one from labour. II. Intr. (lat.)—To lean back; trop., onus r. in eum, leans on him, is supported by him.

RECLUDO, si, sum, 3. v. tr. [re-claudio]. 1) To open again (what had been closed)—v. Re, 4; cf. aperio, patefacio): r. fores, domum; r. portas hosti; r. pectus, to cut open; r. humum, to dig up; r. tellurem bidente, to break up, to till; (poet.) r. jugulum ense, to cut; r. pectus mucrone, to pierce; r. ensam, to unsheathe; r. thesauros tellure, to disclose; r. iram, to give vent to; (poet.) r. fata (of Mercury, as the leader of souls to the lower world). 2) Trop., to disclose, to reveal, aperta, justitiam alicujus. 3) (Lat.) To shut up, aliquem in carcerem.

RE-COGITO, 1. v. tr. (Bar.) To think over, to consider again, aliquid, de re aliqua.

RECOGNITIO, ōnis, f. [recognosco]. A reviewing, inspection, examination, equitum; scelorum (doubtful read.), a thinking over = collection.

RE-COGNOSCO, nōvi, nitum, 3. v. tr.

(*Rec.*) To recall to mind, to recollect: *r. pristinum alicujus virtutem*; *r. quae ejus adolescentia fuerit*. 2) A) to look over, to inspect, to examine, to review: *r. socios navales, leges populi Romani, res suas, aliquem penitus*; *r. dona populorum, to survey*: B) to examine the genuineness of a writing, to authenticate: *r. decretum, codicem*; *libellos r. et emendare, to revise and correct*.

RE-COLLIGO, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. tr. (Mostly poet. & lat.) To gather or to collect again what was scattered or discovered: *r. multitudinem, captivos, stolam*; *r. gladium, parvulum, to take up again*. Hence, *trop.* — a) *r. se or animum, to collect one's self, to take courage again*; but, *r. se a longa valetudine, to recover*; *r. primos annos, to grow young again* — b) *r. animum alicujus, to regain one's affections*.

RE-CŪLO, cōlui, cultum, 3. v. tr. 1) To cultivate or to till again, terram; *r. metalla, to work again*. Hence, *trop.*: A) to apply one's self to again, to resume, studia antiqua, artem: B) to exercise or to practise again, ingenium: C) (*lat.*) to restore, dignitatem, imagines Galbae: D) to dignify again with, aliquem honoribus: E) to reconsider, to reflect upon, aliquid secum: F) (*poet.*) to recall to mind, aliquid. 2) (*Poet.*) To revisit, locum.

*RE-COMMINSOR, 3. v. dep. tr. (*Pl.*) To recall to mind.

RE-COMPONO, pōni, pōitum, 3. v. tr. (*Poet. & lat.*) To readjust, comas.

RECONCILIATIO, ōnis, f. [*reconcilio*]. 1) A reestablishing, restoration: *r. gratiae, concordiae*. 2) A reconciling, reconciliation, similitudo; variae rr., different means of.

*RECONCILIATOR, ōris, m. [*reconcilio*]. A restorer: *r. pacis*.

RECONCILIO, ōvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To reunite — to reestablish, to restore, gratiam, pacem, concordiam; *r. existimationem judicum, to recover, to regain*; *r. studia patrum, to conciliate again*. 2) To make friendly again, to reconcile: *r. animos militum imperatori*; *r. aliquem alieni*; *r. inimicos*; *r. aliquem in gratiam, to restore to*. 3) (*Ante-cl.*) To bring back, to get back again, aliquem domum.

RE-CONCINNO, 1. v. tr. To refit, to repair, pallam, detrimentum.

RECONDITUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [*part. of recondo*]. 1) Hidden from view, remote, sequestered, terra, saktus; *r. vinum, stored away*; *recondita templi, the remote, sequestered parts of the temple* (= *ātra*, 'the innermost sanctuary'). Hence = *deep, venae auri*. 2) *Trop.*, hidden from the intellect, recondite, abstruse, profound, res, ratio, sententiae; rr. litterae (in opp. to popular writings); rr. verba, unusual, antiquated; natura, reserved, close.

RE-CONDO, dīdi, dītum, 3. v. tr. 1) (*Poet.*) To put back again: *r. gladium in vaginam, to*

sheath again; *r. se in locum, to retire*. Hence, 2) to lay up, to heard, to stow or to store away: *r. uvae in amphoras*; *r. opes aerario*; (*poet.*) aliquid alvo = to swallow, to gulp down; *r. ansem lateri, to bury*; *r. oculos, to close*. 3) (*Poet. & lat.*) To hide, to conceal, voluptates, verba.

*RE-CONFLO, 1. v. tr. (*Lucret.*) To blow up again = to rekindle, sensum.

RE-CŪQUO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To cook or to boil over again: *r. senem = to make young again*. 2) To melt, to cast or to forge again, enses patrios; jocosely, scriba reocutus ex quinqueviro, recast, remoulded.

RECORDATIO, ōnis, f. [*recordor*]. A recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance: *r. rei alicujus*; *memoria et r. eorum jucunda fuit*; *r. veteris memoriae, the recollection of an old circumstance*; *jucundae rr. rerum nostrarum*.

RĒCORDOR, ōtus, 1. v. dep. tr. & intr. [*recordor*]. 1) To recall to mind, to bethink one's self of, to recollect (cf. memini, reminiscor): *r. virtutes, vitam alicujus*; *recordor, me eadem esse perperum, quid tu feceris*; *r. aliquid de aliquo*. 2) (*Poet. & lat.*) To think of something future, to reflect upon, to lay to heart: *quae sum passura recordor*.

RĒ-CORRIGO, rēxi, —, 3. v. tr. (*Lat.*) To reform, animum.

RECREMENTUM, i, n. (*Lat.*) = Excrementum.

RE-CREO, ōvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) To make or to create anew, to reproduce, lumen, vitam; *r. hominem, to renew*. 2) To impart new strength and life to, to invigorate, to refresh; to restore to a good, healthy condition: *r. animos, vocem*; *r. hominem perditum, to cheer up again*; freq., pass., in a reflect. sense, recreari, and *r. se, to recover, ex morbo, a timore*; thus, also, elivitas recreatur.

RE-CRĒPO, 1. v. intr. & tr. (*Poet.*) I. *Intr.* — To resound. II. *Tr.* — To reecho, murmura.

RE-CRESCO, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. intr. (*Poet. & lat.*) To grow again.

RE-ORŪDESCO, dui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. Prop., to become raw again. Hence, 1) of a wound, to open afresh: *vulnus r.* 2) *Trop.*, to break out again, seditio, amor.

RECTA, adv. [*abl. sing. f. of rectus, sc. viā*]. Straight forward, right on, directly.

RECTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [*rectus*]. 1) = Recta, straight on: *r. ferri, to move in a straight line*. 2) Rightly, correctly, properly, well (in such a manner as secures approbation — cf. rite): *r. facere, dicere*; *r. valere, to be in good health*; *r. vivere, to live happily*; *r. sperare, to cherish good hope*; *r. te novi, I know you well*; *r. dubitas, r. vinctus est, justly*; *r. alicui se committere or literas dare = safely, without risk*; *r. molestias ferre = patiently*; *r. vendere, advantageously*; *r. est apud matrem, it is all right*. 3) (*Colloq.*): A) In answers = well! good!

The Primum aedes expugnabo — *Gn.* Recte: B) in a polite, evasive answer, esp. when something is declined = very well, all right.

RECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [rego]. (Bar.) A guiding, direction, rerum publicarum.

RECTOR, ōris, *m.* [rego]. A leader, director, guide, elephantī; rr. navium, pilots; r. civitatis, maria, a ruler; summus r. (of the supreme god); freq., of a general, governor, tutor (paedagogus), &c.

RECTRIX, icis, *f.* [rego]. (Lat.) A directress, mistress.

RECTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [rego]. 1) *Going in a straight line or direction*, straight (both horizontally and vertically — opp. to 'oblique,' 'crooked'): r. linea, via, acies, aes (= a 'taba'); r. rectis saxia, perpendicular; talus assistit rectus, homo, straight, erect; crus r.; serpens r., erecting itself; rectis oculis aspicere aliquem, to look straight at one, to look one full in the face; also, the n. rectum, as *subst.*: ita non agit in rectum, not directly forwards. Hence, regular, faultless, figura; rr. numi, good securities. 2) A) of the mind, right, correct, proper: rectā viā rem narrare; hence, = straightforward, simple, artless, oratio, ordo: B) morally right, proper, just, virtuous, good: r. conscientia, natura, consilium; rectum est, it is proper, right. In partic., *subst.*, Rectum, i, n., what is right or virtuous, rectitude, virtue: r. officium perfectum, το καλὸν εὖθεον. 3) In grammar, casus r. = the nominative.

RE-CŪBO, 1. *v. intr.* To lie on the back, to recline, to rest.

RECUMBO, cūbui, cūbitum, 3. *v. intr.* [recubo]. 1) To lie down on the back, to recline, in herba; r. spōndā, on a couch; in partic. = to lie down to sleep, or, to recline at table. 2) (Poet.) To fall or to sink down, nebula, onus; juba r., rolls down.

RECUPĒRATIO (Recip.), ōnis, *f.* [recupero]. A regaining, recovery.

RECUPĒRATOR (Recip.), ōris, *m.* [recupero]. He that recovers: — 1) A reconquerer, urbis. 2) In the pl., a college of three Roman judges, instituted for the decision of suits, esp. for damages, between Roman citizens and foreigners.

RECUPĒRATORIIUS, a, um, *adj.* [recupero]. Of or belonging to the recuperators.

RECUPĒRO (Recip.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [recipio]. To obtain or to get again, to regain, to retake, to recover: r. res amissas, pecuniam depositam, libertatem; r. voluntatem alicujus; so, also, r. rempublicam, one's ascendancy in the state; r. urbem, to reconquer; r. usum togae, to resume; r. Pelopidam (in vincula conjectum) = to restore to liberty; trop., r. aliquem, to regain one's affections.

RE CŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.)

To take care of: r. chartam, to revise carefully; r. se, to cure one's self.

RE-CURRO, curri, cursum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To run or to hasten back, ad aliquem; aqua r. ad fontem; r. in Tusculanum. 2) To come back, to come again, to return; in partic., of a periodical return, to resur: bruma r.; anni rr.; trop., r. ad easdem condiciones = to propose again; (lat.) hoc r. memoriae hominum, comes again to their remembrance. 3) (Lat.) Trop., to have recourse to: r. ad auctores; r. ad aliquam rationem.

RECURSO, 1. *v. intr.* [intens. of recurro]. To run back often, to return often: virtus animi r., comes again. (Poet. & lat.)

RECURSUS, ūs, *m.* [recurro]. A running back, returning, return.

RE-CURVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To curve or to bend back, collum equi, radicem; r. aquas, to cause to flow back; undae recurvae, winding.

RE-CURVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Bent back, curved, crooked, cornu, puppis; tectum r. = the Labyrinth; aera rr., fish-hooks.

RECŪSATIO, ōnis, *f.* [recuso]. 1) A refusal, declination. 2) An objection, protest; in partic., as a part of a defence at law = a counter-plea.

RECŪSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [re-causa]. 1) To refuse, to decline, to reject (it supposes a request or entreaty — of. nego): r. aliquid facere; non r. ne (quin, quominus) aliquid faciam; r. uxorem, aliquem disceptatorem; r. de stipendio; r. laborem, periculum, to shun; (poet.) of things without life, e.g., genus rr. cursum. 2) To be unwilling, to object: non r. quin (quominus) omnes mea legant, I do not object to everybody reading my writings; non r. quin alii a me dissentiant; usually = to enter a protest in court, to take exception.

RECŪTIO, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. tr.* [re-quatio]. (Poet.) To strike back, to cause to rebound, uterum.

RE-D-AMBŪLO, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) To walk back.

*RE-D-ĀMO, 1. *v. tr.* To love again, to love in return (formed after the Greek ἀντιπαύω).

RE-D-ARGUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To refute, to disprove, aliquem and orationem alicujus. 2) (Lat.) To prove irrefutably: in hoc inconstantiam r. tuam.

*RE-D-AUSPĪCO, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) Prop., to take the auspices again; (Com.) = to return: r. in catenas.

REDDĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [reddo]. (Lat.) Tech. t. in rhetoric (= ἀντίθεσις), the consequent clause, apodosis.

RE-D-DO, didi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To give back, to put back: r. se or reddi convivio = to return to the banquet. Hence, to return, to restore: r. rem alicui; r. captivos. In partic.:

A) = to give in return, to repay: r. beneficium; r. hostibus cladem, dolorem; r. gratiam = *referre gratiam* (v. Gratia); r. salutem, to *salute in return*: B) = to pay, &c.: r. debitum; r. vota, promissa, to *fulfil*; r. poenas, to *suffer*: C) r. responsum, to *return an answer*; r. clamorem, to *answer*; thus, r., absolutely, to *answer*: D) to *deliver something entrusted to one*: r. epistolam, mandata: E) in gen. (the force of the preposition becoming less emphatic), to *give forth*: r. vocem, to *utter*; r. sanguinem, to *spit*; r. catulum partu, to *bear*; r. animam, to *exhale*; terra r. fruges, *yields, brings forth*: F) to *express in words*, &c. = to *repeat*, to *recite*: r. dictata, to *rehearse*; hence—a) = to *render*, to *translate*: r. verba verbo, aliquid Latine—b) = to *pronounce*: r. verba male—c) (poet. & lat.) to *represent*, to *imitate*, to *resemble*: r. aliquem nomine, to *be named after one*; r. veteres; r. mores alicujus. 2) The signification of the preposition almost entirely disappearing: A) to *give*, to *render*, to *assign*, &c.: r. alicui jus, rationem, to *render an account*; r. causam, to *state the ground of*; r. suum cuique honorem: B) often of a victor, or of rulers, who, as it were, give one the thing which he is permitted to retain = to *leave*, to *let have*: r. populo Romano suas leges: hence, C) to *grant*, iis connubia: D) tech. term in law: r. iudicium, to *fix the time for a trial*; r. jus, to *pronounce sentence*. 3) To *render*, to *make or to cause to be* (usually with an *adj.*): r. servitutem lenem; r. vitam tutiorem; r. loca tuta.

RĒDEMPTIO, ōnis, f. [redimo]. 1) A *buying back*, *redeeming*, *captivorum*; r. sacramenti (lat.), *from military service*. 2) A) = a *farming* (of the revenue): B) a *bribing*, *corrupting*: r. iudicii.

*RĒDEMPITO, 1. v. tr. [intens. of redimo]. (Tac.) To *buy back*, to *redeem*.

RĒDEMPTOR, ōris, m. [redimo]. A *contractor*, *purveyor*, *farmer*, &c.

RĒDEMPŦURA, ae, f. [redimo]. (Rar.) A *contracting*, *farming* (of the public revenues).

RĒ-D-EO, ii, itum, 4. v. intr. 1) To *go or to come back*, to *return* (cf. revertor): r. e foro, a porta, in castra, Romam, huc; r. viam (an old form), to *return*. Hence: A) of things without life: mos r., *gains ground again*; ager r. ad Ardeates, *comes into the possession of the A.*; fortuna r. alicui (poet.), *returns*: B) r. in pristinum statum; r. in gratiam cum aliquo, to *regain one's favour*, to *be reconciled to*; r. ad ingenium, ad mores suos, ad se, to *return to the natural bent of one's disposition*, to *one's former habits*; but, also, r. ad se = to *come to one's self*, to *recover one's senses*: C) r. in memoriam, to *recollect*: D) to *go back to a subject in speaking*, to *recur*: r. ad fabulas; r. ad propositum, to *return to the subject*; sed illic redeamus, *but, to the point*; r. ad Scipionem, to *begin to treat again of*: E) of things,

to *return periodically*, to *recur*: annus r.: solemnia rr.: F) r. in viam (trop.) = to *return to the right way*: G) of places, Germania in septentrionem r., *extends*; collis ad planitiem r., *slopes down to*. 2) The preposition expressing, more or less distinctly, an opposition: A) to *come to*, to *be brought or to be reduced to*: piliis omissis ad gladios redierunt, *they betook themselves to*; opinione trium legionum dejectus ad duas redierat, *he was reduced to two legions*; res r. ad interregnum, *it came to an interregnum*; bona rr. in tabulas publicas, *are entered in*; bona rr. ad me, *fall to me*; res r. in eum locum or eo, *comes to that pass*; summa rerum (imperii) r. ad eum, *he obtains*; hereditas r. ad eum, *comes to him*; ut ad pauca redeam (Com.), *to be brief*: B) of revenues, &c., to *come in*, to *be yielded*: pecunia quae ex metallis r.

RĒ-D-HĀLO, 1. v. tr. (Lucr.) To *breathe back*.

RĒDHĪBO, ui, itum, 2. v. tr. [re-d-habeo]. 1) (Pl.) To *give back*, to *return*, alicui viaticum. 2) Tech. t. in mercantile lang., to *cause to return* (something bought, on account of defects discovered): A) of the buyer, to *demand back*, *mancipium*: B) of the seller (lat.), to *take back*.

RĒDHĪBITIO, ōnis, f. [redhibeo]. (Lat.) A *returning or receiving back* (v. Redhibeo): r. mancipii.

RĒDĪGO, ōgi, actum, 3. v. tr. [re-d-ago]. 1) To *drive back*: r. hostes in castra. Hence: A) r. in unum, to *collect*: B) trop., to *bring or to lead back*: r. disciplinam ad priores mores; r. aliquos in gratiam, to *reconcile persons to each other*; r. aliquid in memoriam, to *recall*. 2) To *collect*, to *call in*, to *raise*: r. pecuniam ex bonis patriis; quod inde redactum est, *what has been collected from it*; hence, r. aliquid ad quaestorem, in fiscum, to *pay*. 3) The signification of the preposition disappearing almost entirely—*to bring or to reduce to any condition*: r. hostes in servitutem, to *servitude*; r. Galliam in provinciam or in formam provinciae, to *reduce to a province*; r. regionem sub imperium (jus dicionemque) and in suam potestatem (dicionem), to *bring under one's sway*; r. aliquos ad internecionem, to *destroy wholly*, to *annihilate*; r. aliquid ad irritum, to *render useless*; r. aliquem ad inopiam, to *bring to poverty*; r. aliquem eo ut, etc., to *bring one to such a pass, that, &c.* 4) (Rar.) To *render*: r. aliquid facile, to *make a thing easy*. 5) Of number and quality, to *bring within*, to *reduce*, to *diminish*: ex tribus ad unum reductus; hos (octo) libros ad sex redegit.

RĒDĪMICŪLUM, i, n. [redimio]. A *band*, *tie*: A) prop., a *frontlet*, *fillet*: B) trop., a *band*, *fetter*.

RĒDĪMIO, ii, itum, 4. v. tr. To *bind around*, to *encircle*, to *crown*: r. capillos vittâ; r. frontem coronâ.

RĒDĪMO, ōmi, emptum, 3. v. tr. [re-d-emo]. 1) To *buy back*, to *repurchase*, fundum. In

partia. = to ransom, to redeem, to buy off: r. oepitvus; r. se pecuniâ, a iudicibus, auro a Gallia. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To buy in return: aliam ei pallam redimam. 3) The preposition denoting opposition merely, or losing its meaning entirely: A) to buy, to purchase, rem; usually trop. = to gain, to procure: r. vitam ab aliquo; r. potestatem espeliendi pretio; r. omnium gratiam morte alicujus; r. vitam omnium civium quinque hominum poenâ; (lat.) = to bribe: auctores redempti; hence, trop. — a) to buy off a threatening evil = to avert (by some sacrifice), to ward off: r. metum virgarum pretie; r. omnia pericula uno quaestu; r. acerbissima a republica — b) to make amends for, to atone or to compensate for, to redeem, flagitium, culpam: B) to undertake by contract — a) = to pawn, vectigalia — b) = to undertake, opus, navem fabricandam.

REDINTEGRATIO, ōnia, f. [redintegrō]. A repetition.

RE-D-INTEGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To make whole again: r. copias, to recruit. 2) To renew, to restore, bellum, pacem, animos, vires; r. animum legentis, to refresh.

***RĒDIPISCOR**, 3. v. dep. tr. [re-d-apiscor]. (Pl.) To get again, to recover, rem.

RĒDITIO, ōnia, f. [redeo]. (Rar.) A going or coming back; a returning, return: r. domum, home; r. huc.

RĒDITUS, ūs, m. [redeo]. 1) A returning, return: r. ad aliquem; r. Narbone, from Narbo: (poet.) freq. in the pl.; r. in gratiam, reconciliation. 2) An income, revenue, return; also, in the pl., rr. metallorum, from mines.

RĒDIVIVUS, a, um, adj. [redi = re-vivus]. Prop., living again; only trop., of old building-materials, used again for building = renovated, used anew; thus, subet., Rediviva, ōrum, n. pl., old building-materials, used as new.

RĒ-D-ŌLEO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. — To emit a smell, to smell (stronger than oleo): r. thymo, of thyme; trop., ex illius orationibus ipse Athenae rr., may be detected. II. Tr. — To smell of, to be redolent of: r. vinum, thymum; trop., to bear the impress of, to savour of: hoc r. antiquitatem, exercitationem puerilem.

***RĒ-DŌMITUS**, a, um, part. of an unusual re-domo. Tamed or subdued again.

REDŌNES, um, m. pl. A tribe in Gallia Lugdunensis, in the region of the modern Rennes.

RĒ-DŌNO, āvi, —, 1. v. tr. (Poet.) 1) To give back again, to return, to restore, aliquem patriae. 2) To give up, to resign: iras et nepotem Marti redonabo, to please Mars I will give up my anger and let my grandson go unpunished.

RĒ-DORMIO, 4. v. intr. (Lat.) To sleep again.

RĒ-DŪCO, xi, etum, 3. v. tr. To lead or to bring back: r. aliquem de exilio, in carcerem; r. exercitum, copias; r. remos, clipeum, to draw to

one's self, to draw back; also (lat.), r. in jaculando brachia; r. aliquem domum = to accompany, to attend; r. uxorem, to marry again; r. regem, to reinstate; r. aliquos in gratiam, to restore; r. vestitum pristinum (lat.), to bring into use again; also (poet.), r. aliquid in formam.

RĒDUCTIO, ōnia, f. [reduco]. (Rar.) A leading or bringing back: r. regis = restoration.

RĒDUCTOR, ōris, m. [reduco]. (Rar.) 1) One who leads or brings back, plebis Romanae. 2) Trop., a restorer, literarum.

RĒDUCTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of reduco]. 1) Of place, drawn back = retired, remote, lonely, vallis; sinus r. Hence, in painting, reduction = less prominent. 2) Reducta, ōrum, n. pl., used by Cicero as a translation of the Greek τὰ ἀνεμπύρινα, in the doctrine of the Stoics = things regarded as inferior (opp. to producta).

RĒ-D-UNCUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Bent back; and, in gen., creoked, bent.

RĒDUNDANTER, adv. with comp. [part. of redundans, from redundo]. In overflowing fulness, redundantly, excessively.

RĒDUNDANTIA, ae, f. [redundo]. (Rar.) An overflowing; trop., of style, redundancy.

RĒ-D-UNDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. 1) Prop., of water, to flow back, to run over, to overflow (cf. abundo): mare, lacus r.; thus (poet.), the pass. part. redundatus = redundans, overflowing. Hence, melon. and trop.: A) crux civis Romani sanguine redundat, is soaked with; r. sanguine hostium Africa: B) nationes quae in nostram provinciam rr., overrun; hinc illae pecuniae rr., proceed: C) = to flow back upon one, to redound, to fall upon, &c.: inde periculum ad me r.; invidia ex hac re ad me r.: D) oratio inde redundat oportet, must flow forth copiously: E) Postumus non ex ea causa reus r., is not an additional criminal (in excess of the original number): F) with abl., to have a redundancy or excess of, to be redundant: r. clientelis; r. hilaritate et joco; acerbissimo luctu redundat ista victoria. 2) To be at hand in abundance, to abound: ornatus orationis in eo r; multitudo r.; hoc bonum mihi redundat. Hence — a) = to remain, to be left: aliquid ex meo tenui vectigali r. — b) literae illae rr., are redundant.

RĒDŪVIA, ae, f. [root DU, Gr. δῶ, 'to put,' whence also induo, indurviae, exuviae]. An agnail, whittow; trop., curare reduviam, to busy one's self with trifles.

RĒDUX, ūcis, adj. [reduco]. 1) (Poet. and lat., rar.) Act., that leads or brings back; usually an epithet of Jupiter and Fortuna. 2) Pass., that returns after a long absence, esp. from exile, slavery, imprisonment, &c.; returning or returned, brought back: viderunt Caesarem exercitumque reducem; facere aliquem reducem in patriam; r. Romam, returned to Rome; so, auro, r. domum, returned home.

RĒFECTORIO, ōnis, *f.* [refectio]. (Lat.) 1) A restoring, repairing. 2) Refreshment, recreation.

RĒFECTOR, ōris, *m.* [reficio]. (Lat.) A restorer, repairer.

RĒFELLO, fellī, —, 3. *v. tr.* [re-fallo]. To refute (by argument — of refuto); to rebut as false, to disprove, to confute: *r. aliquem*; *r. dicta alicujus, mendacium*. Hence (poet.), to remove: *r. crimen commune ferro*.

RĒFERCIO, rei, rtum, 4. *v. tr.* [re-farcio]. 1) To stuff, to cram, cloacas corporibus. Hence, trop., to fill, to fill up: *r. omnia libris*; *r. aures istis sermonibus*; *r. libros fabulis*. 2) To crowd together, to heap up: quae Crassus in oratione coartavit et peranguste refertit.

RĒ-FĒRIO, 4. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To strike back or in return, aliquem.

RĒ-FĒRO, tūli, lātum, 3. *v. irr. tr.* 1) To bear, to carry or to bring back, to lead back: *r. literas ad Caesarem*; *r. aurum secum*; *r. pecunias in templum*; *r. naves illuc*; classis relata est (poet.), has returned; sonus relatus, resounding; *r. pedem, to go back*; *r. caput, to look back*; also, freq., *r. se, to betake one's self back, to return*: *r. se Romam, de Britannis*. Hence, in partic.: A) as a milit. tech. t., *r. pedem* (also *r. gradum*), to retire, to retreat: B) of a debt or obligation, to bring back = to repay or to refund, or = to requite, to retaliate, to return, &c.: *r. argentum*; *r. pateram surreptam*; *r. alicui aliquid*; *r. alicui gratiam, to show gratitude*; *r. alicui salutem, to return a salutation*; par pari *r.*, to return like for like: C) to restore what has disappeared, is lost, or is gone out of use, to renew: *r. morem, consuetudinem, to reintroduce*; *r. laudes gentis*; hence = to represent by something similar, to imitate, to resemble (= reddo, 1, F, e): *r. aliquem ore, sermone*: D) to repeat, respondum; (poet.) *r. aliquid = to reconsider*: E) mostly as a tech. t. in official business, to bring back a message or order, to notify, to announce, to report: *r. mandata*; *r. numerum ad aliquos*, illi referunt, omnes abire; haec Caesari mandata referebantur; certorum hominum sermones referebantur ad me: F) to answer, alicui aliquid: *G) = rursus fero (v. Fero, 2, B), to propose anew, aliquid ad populum.

2) The preposition sometimes denoting only opposition, sometimes entirely losing its signification: A) to refer one thing to another, to reduce, to make conformable to, &c.: *r. omnia ad voluptatem, to refer all things to enjoyment*; also, *r. omnia ad suum arbitrium*; *r. liberalitatem ad eum finem, to limit according to*; *r. ad se quid, etc., to judge from one's self what, &c.*; freq., *pass. referri, to relate to some one, to concern, to regard*: hoc refertur ad te; rarely, in the same signification, referre se: B) tech. t. in business lang., to enter in writing, to inscribe, to note

down, to register, &c.: *r. nomen (bona, etc.) alicujus in tabulas*; *r. aliquem inter proscriptos*; *r. absentem in reos*; *r. senatusconsulta (in aerarium)*; hence — a) *r. rationes in aerarium (ad aliquem)* or *r. aliquid in rationibus, to give, to present, or to render an account*; *r. pecuniam alicui, to credit to*; so, also, *r. pecuniam operi publico, to charge as expended in a public work*; *r. alicui aliquid acceptum, expensum (v. Accipio, Expendo)* — b) to count or to reckon among: *r. aliquem in numero deorum or inter (in) deos*: C) (mostly lat.) to relate, to report, to cite, &c., aliquid, exemplum, verba: D) a tech. t. of the Publicists, esp. of the proceedings of the senate, to make a motion, to bring before for a decision, to propose (cf. defero): *r. rem ad senatum*; *r. ad senatum, quid fieri placeat*; de quo consules spero ad senatum relatu: E) of oracles, &c., to consult, to apply to: *r. ad Apollinem de rebus obscuris*. Hence, 3) *intr. and impers.*, refert, q. v.

RĒFERT, rētūlit, rēferre, *v. irr. impers. & intr.* [res (cf. e re mea est) and fero]. It is of consequence or importance to any one; it concerns, it imports, it profits: refert mea, tua, sua, etc.; rarely, refert illius, fratris; illud magni (magnopere, multum) refert; nihil refert quam saepe id fiat; parvi *r. nos vestigalia amissa recuperare, it helps little*; quid *r.?* of what use is it? *r. compositionis (lat.)*, it is important for composition. To the same signification also belong (ante-cl.) *r. ad rem, ad aliquem* (once in Pl. also pl. haec referunt ad rem), and (poet. & lat.) *r. alicui or rei alicui*.

RĒFERTUS, a, um, *adj.* with comp. and sup. [part. of referio]. Stuffed, crammed, crowded, full: domus *r.*, well-furnished; *r. aerarium, full*; locus *r. praedā*, and (of persons) Gallia *r. est negotiatorum*.

RĒ-FERVEO, 2. *v. intr.* To boil or to bubble up again, to boil over: trop., crimen referens = very passionate.

RĒFERVESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [inch. of referveo]. To boil or to bubble up again.

RĒFICIO, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. tr.* [re-facio].

1) To make again, to make anew, arma; *r. regem, to restore*. Hence, as tech. t., to reapoint, to reelect a magistratus: *r. consulē, tribunos*.

2) To restore to a former condition, to repair, to rebuild, &c.: *r. naves, pontem, urbem*; *r. copias, to recruit*; so, also, *r. exercitum*. Hence, trop.: A) of the body, to refresh, to recruit, to reinvigorate, boves, saucios; *r. se, or pass.*, in a reflective sense, to recover, to grow well, &c.: B) of the mind, to restore = to revive, to cheer up, aliquem and animum alicujus. 3) As an economical tech. t., to get back or to receive a revenue: *r. pecuniam ex fundo*; tantum ei reficitur ex possessionibus, so large an income has he Hence (lat.), *r. impensas belli, to defray*.

RE-FIGO, xi, xum, 8. v. tr. 1) To *unfix something fastened, to take down, to tear down*: r. tabulas, clipeum; sidera refixa (poet.), *the falling stars*. Hence, trop. = to make portable, to pack up (for a journey), res suas. 2) Trop., to take down the tables of the law suspended in public places; hence = to annul, to abolish.

RE-FINGO, 3. v. tr. (Poet., rar.) To form again, to refashion, rem.

RE-FLAGITO, 1. v. tr. (Poet.) To demand back or again, rem.

REFLATUS, ūs, m. [reflō]. A blowing against; hence = a contrary wind.

RE-FLECTO, xi, xum, 8. v. tr. & intr. I. Tr. — To bend or to turn back or backwards, caput, oculos; r. pedem or gressum (poet.), to return. IIence, trop. = to turn back, to change, animus, mentes; in melius tua orsa reflectas, mayest thou alter thy purposes for the better. II. Intr. (Lucr.) — To yield.

RE-FLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. — To blow back, to blow contrary. II. Tr. (poet. & lat.) — To breathe or to blow out again, aëra.

RE-FLŌESCO, ui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. (Lat.) To bloom again.

RE-FLUO, 3. v. intr. (Poet.) To flow back.

REFLUUS, a, um, adj. [refluo]. (Poet.) Flowing back, refluxent.

RE-FŪCILLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Later, doubtf. read.) Prop., to warm again; hence, trop. = to calm again, to revivify, to comfort, lugentem.

RE-FŪDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) 1) To dig up, to turn up, terram. 2) To dig out, radicem.

RE-FŌRMATIO, ōnis, f. [reformatio]. (Lat.) A transformation; trop. = a reformation.

***RE-FŌRMATOR**, ōris, m. [reformatio]. (Lat.) A transformer = a reformer, literarum.

***RE-FŌRMIDATIO**, ōnis, f. [reformido]. A shrinking; a great fear or dread.

RE-FŌRMIDO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. To fear greatly, to shrink from, to shun, dolorem, bellum, aliquem; r. dicere, to fear to say; abs., non r., not to be much afraid. Hence (poet. & lat.) = not to endure: membra saucia rr. manum; lumina (the eyes) rr. solem.

RE-FORMO, āvi, ātum, v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To shape again, to transform, to change, to alter, aliquem; (poet.) reformo quod ante fui, I resume my former shape.

RE-FŌVEO, fōvi, fōtum, 2. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To warm again; hence, to revive, to strengthen, to refresh, &c., corpus, aliquem; r. ignem, to rekindle. Hence, r. provincias, to assist; r. studia, disciplinam, to renew; r. reliquias partium, to revive afresh; r. aliquem = to comfort.

REFRACTARIOLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of refractarius]. Somewhat stubborn or refractory.

REFRACTARIUS, a, um, adj. [refringo]. (Lat.) Inclined to opposition, stubborn, refractory.

REFRAGATOR, ōris, m. [refragor]. An opponent.

REFRAGOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [kindr. w. refringo — opp. to suffragor and suffragium]. 1) To oppose, to resist, to vote against, alicui and petitioni alicuius. 2) In gen., to thwart, to oppose, rei alicui.

REFRĒNATIO, ōnis, f. [refreno]. (Lat.) A bridling, restraining, doloris.

RE-FRĒNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To hold in with a bridle, to curb, to restrain, equos; (poet.) r. aquas, materiem; trop., r. adolescentes a gloria, to keep from. 2) Trop., to curb, to check, libidines, licentiam.

RE-FRICO, ui, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. I. Tr. — To rub open again, to gall, vulnus, cicatricem. Hence, trop., to excite afresh, to renew, memoriam facti, desiderium, dolorem; r. fabulam veterem, to bring forward again. II. Intr. — To break out afresh: lippitudo r.

REFRIGERATIO, ōnis, f. [refrigero]. A cooling.

REFRIGERATORIUS, a, um, adj. [refrigero]. (Lat.) Cooling.

REFRIGERO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [re-frigus]. 1) To make cool, to cool, aquam, plumbum, calorem; pass., reflect. = to cool one's self. 2) Of the mind, to cool, to make less zealous or ardent: r. testem = to check; aegre perlegit refrigeratus saepe, being often interrupted; freq. pass., reflect. = to grow cool, to abate, to become languid, accusatio, sermo hominum; (lat.) refrigerari a se ipso, it is his own fault that the applause is faint and dull.

RE-FRIGESCO, frixi, —, 3. v. inch. intr. 1) To grow cold or cool, to cool. 2) Trop., to fail or to flag in strength or zeal, to grow languid or remiss, to stop, to abate, &c.: crimen, belli apparatus, oratio r.; forum r. a iudiciis, has a cessation from judicial business; Scaurus r. = has given up the election; sortes rr., have gone out of use.

REFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. tr. [re-frango]. 1) (Rar., lat.) To break up: r. radium solis, to refract. 2) To break open, to open, januam, carcerem. 3) (Poet. & lat.) In gen., to break, to break to pieces: r. mucronem, ramum, to break off; vestes totas r., to tear open; r. vim fluminis; trop., r. vim fortunae = to vanquish; r. dominationem, to destroy; r. Achivos, to weaken.

RE-FUGIO, fūgi, —, 3. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. — 1) To flee back: r. ex caede in castra; hostes rr. Hence, trop.: A) r. ab instituto, a consuetudine, to depart, to recede; r. a dicendo, to abstain from, to discontinue; r. a genere hoc sermonis, to make no use of: B) = to flee to, to take refuge with, ad aliquem: C) (poet.) of

places, to run back, to recede: *r. a litore; ex oculis r. humus*. II. *Tr.* — *To flee from a person or thing, to avoid, to shun: r. anguem, aliquem judicem, not to like to have; trop., to avoid, jurgia, vitia, voluptatem.*

REFUGIUM, *ii, n.* [refugio]. 1) (Lat.) *Abstr., a taking refuge.* 2) *Concr., a place of refuge, a refuge: dare alicui r.; senatus est r. populo-rum.*

REFUGUS, *a, um, adj.* [refugio]. (Poet. & lat.) *Fleeing back, receding; subst., Refugus, i, m. (Tac.), a fugitive.*

RE-FULGEO, *si, —, 2. v. intr.* (Mostly poet.) 1) *To flash back, to be radiant, luce solis.* 2) *To shine, to glitter, to glisten, in gen.: Aeneas r. in clara luce; corpus r. pietis armis; Jovis tutela refulgens.*

RE-FUNDO, *fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. tr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) *To pour back, to cause to flow back: aether r. vapores; r. aquam in mare; (poet.) r. algam, to wash back; freq. pass., in a medial sense (esp. the part. refusus) = to flow back, stagna. Hence, trop. = to give back, alicui aliquid. *2) To make liquid, to melt, glaciem. *3) The signification of the preposition being entirely lost: fletus refusus, flowing.*

REFUTATIO, *ōnis, f.* [refuto]. *A refutation.*

***REFUTATUS**, *ūs, m.* [refuto]. (Lucret.) *A refutation.*

RE-FUTO, *āvī, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [kindred with refundo]. 1) *To drive back, to check, nationes bello.* 2) *To repress, to repel, to restrain, &c., cupiditatem alienius, clamorem, virtutem; fore refutet dicta! (poet.) may fate avert!* 3) *To refute, to disprove (by any means — cf. refello): r. aliquem, and r. argumenta alicuius.*

REGALIOLUS, *i, m.* [regalis]. *A small bird, perh. the wren.*

REGĀLIS, *e, adj. w. comp.* [rex]. *Pertaining to a king, like or fit for a king, kingly, regal, royal (cf. regius): r. nomen, potestas; respublica r., a kingdom, monarchy; scriptum r., treating of kings. Hence, trop., kingly = magnificent, splendid, ornatus.*

REGĀLITER, *adv.* [regalis] = *Regie.*

REGĒLO, *āvī, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [re-gelu]. (Lat.) *To thaw, to warm again, solum aedificii.*

RE-GĒRO, *gessi, gessum, 3. v. tr.* 1) *To bear, to bring or to carry back, onera; r. tellurem, to throw back; r. faces, to hurl back. Hence, trop., r. alicui convicia, to retort; so, also, r. alicui crimen; r. tibi Stoicos, to oppose.* 2) *The signification of the preposition being lost — to bring or to bear to some place: r. humum, to throw up. Hence, trop.: A) to record, aliquid in commentarios: B) r. culpam in aliquem, to throw the blame on some one.*

REGIA, *ae, f.* [regius]. 1) (So. domus) *A royal palace or castle; in partic., the castle of Numa, situated on the Via Sacra, which, after the ex-*

pulsion of the kings, was converted to religious purposes. Hence: A) in partic. = *the royal palace, with the courtiers, the court: B) the royal tent in a camp.* 2) (So. urbs; poet. & lat.) *A royal city or residence.* 3) *The Latin expression for 'basilica,' q. v.*

RĒGIE, *adv.* [regius]. *Royally — a) in a good sense = magnificently, splendidly — b) in a bad sense = imperiously, tyrannically.*

REGIENSES, *ium, m. pl.* [Regium]. *The inhabitants of Regium.*

REGIFICE, *adv.* [regificus]. (Ante-cl.) = *Regie.*

RĒGIFICUS, *a, um, adj.* [rex-facio]. (Poet.) *Kingly, royal, magnificent.*

***RĒ-GIGNO**, *3. v. tr.* (Lucret.) *To beget again, to reproduce, rem.*

RĒGIFUGIUM, *ii, n.* [rex-fuga]. *A festival (called by Ovid 'regis fuga') commemorating the expulsion of the kings.*

RĒGILLĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* [Regillus I.]. *Of REGILLENIS, e, } or pertaining to Regillus.*

RĒGILLUS (I.), *i, m.* (also RĒGILLI, *ōrum, m. pl.*) 1) *A Sabine town.* 2) *A small lake in Latium, near which the Dictator Postumius gained a great victory over the Latins, 496 B.C.* 3) *A surname in the gens Æmilia.*

RĒGILLUS (II.), *a, um, adj.* [regius]. (Ante-cl.) *Regal, magnificent.*

RĒGĪMEN, *inis, n.* [rego]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) *A guiding, directing, equorum, classis. Hence, trop., a ruling, governing; government, command: r. omnium rerum; r. cohortium; in Tac., abs. = direction of state affairs.* 2) (Poet.) *That by which one guides: r. carinae, a rudder.* 3) *A ruler, director of state affairs: r. rerum.*

RĒGINA, *ae, f.* [rex]. 1) *A queen: trop., haec una virtus est omnium domina et r.* 2) *A daughter of a king, a princess.* 3) (Poet.): A) = *a goddess: B) = a lady of rank: istae reginae domi suae fuere.*

RĒGIO, *ōnis, f.* [rego]. 1) *A direction, line: freq., recta r., a straight line; so, also, declinare a r.; regione platearum, in the neighbourhood of the streets; regione portae illius, in the vicinity of that gate; primi superabant regionem castrorum, the line; natura et r. castrorum, position. Hence, adverbially, e regione: A) = in a straight line, directly: B) = directly opposite, over against, oppidi, nobis (dat.); abs., aciem e r. instruere.* 2) *A boundary-line, boundary, limit: rr. ac termini; trop., rr. officii. In particular, in augury, an imaginary visual line in the heavens.* 3) *A region, territory, district; in the pl. = lands, territories: locus in regione pestilenti saluber; agri et rr.* 4) *Trop., a sphere, province: r. rationis.*

RĒGIŌNĀTIM, *adv.* [regio]. *By districts or wards.*

RĒGIUM (ii, n.) **LĒPIDUM**. *A city in Galha*

Caesepia, on the *Via Æmilia* — the modern *Regia*.

REGIUS, a, um, *adj.* [rex]. 1) *Of or pertaining to a king, royal, kingly* (cf. *regalis*): *r. genus, nomen, ornatus*; *r. bellum, war with a king*. Hence, *subst.*, *Regii, ōrum, m. pl.* = *royal troops, or, courtiers*. 2) *Befitting a king, royal, princely, splendid, forma, moles*; *regia res est succurrere lapsis, befitting a king*.

REG-LŪTINO, —, ātam, *l. v. tr.* (Poet.) *To unglue* = to unloose, rem.

REGNĀTOR, ōris, m. [regno]. (Poet.) *A ruler, sovereign, commander, Olympi*.

***REGNĀTRIX**, icis, f. [regno]. (Lat.) *A female ruler*; used only as an *adj.* = *royal, ruling, domus*.

REGNO, āvi, ātum, *l. v. intr. & tr.* [regnum].

I. Intr. — *To have royal power and dignity, to be a king, to reign*: *tet annos regnatum est Romae, during so many hundred years kings reigned*; *omnes volebant regnari, that there should be a king*; (Tac.) *advenae rr. in nos, have been kings over us*. Hence: **A**) in gen., *to rule, to command*: *Græcia jam r.*; *r. in illis centuriis, to be supreme*; in partic. — **a**) in a bad sense = *to tyrannize, to domineer, to exercise absolute power*: *Gracchus regnavit paucos menses* — **b**) of inanimate objects = *to prevail*: *ignis r.*; *ardor edendi r. per viscera, rages*: **B**) (poet.) = *to live in magnificence, like a king*: *vivo et regno*. **II. Tr.** (poet. & lat.) — *To rule, to govern*: *r. terras*; *Bactra regnata Cyro, by Cyrus*; **r. populorum* (a Greek construction).

REGNUM, i, n. [rex]. 1) *Kingly government, royal power, royalty*: *potiri r.*; *obtinerere r.*; *regnum reddit ad eum*. Hence, in gen., *dominion, rule, sovereignty*; and freq., in accordance with the republican spirit of the Romans, in an odious sense = *despotism, tyranny*; *exercere r. in plebe Romana*; *hoc vero r. est, this is a real tyranny*; *r. judiciorum, forensic*; (poet.) *rr. vini, the presiding over a drinking-bout* (conf. *magisterium*). 2) *A kingdom*; hence (mostly poet. & jocosely) = *an estate, property, inheritance*.

REGO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To direct, to lead, to guide, tela, equum, navem*; (poet.) *r. iter, vestigia*; *trop.*, *r. errantem, etc., to set right, to correct*. 2) *Tech. term, r. fines, to draw, to mark out*. 3) *To lead = to rule, to govern, to manage, to direct, rempublicam, mundum, consilia senatus, juvenem*; *r. legiones, to command*.

REGREDIOR, gressus, 3. v. dep. intr. *To go or to step back, to return, ab ostio, in urbem*; *milites rr., retire, retreat*; *r. in memoriam* (Pl.), *to remember*.

REGRESSIO, ōnis, f. [regredior]. (Lat.) *A going back = a repetition* (in a speech).

REGRESSUS, ūs, m. [regredior]. 1) *A going back, return*; esp. of troops = *a retreat*. Hence,

trop., fortuna non habet r., can not be changed; *r. ab ira non datus erat*; *r. ad poenitendum*.

2) (Lat.) *A resource, ad principem*.

REGŪLA, ae, f. [rego]. 1) *A straight-edged piece of wood for ruling, a ruler, rule*. 2) In gen., *a straight piece of wood, a board, lath*; *a bar* (of wood or iron). 3) *Trop.* = *a standard, pattern, rule*: *r. naturae*; *r. loquendi, sermonis*; *ad hanc r., according to this rule*.

REGŪLUS (I.), i, m. [dim. of rex]. 1) *A king of a small country, a petty king, chieftain*. 2) *A king's son, a prince*.

REGŪLUS (II.), i, m. *A Roman surname*: —

1) *Of the Atilii, e.g., M. Atilius R., the Roman consul, who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war*. 2) *Of the Livinii*.

RE-GUSTO, āvi, ātam, *l. v. tr.* *To taste again or repeatedly, rem*; *trop.*, *r. literas, to read again*.

REGYRO, āvi, —, *l. v. intr.* [re-gyros]. (Lat.) *To wheel round, to turn about again*.

RE-HALO, *l. v. intr.* (Lucr.) *To breathe forth again, to exhale* (prop. reading, 'redhalo,' q. v.).

***REJECTĀNEA**, ōrum, *adj.* in the *pl.* [re-jicio]. *That is to be rejected, objectionable*; a translation by Cicero of the Gr. *ἀντιπαρρησία*, in the doctrine of the Stoics, instead of which he also used 'rejecta' and 'rejicienda.'

REJECTIO, ōnis, f. [re-jicio]. Prop., *a throwing back*; hence, *trop.*, *a throwing away, rejecting*: *r. rei alicujus*; in partic., *r. judicium* (v. *Rejicio*). Hence, as a rhet. tech. t., *r. in alium, a shifting off from one's self to another*.

REJECTO, *l. v. freq. tr.* [re-jacto]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To throw or to cast back, clamorem*.

REJICIO, jōci, jectum, 3. v. tr. [re-jacio].

1) *To throw back*: *r. tela in hostium*; *r. sanguinem, to spit out*. Also = *to throw behind one's self*: *r. togam ab humero, vestem ex humeris*; *r. manus ad* (post) *tergum, to put behind*; *se, also, r. scutum, to throw over one's back* (in flight). Hence: **A**) *to drive or to chase back, aliquem, esp. hostes*; *navis rejicitur, is driven back by the wind*; *r. ferrum, to strike back*; hence, *r. oculos, to turn away*; *r. aliquem a libris, etc.*: **B**) *to cast off, to repel, to ward off*: *r. aliquid a se*; *r. minas alicujus*; *r. socordiam a se*: **C**) *trop.*, *to put aside with contempt, to reject, to disdain, to scorn*: *r. dona, illa bona, disputationem, manus*; in partic., *r. judices, to set aside, to challenge, the judges appointed by lot* (this was the right of both plaintiff and defendant, up to a certain number); hence, *rejecta and rejicienda* (v. *Rejectanea*). 2) *To remand, to refer*: *r. aliquem in illum gregem*; *ne bis eadem legas, ad ipsam epistolam te rejicio*. In partic., as a tech. term, *to refer a matter or person to the proper officer or to some authorized body*: *r. rem or legatos ad senatum, ad pontifices*. Hence: **A**) =

to put off, to defer: r. rem in mensem Januarium: *B) r. se aliquo, to fling one's self on something = to apply one's self to it. 3) The signification of the preposition being lost (ante-cl.) = to throw, in gen.: r. se in gremium alicujus; fatigata membra rejicit, he stretches on the ground.

REJÍCULUS, a, um, adj. [rejicio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) That is to be rejected = useless; dies r., lost, spent uselessly.

RE-LÁBOR, lapsus, 3. v. dep. intr. (Poet.) To glide, to sink or to fall back: unda r., flows back; iterum r., to sink back upon the couch; r. verso vento, to sail back; r. in sinum alicujus, to return: so, also, mens et sonus r.; r. ad praecepta Aristippi, to come back imperceptibly, to relapse.

RE-LANGUESCO, gui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. To grow languid or faint again: moribundus r.; ventus r., lulls, abates; animus r.; impetus regis r.; ira r., subsides.

RELATIO, f. [refero]. 1) (Lat.) A bringing back: crebra r. quoad intinguntur calami, a carrying of the hand back to the inkstand, i. e., a frequent dipping of the pen. Hence: A) r. criminis, a retorting of a charge upon the accuser: B) a repeating: C) r. gratiae, a returning, repaying: D) (lat.) a telling, relating; a narration: r. dictorum. 2) Tech. t., a proposition, motion, proposal, esp. of a magistrate to the senate (v. Refero, 2, D): approbare, mutare r.; egredi relationem, to go beyond the proposition, i. e., to speak of matters foreign to it. 3) (Lat.) Philosophical tech. t., a reference, relation.

RELATOR, ōris, m. [refero]. (Rar.) A mover, proposer (in public deliberations).

RELATUS, ūs, m. [refero]. 1) A report, narration, recital, carminum. 2) = An official report in the senate.

RELAXATIO, ōnis, f. [relaxo]. Prop., an easing; hence, trop. = relaxation, recreation, animi; r. doloris, an alleviation.

RE-LAXO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To make wide, to widen, to open, oras, vias; alvus relaxatur (opp. to astringitur), is relaxed. 2) To loosen, to untie, to break up, nodos, vincula, glebas. 3) Trop.: A) to ease, to relax, to mitigate, to alleviate, laborem, vultum, continuationem verborum, tristitiam ac severitatem; r. curas quiete: B) to free from labour, pain, &c. = to recreate, to enliven, to cheer up: r. animum a contentione; r. animum or relaxari animo, to take recreation; also, r. se contentionibus, to relieve, to free: C) abs. = to abate: r. aliquid a contentionibus; dolor r., decreases; pass. (in a reflect. sense), insani relaxantur, come to themselves.

RELEGATIO, ōnis, f. [relego]. A sending away, banishment (v. Relēgo).

RE-LĒGO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To send away, to remove: r. filium ab hominibus;

r. aliquem in praedia rustica; (poet.) r. taurum procul; r. aliquem memori, to consign. Hence: A) tech. t., to banish (to a certain distance from Rome, and usually for a limited time; — 'relegatio' was the mildest form of exile — cf. exsilium and deportatio): r. aliquem: sometimes pleonastically, relegatus in exsilium. 2) (Lat.) To ascribe, to attribute, to assign, to impute: r. aliquid ad philosophos; r. culpam in aliquem; (poet.) r. alicui causam.

RE-LĒGO (II.), lēgi, lectum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Poet.) To gather together, to collect again: r. filum, to take up again (the thread of Ariadne). 2) (Poet. & lat.) Of places, to travel over again, to pass through again, viam, Asiam. 3) To read again, librum. 4) Trop., to go over again: r. sermone labores suos, to relate again; r. quas ad cultum deorum pertinent, to consider carefully.

RE-LENTESCO, 3. v. inch. intr. (Poet.) To grow slack again, to abate, amor.

RE-LĒVO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Poet.) To raise up again, corpus. 2) To lighten, rem, onus; relegari catenā, to be freed from chains; vimina curva r., to empty. Hence: A) to make less troublesome, to lighten, to soothe, to mitigate, communem casum, luctum, laborem, sumpsum: B) to give relief or comfort to any one, to relieve, to free, &c.: r. aliquem curā et metu; r. aliquem moerentem, to comfort; r. pectora mero (poet.), to cheer up: r. membra sedili (poet.), to rest; freq., pass., in a reflect. sense = to recover, to receive relief.

RE-LICEOR, 2. v. dep. intr. To bid below (doubtful reading).

RELICTIO, ōnis, f. [relinquo]. A leaving behind, forsaking, reipublicae.

RELICTUS, ūs, m. [relinquo]. (Lat.) A forsaking, neglecting.

*RELIGATIO, ōnis, f. [religo]. A binding up, vitium.

*RELIGENS, tis, adj. [part. of religo = relēgo]. (Ante-cl.) Pious, religious.

RELIGIO, ōnis, f. [prob. from religo = relēgo (4) — cf. religens]. A careful and conscientious consideration of any thing; hence, 1) reverence for the gods: A) subjectively, piety, religiousness; also, superstitious feeling, superstition: sacra Cereris magna religione conficiuntur; deus colitur summa religione: B) objectively, a worshipping, honouring, deorum; mira est ibi Cereris r., Ceres is held in great reverence there; cultus et r. So, in gen. = a religious act, a religious custom; and, collectively = all acts pertaining to divine service, religious affairs, worship, religion: rr. publicae; rr. divinae; jura religionum; Numa omnes partes religionis statuit sanctissime; Druides interpretantur rr. 2) A) the quality in any thing that is worthy of reverence and receives divine honours, sacredness, sanctity: r. fani, deorum, signi; fanum tanta erat religione,

was held in such reverence; B) *melon.*, an object of religious reverence, a sanctuary, a holy place or thing; *externa r.*, a foreign deity; *violare rr.*; *restituit civitati illam r.* (the statue of Diana). 3) *Scrupulousness arising from religious feeling*, a religious scruple, scruple of conscience, &c.: *inanis r. et timor*; *oblata est ei r.*, a scruple arose in his mind; so, also, *afferre, injicere r.* (alicui), to cause a scruple in any one; *habere aliquid religioni* or in *religione*, trahere in religionem, to scruple concerning; so, also, *religio (mihi) est dicere, I scruple*. Hence, an offence, sin (producing a scruple of conscience in one): *liberare (solvere) templum religionem*, to free from profanation; *r. inexplabilis*. 4) *Obligation, obligatory power*, *sortis, jurisjurandi*; *obstringere populum Romanum religionem*. 5) *Conscientiousness, scrupulosity, exactness, honesty*: *fides et r. vitæ*; *r. antiqua*; *r. privati officii, conscientious observance*; *rr. iudicium*.

RELIGIOSE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [religiosus]. 1) *Sacredly, religiously*. 2) *Scrupulously, strictly, with careful observance of all customs, testimonium dicere, commendare, rem rusticam curare*.

RELIGIOSUS, *a, um, adj. with comp. & sup.* [religio]. 1) *Fearing the gods, devout, religious, pious*. 2) *Set apart for religion, sacred, holy, signum, locus*. 3): A) *exciting religious scruples*: *religiosum erat illos fructus consumere*, it was a matter of conscience, &c.; *dies r.*, a day upon which it was unlucky to undertake any thing important, a day of evil omen: B) *scrupulous, conscientious, precise, anxious, civitas, homo*; *auctor, testis r., honest*; *aures rr.*, fine, delicate; hence (Com.) = *too anxious, over-scrupulous, superstitious*.

RE-LIGO (I.), *ævi, âtum, 1. v. tr.* 1) *To bind back or behind; and, hence, in gen., to tie, to bind*: *r. Hectorem ad currum*; *r. manus post tergum*; *r. comas*. In partic., *r. navem ad terram, to make fast*; so, also, *r. funem saxo*. 2) (Poet.) *To unbind, jugum*.

RELIGO (II.), *3. v. tr. [re-lġo]*. (Lat.) *To consider carefully*.

RE-LINO, *lġvi, lġtum, 3. v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) *To unseal, to open, to breach, dolia*; *r. mella, to take out*.

RE-LINQUO, *lġqui, lġctum, 3. v. tr.* 1) *To leave behind, to leave (by moving away from — cf. omitto)*: *r. aliquem*; *r. Britanniam sub sinistra*; *r. milites praesidio castris*. Hence (lat.), *r. omnes procul se, to leave far behind = to be far ahead*. In partic.: A) *to leave behind (by dying), to leave, to bequeath*: *r. alicui arva*; *r. fundos, servos*; *r. aliquem heredem*: B) *to leave over, to leave behind (as a remainder, &c.)*: *r. paucos*; *r. partem sibi*; *r. nullum locum oburgandi*; *r. locum morti honestae*; *freq., relinquatur, there remains, there is left*: *una via r.*; *nihil nisi fuga r.*; *r. illud, etc.*; *relinquitur ergo,*

hence it follows: C) *to leave, to let remain (in a certain condition, relation, &c.)*: *r. aliquos insepultos*; *r. aliquid incertum*: D) *to resign, to give up*: *r. urbem direptioni*; *r. hominem ad alicujus quaestum*. 2) *To desert, to abandon, to go away from (expressing the action simply, without reference to its moral quality — cf. desero, destituo)*: *r. aliquem, urbem*; *relictus ab omni honestate, destitute of*; *r. animam or vitam (poet.)*, to die; also, *vita (animus) eum r.*, he dies. Hence: A) *to give up, to relinquish, to desist from*: *r. obsidionem, to raise*; *r. bellum, r. cultum agrorum, to neglect*; *r. hostem, to let alone*; *relictis omnibus rebus, postponing all other things*; (Lucr.) *r. mirari, to cease*: B) *to let a thing be as it was, to leave unnoticed, jus*; hence = *to leave unpunished or unavenged, injurias, legatum interfectum*: C) *to omit (in a speech), aliquid*.

RELIQUIAE, *ârum, f. pl. [relinquo]*. *Remains, remnant, remainder, rest*: *reliquiae copiarum, familiae, cibi, pristinae fortunae, of the troops, of the family, &c.*; *rr. alicujus, the ashes of a body that has been burned*; on the contrary, *rr. Danaum, the remnant who had escaped from the Greeks*; *rr. avi, that which the grandfather left, i. e., the finishing of the war*; in partic. = *the unconsumed remains of a sacrifice (opp. to exta)*.

RELIQUUS, *a, um, adj. [relinquo]*. 1) (Mostly *sing.*) *That is left, remaining*: *hoc mihi est reliquum, I have this left*; *is unus r. est ex illa familia, he alone remains*; *reliquum vitae, belli, the rest, the remainder*. In partic.: A) *nihil est reliqui, nothing remains*; *quod fortuna reliqui fecit, what fortune has left*; *nihil reliqui facere — a) = to leave nothing remaining — b) = to omit or to neglect nothing*: *nihil reliqui facere ad celeritatem*: B) *aliquid (aliquem, rem) reliquum (reliquam) facere, to leave behind*; *agros reliquos facere, to leave for consideration*; *nullum munus cuiquam reliquum fecisti, you have left no duty for another = you have performed all*: C) *of time = future*: *tempus r.*, the future; in *reliquum*, *adverbially, in future, henceforward*: D) *of debts, outstanding, in arrear*: *pecunia reliqua, or subst., Reliquum, i. n., a balance, arrearage*: *persolvere r.*; *reliqua mea is percepit*. 2) (Mostly in the *pl.*, or collect. in the *sing.*) *The other, the remaining, the rest (considered as the residue of something, or of a number of objects — cf. ceteri)*: *Decemviri et rr. magistratus rr. labores*; *reliqua vaticinationis, the rest of the prediction*; *r. populus*; *r. pars exercitus*; *r. comعات: quod reliquum est, as for the rest; jocosely, the sequel (of a story)*.

RE-LUCEO, *xi, —, 2. v. intr.*, or RE-LUCESCO, *3. v. inch. intr.* *To shine back, to blaze, to shine out*: *freta rr. igni*.

RE-LECTOR, *âtus, 1. v. dep. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) *To struggle against, to resist, alicui*; *aqueae reluctantur, the water offers resistance*.

RE-LŪDO, lūsi, —, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) Prop., to *jest or to mock in return*; hence, r. jocos, to *return*.

RE-MACRESCO, crui, —, 3. v. *inch. intr.* (Lat.) To *grow lean again*.

RE-MĀLEDICO, 3. v. *intr.* (Lat.) To *abuse in return, to render railing for railing, alieni*.

RE-MANDO (I.), 3. v. tr. (Lat.) To *chew over again, cibum*.

RE-MANDO (II.), 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To *send back word again, to notify in return, alicui aliquid*.

RE-MĀNEO, mansi, —, 2. v. *intr.* 1) To *remain behind, domi, in Gallia; pars illa integra r., remained whole*. 2) To *continue to exist, to continue, to abide, to endure: animi rr. post mortem; memoria ejus rei r.; in duris remanentem rebus amicis, constant*.

RE-MĀNO, 1. v. *intr.* (Poet.) To *flow back*.

REMANSIO, ōnis, f. [remaneo]. A *remaining behind*.

REMEDIĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [remedium]. (Lat.) *That heals*.

REMĒDIUM, ii, n. [re-medeor]. 1) A *medicine, remedy, cure: r. caecitatis, a remedy against blindness; r. doloris, against pain; esse remedio, to serve as a remedy*. 2) In gen., a *means of relief, a remedy* (cf. praesidium): *comparare sibi r. ad tolerandum dolorem; r. iracundiae, timoris; also, invenire remedium timori, against fear*.

RE-MEO, āvi, —, 1. v. *intr. & tr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) To *go or to come back, to return, in patriam; r. Aegypto, from Egypt; aer r., flows back; (poet.) r. urbes, to the cities; r. aevum peractum, to live again*.

RE-MĒTIOR, mensus, 4. v. *dep. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To *measure again or back*. Hence: A) *astrā, to observe again; trop. = to consider again, dicta sua: B) to travel over again, iter, pelagus: C) to discharge again, omne vinum vomitu*.

REMEX, Igis, m. [remus-ago]. 1) A *rower*. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Collect. = rowers* (= Remigium, 3).

REMI, ōrum, m. pl. A *people living in Northern Gaul, in the region of the modern Rheims*.

***REMIGĀTIŌ**, ōnis, f. [remigo]. A *rowing*.

REMIGIUM, ii, n. [remex]. 1) (Poet.) = *Remigatio*. 2) *Oars: (poet.) remigio alarum* (of birds); *prov. — a) remigio et velo festinare, with all one's might — b) meo r. rem gero* (Pl.), *I do as I please*. 3) *Collect. = rowers, oarsmen*.

REMIGO, 1. v. *intr.* [remex]. To *row*.

RE-MIGRO, 1. v. *intr.* To *remove back, to return again, domum, in vicos; trop., r. ad justitiam, to return*.

REMĪNSCOR, 3. v. *dep. intr. & tr.* [rememini; mens]. 1) To *recall to mind, to remember, to recollect* (cf. memini, recorder): *r. pristinae virtutis illorum; r. aliquid*. *2) To *imagine, to conceive, aliquid*.

RE-MISCEO, —, mixtum or mistum, 2. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To *mix again: animus naturae suae remiscebitur*. 2) To *unite by mingling together, to mix, venenum cibo, falsa veris*.

REMISSE, *adv.* with *comp.* [remissus]. 1) *Gently, mildly*. 2) *Jocosely, merrily*.

REMISSIŌ, ōnis, f. [remitto]. 1) A *relaxing of what is stretched tight, a slackening, loosening, superciliorum* (opp. to retractio); *r. corporis; r. vocis, a lowering of the voice* (opp. to contentio). Hence, 2) *trop.: A) a remitting, an abatement, cessation, laboris, morbi; r. usus = an intermission of intercourse: B) a remission of a debt, penalty, &c.: r. tributū: C) r. animi, or simply r. — a) relaxation of the mind by amusement, recreation — b) (opp. to tristitia) mildness, lenity: adversarius tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus; also, in a bad sense = indifference, slackness: in acerbissima injuria r. animi*.

REMISsus, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [part. of remitto]. 1) *Unbent, slack, loose, arcus; ager r. (poet.), thawed*. 2) *Trop.: A) in a good sense — a) gentle, ventus — b) mild, calm, animus, sermo — c) cheerful, good-humoured, gay, jocus: B) in a bad sense — a) negligent, languid, remiss: r. ac languidus; homo r. — b) mean, aestimatio*.

REMITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. v. tr. & intr. I. Tr. — 1) To *send or to dispatch back: r. aliquem Romam; r. obsides alicui; r. literas ad Caesarem or Caesari*. Hence, *r. pila, to hurl back; equus r. calcem, kicks back; r. beneficium, to requite, to return; r. causam ad senatum, to refer back; r. opinionem, to renounce an opinion; r. provinciam, to give up, to resign*. In partic.: A) *r. uxori nuncium or repudium* (v. Nuncius): B) = *to send forth, to emit: chorda r. sonum; ficus r. lac; r. labem, to leave behind: C) (lat.) the signification of the preposition being lost — to refer, aliquem ad philosophos*. 2) To *let go back: r. ramum abductum*. Hence: A) of things *stretched or bound, to unbind, to relax, to slacken, to loosen, arcum, habenas; (poet.) r. vincula, to loosen; r. brachia, to let fall: calor r. mel, dissolves; r. terram = to thaw: B) trop., to relieve tension of the mind, to recreate, to refresh, to relieve, to release, to relax: r. animum or se, also pass. remitti, in a reflect. sense, to recreate one's self; cantus r. animum, recreates, amuses; spes r. animos a certamine, refreshes, invigorates: C) trop., to make activity, exertion, &c., less ardent and steady, to remit, to abate, to diminish, contentionem, diligentiam; r. de celebritate; r. aliquid ex pristina virtute; dolor r. se or remittitur, abates; so, also = to intermit: r. quaerere: D) to remit a punishment or the payment: remittere alicui poenam; remittere pecuniam de summa; hence — a) = to permit, to grant, alicui aliquid — b) r. patris inimicitias*.

sana, to give up private enmities for the sake of one's country; r. populo supplicium magistri equitum, to relinquish the punishment of the mag. equit. out of regard to the people; r. patriae memoriam similitatem, to sacrifice to one's country — e) to yield, to resign, to give up, alicui legione, voluptatum, praemium. II. Intr. — (= R. ee, vide 3, C.) To diminish, to cease: ventus, dolor r.

REMMIUS (I.), ii, m., and Remmia, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens.*

REMMIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Remmius I.]. *Remmian: R. lex, a law against calumnation, proposed by a Remmius.*

RĒ-MŌLIOR, Itus, 4. v. dep. tr. (Poet. & lat.) *To move back (something heavy), to push back.*

RĒ-MOLLESCO, 3. v. inch. intr. 1) *To become soft again, to grow soft.* 2) *Trop.: A) to be softened, touched, precibus: B) to become effeminate, ad laborem ferendum.*

RĒ-MOLLIO, —, Itum, 4. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *To make soft, to soften, terram.* 2) *Trop.: A) to move, to mollify, aliquem: B) to weaken, artus.*

RĒ-MŌRA, ae, f. (Ante-cl.) *Delay, hindrances.*

*RĒMŌRĀMEN, Inis, n. [remoror]. (Poet.) *That which causes delay, a hindrance.*

RĒ-MORDEO, mordi, morsum, 2. v. tr. 1) (Poet.) *To bite again, aliquem.* 2) *Trop., to gnaw, to torment: cura r. aliquem.*

RĒ-MŌROR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. & tr. I. Intr. — *To loiter, to linger, to tarry: r. in concilio.* II. Tr. — *To delay by hindering, to hold back, to detain, to hinder, aliquem; mors ac poena eum r., wait for him = do not meet him immediately; r. spem alicujus, to delay; longae senectae r. aliquem, to preserve to a good old age.*

RĒMŌTE, adv. with comp. [remotus]. *At a distance.*

RĒMŌTIO, ōnis, f. [removeo]. *A removing, removal: r. brachii, a withdrawing; r. criminis, a denying.*

RĒMŌTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of removeo]. 1) *A) far off, distant, remote, locus; sedes r. a Germanis; locus r. ab arbitris: B) sequestered, retired, pars domus, antrum: C) of time, r. a memoria, belonging to a remote past time.* 2) *Trop., removed from something: A) = divergent, different: sermo Xenophontis a strepitu forensi remotissimus: B) distant = free from, removed, separate, not connected with, averse: homo r. ab suspicione; scientia quae r. est a justitia; homo r. a vino, a dialecticis.* 3) *Cicero uses 'remota' as a translation of the Greek ἀνοπηγνυστα, in the doctrine of the Stoics = rejecta, reducta, things which are not evil, but yet of secondary worth.*

RĒ-MŌVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. tr. *To move back, to remove, to withdraw, to put away: r.*

eques ex conspectu; r. aliquid de medio; r. arbitros; trop., r. moram, to lay aside; r. sumptum; r. suspensionem a se, also r. se a suspicione, to free one's self from; r. aliquem a republica, to withdraw from a participation in state affairs; se, also, r. se a negotiis publicis; r. se artibus; r. aliquem praeturā; r. aliquem a vita (poet.) = to kill.

RĒ-MŪGIO, 4. v. intr. (Poet.) 1) *To bellow back (in reply), ad verba alicujus.* 2) *To respond, to reŕeche: notus r. ventis; vox r.*

RĒ-MULCEO, si, sum, 2. v. tr. (Poet.) *To stroke back: r. caudam, to droop.*

RĒMULCUM, i, n. [μυρμαλκον]. *A towing-cable: navem remulco trahere, to tow.*

RĒMŪLUS, i, m. *A king of Alba.*

RĒMŪNĒRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [remuneror]. *A recompense, reward, benevolentiae.*

RĒ-MŪNĒBOR, ātus, dep. (rar. RĒmūnĕro), 1. v. tr. *To repay, to reward, to recompense: r. aliquem magno praemio; r. meritum alicujus; rarely, in a bad sense = to requite: r. aliquem supplicio.*

RĒMŪRIA, or RĒMŌRIA, ōrum, n. pl. [Remus]. *A festival, so called from Remus (= Lemuria, q. v.).*

RĒ-MURMŪRO, 1. v. intr. (Poet.) *To murmur back, unda.*

RĒMUS (I.), i, n. [ῥῆμυς]. *An oar; trop., of the wings of birds and of the hands and feet of a swimmer; prov., remis ventisque (velis) = with all one's might.*

RĒMUS (II.), i, m. *The brother of Romulus, by whom he was put to death.*

RĒ-NARRO, 1. v. tr. (Poet.) *To talk over again, aliquid.*

RĒ-NASCOR, nātus, 3. v. dep. intr. *To be born again; hence, to grow or to spring up again: phoenix r. de nihilo; dentes rr.; urbs r., is rebuilt; bellum r., is renewed.*

RĒ-NĀVIGO, 1. v. tr. *To sail back.*

RĒ-NEO, 2. v. tr. (Poet.) *To unspin = to undo, to unravel something spun: filum r., to reverse one's destiny.*

RĒNES, num, m. pl. [kindred with φεβας]. *The kidneys.*

RĒ-NIDEO, 2. v. intr. (Mostly poet.) 1) *To glitter, to glisten, to be radiant or resplendent, ebur, domus.* 2) *Trop.: A) to beam with joy = to rejoice: r. aliquid fecisse: B) to smile (as an expression of friendly humour — cf. rideo): ore residenti; falsum renidens vultu, with a malicious smile.*

*RĒNIDESCO, 3. v. intr. [inch. of renideo] (Lucr.) *To begin to glitter.*

RĒ-NITOR, 3. v. dep. intr. *To withstand to resist.*

RĒ-NO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) *To swim back: saxa rr., float back to the surface.*

RENO (IL), or **RHENO**, ōnis, *f.* [a Celtic word]. 1) A reindeer (?). 2) A reindeer akin.

RE-NODO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet., rare.) To untie, to loosen, comam.

***RENŌVĀMEN**, īnis, *n.* [renovo]. (Poet.) A forming anew, renewal.

RENŌVATIO, ōnis, *f.* [renovo]. A renewing, renewal, mundi; *r. doctrinae, a return to learned studies.* In partic., *r. numorum, a renewing of interest = compound interest.*

RE-NŌVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To renew, to restore, to renovate, templum; *r. socius, to repeat; r. memoriam rei alicujus, proelium, societatem; r. omnes casus, to go over again; r. agrum, to renovate.* Hence: A) (rar.) = to repeat in words, ea quae dixi: B) to revive, to refresh, to recreate, animum alicujus; *r. se, to recover:* C) *r. foenus, to take compound interest.*

RE-NŪMERO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To pay back, to repay, alicui aurum. 2) To enumerate, alicui sagitta.

RENUNCIATIO, ōnis, *f.* [renuncio]. A notice, publication, report, announcement.

RE-NUNCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To bring back word, to report, to announce: *r. responsum ab aliquo; nihil a quoquam renunciabatur, no answer was brought.* In partic., as a tech. term, to state officially, to report, quae perspexi; legati *rr. postulata Caesaris; r. aliquid ad senatum; r. legationem, to give an account of his embassy.* 2) The preposition denoting opposition, or its signification disappearing — to report, to inform, in gen.: *r. alicui aliquid.* In partic.: A) as a tech. t., to make known by public proclamation (the result of an election, &c.), to proclaim, to declare, alicquem consulens: B) *r. alicui repudium (v. Repudium).* 3) To retract, to refuse, to disclaim, to renounce: *r. alicui hospitium, to renounce the connexion of hospitality; r. alicui societatem; also (lat.), r. inertiae, Campaniae; non multum abfuit, quin vitae renunciaret, he was not far from putting an end to his life.*

RE-NUNCIUS, ii, *m.* [renuncio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A reporter.

RE-NUO, ui, —, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* To deny by a nod. I. *Intr.* — To deny, to refuse, to decline, to disapprove, crimini; *r. alicui, to give a sign to any one to desert; renuente deo (poet.), against the will of the god.* II. *Tr.* — To decline, convivium, aliquid.

***RE-NŪTO**, 1. *v. intr.* [freq. of renuo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To refuse, to decline.

RE-NŪTUS, ūs, *m.* [renuo]. (Lat.) A refusing, refusal.

REOR, rātus, 2. *v. dep. tr.* [root RE, which appears also in res]. (Mostly poet., except the part. ratus.) To think, to believe (mostly in consequence of a calculation — cf. puto, censeo, opinor, etc.): *r. aliquid; r. eos plures esse; plures quam rebar.*

RĒPĀGŪLA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [re-pango]. A bolt, bar for fastening a door, &c.; a crossbeam set into a wall: convellere *rr.*; trop., *rr. pudoris, the restraints of.*

***RĒPANDIROSTRUS**, a, um, *adj.* [repandus-rostrum]. (Ante-cl.) With a turned-up snout.

RĒ-PANDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Bent upwards.

RĒPĀRĀBILIS, e, *adj.* [reparo]. (Poet.) That may be restored, repairable, damnum; *r. echo, repeating.*

RĒPARCO, 3. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) To spare in one's turn (in opposition to another): *r. rei alicui, to be saving or sparing with; r. aliquid facere, to refrain from doing.*

RĒ-PĀRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To get or to procure again, to recover, amissa. 2) To restore, to renew, &c.: *r. exercitum, bibliothecam, potestatem tribuniciam, proelium.* Hence: A) = to repair, to rebuild, villam: B) = to revive, to recruit, to recreate, alicquem, animos; *r. membra, to refresh.* 3) The preposition indicating opposition — to procure by buying or by exchanging, vinum merce. Hence (poet.) *r. classe latentes oras, to repair to.*

RĒPASTINATIO, ōnis, *f.* [repastino]. A digging up again, a working anew.

RĒ-PASTINO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To dig again, to break up, terram.

RĒ-PECTO, —, xum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To comb again, comam.

RĒPĒDO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* [re-pes]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To go back, to retreat.

RĒ-PELLO, rēpūli or reppūli, rēpulsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To thrust back, to push back, to repel: *r. manum, mensam; (poet.) r. aras, to overthrow; telum repellitur aere, rebounds from; (poet.) = to press against or to spurn the earth in starting to fly upwards: r. tellurem hastā; r. spretos pede amnes; (poet.) aera repulsa, cymbals struck together.* 2) To drive back: *r. hostes in silvas; r. alicquem a ponte.* 3) Trop.: A) to repel, to keep off, to deter, to repulse, to hinder, &c.: *r. alicquem a conatu; r. oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum; repelli spe, to be deprived of hope; contumelia repellatur, must be discarded; r. dolorem, to drive away; r. alicquem a consulatu, to repulse from:* B) to refuse, to reject, to disdain, preces, (poet.) connubia nostra; in partic., repelli = repulsam ferre (v. Repulsa): C) to avert, periculum, vim: D) *r. causam, to oppose; r. oriminationes, to disprove: *E) (Pl.) = to drive, aliquam ad meretricium quaestum.*

RĒ-PENDO, ndi, nsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) To weigh back, to weigh to again, pensa. 2) To weigh in return, to pay by weight: *r. aurum pro capite alicujus; on the contrary, r. caput auro, to pay the weight of the head in gold; (poet.) milies repensus auro = ransomed.* Hence, trop. (poet.), *r. fatis fata contraria, to balance; thus,*

also, *r. damna formae ingenio, to compensate.*
3) (Poet. & lat.) *Trop.*: A) to requite, to repay, to return, gratiam, beneficium; *r. vices, to return like for like*: B) to purchase, to buy, inco-lumitatem turpitudine.

REPENS, tis, *adj.* Sudden, unexpected, un-looked-for; also (poet.) *neut.* Repens, as an *adv.*, suddenly.

RĒ-PENSO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens. of rependo*]. (Lat.) To requite, to recompense: *r. injurias injuriis*.

REPENTE, *adv.* [repens]. Suddenly (contrary to expectation — cf. subito), unexpectedly.

REPENTINO, *adv.* = Repente.

REPENTINUS, a, um, *adj.* [repente]. Sudden (v. Repente), unexpected, unlooked-for: *hominos ignoti et repentini, upstart*.

***RĒPERCUSSIO**, ōnis, *f.* [repercutio]. (Lat.) = Roperensusus.

REPĒRUCSSUS, ūs, *m.* [repercutio]. (Lat.) A rebounding; hence = a reflection (siderum), or a reverberation, echo (vocis).

RĒ-PERCUTIO, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) To strike, to thrust or to drive back: *r. discum*; *r. lumen* or *Phoebum, to reflect the rays of the sun*. Freq., in the *pass.* = to be thrown back, to rebound, imago, lumen; clamor *r., resounds*; vallis *r. clamore*. 2) *Trop.*, to retort, to refute: *r. orationem dicto*.

RĒ-PĒRIO, rēpēri or rēppēri, rēpertum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) (Ante-cl.) To find again, filium, parentes. 2) In gen., to find (after searching — cf. invenio): *r. multos*; *si quærimus, causas reperiemus multas*. Hence: A) to find = to discover, to learn, to ascertain, rem omnem; sic reperiebat, *he learned as follows*; Pythagoras in Italian Tarquinio regnante venisse reperitur, *it is ascertained that P.*: B) with a double *accus.*, to find or to discover one to possess some quality, aliquem fidelem; freq., *pass.*, pares aut etiam superiores reperiuntur, *they are found to be, they prove to be*: C) = to acquire, to procure, to obtain, salutem sibi, laudem. 3) To find out something new, to invent, to devise, to discover, viam, astutiam, ludum scenicum, aurum; hence, *subst.*, Reperta, ōrum, *n. pl.*, inventions.

REPĒRTOR, ōris, *m.* [reperio]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) An inventor, originator, author, medicinas, legum.

REPĒTENTIA, ae, *f.* [repeto]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A remembering, remembrance.

REPĒTĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [repeto]. A repetition.

***REPĒTĪTOR**, ōris, *m.* [repeto]. One that demands back, a reclainer. (Poet.)

RĒ-PĒTO, ivi or ii, itum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To go back to, to return to, to revisit, Africam, castra, domum; (poet.) *r. aliquem*; *r. viam, to retrace*, *r. pugnam, to return to the battle*; rarely, with a *prep.*, *r. in Asiam*. 2) In a hostile sense, to return to again, to attack or to fall upon again:

r. aliquem; (poet.) repetitus amore, *inflamed by his former love*. Hence (lat.) = to prosecute again, aliquem. 3) To go back again for: A) to fetch back, to bring again: *r. impedimenta*; *r. thora-cem e conditorio*; alii (elephanti) repetiti sunt, *they went back and brought others*; hence — a) *r. aliquid memoriā, or r. memoriam* (recordationem) *alicujus rei, and abs. r., to recall to mind, to revive the recollection of, to recollect*: *r. memoriam ex annalibus*; *r. omnia praecepta*; *irde usque r., to recall to mind everything since that time* — b) to go back to, to repeat, to resume, to begin again, vetera consilia, verba, studia, auspicia; *r. spectacula, to restore*; (ante-cl. & lat.) *r. aliquid facere, to do something repeatedly*; and, *abs., r. = to say again, to repeat*; hence (poet.), the *part.* Repetitus, in an adverbial sense, to express the repetition of the action denoted by the principal verb: repetita robora caedit, *he strikes repeatedly* — c) to seek for, to derive, to deduce: *r. ortum juris a fonte*; *r. res remotas ex literarum monumentis*; *r. multa longe*; *abs., r. a capite, alte or altius, to trace from the beginning, to go back to the very beginning*: B) to ask or to demand back, to claim, obsides, pecuniam ab aliquo; *r. urbem in antiquum jus, in libertatem, to demand the ancient rights, freedom for the state*; Salaminii *rr. Homerum, claim Homer as their countryman*; so, also, *r. Lysiam Syracusas, to claim Lysias as a Syracusan*; *r. poenas ab aliquo, to exact*; in partic., *r. res, to claim one's property* — sometimes, a) in a court of justice, as a private person — sometimes, b) in public life, esp. of the 'fetales,' to demand from the enemy things which they had taken = to demand satisfaction.

REPĒTUNDAE, ārum (sc. res, pecuniae), *f. pl.* [repeto]. Money, &c., extorted by a governor, and for which satisfaction was or could be demanded by a public prosecution: *lex de rr.*; accusare, etc., aliquem repetundarum; nomen alicujus deferre de rr.

RE-PLEO, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To fill again, to replenish, exhaustas domos; crater repletur (poet.) *is filled again*; *r. exercitum, to fill up the number of*; *r. quod deest, to complete, to supply*. 2) The signification of the preposition being lost — to fill, to fill up (mostly poet. & lat.): *r. campos strage hostium*; *r. galeas conchis*; *r. corpora carne, to satiate*; *r. virginem, to get with child*.

REPLETUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part. of repleo*]. Filled, full: *templa omnia rr. erant*; *amphorae rr. argento*; *exercitus r. iis rebus quae, etc., well-provided with*; *homines rr. eadem vi morbi, infected by the same disease*; *semita r. puerorum, filled with children*.

***REPLICATIO**, ōnis, *f.* [replico]. A folding of a book, a rolling up again.

RE-PLICO, cui (rarely cavi), cātum (rarely

cūm), 1. v. tr. 1) (Lat.) To bend or to turn back, cervices; r. radios, *to reflect*. 2) To unroll, to open; mostly trop., r. memoriam annalium, *to turn over the records of the public annals*: so, also, r. memoriam temporum.

RE-PLUMBO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To free from lead, to unsolder, argentum.

*RE-PLUO, 3. v. intr. (Lat.) To rain down again.

REPO, repsi, reptum, 3. v. intr. [root REP, Greek *ῥεπω*]. To creep, to crawl (prop. of insects and the like animals that have very short legs — cf. serpo): formica, nitedula r.; in gen., elephas r. genibus: infans r. Hence, trop. — a) = *to move slowly* (of travellers, of flowing water, &c.) — b) sermones repentēs per humum, *written in a common, prosaic style*.

RE-PONO, pōui, pōsitum, 3. v. tr. 1) To place or to lay back, to put back: r. cervices, digitum, *to bend back*; se in cubitum r., *to lean on the elbow again*, i. e., *to begin again to eat*. Hence: A) to lay up for preservation, to store up, to keep, to preserve: r. cibum; r. alimenta in hīemem; r. odium, *to cherish*; (poet.) = *to bury*: repositus tellure: B) to lay by, to lay aside, to put away, onus, vestem; r. artem, *to give up*; hence (poet.), arbusta reponunt falcem = *permit to be laid aside*: C) to put back in its former place, to restore, to replace: r. pecuniam in thesauris or in thesauros; r. lapides suo quemque loco, columnas; (poet.) r. aliquem in sceptra, *to restore one to his royal dignity*: D) to restore to a former condition, to repair: r. pontem, templum: E) trop. — a) (poet. & lat.) to bring back again, to lead back: r. aliquem in gradum; in partic. = *to bring again on the stage, to repeat*, Achillem, fabulam — b) to give back, alicui aliquid. 2) To give in return, to set in the place of, to substitute: r. aliquem pro aliquo; diem r. diebus illis. Hence: A) to make restitution, to repay: r. aliquid pro re aliqua; r. injuriam alicui: B) to answer, aliquid. 3) The signification of the preposition disappearing — to lay, to place, to put, in gen.: r. ligna super focum; r. collum in tergo praecedentis. Hence, trop.: A) to reckon among, to count: r. aliquem in numero decorum: B) to set, to place, to rest: r. spem in aliquo, *on some one*; r. salutem in illorum armis; r. plus in duce quam, etc., *to depend more upon the leader, &c.*

RE-PORTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To bear, to bring or to carry back: r. aurum ab aliquo domum; r. milites navibus in Siciliam; (poet.) via r. aliquem; r. pedem, *to return*; r. voces, *to repeat* (of an echo). Hence: A) = *to bring back word*; hence, in gen., to mention, to report: r. mandata, vacem, tristia dicta: B) in partic., *to bring back as victor* = *to bear away, to get, to gain, to obtain*: r. laudem ex hostibus, praedam; freq., r. victoriam de aliquo, *to gain the victory*.

RE-POSCO, 3. v. tr. To demand back, to ask for again: r. puerum ab aliquo, and r. virginem aliquem, *a child, a maiden from some one*. In partic., *to demand as one's due, to ask as one's right, to claim, to exact, to require*: r. aliquid; r. poenas, or r. aliquem ad poenam, *to demand punishment, to punish*; r. rationem ab aliquo, *to require an account*.

REPŌSITORĪUM, ii, n. [repono]. (Lat.) A tray, waiter, on which the dishes were brought to the table.

*REPOSTOR, ōris, m. [repono]. (Poet.) A restorer.

REPOSTUS, a, um, adj. [= repositus, from repono]. (Poet.) Remote.

REPŌTĪA, ōrum, n. pl. [re-poto]. (Poet. & lat.) A drinking or carousing on the day after the wedding, a drinking after an entertainment.

REPRĀESENTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. [repraesento]. 1) (Lat.) Rhet. tech. t., a placing before the eyes, a showing, representation. 2) Mercant. tech. t., a cash-payment.

REPRĀESENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [repraesens]. 1) To place before the eyes as if present, to make present again, to bring back, to represent, to portray: templum illud r. memoriam consulatus mei; is r. mores Catonis; r. imagines rerum animo; r. fidem, *to place the truth beyond all doubt*. 2) Mercantile tech. t., to pay immediately, to pay in cash, pecuniam, mercedem alicui; r. diem promissorum, *to settle without delay*. 3) In gen., to do, to undertake or to execute on the spot (in opp. to a delay): r. aliquid; r. id quod in diem suum differri debere dixi; r. medicinam, *to use medicine immediately*; r. poenam, *to inflict punishment without delay*; r. vocem, *to sing immediately*; minae repraesentantur, *are fulfilled instantly*: iudicia repraesentata, *held on the spot* (for which the orator had made no previous preparation).

RE-PREHENDO, di, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Rar.) To seize or to lay hold of for the purpose of pulling back; hence = to hold back, to hold fast: r. aliquem pallio, *by the coat*; r. Persas ex fuga; (poet.) r. aliquid memori mente = *to remember*; r. locum, *to restore* (what had been omitted). Hence = to check, to restrain: r. cursum alieujus; r. se, *to restrain one's self*. 2) To restrain one who is in a wrong course = to reprove, to censure, to reprehend (less offensive than 'vituperare'): r. temeritatem, cupiditatemque alieujus; r. aliquem in eo genere or in eo quod, etc., *to find fault with one in regard to something, &c.*; r. consilium alieujus; r. aliquid in aliquo, *to censure something in a person*. 3) In rhetoric, to refute.

REPREHENSIO, ōnis, f. [reprehendo]. *1) A holding back (of a speaker) = a stopping or pausing: sine r. 2) Censure, blame, reproof: r. temeritatis; carere r., *to be blameless*; capere r.,

to be found fault with; incurrere in varias rr.
 5) In rhetoric, a refutation.

*REPREHENSIO, 1. v. tr. [*intens.* of reprehendo]. To hold back eagerly, singulos.

REPREHENSOR, ōris, m. [reprehendo]. 1) A reprove, censurer *2) A corrector, improver, comitorum.

REPRESSE, *adv.* w. comp. [reprime]. (Lat.) Constrainedly, with restraint.

REPRESSOR, ōris, m. [reprime]. A repressor, restrainer.

REPRĪMO, pressi, pressum, 8. v. tr. [repremo]. To press back, to confine; hence, in gen., to stop, to check, to repress, to restrain: r. lacum Albanum, amnem, aliquem; r. pedem, manum, to withdraw. Hence, trop., r. pestem republicae, conatus alicujus, fugam; homines vix odium suum a corpore ejus rr., could scarcely refrain from satisfying their hatred by an attack upon his person; vix se r., or pass. reprimi quin, etc., scarcely to be able to refrain from, &c.

RE-PRŌBO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Rare; doubtful. read.) To disapprove, to reject, aliquid.

REPRŌMISSIO, ōnis, f. [repromitto]. A promising in return, a counter-promise (vide Repromitto).

RE-PRŌMITTO, mīsi, missum, 8. v. tr. 1) To promise in return, to promise as a reward: r. alicui aliquid. 2) (Lat.) To promise anew.

REPTĀBUNDUS, a, um, adj. [repto]. (Lat.) Creeping, crawling.

*REPTĀTIO, ōnis, f. [repto]. (Lat.) A creeping, crawling.

REPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. [freq. of repo]. (Poet. & lat.) I. Intr. — To creep, to crawl (of persons moving slowly). II. Tr. — To creep or to crawl through.

REPŪDIĀTIO, ōnis, f. [repudio]. A rejection, disdaining.

REPŪDIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [repudium]. 1) To refuse, to reject, supplicem, preces alicujus; r. officium, to disregard; r. iracundiam, to keep from. 2) To disdain, to scorn, to repudiate, condicionem, legem. 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Repudium remittere, etc. (v. Repudium).

REPŪDIOSUS, a, um, adj. [repudium]. (Pl.) That ought to be rejected, offensive.

REPŪDIUM, ii, n. [perh. re-pes — cf. tripudium]. A putting away, rejecting; in partic., of betrothed or married persons, the breaking off of the betrothal or marriage, a separation, divorce, repudiation (as the act of one party, while 'divortium' expresses a mutual agreement): repudium renunciare (remittere, mittere, dicere) uxori, to give a wife a writing of divorce, to separate from her.

RE-PUERASCO, 8. v. inch. intr. To become a boy again; trop. = to become childish; also, in a good sense = to frolic like a child, to play the child.

*RĒPUGNANTER, *adv.* [repugno]. Unwillingly.

RĒPUGNANTIA ae, f. [repugno]. 1) Resistance, opposition. 2) Trop., contrariety, incompatibility, rerum, utilitatis.

RĒ-PUGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. 1) Of a warrior, to fight against, to resist, to defend one's self, fortiter. 2) In gen., to strive against, to contend against, to oppose, to resist: consules non valde rr.; r. fortunae, alicui in re aliqua; r. contra veritatem; (poet.) r. ne illud fiat; r. amare. Hence: A) non repugno, I have no objection, I will say nothing against it: B) of things = to be repugnant, inconsistent or incompatible, to disagree: simulatio r. amicitiae; haec rr. inter se; illud vehementer repugnat, esse eundem, etc., it is a great contradiction that, &c.; repugnantia, things incompatible with each other.

RĒPULSA, ae, f. [repello, 3, B]. 1) Publicists' tech. t., a repulse, rejection, in seeking an office: ferre (referre, rarely accipere) repulsam, to lose one's election; dolor repulsae, on account of one's failure; r. aedilicia, in seeking the aedileship. 2) (Poet. & lat.): A) in gen., a denial, repulse: B) a fruitless endeavour: in tristitiam ira post r. resolvitur, after the failure of his efforts.

RĒ-PULSO, 1. v. tr. (Lucr.; only in the part. pres.) 1) To drive or to beat back, verba. 2) Trop., to refuse.

RĒPULSUS (I.), ūs, m. [repello]. (Poet. & lat.; mostly in the abl. sing.) A driving back, a rebounding, e.g., of light: r. scopulorum, the echo from the rocks; r. dentium, the striking against each other, chattering.

RĒPULSUS (II.), a, um, adj. [repello]. Remote.

*RĒ-PUNGO, 1. v. tr. To prick again; trop. = to vex in return, animum alicujus.

RĒ-PURGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) To cleanse again, iter, alvum fluminis. 2) To remove by cleansing, to purge away, aliquid.

RĒPŪTĀTIO, ōnis, f. [reputo]. (Lat.) A considering, reckoning, consideration.

RĒ-PŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To calculate, defectiones solis, annos. 2) To consider, to reflect upon, to contemplate: r. infirmitatem suam; r. aliquid secum or cum animo suo; r. quid ille velit.

RĒ-QUIES, ōtis (also acc. requiem, abl. requie), f. Rest, repose from toil, disquiet, &c. (of. quies); hence = refreshment, relaxation, recreation: r. animi et corporis; on the contrary, r. mali, from evil; r. curarum, from care: aba., quiescere r.

RĒ-QUIESCO, ōvi, ātum, 8. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. — To be at rest, to rest, to repose (after labour, activity, &c.): r. sub umbra; r. lecto,

to sleep; r. a muneribus, from business; aures rr. a strepitu; (poet.) amor r., is at rest; r. in sepulcro. Hence, trop. = to find rest or consolation in, to take rest: r. in ope alicujus; r. eorum exitio. II. Tr. (poet.) — To let rest, to stay, to arrest: r. cursus suos, avenam.

RE-QUIETUS, a, um, adj. That has rested, refreshed, miles, ager.

*REQUIRITO, 1. v. tr. [freq. of requiro]. (Pl.) To ask after, to inquire for, res novas.

REQUIRO, alvi, situm, 3. v. tr. [re-quæro]. 1) To seek again, to seek out again, aliquem, libros. Hence, in gen., to seek for, to search for, to inquire into, aliquid, rationes. 2) To ask after, to inquire about: r. aliquid ab or ex aliquo, to inquire of one about something. Hence, in gen., to ask, to seek to know: r. aliquid ex aliquo, ab aliquo de aliqua re; r. quid illis factum sit. 3) To demand, to require, to need (as something necessary and as a right — cf. desidero): r. auxilium; res r. magnam diligentiam; multae virtutes requiruntur, are requisite. 4) To miss, prudentiam in aliquo.

REQUISITIO, ònis, f. [requiro]. (Lat.) A searching, examination.

RES, ei, f. [kindred w. PE-*es*, whence *ῥήμα*]. 1) A thing (in the widest sense of the word, 'any thing that exists or can be thought of as existing'): res quæ sunt; natura rerum, nature, the universe; imperitus rerum, ignorant of all things. Sometimes 'res' stands as a general expression, in place of the repetition of a word: multae artes — quibus rebus exulta est hominum vita. Sometimes we have 'ea (quæ) res,' where 'id (quod)' would be expected; as, nihil esse quod non facturi essent, dummodo ea res, etc.; and, on the other hand, the n. relat. pron. 'quod' refers to 'ea res.' In the poets, it is sometimes used as a paraphrase, e.g., res cibi = cibus. Hence, in partic.: A) state, condition, circumstance: rr. meae; r. bona; bonis tuis rebus (Pl.), while your affairs are in a good condition; freq., rr. secundae, prosperous circumstances, prosperity; rr. adversae, adversity; res salvæ sunt, everything is in a good condition; abi in malam r.! go, be hanged! pro (e) re nata, or simply pro re, under the circumstances: B) = cause, reason, ground; only in the combination ea (hac) re: eam (hanc) ob rem, on that account, therefore; quomobrem, wherefore, why: C) an affair, matter, business: res bellicæ, militaris, collect. = military affairs; thus, also, res maritima, etc.; res divina, a sacrifice; transigere r. cum aliquo, to transact business with any one; res mihi est (rem habeo) tecum, I have business with you; (poet.) esse rei alicui, to be good for something; res tuas tibi habeto (the usual formula of divorce); ab re visum est, it appears to be foreign to the matter: D) = a lawsuit, case cognoscere, judicare rem: E) =

profit, interest, advantage, benefit: est in rem meam (mihi), it is to my advantage; thus, also, ex re: hoc est e republica, is best for the state; ob rem facere aliquid, to do any thing for profit; dummodo ob rem (sit), provided it is profitable; in rem suam convertere aliquid, to turn to one's own advantage; on the other hand, ab re (Pl.), to one's injury: F) wealth, property, substance: rem habere, augere; freq., res familiaris; res patriæ, inherited from one's father: G) = a state, commonwealth: r. Romana: summa rerum, supreme power; so, also, rerum potiri; Roma caput rerum, the chief of cities; in partic., r. publica (v. Respublica).

2) Reality, fact, actuality (in opp. to appearance, name, &c.): r. atque veritas; re quam famâ majores; nomen sine re, a name to which no existing object corresponds; re (vera, ipsa), in fact, indeed, really; res probat vocem auguris, the result, event. Hence = experience: res eum quotidie mitiorem facit.

3) A deed, action (in opp. to words): res secuta est clamorem; bene, male rem gerere, to execute an undertaking well, ill — freq. in reference to war, hence = to fight successfully or unsuccessfully, to conquer or to be conquered, and, in gen. = to be fortunate or unfortunate, to have a prosperous or adverse issue. In partic. = a great deed of a hero, statesman, &c.: gerere rr. magnas; res gestae = deeds, actions, exploits; auctor non scriptor rerum, the doer, not the historian, of great exploits. Hence = a life, history, Neronis, populi Romani.

*RE-SACRO, 1. v. tr. [of. rescro]. To free from a curse, aliquem.

*RE-SAEVIO, 4. v. intr. (Post.) To rage again.

RESALUTATIO, ònis, f. [resaluto]. (Lat.) A greeting or saluting in return.

RE-SALUTO, Ævi, Ætum, 1. v. tr. To greet again, to salute in return.

RESANESCO, nui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. [resanus]. (Poet. & lat.) To become sound again, to be healed again.

RE-SARCIO, —, sartum, 4. v. tr. 1) To patch or to mend again, to restore, vestem, tecta. 2) Trop., to make good again, to replace.

RE-SCINDO, scidi, scissum, 3. v. tr. 1) (Poet.) To tear open again, vulnus; trop., r. luctum, to renew; r. gratiam, to disturb again. 2) The signification of the preposition being lost — to rend, to tear up, to cut to pieces, vestem; r. pontem, to break down; r. vallum, domos, to tear down. Hence: A) to open forcibly, venam, vias, locum praesidiis munitum: B) trop., to cancel, to make void, to abrogate, to annul: r. acta alicujus; r. praetura æjus; r. res judicatas; r. testamenta mortuorum.

RE-SCIO, 4. v. intr. (Gell.) To find out.

RE-SCISCO, Ivi or Ii, Itum, 3. v. inch. tr. &

(*in*). *Mostly ante-cl.*) To learn, to ascertain, aliquid, rem totam; r. de adventu alicujus.

RE-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3. v. tr. & intr. 1) To write back or in return, to answer in writing: r. epistolam ad aliquem: r. literis or ad literas, to a letter; so, also, r. ad aliquid; r. alicui or aliquem; r. rei. In partic., of the emperor = to write back an answer to a petition or legal question, to publish a rescript or decision: Tiberio petenti rescripsit Augustus. Hence: A) = to write against, to reply to: r. actionibus oratorum: B) cantus rescripti erant sonis vocum, songs set to music. 2) To write over again, to write anew: r. commentarios. Hence: A) as a military tech. t., r. legionem, to enroll anew; r. legionem ad equum, to transfer from the infantry to the cavalry: B) tech. t., in business lang., r. alicui pecuniam, etc., to pay by a check or bill = to transfer money to the credit of a person on the books of a banker (argentiarius).

RESRIPTUM, i, n. [rescribo]. (Lat.) The answer of an emperor to a petition, a rescript.

RĒ-SĒCO, cui, ctum, 1. v. tr. 1) To cut off, linguam, capillos, partem de tergo; r. unguem ad vivum, to cut to the quick. 2) Trop.: A) = to cut off, to take away, to curtail, to restrain: r. nimium, libidinem; r. spem longam, to abridge: B) aliquid non ad vivum r., not to take in too strict a sense.

*RĒSECO, 1. v. tr. [prop. = resacro, q. v.]. (Pl.) To implore or to beseech repeatedly.

RĒ-SĒMĪNO, 1. v. tr. (Poet.) To sow again = to beget again: phoenix r. se, reproduces itself.

RĒ-SĒQUOR, sēcūtus, 3. v. dep. tr. (Only in the perf. and part. perf.) To follow in speaking = to answer: r. aliquem his dictis.

RĒ-SĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [re-sera]. 1) Prop., to unbolt, to unlock, to open, domum, valvas; trop., r. aures, os, rem familiarem. Hence, Janus r. annum, begins; so, also, r. fasces, to enter upon the consulship at the beginning of the year. 2) Trop. (poet.) = to reveal, oracula mentis.

RĒ-SĒRVO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To lay up, to reserve, &c.: r. reliquas merces ad obsidionem; r. aliquem ad eam rem; r. inimicitias in aliud tempus; r. praedam alicui; r. se aliis temporibus; quo eum reservas? *whereto?* for what purpose? Hence: A) = to save from perishing, to preserve, aliquem: B) = to keep, to retain: r. nihil ad similitudinem hominis.

RĒSES, īdis, adj. [resideo]. 1) That remains behind, &c., aqua, plebs. 2) Slothful, inactive, sluggish, unoccupied: r. homo, animus; r. ac segnis.

RĒSĪDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. intr. & tr. [resideo]. I. Intr. — 1) To remain sitting, to sit. 2) To remain behind, to linger, to tarry, to continue, to abide: r. in oppido; freq., periculum, culpa, res, amor, ira &c. Hence, 3) to be idle or

inactive. *II. Tr. — (Pl.) Venter guttaeque r. esuriales ferias, keep a holiday; denicales residentur mortuis, are kept in honour of the dead.

RĒ-SĪDO, sēdi, sessum, 3. v. intr. To sit down, to settle, homo, avis; pellic r. cruribus, gather on the legs. In partic. = to settle in a place: r. Siculis arvis. Hence: A) = to grow calm, to subside, mare; hence, in gen., to sink, to settle down, mons: B) trop., to become quiet, to abate, to grow calm: flatus, tumor animi, ira &c.; animi rr.

RĒSĪDUUS, a, um, adj. [resideo]. That remains behind, left remaining, residuary, over, odium, bellum; residui nobilium, the remainder; residue; subst., Residuum, i, n., the rest, remainder: pecunia r., arrears.

RĒ-SĪGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) To unseal, to open, literas, testamentum. 2) Trop.: A) to reveal, fata: B) to cancel, to invalidate, to destroy, fidem tabularum: C) (poet.) to give back (cf. rescribo, 2, B), alicui aliquid: *D) Mercurius morte lumina resignat (doubtful read.) perh. = unseals the eyes from death.

RĒSĪLIO, lui or lii, —, 4. v. intr. [re-salio]. To leap or to spring back: ranae rr. in undas: velites rr. ad manipulos; sarissa r., rebounds; so, also, trop., crimen r. ab illo, rebounds from him, can not affect him; manus r. in breve spatium (poet.), shrinks, contracts. Hence, trop. (lat.), to desist from, to cease: r. a re aliqua.

RĒ-SĪMUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) Bent upwards, turned-up, nares.

RĒSĪNA, ae, f. Resin, gum.

RĒSĪNATUS, a, um, adj. [resina]. (Lat.) Smeared over with resin (in order to take off the hair and to make the skin smooth).

RĒSĪPIO; 3. v. tr. [re-sapio]. To taste or to smack of, picem; trop., r. patriam, to savour of one's native place.

RĒSĪPISCO, īvi or ii, —, 3. v. intr. [inch. of resipio]. To recover flavour; hence, 1) to recover one's senses, to come to one's right mind. 2) To recover from a swoon, &c., to come to one's self, to revive.

RĒ-SĪSTO, sūti, stitum, 3. v. intr. 1) To remain standing, to stand still, to halt: r. procul; r. ad verba revocantis; nemo restitit pugnandi causā; incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit, stops; resiste! nunquam cum eo restitit (emphat.), I never stopped to talk with him. 2) To oppose, to withstand, to resist (usually of one attacked, hence freq. as a military tech. term — cf. obsisto): r. alicui, dolori; r. contra veritatem; ab nostris fortiter resistitur, our men resist bravely; ripae fluminis prominentia montium resistunt, advance into; animus mollis et minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas; r. defensioni, to reply to. 3) (Rar.) To rise again: lapsus restitit.

RESOLUTIO, ōnis, *f.* [resolve]. (Lat.) A relaxing, loosening.

RESOLVO, solvi, solūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To untie or to undo again, to loosen, to unbind, fila, vestes cinctas; also, r. aliquem catenis, to set free from chains: r. equos, to unyoke. Hence: A) = to open, &c., venas; r. jugulum, to cut; r. literas; (poet.) r. fauces or ora in haec verba, to open the mouth to speak: B) r. nebulas, to disperse: C) to loosen, &c., terram; gleba se r., become soft; r. nivem, to dissolve, to thaw; r. aurum, to melt: D) to relax, to unbend: Cerberus r. immania terga, his monstrous limbs; r. corpus (somno). 2) Trop.: A) to relax, to enfeeble, to enervate: felicitas eos r.; r. disciplinam, iudices, to slacken, to soften: B) = to absolve, to release, aliquem: C) = to annul, to make void, to remove, &c., vectigalia, curas, tristitiam; r. jura, to violate; r. dicta, to refuse: D) to unravel, to disentangle: r. ambiguitatem, to clear up; (poet.) r. dolos, tecti ambages, the mazes of the labyrinth, to teach one to find the way out; hence = to disclose, to show: r. qua fieri quidquid possit ratione. 3) To repay, pecuniam; r. ea quae pollicitus sum, to perform.

***RESONABILIS**, e, *adj.* [resono]. (Poet.) Resounding.

RE-SŌNO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* I. *Intr.* — To resound, to ring again: imago (the echo) r.; theatrum r.; aedes r. clamore; locus r. voci (poet.), echoes to the voices; thus, also, cornua rr. ad nervos; trop., gloria r. virtuti tanquam imago, as its echo. Hence, in gen. (poet.), to ring, to sound, aura; apes rr., hum; pharetra r.; virgulta rr. avibus. II. *Tr.* (poet.) — A) to resound, to repeat: silvae rr. Amaryllida: B) to make resound: r. lucos cantu: C) impera., in fidibus resonatur testudine, an echo is returned.

RE-SŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Resounding.

RE-SORBEO, 2. *v. tr.* To swallow or to suck up again, fluctus; mare resorbetur (in se), sinks back; r. spiritum, to draw in.

RE-SPECTO, ī, *v. intr. & tr.* [freq. of respicio]. 1) To look back often, to look around or behind: r. ad tribunal; quid repectas? nihil periculi est; (lat.) r. aliquem, to look at. 2) Trop.: A) to regard, to care for, pios: B) to wait for, to expect: r. par munus ab aliquo.

RESPECTUS, ūs, *m.* [respicio]. 1) A looking back: fugere sine r.; r. incendiolum, a looking back at. 2) Trop.: A) respect, regard, consideration: habere r. amicitiae, ad senatum, to have respect for; sine r. humanitatis, in contempt of; r. rerum Romanarum eos maxime movit, a respectful regard: B) a place of refuge, a refuge, retreat: habere r. ad aliquem.

RESPERGO, rsi, rsum, 3. *v. tr.* [re-spargo]. To sprinkle over, to besprinkle: r. aram sanguine; trop., respersus probro.

RESPERSIO, ōnis, *f.* [respergo]. A sprinkling, besprinkling.

RESPICIO, exi, ectum, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* [re-specio]. 1) To look back, to look around, to look behind: A) *intr.*, r. ad aliquem; r. longe nemo respexit: B) *tr.*, to look back at, to look for: r. aliquem; r. signa, to look out for; r. occasum, to look back towards the west; (poet.) sol r. tantum (spatii), looked back upon; trop., r. tempus praeteritum, to reflect upon. 2) Trop.: A) to have regard for, to consider, to care for, to be mindful of: dii nos respiciunt; r. aetatem alicujus; r. comoda populi Romani; nisi deus aliquis nos respiciat, looks graciously upon, assists; libertas me r., honours me with attention; rarely, in a bad sense, dii vos rr. = punish you: B) in gen., to think of, to consider: r. se, to think of, to have regard for one's self; r. exemplar, to keep in view: C) to expect, to hope for, subsidia: D) (ante-cl. & poet.) to observe: respicio nihili meum vos gratiam facere: *E) summa imperia ad eum rr., the supreme power was centred in him.

RESPIRĀMEN, fnis, *n.* [respiro]. (Poet.) The passage of the breath, the windpipe.

RESPIRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [respiro]. 1) The act of breathing, breathing, respiration. 2) A taking breath (during labour, &c.), a pause, intermission: pugnabant sine r. *3) Evaporation: r. aquarum.

RESPIRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [respiro]. A drawing breath, respiration.

RE-SPIRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* I. *Tr.* — To breathe back, to breathe out, to exhale: r. animam. II. *Intr.* — 1) to fetch breath, to breathe, to respire: r. libere. Hence: A) to recover from fatigue, to take breath; and, trop., to be relieved or refreshed: r. a metu, from fear, r. a continuis cladibus, from a series of disasters, civitas r.: B) to abate, to cease, oppugnatio, avaritia. 2) (Lucr.) To blow contrary: ventus r.

RE-SPLENDEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet.) To shine brightly, to glitter.

RE-SPONDEO, ndi, nsum, 2. *v. tr. & intr.* 1. (Ante-cl.) To promise in return, to promise. aliquid; hence, par pari r., to return like for like. 2) To give an answer, to answer, to reply, to respond (esp. by word of mouth, hence, Senec., praesens esse videor quasi tibi non rescribam sed respondeam, I shall reply in words as well as by writing): r. alicui; r. aliquid; r. alicui aliquid; r. literis, to reply to; thus, also, r. criminis, to reply to an accusation; r. ad aliquid, to something; r. contra illa; r. adversus utrosque (poet.); ripa r., saxa rr. voci, echo. In partic.: A) r. jus, or (poet.) r. jura and de jure (of a lawyer), to give an opinion, decision or advice, esp. to clients: B) in partic., of soldiers, &c., at an enrolling or muster of troops = to answer to one's name, to declare one's self present: citati ad no-

mina respondent. Hence, *trop.* = to appear, to be present: *podagra r. ad tempus.* 3) *Trop.*: A) to answer to, to agree or to accord with, to be like or conformable to: *verba verbis rr.*; fortuna *r. optatis*; *eventus r. ad spem*; *hoc non plane r. ei ad animum*, *did not fully agree with his expectations*; (poet.) *vires non rr. in carmina*, *do not suffice for*; *metalla plenius rr. (lat.)* = give a rich return; hence, in partic. — a) to correspond with in power, worth or excellence, to be a match for, to be equal to, &c.: *r. gloriae Graecorum*; *urbes nostrae rr. tumulis Catilinae* — b) to return, to requite: *r. amoris amore*; *r. officiis* — c) of debtors, to meet one's engagements, to pay, nominibus; *r. ad tempus*: B) of places, to lie opposite: *tellus r. contra*.

RESPONSIO, ōnis, *f.* [respondeo]. 1) An answer, reply, rejoinder. 2) In rhet., a refutation: *r. sibi*, a replying to a question started by one's self.

RESPONSITO, 1. *v. intr.* [freq. of respondeo]. (Rar.) Of lawyers, to give an opinion, to give advice.

RESPONSO, 1. *v. intr.* [freq. of respondeo]. 1) To answer, to reply, alicui; *ripae rr., rēcho.* 2) *Trop.* = to withstand, to oppose, fortunae, cupiditatibus; jocosely, *ne gallina malum responset dura palato*, *should be disagreeable to his palate*.

*RESPONSOR, ōris, *m.* [respondeo]. (Pl.) One who answers, an answerer.

RESPONSUM, i, *n.* [part. of respondeo]. An answer, reply: *ferre, auferre, etc., r., to receive an answer*. In partic.: A) an opinion, decision given by a lawyer or a magistrate: B) a response of an oracle.

REPUBLICA, reipublicae, or sep. Res publica, *f.* (v. Res). 1) An affair of state; or, collect., public affairs; political power, government or administration: *accedere ad remp., capessere or attingere remp., to engage in public affairs, to enter the service of the state*; *versari in rebus publicis, to be occupied with public business*; *remp. bene (male) administrare (gerere, etc.), to administer public affairs well (ill)*, in partic., of a general, *to conduct a war successfully (unsuccessfully)*; *abesse reip. causā, on a public mission*; *sentire eadem de rep., to have the same public views*; *omnem rempublicam populo Romano tribuere, the management, government of the state*; *summa resp., the supreme power, the state*; *hoc est e re publica, this is to the advantage of the state*. 2) The state, the body politic (mainly with reference to its power and government, while 'civitas' relates to the citizens): *conservare, labefactare r.* In partic. = a state with a free form of government, a republic, commonwealth: *si erit ulla resp.; pericula reip., etc.*

RE-SPUO, ni, —, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., to spit back, to spit out. 1) To throw or to cast out from one's

self, to reject, to expel, &c.: *r. liquorem; aqua r. ligna; natura r. reliquias cibi*; (poet.) *materialia r. securem*. 2) To reject, to disdain, to refuse, to disapprove: *r. condiciones, poetas; r. interdictum, to disregard*.

RE-STAGNO, 1. *v. intr.* 1) Of overflowing water, to remain behind, to form a standing pool. 2) Of a place, to be covered with standing water.

RESTAURO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) To restore, to rebuild, navem, theatrum. 2) To renew, to repeat, bellum.

RE-STILLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Doubtful read.) To instill again, alicui aliquid.

RESTINCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [restinguo]. A quenching (of thirst).

RE-STINGUO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To quench, to extinguish, ignem; *r. opera flammā comprehensa; r. sitim*; (poet.) *r. pocula Falerni lymphā, to temper Falernian wine with water*. 2) *Trop.*: A) to moderate, to appease, to allay, mentes inflammatas, ardorem cupiditatum: B) to suppress, to extinguish, to extirpate: *r. sermonem hominum, studia; sensus restinguuntur morte*.

RESTIO, ōnis, *m.* [restis]. A ropemaker; *trop.* = one who is scourged with ropes.

RESTIPULATIO, ōnis, *f.* [restipulor]. A counter-engagement.

RE-STIPULOR, ātus, 1. *v. tr.* To promise or to engage in return.

RESTIS, is, *f.* A rope, cord (smaller than funis): *prov., res redit ad r. = I might as well hang myself, i. e., my affairs are desperate*.

RESTITO, 1. *v. intr.* [resto]. To stay behind, to loiter, to hesitate.

RESTITRIX, icis, *f.* [resto]. (Pl.) She that remains behind.

RESTITUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* [re-statuo].

1) To restore to a former position, to replace: *r. statuam*. Hence: A) to lead or to bring one back: *r. aliquem sospitem in patriam, to recall*: B) to give back, to deliver up, to return: *r. alicui aliquid, bona; restitue nobis vetrem tuam caliditatem, show us again*. 2) To restore to a former condition, to reestablish: *r. aedes, muros; r. ordines; r. proelium, pugnam; r. rempublicam, etc., to restore to its ancient power and rank*; thus, also, *r. rem prolapsam, animos, spem*. Hence: A) to restore to a former state: *r. aliquem ex servitute in libertatem; r. equites in pristinum honorem; r. rem in integrum*; in partic., *r. aliquem = to restore one to his possessions and rights, an exile to his home, to reinstate*; also, more fully, *r. aliquem in integrum*: B) *r. se amicum alicui, to become a friend again*: C) to repair, *damnum*: D) to restore a thing to the condition it was in before the rendering of a judicial sentence; hence = to reverse a sentence, to make void: *r. vim factam, to make good again*.

RESTITUTIO, ōnis, *f.* [restituō]. 1) A restoring, rebuilding, &c., libertatis, theatri. 2) A replacing, reinstating in a former condition, &c., damnatorum; in partic. = a recalling from banishment.

RESTITUTOR, ōris, *m.* [restituō]. A restorer.

RE-STO, stitī, —, 1. *v. intr.* 1) (Rare.) To remain standing, to stay behind: solus restitit. 2) To remain over, to be left, to remain (in opp. to perisse, etc. — cf. supersum): pauci jam aequales rr.; (poet.) dona restantia pelago et flammis, saved from the sea and flames; hoc r. Latio, awaits Latium. Freq., restat ut, or with an infin., it remains, that, &c.; quod restat, for the future, hereafter. 3) To withstand, to oppose, to resist: mostly abs., r. fortiter; but also r. hostibus.

RESTRICTE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [restriclus]. 1) (Lat.) Closely, sparingly. 2) Exactly, strictly.

RESTRICUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [part. of restringo]. 1) (Lat.) Drawn tight, toga. 2) Moderate. 3) Close, penurious: r. ad largiendum. 4) Strict, rigorous, imperium.

RE-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To bind back, to draw back: r. manus ad terga. 2) In gen., to bind, to bind fast, &c.: r. alicquem vinculis; also, r. vinculum, to tie tight or hard. 3) Trop.: A) natura omnes ad custodiam pecuniae r., binds all men, &c.: B) to restrain, to restrict, to check, &c., liberalitatem, delicias frugalitate. 4) (Pl.) R. dentes, to show the teeth.

RE-SUDO, 1. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To sweat forth, to exude (of the ground).

RÉSULTO, —, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [freq. of resilio]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To spring back, to rebound: tela rr. galea. 2) To reëcho, to reverberate, to resound (both of sounds and of places): imago vocis r.; colles rr. clamore; tecta rr. vocibus. 3) Trop.: A) (verba) ne brevium syllabarum contextu resultat (of a discourse that has too many short syllables): B) to be unsuitable: nomina barbara rr. versibus.

RE-SUMO, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To take up again: r. librum relectum; r. arma, to seize again; r. praetextas, to put on again. 2) Trop.: A) to resume, to renew: r. curas, pugnam: B) to obtain again, to recover, animum, dominationem; r. libertatem, to regain one's liberty.

***RE-SUO**, ui, ātum, 3. *v. tr.* To hip open: tunica resuta.

RE-SUPINO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To bend back, to throw on the back: r. collum; resupinatus, lying on the back; r. valvas, to beat in; r. alicquem — a) to throw one down on his back — b) to bend back the head so as to look behind — c) trop., to make one throw the head back, i. e., to make proud: quid te tantopere resupinat? what

makes you so proud? resupinatus = prostrate (from drunkenness).

RE-SUPINUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Bent back, reclining backwards; in partic. = lying on the back, supine. 2) Trop.: A) = throwing the head back with pride: B) (lat.) effeminate, idle.

RE-SURGO, surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To stand or to rise up again (from the ground, from bed, after sickness, &c.): cornua lunae rr., appear again; luna r., rises. 2) Trop., to rise again, to come forth again, urbs, amor; also = to flourish again, res Romana.

RE-SUSCITO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To rouse or to excite again, iram.

RĒTAE, ārum, *f. pl.* (Ante-cl.) Trees on the bank or in the bed of a river.

RE-TĀLIO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To retaliate: (id) retaliari debet.

RĒTARDATIO, ōnis, *f.* [retardo]. A delaying, hindering.

RE-TARDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* I. Tr. — To delay, to hinder, to retard, to impede, alicquem, impetum hostium; haec me rr. a scribendo; motus stellarum retardantur. *II. Intr. — To tarry, to stay behind.

RE-TAXO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To blame in return, alicquem.

RĒTE, is, *n.* (ante-cl. also in the acc. retem). A net, in gen. (cf. cassis, plaga); trop., r. amoris; tendere retia alicui, to seek to entrap.

RE-TĒGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* To uncover, to make bare, pedes, caput; homo reiectus, not protected (by a shield); r. ense, to draw. Hence: A) to open, thecam; sacra nullis reiecta viris, open to no men: B) to make visible, to show: Titan r. orbem; thus, also, Lucifer r. diem: C) to manifest, to betray, to disclose, scelus, occulta conjurationis.

RE-TĒNDO, ndi, ntum or nsum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To unbend, to slacken, to relax, arcum.

RĒTENTIO, ōnis, *f.* [retineo]. A holding back; r. aurigae, a holding in of the horses. In partic., trop., r. assensionis (the troth of the later Academicians), a withholding of consent.

RĒTENTO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [freq. of retineo]. To hold back, to hold fast, to restrain, legiones, equos, pecuniam. Hence: A) (Lucr.) to keep separate: quae mare a terris retinent: B) to preserve, to maintain, vitam hominum: C) melon., to suppress, iras.

RE-TENTO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To attempt or to try again: r. verba intermissa; r. refringere vestes.

RE-TEXO, ui, xtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To unravel something woven, to unweave. Hence: A) of other things, to decompose: sol r. humorem; (poet.) luna r. orbem, wanes: B) to annul, to invalidate, to reverse, &c.: r. praeturam alicujus; r. dicta, to take back; r. orationem, to

alis: 2) To weave anew or again, fila. Hence: A) to revise, scripta; me ipse retexam? shall I make another man of myself? B) to repeat, to renew, eundem ordinem; r. fata (poet.) = to recall to life.

RETĪARIUS, ii, m. [rete]. A net-fighter (a kind of gladiator, who tried to entangle his antagonist by throwing a net over his head).

RETICENTIA, ae, f. [reticeo]. A keeping silent, silence (where it is expected that one will speak); hence = reserve, concealment: poena reticentiae constituta est. In partic., as a rhet. figure = a pause in the midst of a speech.

RETICEO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. & tr. [re-taceo]. I. Intr. — To keep silence, not to answer (where an answer to a question is expected — cf. taceo, sileo): r. de re aliqua; r. alicui. II. Tr. — To conceal, aliquid.

RETICŪLUM, i, n. [dim. of rete]. A small net, a reticule; in partic. = a network cop (for confining the hair of women or effeminate men).

RETINACŪLUM, i, n. [retineo]. (Nearly always in the pl.) Any thing that holds back, a tether, fetter, cord, line, rope, navis, mulae; trop., rr. vitae. (Poet. & lat.)

RETINENS, tis, adj. [part. of retineo]. Tena- cious, observant of (with genit.).

RETINENTIA, ae, f. [retineo]. (Lucr.) A retaining in the memory, recollection.

RETĪNEO, tĭnui, tentum, 2. v. tr. [re-teneo]. 1) To hold back, to restrain: r. milites in loco; r. aliquem domi; r. lacrimas; aegre retenti sunt quin, etc., are scarcely restrained, &c. Hence: A) to hinder, to detain, &c.: r. aliquem, eursum; biduum retentus: B) to keep within bounds, to curb, liberos, gaudia: C) to retain, to hold, &c.: r. aliquem in fide, in officio. 2) To keep, to preserve, to maintain, &c.: r. provinciam; r. amicos, jus suum, pristinam virtutem, hunc morem; r. aliquid memoriā, and r. memoriā rei alicuius, to recollect something.

*RE-TŌNO, 1. v. intr. (Poet.) To resound, locus.

RE-TORQUEO, torsi, tortum, 2. v. tr. To twist, to turn or to bend back: r. caput in tergum; r. oculos ad urbem; r. brachia tergo, behind the back; r. tergum pantherae, to wrap the panther's skin about one's self; r. undas litore, to cast back; agmen retorquetur, wheels around; trop., r. animum ad praeterita; r. mentem, to change.

RE-TORRĪDUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Parched, dried up: r. ramus, mus, withered, shrivelled.

RETRACTĀTIO, ōnis, f. [retracto]. A refusal, hesitation (only in the combination 'sine r.').

RETRACTĀTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of retracto]. Revised, corrected: syntagma illud r.

RE-TRACTO, āvi, ūtum, 1. v. tr. 1) To take

hold of or to handle again, arma; r. vulnus, to feel again. 2) To take up again, to undertake anew: r. causam; r. librum, to reread: r. leges, to revise; r. munera neniae Caeae, to resume again; r. agrum, to reexamine. Hence, in partic., of the mind, to examine again, to reconsider: r. aliquid secum; augemus dolorem retractando; retractare memoriā rerum gestarum, to recall to recollection things past. 3) A) to refuse, to pretest, to decline: retractantem arripi jubet: B) (poet.) to recall, to retract: r. dicta: C) (lat.) to disparege, to detract from.

RETRACTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of retraho]. Drawn back = remote, concealed, distant, locus.

RE-TRĀHO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To draw back, to withdraw, manum, pedem; r. Hannibalem in African, to recall. Hence: A) of a fugitive, to drag back, to overtake and to bring back, aliquem; trop., r. argentum fugitivum: B) to keep back, to deter: r. consules a foedere; r. aliquem a studio: C) (lat.) to keep out of sight, to suppress, verba: D) = to save, to preserve: r. aliquem ab interitu: E) r. se, to withdraw from = to be unwilling to take a part in: F) (lat.) to take away from a number, to reduce. 2) (Tac.) To bring or to drag forth again: r. aliquem ad eosdem cruciatus; r. oblitterata monumenta, to bring to the light again. 3) The signification of the preposition being lost — to draw, to bring, in gen.: r. aliquem in odium alicuius, to render one odious to another; r. imaginem nocturnae quietis ad spem hand dubiam, to explain a vision as a reality hoped for.

RE-TRĪBUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To give back, to return, to restore: r. alicui aliquid. 2) To give one his due: r. alicui fructus.

RETRO, adv. [from re, and the suffix tro, as in citro, ultro, intro, etc.]. 1) In words and phrases indicating motion, back, backwards: r. regredi, revocare, etc.; also, r. navem inhibere; fugam r. spectare. Hence, trop., longe et r. ponere aliquid, to postpone; pretium r. abiit, has fallen; sententia vobis r. versa est, is changed; r. abhorreere a re aliqua (Lucr.), to recoil with horror from anything; r. vivere (lat.), to live perversely. 2) With verbs of rest, behind, backward, back: est mihi conclave r. in aedibus. So, also, of past time: quod r. est, what is past, what lies behind us. Hence, trop. = back, in return, on the contrary.

RETRO-ĀGO, ēgi, actum, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) 1) To drive back, to cause to go back, to turn back: r. capillos, to push back; trop., r. iram, to repress, to pacify. 2) To invert, to change: r. ordinem; r. literas, to repeat backwards.

RETRO-EO, 4. v. intr. (Lat.) To go back. RETROGRĀDUS, a, um, [retro-gradus]. (Lat.) Going back or backwards, retrograde: Mercurius in Tauro retrogradus.

RETRORSUM, or **RETRORSUS**, *adv.* [contr. from *retroversum*, *retroversus*]. 1) *Back, backwards.* 2) *In return, in reversed order.*

RETRO-VERSUS, and (contr.) **RETRORSUS**, *a, um, adj.* (Poet. & lat.) *Turned backwards.*

RE-TRŪDO, —, *sum*, 3. *v. tr.* To thrust back, *aliquem*. Hence, the *part.* *Retrŭsus*, *a, um*, as an *adj.*, *removed, concealed*: *res abditae et rr.*

RE-TUNDO, *tŭdi, tŭsum*, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to beat or to hammer back*; hence, 1) *to blunt, to dull, tela, gladios restrictos*; *trop.*, *ingenium retusum, stupid.* 2) *Trop.*, *to blunt, to weaken, to check, to restrain, to repress*: *r. impetum*; *r. animum alioquus*; *r. improbitatem tuam*; *r. linguam, to silence.*

REUDIGNI, *ŏrum, m. pl.* *A people living in the north of Germany.*

REUS, *i, m.*, and **REA**, *ae, f* [*res*]. 1) *A party to an action at law, a plaintiff or defendant*; but usually = *the defendant, accused person, culprit*: *aliquem reum facere (citare), to accuse*; in *reos referre, to inscribe among the accused*; *eximere ex reis, to strike from the number of*; *reus paricidii, de vi, eodem crimine.* 2) In gen., as an *adj.*, *chargeable with, responsible or liable for*: *reum agere aliquem*; *reus culpa alienae*; *r. fortunae hujus diei*; *r. suae partis tutandae, answerable for.* Hence (poet.), *reus voti, one whose prayer has been granted, and hence is bound by his vow.*

RE-VĂLESCO, *lui, —, v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *To grow well again, to regain strength, to recover.* 2) *Trop.*, *urbs r., regains its former power*; *diplomata rr., regain their former authority.*

RE-VĚHO, *xi, ctum*, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To carry or to bring back, praedam.* 2) Generally in the *pass.* = *to ride, to drive or to sail back, to return, ad proelium, in castra*; *trop.*, *of discourse, to go back to a previous period, &c.*

RE-VELLO, *velli, vulsum*, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To pull back; to pull or to tear out, to tear down, to tear off*: *r. tela de corpore*; *r. arbores terrā*; *r. herbas*; *r. murum, -saxa*; *r. terminos agri, to remove.* Hence (poet.), *r. aliquem morte, to deliver from*; *r. aliquos urbe, to carry off.* 2) *To tear apart, to open*: *r. fores, claustra portarum, to break open*; (poet.) *r. humum = to plough*; *r. vincula.* 3) *Trop.*, *r. aliquem ab aliquo, to separate*; *r. omnes injurias, to banish from the memory.*

RE-VELO, *ŭvi, ŕtum*, 1. *v. tr.* *To unveil, to uncover, caput.* (Poet. & lat.)

RE-VĚNIO, *vĕni, ventum*, 4. *v. intr.* *To come back, to return* (it denotes the act of returning as completed — cf. *redeo*): *r. domum*; *r. in urbem*; (Pl.) *r. cum aliquo in gratiam.*

***REVENTO**, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens. of revenio*]. (Lacr.) *To come back.*

RĚ-VERBĚRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) *To strike or to beat back, to repel, saxa.*

RĚVĚRENS, *tis, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [*part of revereor*]. 1) *Reverent, respectful*: *v. alioquus, toward a person*; *r. majestatis, standing in awe of.* 2) (Poet.) = *Modest, os.*

RĚVĚENTER, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [*reverens*]. *Reverently, respectfully.* (Lat.)

RĚVĚRENTIA, *ae, f.* [*reverens*] *Respect, reverence, awe*: *r. legum, judicis, for the laws, for the judge*; *adhibere r. adversus homines*; *praestare reverentiam alicui, to show respect.* Hence = *shame, fear, poscendi.*

RĚ-VĚREOR, *itus, 2. v. dep. tr.* 1) *To stand in awe of, to fear, to avoid* (cf. *timeo, metus*): *r. suspicionem*; *mulier r. coetum virorum*; *r. multa adversa.* 2) *To respect, to esteem, to honour, to revere*: *r. aliquem*; *r. opulentiam alicujus, to have respect for.*

***RĚ-VERRO**, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) *To scatter again what has been swept together, aliquid.*

RĚVERSIO, *ŏnis, f.* [*revertor*]. 1) As a grammatical tech. t. = *ἀντιστροφή, inversion* (e. g., 'me-cum,' instead of 'cum me'). 2) *A turning back, turning about before arriving at one's place of destination.* 3) *A return, febrium.*

RĚ-VERTO, *ti, sum*, } 3. *v. intr.* (The per-
RĚ-VERTOR, *sus, dep.* } feet tenses are mostly derived from *revertor*, the imperfect tenses from *revertor*.) *To turn back, to turn about* (in opp. to *proficiscor* — cf. *redeo*): *r. ex itinere, ad aliquem, in castra*; *sol r. sub umbras*; *r. ad sanitatem*; *r. in gratiam cum aliquo*; *r. ad propositum, to the subject of discourse.*

***RĚ-VIDEO**, 3. *v. intr.* (Pl.) *To go back to see, to revisit, ad aliquem.*

RĚVILESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [*re-vilis*]. (Lat.) *To become vile again = to lose value.*

RĚ-VINCIO, *vinxi, vinctum*, 4. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) *To bind back*: *r. manus post terga.* 2) In gen., *to bind fast, to fasten*: *r. aliquem ad saxa*; *r. trabes introrsus, to make fast*; *r. latus ense, to gird*; *r. templum fronde, to bind around*; *trop.*, *r. mentem amore, to captivate.*

RĚ-VINCO, *vici, victum*, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) *To conquer again, aliquem.* 2) *Trop.*: A) *to refute, crimina, aliquem*; B) *to convince, aliquem*; C) *to expose, to bring to light, conjurationem* (acc. to others = *to suppress*).

RĚ-VIRESCO, *rui, —, 3. v. inch. intr.* 1) *To become green again*: *silva r.*; *trop.*, *senex r., becomes young again.* 2) *Trop.*, *to flourish again, to grow strong again, to revive*: *res nostrae rr.*; *senatus r. ad spem auctoritatis pristinae.*

RĚ-VISO, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* I. *Intr.* — *To look at again, to come back to see*: *r. ad aliquem*; (poet.) *rabies r., returns.* II. *Tr.* — *To go or to come to see again, to revisit*: *r. aliquem, rem Gallicanam*; *r. quid illi agant; quae satis digna fortuna te r., has fallen to your lot.*

RE-VIVISCO, vixi, —, 3. v. *incli. intr.* To revive, to come to life again: aliquis mortuorum r.; *trop.*, respublica r.; causa r.

REVOCABILIS, e, *adj.* [revoco]. (Poet.) That may be recalled, revocable.

REVOCAMEN, inia, n. [revoco]. (Poet.) A calling back, recall.

REVOCATIO, ōnis, f. [revoco]. A recalling: r. a bello. In partic., in rhetoric = a retraction of a word.

***REVOCATOR**, ōris, m. [revoco]. (Lat.) One who recalls.

RE-VOCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) To call back again, to recall: r. aliquem; r. tribus eadem in suffragium; (poet.) r. fluctus, to command to go back. Hence: A) to invite again, aliquem: B) to summon again, to call out again, to encoere an actor, &c.: r. actorem; r. praeconem; also, with the *accus.* of the thing, to call for the repetition of a speech, poem, &c.: C) to repeat, versus. 2) = To lead or to bring back, to cause to return, to turn back: r. pedem, gradum, to return; spes r. Samnites ad Caudium; r. capillos a vertice, to stroke back. Hence: A) to bring back a former position, order, condition, &c., to restore, to renew: r. vires, pristinos mores; r. situs foliorum; r. studia intermissa: B) to draw away, to withhold, to restrain, to draw off: r. aliquem a consilio; r. aliquem a cupiditate; r. mentem a sensibus: C) to bring back a person or thing to a former position, condition, &c., to recall, to restore: r. aliquem ad spem; r. se ad pristina studia, to return; thus, also, r. se ad industriam; r. se ad se, to come again to one's self, to recover one's senses; r. memoriam rei alicujus (revocari in memoriam rei alicujus), to recollect (to be reminded of something): D) (lat.) r. praemia, to demand back; r. facta, promissum, to cancel, to revoke: E) r. se = to recollect or to check one's self, or = to extricate one's self: vinolenti haesitant, revocant se interdum; revocare se non poterat familiaritate implicatus. 3) To refer, to bring or to reduce to, to treat as belonging to (generally with the idea of limitation or restraint, so that the signification of the preposition is not entirely lost): r. rem ad suum arbitrium, to arrogate to one's self the decision of any thing; r. omnia ad scientiam; r. omnia ad potentiam suam; r. animum, rationem ad veritatem; r. rem ad sortem, to decide the matter by lot; r. rem ad manus, to let come to a close fight; r. rem in dubium, to bring into doubt; r. aliquid in crimen, to make the subject of an accusation; r. aliquid ad suas res (of an orator), to refer to one's self.

RE-VOLO, 1. v. *intr.* To fly back.

REVOLUBILIS, e, *adj.* [revolve]. (Poet.) That may be rolled back.

RE-VOLVO, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. v. *tr.* 1) To roll back: ventus r. aestum; luna r. se; r. fila

(of the Parcae), to wind back again upon the spindle = to reverse one's destiny. Hence: r. se, or pass. in a reflect sense, to go or to come back, to return, in Tusculanum; esp. = to return, by the operation of some cause or necessity, to something (usually something worse): revolve ad patris sententiam; revolve in eandem vitam; revolutus ad dispensationem inopiae, having recourse to; res eo revolvitur ut, etc.; revolveris eodem, you have come back to the same point. 2) In partic., to unroll again, to open a book, for the purpose of reading, librum; hence = to read over, to read again. 3) *Trop.* (poet. & lat.): A) r. iter, to travel over again; r. casus eodem, to suffer again: B) r. aliquid = a) to consider again — b) to mention, to repeat again.

RE-VOMO, ui, —, 3. v. *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To vomit forth again, to disgorge, rem.

REX, āgis, m. [rego]. 1) A king: regem aliquem appellare; freq., in the *pl.* = a royal family: post reges exactos. During the Republic, and when used in reference to Rome, rex = a despot, usurper, tyrant. It was nevertheless retained, in its ordinary acceptation, as the name of a priestly person, esp. the r. sacrificulus or sacrorum, who performed sacrificial duties which earlier had been discharged by the king. 2) *Trop.*: A) (poet.) in gen., a governor, master, ruler, &c.: r. divum hominumque, Jupiter; r. Stygius, Pluto; the lion is also called the king of animals, the eagle, the king of birds; r. convivii; r. pueritiae, an instructor, preceptor of youth; also, as a title of honour, e.g., of Aeneas: B) in gen. = a rich or powerful person; freq. = a patron, protector of clients: C) as *adj.* = ruling: populus late r.: D) = a surname in the gens Marcia, e.g., Q. Marcus Rex, the brother-in-law of Clodius.

RHĀDĀMANTHUS, i, m. [= Ῥαδάμανθος]. A son of Jupiter and Europa, brother of Minos, and one of the judges of the lower world.

RHAETI, ōrum, m. *pl.* A people living between the Danube, the Rhine and the Lech.

RHAETIA, ae, f. [Rhaeti]. The country of the Rhaetians, now the country of the Grisons and the Tyrol.

RHAETICUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Rhaeti]. Of
RHAETIUS (lat.) } or belonging to the Rhae-
RHAETUS (poet.) } tians, Rhaetian.

RHAMNUS, untis, f. [= Ῥαμνὸς]. The most northern town in Attica, celebrated for its temple and statue of Nemesis.

RHAMNUSIS, idia, *adj.* f. [Rhamnus]. The Rhamnusian, i.e., Nemesis.

RHAMNUSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Rhamnus] Rhamnusian.

RHAMSES, is or ae, m. (Tac.) An ancient king of Egypt.

RHAPSODIA, ae, f. [= ῥαψῳδία]. A rhapsody.

RHĒA (L.), *ae. f.* *An old Italian name; thus, R. Silvia, daughter of the Alban king Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus (cf. Ilia).*

RHĒA (II.), *ae. f.* [= 'Pia']. *The daughter of Uranus and Gaia (Tellus), wife of Chronos (Saturn), and mother of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, Ceres and Vesta; freq. the same as Cybele, q. v.*

RHĒDA, *ae. f.* [a Gallic word]. *A four-wheeled carriage (cf. currus, essedum, pilentum, etc.).*

RHĒDĀRIUS, *ii, m.* [rheda]. *A driver of a rheda, a coachman.*

RHĒDŌNES, *um, m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in the neighbourhood of the modern Rennes, in Brittany.*

RHĒGINI, *ōrum, m. pl.* [Rhegium]. *The inhabitants of Rhegium.*

RHĒGIUM, *ii, n.* [= 'Ptyon']. *A town in Brutium, on the Straits of Sicily, now Reggio.*

RHĒNO — *v. Reno.*

RHĒNUS, *i, m.* 1) *The Rhine.* 2) (Poet.) *The people living on the Rhine, the Germans.*

RHĒSUS, *i, m.* [= 'Ptyos']. *A Thracian king, who went to aid the Trojans, but was killed by Diomedes and Ulysses on the night of his arrival.*

RHĒTOR, *ōris, m.* [ῥήτωρ]. 1) *A teacher of oratory, a rhetorician.* 2) *An orator.*

RHĒTŌRICE (I.), *adv.* [rhetoricus]. *In a rhetorical manner, rhetorically: r. loqui (in opp. to dialectice loqui).*

RHĒTŌRICE (II.), *es, or RHĒTŌRICA, ae. f.* [= ῥητορικῆς]. *The art of oratory, rhetoric.*

RHĒTŌRICŌTEROS, *i, adj.* (Ante-cl.) *A Lat. form of ῥητορικώτερος, as comp. of rhetoricus, q. v.*

RHĒTŌRICUS, *a, um, adj.* [= ῥητορικῆς]. *Of or belonging to rhetoric, rhetorical: doctor rh. = rhetor; libri rr., works on rhetoric or oratory; so, also, in the same signification, subst. Rhetorici, ōrum, m. pl., and Rhetorica, ōrum, n. pl.*

RHĒTŌRISCUS, *i, m.* [dim. of rhetor]. (Lat.) *A paltry rhetorician.*

RHINŌCĒROS, *ōtis, m.* [= ῥινόκερος]. 1) *The rhinoceros.* 2) *A vessel made of the horn of a rhinoceros.*

RHINŌCŌLŪRA, *ae. f.* [= 'Pivonoloupa']. *A town on the south coast of the Mediterranean Sea, sometimes reckoned to Egypt, and sometimes to Syria.*

RHINTON, *ōnis, m.* [= 'Pitruv']. *A Greek poet of the Alexandrian period, author of the serio-comic drama.*

RHION, or **RHIUM**, *ii, n.* [= 'Ptor']. *A promontory in Achaia, opposite the promontory of Antirrhium, now Castello di Morea.*

RHĪPAEUS, or **RHĪPHAUS**, *a, um, adj.* ['Piraeus]. *Rhiphaean: montes rr., a mountain-range in the northern part of Scythia (cf. Hyperborei).*

RHĪZINIUM, *ii, or RHĪZON*, *ōnis, n.* *A town in Illyria, now Risano.*

RHĪZŌNTAE, *ārum, m. pl.* [Rhizinium]. *The inhabitants of Rhizinium.*

RHO, *n. ind.* [= ῥω]. *The Greek letter R.*

RHŌDA, *ae. f.* *A town in Eastern Spain, now Rosas.*

RHŌDĀNUS, *i, m.* *A river in Gaul, now the Rhone.*

RHŌDIENSIS, *e, adj.* [Rhodos]. (Lat.) *Of or pertaining to Rhodes, Rhodian; subst., Rhodienses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Rhodes.*

RHŌDIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Rhodos]. *Rhodian; subst., Rhodii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Rhodes.*

RHŌDŌPE, *es, f.* [= 'Pōtēn']. *A mountain-range in Thrace, now Despoti Dag.*

RHŌDŌPEIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Rhodope].

RHŌDŌPEUS, *a, um, adj.* (Poet.) *Rhodopean.*

RHŌDOS, or **RHŌDUS**, *i, f.* [= 'Pōtēs']. *A noted island on the coast of Asia Minor, containing a city of the same name, now Rhodes.*

RHOETEUM, *i, n.* [= 'Pōtētor']. 1) *A town and promontory in Troas, on the Hellespont.* 2) *The sea in the vicinity of the promontory of Rhoeteum.*

RHOETEUS, *a, um, adj.* [Rhoeteum]. 1) *Of or belonging to Rhoeteum, Rhoetean.* 2) (Poet.) *= Trojan.*

RHOETUS, *i, m.* [= 'Pōtēs']. 1) *A giant.* 2) *A centaur.* 3) *A companion of Phineus.* 4) *A king of the Marsi.*

RHOMBUS, *i, m.* [= ῥόμβος]. 1) *A magician's circle.* 2) *A sea-fish of the turbot kind.* 3) *A mathematical figure, having its sides and opposite angles equal.*

RHOMPHEA, *ae. f.* [= ῥομφαία]. *A long javelin, used by barbarous nations.*

RHŌSIĀCUS, *a, um, adj.* [Rhosos]. *Of or belonging to Rhosos.*

RHŌSOS, *i, f.* [= 'Pōtēs']. *A seaport of Cilicia, now Totos.*

RHYTHMICUS, *i, m.* [= ῥυθμικός]. *One who observes or teaches the rules of rhythm, a rhythmist.*

RHYTHMUS, *i, m.* [= ῥυθμός]. (Lat.; Cicero always uses, instead of it, 'numerus,' q. v.) *Harmony, symmetry, rhythm, in music or speech.*

RĪCA, *ae. f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A veil or head-dress worn by Roman women.*

RĪCINIUM, *ii, n.* [rica]. *A small veil or hood, worn by the early Romans, esp. by mourners and women.*

RICTUS, *ūs, m., and (rar.) RICTUM*, *i, n.* [ringor]. *The opened mouth, esp. in laughing; of animals = gaping, distended jaws: risu dimovere r.; rictus sinit modici, don't be gaping; (poet.) = the opening of the eyes.*

RĪDEO, *risi, risum, 2. v. intr. & tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) *To laugh (in gen. — cf. cachinnor): r. in re aliqua, at any thing; ridentem dicere verum, to speak truth in jest; (poet. & rar.) r. alicui, to smile upon. Hence, meton., of things: A) to smile*

to look cheerful, pleasant or gay: aether, tempestas, unda r.; domus r. argenteo, *glitters with silver*; angulus ille mihi r., *pleases me*: B) *to smile* = *to be propitious*: vultu ridet Fortuna sereno. 2) *To laugh at, to deride*: r. muneribus alicujus. II. 77. — 1) *To laugh over, to laugh at, jocular*; haec non rideo, *I do not say this in jest*; ridendus, *ridiculous, comical*. 2) (Pl.) *To smile upon*: quasi muti silent, neque me rr. 3) *To laugh at, to sneer at, to deride, to ridicule, to mock* or aliquid; hence = *to disregard, to contempt*: sapiens r. damna.

RIDIBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [rideo]. (Ante-cl.) Laughing.

RIDICA, ae, f. A stake, vine-prop.

RIDICŪLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of ridica]. A small stake; a peg, plug.

RIDICŪLARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ridiculus]. Laughable, droll; only *subst.*: A) Ridicularia, ōrum, n. *pl.*, jests, drolleries: B) Ridicularius, ii, m., a jester, buffoon.

RIDICŪLE, *adv.* [ridiculus]. 1) Laughably, ridiculously. 2) Humourously, jokingly, jocosely.

RIDICŪLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [ridiculus]. (Ante-cl.) Laughable, ridiculous, droll.

RIDICULUS, a, um, *adj.* [rideo]. Exciting laughter: — 1) In a bad sense, ridiculous, silly, absurd, homo, res; ridiculo or pro ridiculo esse, *to be a subject of ridicule*. 2) In a good sense, jocular, facetious, droll, funny, laughable, homo, res, dictum. In partic., *subst.*: A) Ridiculus, i, m. (ante-cl.), a jester, buffoon: B) Ridiculus, i, n., and esp. in the *pl.*, Ridicula, ōrum, n. *pl.*, a jest, joke, witticism; fun.

RIGEO, gui, —, 2. v. *intr.* [kindr. with *pyretus*, frigeo]. To be stiff or numb, to stiffen, esp. with cold: r. frigore; corpora rr. omnibus; oculi rr. (poet.), *are fixed in their sockets*. Hence, *to stand stiff or upright*, arbor, mons; comae rr., *stand on end*.

RIGESCO, gui, —, 3. v. *intr.* [inch. of rigeo]. To grow stiff or numb, to stiffen.

RIGIDE, *adv.* with *comp.* [rigidus]. 1) Stiffly. 2) *Meton.*, in a straight line, pilam mittere. 3) *Trop.*, rigorously, severely.

RIGIDO, i, v. *tr.* [rigidus]. (Lat.) To make stiff.

RIGIDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [rigeo]. 1) Stiff, hard, rigid, esp. with cold: r. silex; r. aqua, frozen; r. membra; r. cornu, hasta; frigus r. (poet.), *making stiff*; thus, also, mors r. Hence (poet.), erect, upright, columna, quercus, capilli. 2) *Trop.* (mostly poet. & lat.): A) rigid, severe, stern, inflexible, innocentia, mens, imperium, mores: B) fierce, cruel, ruthless, Mars; rr. ferae: C) rude, unpolished, Sabini.

RIGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) (Rar.) To convey water or any other liquid: r. aquam per agros; *trop.*, motus rigantur per membra (Lucr.), *are*

conveyed. 2) To moisten, to water a place by conveying water thither: r. hortum fonte; r. campos Euphrate; also, imbres rr. terras.

RIGŌDULUM, i, n. A town in the territory of the Treviri, on the Moselle, now Reol.

RIGOR, ōris, m. [rigeo]. 1) Stiffness, hardness, rigidity, inflexibility, esp. from cold: r. Alpinus, septentrionis, *caused by the cold of the Alps, of the north*; r. ferri. 2) (Poet. & lat.): A) roughness, harshness, rigour: r. disciplinae veteris: B) ungraciousness, stiffness in behaviour.

RIGUUS, a, um, *adj.* [rigeo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Watered, hortus. 2) That waters or irrigates, amnis.

RIMA, ae, f. [perh. for rigma, from RIG, root of ringor; hence, 'that which gaps or yawns']. A cleft, rift, fissure, rent: facere r.; r. ignea, lightning. Hence, *trop.* — a) plenus rimarum sum (Com.), *full of chinks* = a *blab* — b) = a *subterfuge*: reperire aliquam r.

RIMOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. tr.* [rima]. To lay open: — 1) To dig up, to tear up: r. terram rastris; sues rr. terram. 2) A) *meton.*, to search into, to examine, to explore, viscera, partes apertas: B) *trop.*, to inquire into, to investigate, rationem alicujus; r. secreta, to pry into.

RIMOSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [rima]. (Poet. & lat.) Full of chinks, cracks or clefts, fores; *trop.*, aures rr., *that keep nothing secret*.

RINGOR, ctus, 3. v. *dep. intr.* Prop., to open the mouth and show the teeth; hence, *trop.* = to be vexed, to chafe, to fret, to fume.

RIPA, ae, f. The bank of a river (cf. litus); (poet.) sometime = litus.

RIPŪLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of ripa]. A little bank or margin.

RISCUS, i, m. [= *rusticus*]. (Ter.) A trunk, chest.

*RISIO, ōnis, f. [rideo]. (Pl.) = Risus.

*RISOR, ōris, m. [rideo]. (Poet.) A laughter, derider, mocker.

RISUS, ūs, m. [rideo]. Laughing, laughter: movere r., to excite; captare r., to seek to excite: risum dare, praebere, to occasion laughter, to make one's self a laughing-stock; esse alicui risui, and deus iis risus erat, *an object of derision*.

RITE, *adv.* [ritus]. 1) According to religious usage, with due religious observances (cf. recte): r. colere deos; r. mactare bidentes. 2) In gen., rightly, properly, duly, fitly: r. res parare; r. eum beatum dicimus, with good reason; r. veni (Pl.) = *fortunately*. 3) In gen., in the usual way, according to custom.

RITUS, ūs, m. 1) A religious usage or ceremony, a rite (resting upon natural feeling or the supposed will of the gods — cf. consuetudo, mos): mos et r. sacrorum. 2) In gen., a custom, usage, manner, way; usually in the *abl. sing.*, with a *genit.* or an *adj.* = *after the manner or custom of*: r. mulierum, pecoris, fluminis; r.

barbarico; *referre ritus Cyclopum, to imitate, to practise.*

RIVĀLIS, e, *adj.* [rivus]. *Prop., using the same brook; hence, subst., Rivalis, is, m., one who loves the same woman as another, a competitor in love, a rival (cf. aemulus): amare sine r., to love without a rival.*

RIVĀLITAS, ātis, *f.* [rivalis]. *Rivalry in love.*

RIVŪLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of rivus]. *A little brook, a rivulet, rill.*

RIVUS, i, *m.* [root RIV, Greek ΡΕΥ-ω]. *A brook: (poet.) rr. lactis (in the Golden Age); rr. lacrimarum, stream of tears; prov., e rivo flumina magna facere = to make mountains of molehills. Hence = an artificial water-course, a canal, conduit, gutter, &c.: deducere r., to make; claudere r., to obstruct.*

RIXA, ae, *f.* *A quarrel, brawl; contention, strife: r. ut inter vinolentos; (poet.) = a battle.*

RIXĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [rixor]. (Lat.) *A brawler, wrangler.*

RIXOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [rixā]. *To brawl, to quarrel, to wrangle, to contend: r. de re aliqua.*

ROBĪGĪNŌSUS, a, *um, adj.* [robigo]. *Rusted, rusty. (Poet. & lat.)*

ROBĪGO (I.), (Rubigo), inis, *f.* [rubeo]. 1) *Rust of metals.* 2) *Meton., of things like rust, mildew in corn, blight, mouldiness, smut, &c.; (poet.) the foulness of the teeth.* 3) *Trop.: r. animorum; ingenium longa rubigine laesum torpet.*

ROBĪGO (II.), inis, *f.*, or **ROBĪGUS**, i, *m.* *A Roman deity, who was invoked to avert the mildew.*

ROBŌRĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [robur]. (Lat.) *An enclosure for animals, built of oak boards.*

ROBŌREUS, a, *um, adj.* [robur]. *Oaken, of oak.*

ROBŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [robur]. *To make strong, to strengthen, to invigorate, artas; trop., r. vocem, aetatem, conjurationem.*

ROBUR, ōris, *n.* [root RO, Gr. ῥοβρον, ῥοβρον]. 1) *Oak-wood (cf. quercus): navis ex r. facta; (poet.) quercus annosa r., an oak of tough fibre. Hence: A) any hard kind of wood, e.g., the wood of the wild olive: B) (poet.) an oak tree: delphines pulsant agitata robora: C) any thing made of oak-wood; hence = a spear, a bench, the club of Hercules, the wooden horse before Troy, &c. In partic. = the lower part of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius (probably the walls were at first lined with oak boards).* 2) *Trop.: A) strength, power, vigour (as well physical as mental): r. ferri; satis roboris habere, sufficient strength of body; r. animi, virtutis; r. oratorium, rhetorical energy: B) the strongest and best part of any thing, the strength, heart, pith, kernel; the flower of an army, &c.: flos vel robur etivum; esp., r. exercitus; distinguished men are called rr. populi*

ROBUSTUS, a, *um, adj.* with *comp.* and *esp.* [robur]. 1) *Of oak, oaken.* 2) *Solid, firm, strong, robust (in enduring and resisting — cf. validus, firmus): r. homo, corpus, vires; r. animus, fortitudo*

RŌDO, si, *sum*, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To gnaw: r. re liquis cibi, vitem; r. pollicem dente.* 2) (Poet.) *To eat away, to corrode: flumen r. ripas, undermines; ferrum robigine roditur.* 3) *Trop., to disparage, to backbite, to slander, aliquem.*

RŌGĀLIS, e, *adj.* [rogus]. (Poet.) *Pertaining to a funeral-pile.*

RŌGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [rogo]. 1) (Rar.) *A request, entreaty, demand.* 2) (Rar.) *In rhetoric, a question.* 3) *Tech. t., properly, a proposal to the people for passing a law or decree, a proposed law or decree, a bill (= lex, 2).*

RŌGĀTIUNCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of rogatio]. 1) *An unimportant bill.* 2) *A trifling question.*

RŌGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [rogo]. 1) (Lat.) *One who entreats, a petitioner.* *2) *A proposer of a law to the people.* 3) *An officer who collected the votes in the comitia, a polling-clerk.* 4) *In gen., a proposer.*

RŌGĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [rogo]. *A request, entreaty, prayer (only in the abl. sing., with a poss. pron. or a genit.): meo, illius r., at my, at his request.*

RŌGĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [rogito]. (Pl.) *A proposed law.*

RŌGĪTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [freq. of rogo]. *To ask for frequently, to inquire after eagerly.*

ROGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [root ROG, Greek ῥογ, whence ῥέγω, ῥέγωμαι]. 1) *To ask for, to request, to crave, to solicit something from one, esp. from one's equal (cf. oro): r. aliquem auxilium, beneficium; r. aliquem res turpes; r. aliquem ut audiat, ne abeat; r. aliquem finem orandi faciat, to, &c.; abs., r. pro aliquo.* 2) *To ask, to question, to interrogate: r. aliquem aliquid; multa rogatus; mene rogas? do you ask? (rar.) r. aliquid de aliquo, to ask one about something; on the other hand, r. de re aliqua, to inquire about; r. cur hoc dixeris; abs., respondere roganti. In partic., tech. t.: A) (usually of senators) r. aliquem sententiam, to ask one's opinion or vote: primus rogatus sum sententiam: B) r. populum or legem, or abs., prop. = to ask the people concerning a proposed law, to propose a law, to introduce a bill; hence, in gen., to propose, to move: r. alicui provinciam, that a province be assigned to some one: C) r. (populum) magistratum, prop., to ask the people in reference to the choice of a magistrate, to propose for election: factum senatus consultum, ut duo viros ex patribus dictator populum rogaret; r. plebem Romanum tribunos plebis: D) r. milites sacramento, to administer the oath to (prop., by calling out and putting the oath to each one separately).*

RÖGUS, i, m. A funeral-pile: (poet.) carmina effugiunt r. = *escape destruction*. Hence, *meton.* = *the grave*.

RÖMA, ae, f. *Roma*.

RÖMÄNE, adv. [Romanus]. (Gell.) In the Roman manner.

RÖMÄNUS, a, um, adj. [Roma]. Of or belonging to Rome, Roman: esp., Romano more, in the Roman manner, i. e., candidly, frankly; Romani ludi, also called 'ludi magni,' the most ancient games of Rome, celebrated annually on the 4th of September; subst., Romani, örüm, m. pl., the Romans; sometimes, emphat., Romanus = a Roman general.

RÖMILIUS, a, um, adj. *Romilian*, tribus.

RÖMÜLEUS, a, um, adj. [Romulus I.]. Of or belonging to Romulus, *Romulean*; (poet.) = Roman.

RÖMÜLIDAE, ärüm, m. pl. [Romulus I.]. The descendants of Romulus, the Romans. (Poet.)

RÖMÜLUS (I.), i, m. The founder and first king of Rome, according to legend, the son of Mars and Rhea Sylvia.

RÖMÜLUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Romulus I.]. Of Romulus; (poet.) = Roman.

RÖRÄRII, örüm, m. pl. [ros]. A kind of light-armed soldiers, who made the first attack, skirmishers.

***RÖRESCO**, 3. v. inch. intr. [ros]. (Poet.) To begin to drop like dew.

RÖRIDUS, a, um, adj. [ros]. (Poet.) Bedewed, wet with dew.

RÖRIFER, öra, örüm, adj. [ros-fero]. (Poet.) Dew-bringing.

RÖRO, ävi, ätum, 1. v. intr. & tr. [ros]. (Poet.) I. Intr.: A) to drop dew, to distil dew: *rorat, the dew falls; quum Tithonia conjux cooperit rorare*: B) lacrimae rorantes, *falling like the dew*: C) of any thing from which a liquid drops like the dew, to drip: *comae, pennae rr., drip with water; vepres rr. sanguine, drip with blood; delphines rr. aspergine; pocula rorantia, which yield the wine only in drops*. II. Tr.: A) to bedew, to moisten, to wet: *r. genas lacrimis*: B) to cause to fall as dew, to cause to fall in drops, to sprinkle: *aquae roratae, shed in drops*.

RÖS, öris, m. [kindred w. ῥόδος]. 1) Dew; (poet.) any distilling or dropping moisture: *rr. pluvii, the rain; r. lacrimarum; r. sanguineus, drops of blood; r. vitalis, milk from the breast; r. Arabus or Syrius, balsam, gum*. 2) R. marinus (poet. also r. maris, and, instead of it, r. salis, or simply ros), *rosemary*.

RÖSA, ae, f. [kindred w. ῥόδος]. 1) A rose; collect. = a wreath of roses: *multa in rosa; sertis redimiri jubebis et rosä?* Hence, as roses were used for crowns at feasts, and generally on joyous and festive occasions, the word often stands for such: *in rosa potare, jacere*; yet, also, in *rosa jacere, on a bed of roses, i. e., a*

cushion strown with roses; freq., trop., *vivere in r. to live in pleasure, luxuriously*. 2) Trop. (Pl.), as a term of endearment, *mea rosa! my sweet!* 3) (Poet.) A rosebush: *flores rosae*.

RÖSÄRIUS, a, um, adj. [rosa]. Of roses, rose-; hence, subst., Rosarium, ii, a., a rose-garden.

ROSCIÄNUS, a, um, adj. [Roscius I.]. Of Roscius, *Roscian*.

ROSCIDUS, a, um, adj. [ros]. 1) Wet with dew, dewy: *dea r. = Aurora; Iris r. pennis; pruina r., the dew; mella rr., dropping like dew*. 2) Meton., bedewed, moistened, wet: *saxa rr. rivis, wet by the brooks*.

ROSCIUS (I.), ii, m., and Roscia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Sextus R. of America, a young man who was defended by Cicero when charged with parricide. 2) Quintus R. Gallus, the famous actor, a contemporary and friend of Cicero. 3) Lucius R. Otho, a tribune of the people, b. c. 67, author of the lex Roscia theatralis, which enacted that fourteen benches in the theatre should be set apart for the knights.

ROSCIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Roscius I.]. Of Roscius, *Roscian*; esp., any one who was master of his own science or art was called a Roscius.

RÖSEA, ae, f. A region in the Sabine territory, near Reate, now Le Roscio.

RÖSEÄNUS, } a, um, adj. [Rosa]. Of Rosa,
RÖSEUS (I.), } Roscan.

RÖSEUS (II.), a, um, adj. [rosa]. 1) Of roses, rose-, vincaleum. 2) Rose-coloured, rosy, nitor; *rosea dea = Aurora*. Freq., of youthful features or complexion = *ruddy, blooming*: *rr. labella, os, cervix*.

ROS-MÄRINUS — v. Ros.

ROSTRÄTUS, a, um, adj. Having a beak, beaked (v. Rostrum); in partic., *navis r., armed with a brzen beak, a ship-of-war; columna r., erected in the Forum, to commemorate the naval victory won by the Consul Duilius over the Carthaginians; corona r. = corona navalis, a crown adorned with miniature beaks, given to him who in a naval action first boarded the enemy's vessel*.

ROSTRUM, i, a. [rodo]. 1) The bill or beak of a bird, the muzzle or snout of an animal: *r. avis, cameli, delphini, lupi, suis*; sometimes, contemptuously or in vulgar language, applied to men = *os*. 2) Of objects projecting like a beak, snout, &c. = *the curved point of a bill-hook, of a hammer, &c.*: in partic. = a ship's beak, i. e., a sharp-pointed instrument of iron or brass, fastened under the bow of a ship, for the purpose of piercing the sides of hostile ships. Hence, 3) Rostra, örüm, a. pl., the Rostra or speaker's stand in the Roman Forum, adorned with the beaks of ships taken in war from the inhabitants of Antium, a. c. 338: in or pro rostris, on the Rostra.

RÖTA, ae, f. 1) A wheel. In partic.: A) = a carriage-wheel; (post.) *meton.* = a car, *chariot*: r. solis: B) = a potter's wheel: cur rota currente urceus exit? C) a wheel used for torture and executions, a rack; *trop.*, versari in r. amoris, on the rack of love: D) *trop.*, fickleness, inconstancy: fortunæ rotam pertimescere. 2): A) the disk of the sun: B) = a circle, course (in the circus): septima r.

RÖTO, ävi, ätum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [rota]. (Poet.) I. Tr. — To turn around like a wheel, to swing or to whirl about: r. aliquem per auras; flammae rr. fumum; r. clipeum, ensem. II. Intr. (rar.) — To revolve: saxa rotantia.

RÖTÜLA, ae, f. [dim. of rota]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A little wheel.

RÖTUNDE, adv. with sup. [rotundus]. 1) Roundly. 2) *Trop.*, in well-turned phrases, smoothly, elegantly.

RÖTUNDO, ävi, ätum, 1. v. tr. [rotundus]. To make round, to round, aliquid; *trop.*, mille talenta rotundentur, let the round sum of one thousand talents be made up (v. Rotundus).

RÖTUNDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [rota]. 1) Round, circular; impr. = spherical, globular (cf. teres): r. coelum, mundus, stellarum ambitus; diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, i. e., turns everything upside down. 2) *Trop.*: A) round, complete, without defects or inequalities: sapiens in se ipse totus, teres atque rotundus: B) of style, well-rounded, smooth, flowing, polished, elegant: r. scriptor, oratio.

ROXANE, es, f. [= Ρωξάνη]. A daughter of the Persian Oxyartes, and wife of Alexander the Great.

RÖBE-FÄCIO, feci, factum, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To make red, to reddens: r. setas sanguine.

RÖBEO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. [ruber]. To be red or ruddy; in partic. = to blush.

RÖBER, bra, brum, adj. [kindred with rufus — cf. ῥοδρεός]. Red, ruddy, sanguis, flamma, Aurora, crocus; leges rr., with red tiles (cf. rubrica). In partic., Mare r., the Red Sea, together with the Persian and Arabian gulfs; Saxa rr., a village in Etruria.

RÖBESCO, bui, —, 3. v. incho. intr. [ruber]. (Poet. & lat.) To become red, to reddens.

RÖBËTA, ae, f. [rubus]. A toad, living among bramble bushes, prob. the common toad.

RÖBËTUM, i, n. [rubus]. A thicket of brambles.

RÖBEUS, a, um, adj. [rubus]. (Poet.) Of or belonging to brambles, bramble-, virga.

RÖBI, örum, m. pl. A town in Apulia, now Ruvo.

RÖBICO, önis, m. The Rubicon, a small river in Italy, which, before the time of Augustus, was the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul.

RÖBICUNDÜLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of rubicundus]. (Poet.) Somewhat ruddy.

RÖBICUNDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [rubeo] (Poet. & lat.) Red, ruddy, cornum, luna, os.

RÖBIDUS, a, um, adj. [rubeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Dark red, reddish, brownish.

RÖBIGO, öto, — v. Robigo, etc.

RÖBOR, öris, m. [rubeo]. Red colour, redness: fusus et candore mixtus r.; aliquem in ruborem dare (Pl.) = to make red by blows. In partic., a blush; hence = bashfulness, modesty: rubor suffunditur ei, he blushes; res est mihi rubori, I am ashamed of it; afferre alicui ruborem, to make one blush. Hence, *meton.* = shame, disgrace: minor r. est in juris iniquitate; duae res ei rubori fuere, una quod, etc.; r. ac dedecus.

RÖBRICA, ae, f. [ruber]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Red earth; in partic., a red earth, used in colouring, red ochre, red chalk. 2) The title of a law, usually written in red letters, a rubric: conferre se ad rr., to study only the titles of the laws (of a shallow lawyer). 3) (Lat. & poet.) A law.

RÖBUS, i, m. [root RUB, whence also ruber, rubeo]. 1) A bramble-bush, blackberry-bush. 2) A blackberry.

RÖCTO, ävi, ätum, and **RÖCTOR**, ätus, dep., 1. v. intr. & tr. [root RUG, whence also ructus, eructo; Gr. ῥέγειν]. I. Intr. — To belch: r. alicui in os. II. Tr. — To belch out, to vomit: r. partem exiguum coenae; *trop.*, in a contemptuous sense, r. versus.

RÖCTUÖSUS, a, um, adj. [ructo]. (Ante-cl.) Full of belching.

RÖCTUS, üs, m. [ructo]. A belching, eructation.

RÖDENS, tis, m. [rudo?]. A cable or great rope, esp. of a ship; pl. = rigging, cordage.

RÖDIAE, ärum, f. pl. A town in Calabria, the birthplace of Ennius — now Rotigliano.

RÖDIÄRIUS, ii, m. [radix II.]. A discharged gladiator. (Lat.)

RÖDIMENTUM, i, n. [radix I.]. A first attempt or essay, a first trial, &c., belli, regni; ponere, deponere r., to have passed one's novitiate; also (lat.), rr. dicendi, first principles, rudiments.

RÖDINUS, a, um, adj. [Rudiae]. Of Rudiae, Rudian; subet., Rudini, örum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Rudiae.

RÖDIS (I.), e, adj. 1) Raw, unwrought, unshaped, unimproved by art, rough, rude, unpolished: r. ager, materies, lana; r. aes (in opp. to stamped or wrought metals); r. moles, rude, shapeless; rr. capilli, undressed, disordered; r. vox, stilus, vita; quae rudia nobis exciderant, my first rude essays. 2) Unversed in any thing = unskilled, untaught, ignorant, inexperienced, awkward: r. dicendi, litterarum, exemplorum, belli civilis; also, freq., r. in re aliqua, (rar.) ad rem aliquam; (poet.) animi rr. = ignorant of love; so, also, puella r.; dextra r., that has not yet shed blood, innocent; Amphitrite r., a sea not yet navigated.

RŪDIS (II.), *is, f.* A staff or rod; esp., a foil, rapier, used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises, and given to gladiators when discharged from service (v. *Rudarius* — conf. *fustis*): rude donari, accipere r., to be dismissed, to retire from service.

RŪDO, divi, ditum, *3. v. intr.* Of animals, to bellow, to bray, to roar (esp. of an ass, yet also of stags, lions, and, rarely, of men): (poet.) *prora radens, roaring.*

RŪDUS, or **RAUDUS**, ōris, *n.* 1) Broken stones, mixed with lime, for rough-casting, paving floors, &c.: *Alexandrinae aedificia tecta sunt rudere.* 2) Rubbish from old buildings, &c.

RUFRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* A town in Campania, now Lacosta Rufaria.

RUFRIUM, ii, *n.* A town in the territory of the *Hirpini*, now Ruvo.

RUFŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of *rufus*]. Reddish, rather red. (*Ante-cl.* & *lat.*)

RUFŪLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* The military tribunes appointed by the general (usually in opp. to those appointed by the people at the *comitia* in Rome, who were called *Comitiati*, and composed two-thirds of the whole number).

RUFUS, a, um, *adj.* [*kindr.* with *ruber* — cf. *ι-ρῡς*]. Red, esp. light-red, reddish; of men = red-haired.

RŪGA (I.), ae, *f.* A wrinkle, crease, in the skin, esp. of the face. Hence, *trop.*, to denote old age, sadness, &c.: *non rugae auctoritatem arripere possunt; hoc trahit r.*

RŪGA (II.), ae, *m.* A Roman surname.

RUGII, ōrum, *m. pl.* A Germanic tribe, living on the shores of the Baltic.

RŪGO, āvi, ātum, *1. v. intr.* [*ruga*]. To become wrinkled or rumpled: *pallium r.* (Pl.)

RŪGŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*ruga*]. (Poet. & *lat.*) Full of wrinkles, wrinkled, furrowed, shrivelled, gena; r. cortex, corrugated; pagus r. frigore, furrowed.

RUINA, ae, *f.* [*ruo*]. 1) A tumbling or falling down; a fall; esp. = the falling down of a building: *incendium ruinā extinguere, by pulling down the houses*; (*Lucr.*) *dare ruinam equitum peditumque, to cause the defeat of, to overthrow*; but, usually, *dare* (facere, trahere) *ruinam, to tumble down, to go to ruin.* Hence: A) = a fall, a downfall, overthrow, disaster, destruction, ruin, &c.: r. rerum nostrarum; r. Cannensis; ille dies utramque r. duceat, will bring death to us both; r. fortunarum, the ruin of one's fortunes; edere r., to occasion a misfortune; facere r. = to make a mistake: B) (like *pestis*, etc.) of a person who occasions a misfortune: *Clodius r. reipublicae*: C) coeli r., a storm, tempest. 2) (Mostly poet. & *lat.*) A building that has tumbled down, a ruin: rr. templorum.

RUINŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*ruina*]. 1) Going

to ruin, ruinous. 2) (Poet.) Fallen, ruined, domus.

RULLUS, i, m., and *Rulla*, ae, *f.* A Roman surname; thus, esp. P. Servilius R., a tribune of the people, in the consulship of Cicero, by whom he was attacked in his three orations 'de lege agraria.'

RŪMEX, icis, *f.* Sorrel.

RŪMIFICO, i, v. tr. [*rumor-facio*]. (Pl.) To report, to spread abroad, aliquid.

RŪMĪNA, ae, *f.* [*ruma* = 'the breast that gives suck']. A goddess of Suckling, among the Romans.

RŪMINĀLIS, e, *adj.* [*Rumina*]. Only in the comb. *ſcus or arbor r.*, the fig-tree, beneath which Romulus and Remus were found and suckled by the she-wolf.

RŪMINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [*rumino*]. A chewing the cud; *trop.* = a musing or ruminating upon any thing, rumination.

RŪMĪNO, or **RŪMINOR**, dep., *1. v. tr.* [*ruma* or *rumen*, Archaic = 'the throat, gullet']. To chew over again, herbas; *trop.*, to muse or to ruminate upon.

RŪMOR, ōris, *m.* [*prob. fr. an obsol. rumo*, as clam-or fr. clamo]. The talk or gossip of a crowd, common talk: A) as narrating or informing = common report, hearsay, rumour (cf. *fama*): *rumor est, te rem valde auxisse, they say, it is rumoured that you, &c.*; r. serpit, the report spreads; rumor affertur de aliqua re; rarely, r. rei aliquis: B) as passing judgment = public opinion, reputation, fame: adverso r. esse or (poet.) flagrare, to be in bad repute; so, also, r. secundus, but this usually = approbation, applause.

BUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, *3. v. tr.* 1) To break, to break to pieces, to rend, to burst open, to force asunder: r. vincula, vestes; r. claustra; r. pontem, to break down. Hence: A) (poet.) r. nubem, to break through; r. guttura cultro, to cut; r. praecordia ferro, to pierce; r. fanem, colla securi, to cut asunder: B) freq. (poet.) = to cause to burst: hiems r. saxa; messes r. horrea = fill the barns to bursting; r. serpentem (by charming); in partic., r. se, or freq. *pass.* *rumpi*, in a reflect. sense, to be annoyed to bursting, to burst, esp. to burst with rage, envy, &c.: *rumperis (irā) et latras, you burst with anger, and growl at them*; ante *rumpebar*, nunc ne movear quidem, I could have burst, &c.; lingua r. Jarbitam, etc., the Moor screamed himself to death (while he tried to equal Timagenes): C) = to break through, aciem: D) to open, to force a passage, &c., aditum, viam; hence (poet.), to cause to burst forth, fontem; in partic., r. voces, gemitum; vox *rumpitur* re aliqua, breaks forth; turbo raptus (poet.), bursting forth. 2) *Trop.*: A) to break, to violate, fidem, jus gentium: B) to destroy, to make void, testamentum, leges; r. necessitatem foederis: C) to inter-upt, to dis-

turb: r. somnum, silentia; r. moras, to cast off delay.

RUMUSCULUS, i, m. [*dim.* of rumor]. Idle talk, common gossip.

RUNA, ae, f. (Doubtful read.) A kind of missile, a javelin or dart.

RUNCO, i. v. tr. (A.-cl. & lat.) To deprive of hair.

RUO, ui, ūtum (but part. ruitūrus), 3. v. intr. & tr. [kindr. with *flu*]. I. Intr. — To fall with violence, to rush headlong, to tumble down, to go to ruin, aedes, murus; (poet.) pugnantes rr., fall; aether or coelum r. (of a violent thunder-storm); Troja r., Troy falls; prov., quid si coelum r.? what if the sky should fall? (of any very unlikely event). Hence: A) to hurry, to hasten, to run or to rush with haste: fugientes rr. in castra, ad portas; (poet.) flumina rr. per campos; (poet.) nox r. Oceano, hastens up from the ocean; but, nox r. = passes away; so, also, dies or sol r., sets; trop., r. in exitum; r. in pejus, to grow worse, to degenerate: B) trop. = to fall, to go to ruin: respublica r.: C) = to rush headlong, to dash on, to act impetuously and rashly: in agendo ruere, ac saepe peccare; emptorem patitur ruere, et in fraudem incurrere, to act hastily; quo ruitis? whither are you rushing headlong? comperere ruentes. II. Tr. — A) to throw or to hurl down, to cast headlong, to overthrow, aliqueum; imbres rr. antennis: B) to turn up, to cast or to throw up: mare r. arenam (during a storm); navis r. spumas salis aere, ploughs up the foam; r. nubem coelo or ad coelum, to carry up; (poet.) r. ossa, et cinerem, r. acervos, to rake up, to heap up.

RUPES, is, f. [rumpo]. A rock, cliff: arbs imposita rupibus.

RUPEX, icis, m. (Gell.) A boer, clown.

RUPILIUS, ii, m. The name of a Roman gens.

1) An actor. 2) Annius Rupilius, a physician, in Cicero's time. 3) Publius R., consul, 182 B.C., a friend of the younger Africanus, who finished the Servile war in Sicily. 4) A native of Praeneste, contemporary with Horace.

RUPTOR, ōris, m. [rumpo]. A breaker = a violator, foederis.

RURICOLA, ae, comm. [rus-eolo]. (Poet. & lat.) Tilling the land, living in the country, rural, rustic, boves, aratrum, Ceres; subst. = a countryman, rustic; also (poet.) = an ox.

*RURIGENA, ae, m. [rus-gigno]. (Poet.) One born in the country, a rustic.

RURO, or RURO, dep., 1. v. intr. [rus]. (Pl.) To live in the country.

RURSUS, or (mostly ante-cl.) RURSUM, adv. [= reversus, fr. revertere]. 1) (Ante-cl.) Backwards, back: r. prorsum cursare, to run backwards and forwards. 2) Again, anew (cf. iterum): r. aliquid facere. 3) Denoting opposition, on the other hand, in return, on the contrary: at illae, etc., sic haec r., etc.; necesse est ca-

pere et optare, r. autem angere et dolere; is salutatur: saluta hunc r. meis verbis.

RUS, rūris, a. 1) The country (in opp. to the town — cf. ager); a country-house or farm, a country-seat: laudo ingentia rr., the great estates; freq. in the comb. rus ire, etc., to go to the country; ruri esse, to be in the country; rure venire, to come from the country (with an adj., always rure = ruri). 2) Trop., rustic simplicity.

*RUSĀDIR, ūris, m. A seaport of Mauritania, now Melilla.

RUSCINO, ōnis, f. A town in Southern Gaul, on the Pyrenees, now La Tour de Roussillon.

RUSCULUM, i, n. [*dim.* of rus]. (Gell.) A small farm or country-seat.

RUSCUM, i, n. A butcher's broom.

RUSELLAE, ārum, f. pl. A town of Etruria, now Rosello.

RUSELLĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Rusellae]. Of Rusellae, Rusellan; subst., Rusellani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Rusellae.

RUSPINA, ae, f. A town of Zeugitana, in Africa.

RUSSUS, a, um, adj. [kindr. with rub-er and ruf-us]. (Poet. & rar.) Red.

RUSTICĀNUS, a, um, adj. [rusticus]. Of or belonging to the country, rustic, country- (a more honourable appellation than rusticus): r. homo, vita.

RUSTICATIO, ōnis, f. [rusticor]. A living in the country, country life.

RUSTICE, adv. w. comp. [rusticus]. Like a rustic, clownishly, awkwardly.

RUSTICITAS, ātis, f. [rusticus]. (Lat.) 1) Rustic simplicity, rusticity. 2) In a bad sense, awkwardness, clownishness (v. Rusticus, 2): r. est contraria urbanitati; r. verborum.

RUSTICOR, ūtus, 1. v. dep. intr. [rusticus]. To stay in the country, to rusticate.

RUSTICULUS, a, um, adj. [*dim.* of rusticus]. Somewhat rude or rustic; subst., Rusticulus, i, m., a countryman, rustic.

RUSTICUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [rus]. 1) Of or pertaining to the country, rural, rustic: r. vita, praedium, homo, numen. Hence, subst., Rusticus, i, m., a countryman; and Rustica, ae, f., a countrywoman. 2) Trop., rude, ill-bred, clownish, foolish (it denotes, usually, that want of culture, which is shown in a disregard of the proprieties and civilities of life — cf. the harsher agrestis): r. homo, diota.

RŪTA, ae, f. [rūtā]. Rus, a bitter herb; trop. = unpleasantness, bitterness.

RUTA CAESA — v. Caedo.

RŪTĀBŪLUM, i, n. [rūtā]. A rake, polier.

RŪTĒNI, ōrum, m. pl. A tribe in Gallia Aquitania, neighbours of the Cadurci, in the region of the modern Rhodéz, Département Aveyron.

RŪTĪLIANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Rutilius]. Of or pertaining to Rutilius, narrative.

RŪTĪLIUS, ii, m., and **RŪTĪLĭs**, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens*; thus, esp. 1) Publius R. Lupus, an orator and historian, contemporary with Marius. 2) Publius R. Lupus, a rhetorician and grammarian, in the time of Augustus and Tiberius.

RŪTĪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [rutilus].
I. Tr. — To colour red, to make red, capillos.
II. Intr. — To be reddish, to shine like gold, arma.

RŪTĪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. w. ruber and rufus]. Reddish, golden-yellow, golden.

RUTRUM, i, n. [rao]. A spade, shovel.

RŪTŪBA, ae, m. 1) A river in Liguria. 2) *The name of a gladiator.*

RŪTŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of ruta]. Small rue.

RŪTŪLI, ōrum, m. pl. An ancient people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea.

RŪTŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [Rutuli]. Rutalian, rex.

RŪTŪPIAE, ārum, f. pl. A town and harbour of the Caverni, in Britain, according to some, the modern Richborough.

RŪTŪPINUS, a, um, *adj.* [Rutupiae]. Of the Rutupiae, Rutupian.

SĀBA, ae, f. [Σάβα]. A town in Arabia Felix, famed for its frankincense and myrrh.

SĀBAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Saba]. Sabaeus; (poet.) = Arabian; subet., Sabaei, ōrum, m. pl., the Sabaeans.

SĀBĀTE, ae, f. A town in Etruria.

SĀBATINI, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of an unknown town in Campania.

SĀBATINUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sabati]. Of or pertaining to Sabate.

SĀBĀZIUS, ii, m. [Σαβῆζος]. 1) A surname of Dionysus or Bacchus. 2) A surname of Jupiter. Hence, Sabasia, ōrum, n. pl., a festival in honour of Dionysus.

SABBĀTA, ōrum, n. pl. [σάββατα]. 1) The weekly day of rest among the Jews, the Sabbath. 2) In gen. = a holiday: S. tricesima, the new moon.

SĀBELLI, ōrum, m. pl. [dim. of Sabini]. (Poet.) An ancient name of the Sabines. Horace, jocosely, calls himself Sabellus, because he had a villa in the Sabine territory.

SĀBELLICUS, or **SĀBELLUS**, a, um, *adj.* [Sabelli]. Sabellian, Sabine: anus S., an old hag; SS. carmina, incantations.

SĀBINI, ōrum, m. pl. 1) The Sabines, an old Italian people, neighbours of the Latins, and united by Romulus with the Romans, under the name of Quirites. 2) The territory or country of the Sabines.

SĀBINUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Sabini]. Sabine: herba S., a kind of juniper, the cavin; subet. — a)

Sabinus, i, m., a Sabine — b) Sabina, ae, f., a Sabine woman — c) Sabinum, i, n., Sabine wine — d) Sabina, ōrum, n. pl., Horace's estate in the Sabine territory.

SĀBINUS (II.), i, m. The name of an Augustan poet, a friend of Ovid.

SĀBIS, is, m. A river of Belgian Gaul, now the Sambre.

SABRĀTA, ae, f. A town of Africa, near the Syrtis Minor — now Sabart.

SABRĀTENSIS, e, *adj.* [Sabrata]. Of Sabrata, Sabratan.

SABRĪNA, ae, f. (Tac.) A river of Britain, now the Severn.

SĀBŪLO, ōnis, m., and **SĀBŪLUM**, i, n. (Lat.) Coarse sand, gravel (cf. arena).

SĀBŪLOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [sabulo]. Full of sand, sandy, gravelly.

SĀBŪLUM, i, n. — Sabulo, q. v.

SĀBURRA, ae, f. [kindr. w. sabulo]. Sand used for ballast, ballast.

SĀBURRO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [sabbrura]. To fill with ballast, to ballast; (Com.) = to cram full, aliquid.

SĀCĀE, ārum, m. pl. [= Σάκαι]. A Scythian people, living in Asia.

SACCĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [saccus]. (Lat.) Of or pertaining to sacks, sack: navis s. (perh.) = laden with sacks.

SACCĪPERĪUM, ii, n. [saccus-pera]. A pouch for the purse.

SACCO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [saccus]. (Lat.) To strain through a bag, to filter, aquam.

SACCŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of saccus]. A little bag. (Poet. & lat.)

SACCUS, i, m. [= σάκος]. A sack, bag: m. numorum, money-bags.

SĀCELLUM, i, n. [dim. of sacrum]. A small uncovered place, consecrated to a deity, a little sanctuary, a chapel.

SĀCER, ora, crum, *adj.* [root SAC, which is the same as sy in Syris]. 1) Consecrated to a deity, sacred, holy (opp. to profanus — cf. sanctus): s. aedes, dies, vates; s. jus (opp. to s. publicum, privatum); quercus s. Jovi; insula illa decorum illorum sacra putatur; s. commissum, an offence against religion; s. lapis, a boundary stone. Hence: A) awful: s. silentium: B) (poet.) = sanctus, venerable, sacred: (poet.) of deities, a. Vesta; in partic. (lat.), of everything belonging to the person of the emperor: custos lateris sacri = the imperial guard. 2) As that which is devoted to a deity, as a sacrifice, is devoted to death, hence: A) = devoted to destruction, accursed, execrated: thus, esp. in formulas and decrees, s. esto, s. sit: B) abominable, execrable, detestable, infamous: s. et accelestus; s. famae auri.

SĀCERDOS, dōtis, m. & f. [sacer]. A priest, priestess (in gen. — cf. pontifex): s. publicus;

a. Cereris; s. Veneria, of Venus; s. Vestae, a Vestal virgin.

SACERDOTALIS, e, *adj.* [sacerdos]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to a priest, priestly, sacerdotal.

SACERDOTIUM, ii, n. [sacerdos]. The office of a priest, priesthood.

SACRAMENTUM, i, n. [sacro]. Tech. term, *That by which a person binds himself to do any thing*: — 1) A sum of money deposited by each party in a civil suit, and of which the losing party's share was forfeited to the state treasury, a penal sum, security (called 'sacramentum,' either because the money was spent for religious purposes, or because it was deposited in a sacred place). Hence: A) a lawsuit, cause: ss. injusta; contendere justo s. = to gain a suit; thus, also, s. meum justum judicatur: B) beyond the sphere of judicial lang., a mutual challenge, with a penalty, a bet: sacramento contendis, mea non esse, you wager. 2) Originally, a preliminary engagement or promise made by newly levied soldiers; hence, a military oath, oath of allegiance (cf. jusjurandum): obligare (rogare) milites sacramento; adigere milites sacramento or sacramentum, to administer the oath to; so, also, dicere sacramentum and sacramento, to swear; dicere sacramentum alicui, to swear allegiance to one; teneri sacramento, to be bound to military service by an oath; (lat.) legiones sacramentum mutaverunt, revolted. Hence, in gen., an oath, a solemn engagement: non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum.

SACRANUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to the Sacraei (an ancient people of Latium).

SACRARIUM, ii, n. [sacer]. 1) A place where holy things are kept, a shrine, sacristy. The town Caere, where, during the Gallic invasion, the sacred things were kept, is called 's. populi Romani.' 2) A chapel, oratory.

SACRATUS, a, um, *adj.* — v. Sacro.

SACRICOLA, ae, *comm.* [sacra-colo]. A superintendent of sacred rites, a priest, priestess.

SACRIFER, era, erum, *adj.* [sacra-fero]. (Poet.) Bearing sacred things.

SACRIFICÁLIS, e, *adj.* [sacrificium]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial.

*SACRIFICATIO, ōnia, f. [sacrifico]. A sacrificing, sacrifice.

SACRIFICIUM, ii, n. [sacrum-facio]. A sacrifice (cf. victima, etc.): facere, perpetrare s.; ss. publica.

SACRIFICO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [sacrum-facio]. To offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice: s. bovem; freq. abs., s. Jovi; nunc sacrificabo.

SACRIFICULUS, i, m. [*dim.* of sacrificus]. A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest; usually in opp. to rex s. — v. Rex.

SACRIFICUS, a, um, *adj.* [sacrum-facio]. (Poet.) 1) Of or belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial, dies. 2) Sacrificing, rex = sacrificulus.

SACRILEGIUM, ii, n. [sacra-lēgo]. 1) The

robbing of a temple, sacrilege. 2) Trop., a profanation of sacred rites or duties.

SACRILEGUS, a, um, *adj.* [sacra-lēgo]. 1) That robs a temple, sacrilegious: ss. manus; usually *subst.*, Sacrilegus, i, m., a sacrilegious person. 2) That violates sacred things, impious, profane: s. dextra, lingua; ss. artes meretricum, adulterous.

SACRI-PORTUS, ūs, m. 1) A town of the Volscians, near Rome. 2) A town on the Gulf of Tarentum.

SACRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [sacer]. 1) To dedicate to sacred purposes, to consecrate, to devote (withdraw from profane use — cf. dico): a. agrum, aras Jovi. Hence: A) (poet.) = to give; to render: s. alicui honorem: B) to devote to destruction, to declare accursed: s. caput alicujus. 2) To make inviolate, to consecrate, to hallow: s. foedus, sanctiones; leges sacratae, laws for the violation of which the offender was deemed accursed. Hence (poet.) s. deum sede, to dedicate a temple to a deity. 3) Trop., to render imperishable, to immortalise: s. aliquem scriptis.

SACRO-SANCTUS, a, um, *adj.* Declared sacred by religious observances, inviolable: s. tribunus plebis; trop. = most sacred, venerable.

SACRUM, i, n. [*neuter* of the *adj.* sacer]. 1) A holy thing or place, a sanctuary: s. Minervae; ss. Troia, the images of the gods which Æneas carried with him; eripuit ss. ex domo ejus. 2) A religious act, a sacrifice; esp., in the pl. = religious worship, sacred rites, a religious festival: ss. publica et privata; ss. Dianae; ss. gentilitia, the private religious rites of a gens; ss. nuptialia, marriage solemnities. Hence (Pl.) prov., inter a. et saxum stare, to stand between the victim and the knife, to be in great straits; hereditas sine ss. = great profit without trouble or cost (the taking of an inheritance being generally attended with the offering of private sacrifices, 'sacra gentilitia,' which were very expensive). Hence (poet. & lat.) = secrets, mysteries.

SADALA, ae, m. 1) A king of Thrace. 2) A son of Cotys, king of Thrace.

SAECULUM, SAECULUM, etc. — v. Seculum.

SAEPE, *adv.* v. comp. & sup. Often, oftentimes, frequently (opp. to semel — conf. crebro and frequenter): s. et multum cogitavi. Freq. joined to 'numero,' and sometimes combined with it as one word (saepenumero) = very often, very frequently.

SAEPICŪLE, or SAEPIUSCŪLE, *adv.* [*dim.* of saepe]. (Pl.) Pretty often, ever and anon.

SAEPPINUM, i, n. A town of the Samnites.

SAEVE, *adv.* v. comp. & sup. [saevus]. (Poet. & lat.) Fiercely, cruelly.

*SAEVIDICUS, a, um, *adj.* [saevus - dico]. (Ante-cl.) Spoken angrily, diata.

SAEVIO, ii, Itum, 4. v. intr. [saevus]. To be fierce or cruel, to rage, to be violent, angry, furious, &c.: s. in aliquem, to lay violent hands

upon; (3. *rat.*) s. *facere aliquid*, to seek to do something in the excitement of passion; here *mi, nimium saevir*, you are in too much of a passion; vulgar s. *animis*; (poet.) *trop.*, *maro*, *ventus a.*, *rages*, to be tempestuous; *dolor a.* in praecordils.

SAEVITER, *adv.* [saevus]. (Pl.) Ferociously, cruelly.

SAEVITIA, *ae.* and (lat.) SAEVITIES, *ei, f.* [saevus]. A raging, rage, violence; hence, fierceness, cruelty, severity, savageness, ferocity: s. *hostium*, *Appii*; (poet.) s. *maris*, etc.

SAEVUS, *a, um, adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* (Freq. poet.) Raging, violent, furious; hence, cruel, fierce, harsh, severe, ferocious ('roused to violence and fierceness'—cf. *ferus*, which signifies 'fierce by nature'): s. *leo*, *procella*, *mare*; s. *tyrannus*, *uxor*, *minae*; *sidas s.*, causing storms; also, in a good sense, s. *Hector*, *valiant*, *impetuous in battle*; s. *tridens Neptuni*, brooking no opposition; (poet.) s. *finger*, in inventing.

SAGA, *ae, f.* [sagus]. A fortuneteller.

SAGACITAS, *âtis, f.* [sagax]. 1) Keeness or acuteness of sense; in particular, of dogs = quickness of scent. 2) *Trop.*, of the mind, quickness of perception, acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity.

SAGACITER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [sagax]. 1) Of the senses, keenly, odorari. 2) Of the mind, acutely, shrewdly, sagaciously.

SAGANA, *ae, f.* = Saga; also, as *nom. propr.*, the name of an enchantress.

SAGARIS, is, or SANGARIUS, *ii, m.* [= *Σαγάρης*]. A river in Bithynia and Phrygia, emptying into the Propontis, now the Sakari.

SAGARITIS, *klis, adj. f.* [Sagaris]. Of Sagaris, *nympha*.

SAGATUS, *a, um, adj.* [sagum]. Clothed in a sagum or military cloak.

SAGAX, *âcis, adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [sagio, *ae capax*, from *capio*]. 1) Endowed with acute senses: s. *anser*, *hearing acutely*; in partic. = quick-scented, sagacious: *canis a.* 2) Of the mind, quick, keen, shrewd, acute, sagacious: s. *mens*, *ingenium*; s. *ad suspicandum*; s. in conjecturis, in guessing; also, with the simple *abl.*, s. *rimandis offensas*, in tracing out offences; (poet.) s. *rerum utilium*, in discovering the useful; s. *prodigiorum*, skilled in omens; s. *videre*, in seeing.

SAGINA, *ae, f.* [*σάγιον*, 'to cram']. 1) *Abstr.*, a feeding, for the purpose of fattening; hence, a stuffing, cramming, fattening; s. *anserem*; *trop.*, in *saginem se conjicere ad aliquem*, to fatten on one. 2) *Concr.*, food, meat, nourishment, by which a man or animal is fattened: s. *gladiatoria*; *trop.*, s. *dieendi*, the nourishment of oratory. 3) (Lat.) Fatness, corpulence. 4) (Pl.) A fattened animal: *credere s.*

SAGINO, *âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr.* [sagina]. To make fat, to fatten, fovee; hence, to feed bountifully, to feast, aliquem.

*SAGIO, *4. v. intr.* To peruse or to grass acutely, to scent.

SAGITTA, *ae, f.* 1) An arrow. 2) *Meton.*, the Arrow, a constellation.

SAGITTARIUS, *ii, m.* [sagitta]. 1) An archer, bowman, a sort of light-armed soldier (the 'sagittarii' formed a part of both the cavalry and the infantry). 2) A constellation, the Archer.

SAGITTIFER, *âra, ârum, adj.* [sagitta-fero]. (Poet.) Bearing arrows, pharetra, Parthi.

SAGITTI-POTENS, *tis, m.* (Poet.) The constellation Sagittarius.

SAGITTO, —, *âtam, 1. v. intr.* [sagitta]. To discharge arrows. (Poet. & lat.)

SAGMINA, *um, n. pl.* [root SAC, and kindred with *sacer*, *sancio*]. A tuft of grass or herbs, plucked from the precincts of the capitol, and carried by the fetiales and ambassadors, as a token of the sanctity and inviolability of their persons.

SAGRA, *ae, m.* A river of Lower Italy.

SAGULATUS, *us, m.* [sagulum]. (Lat.) Wearing a sagulum.

SAGULUM, *i, n.* [dim. of sagum]. A (small) military cloak.

SAGUM, *i, n.* [*σάγυς*]. A thick woollen cloak; in partic., of soldiers, a military cloak; hence, *sumere sa.*, *ire ad sa.*, to take up arms, to prepare for battle (but also said of the citizens remaining in Rome, as a sign that the state was carrying on war); *esse in sagis*, to be under arms; *sagapones*, to lay down one's arms.

SAGUNTINUS, *a, um, adj.* [Sagantum]. Of Sagantum, Saguntine; *subst.*, Saguntini, *ârum, m. pl.*, the Saguntines.

SAGUNTUM, *i, n.*, and SAGUNTUS, or SAGUNTOS, *i, f.* [= *Σάγυντος*]. A town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Murviedro.

SAGUS, *a, um, adj.* [root SAC, whence sagax, sagio]. Presaging, prophetic.

SAIS, is, *f.* [= *Σαίς*]. The ancient capital of Lower Egypt, now ruins near Sa el-Haggar.

SAITAE, *ârum, m. pl.* [Sais]. The inhabitants of Sais.

SAL, *âlis, m.* (ante-cl. & lat. also *n.*) [= *ἅλς*].

1) Salt; sometimes also in the *pl.* Hence (poet.) = sea-water, the sea: s. *Tyrrhenum*. 2) *Trop.*, of the mind: A) acuteness, shrewdness; esp. = facetiousness, wit; a witticism, repartee: *lepos et s.*; *humanitas et s.*; s. *niger*, biting sarcasm: B) good taste, elegance: *tectum habet plus salis quam sumptus*; *nihil salis in corpore*.

SALACIA, *ae, f.* [salum-cleo]. A sea-goddess (the Greek *Tethys*), wife of Oceanus.

*SALACO, *ônis, m.* [= *σαλακός*]. (Doubtful read.) A braggart, swaggerer.

SALAMINIACUS, *a, um, adj.* [Salamis]. (Poet.) Salaminian.

SALAMINIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Salamis]. Of or belonging to Salamis (1 & 2); *subst.*, Salaminii, *ârum, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Salamis.

SĀLĀMIS, *īsis* (lat. also *Sālāmina*, ae), *f.* [= *Σαλαμίς*]. 1) *An island, with a city of the same name, in the Saronic Gulf, opposite Attica, the residence of Telamon, father of Ajax and Teucer—now Kohari.* 2) *A town on the island of Cyprus, built by Teucer, and named after the island Salamis.*

SĀLĀPIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Apulia, now Salpi.*
SĀLĀPINUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Salapia*]. *Of or belonging to Salapia, Salapian; subst., Salapini, ōrum, m. pl., the Salapians.*

SĀLĀPITĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [*Salapia*]. *The Salapians.*

SĀLĀPŪTIUM, ii, n. (Poet.) *A dwarf, mannikin (a term of contempt).*

SĀLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*sal*]. *Pertaining to salt, salt-: s. annona, the yearly revenue from salt. Hence (lat.), subst., Salarium, ii, n., prop., an allowance for salt, salt-money, given to soldiers, and to magistrates when in their provinces, or travelling thither; hence, in gen., a stipend, allowance, salary.*

SĀLAX, ācis, *adj.* [*salio*]. 1) *Lustful, salacious.* 2) *Provoking lust. (Poet. & lat.)*

SĀLEBRA, ae, *f.* [*salio*]. (Mostly in the *pl.*) *A rough, uneven place, viae. Hence, trop.: A) = a difficulty: B) of style, harshness, roughness.*

SĀLEBRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*salebra*]. (Lat.) *Rough, uneven; trop., of style, rough, disjointed.*

SĀLENTINI, ōrum, *m. pl.* 1) *A people living on the coast of Calabria.* 2) *The country of the Salentines.*

SĀLENTINUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Salentini*]. *Of or belonging to the Salentines, Salentine.*

SĀLERNITĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Salernum*]. *Salernian.*

SĀLERNUM, i, n. *A maritime town in the Picentine territory, now Salerno.*

SĀLGANEA, ōrum, *n. pl.* *A town of Boeotia, near the Euripus.*

SĀLIARIS, e, *adj.* [*Salli*]. 1) *Of or belonging to the Salli (priests of Mars), Salian: S. saltus.* 2) *Sumptuous, splendid (of banquets—it being the custom to connect a sumptuous entertainment with the Salian procession).*

SĀLICTUM, i, n. [*for salicetum, from salix*]. *A willow-thicket.*

SĀLIGNUS, or **SĀLIGNEUS**, a, um, *adj.* [*salix*]. *Of willows or willow-wood, willow-.*

SĀLII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [*salio*]. Properly, 'the Leapers.' *A college of the priests of Mars. On the first days of March they made a solemn procession through the city, with songs and dances, and carrying the Ancilia, or sacred shields of Mars.*

SĀLILLUM, i, n. [*dim., for salinulum, from salinum*]. *A little salt-cellar.*

SĀLINAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [*sal*]. (Sc. *foedinae*.)

Salt-pits, salt-works; in partic., sa. Romanae, the salt-works at Rome.

SĀLINĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [*salinus*]. 'The Salt dealer,' a Roman surname.

SĀLINUM, i, n. [*sal*]. (Sc. *vas*.) *A salt cellar.*

SĀLIO (I.), —, *Itum, 4. v. tr.* [*sal*]. (Ante-cl.) *To salt down, to salt, piscem.*

SĀLIO (II.), *lui* or (*rar.*) *lii, saltum, 4. v. intr. & tr.* [*cf. ἅλλωμι*]. I. *Intr.* — *To leap, to jump, to bound, to spring: a. de muro, in aqua, super vallum; grando s. in tectis; aqua s., leaps down; mica (sal) saliena, that crackles on leaps when thrown into the fire (which was considered a favourable omen); cor s., leaps, palpitates.* II. *Tr.* — *Of animals, to leap, to cover.*

SĀLISUBSŪLUS, i, m. [*Salius-subailio*]. (Poet.; a comic word.) *A dancing priest of Mars.*

SĀLIUNCA, ae, *f.* *Wild nard (an odoriferous plant).*

SĀLIVA, ae, *f.* [*cf. σάλιν*]. 1) *Spittle, saliva (still in the mouth—cf. sputum).* 2) *Meloma, alime (of snails, &c.).* 3) *Trop., longing, appetite: res mihi salivam movet, makes my mouth water.*

SĀLIX, *īsis, f.* *A willow-tree, willow.*

SALLUSTIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Sallustius*]. *Sallustian; subst., Sallustianus, i, m., an imitator of the historian Sallust.*

SALLUSTIUS, ii, m., and *Sallustia, ae, f.* *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Caius S Crispus, the famous historian, contemporary with Cicero. 2) The grand-nephew of Sallustius (1), and friend of Augustus, famed for his riches.*

SĀLMĀCIS, *Idia, f.* [= *Σαλμαρίς*]. *A fountain in Caria, said to render those who bathed in it effeminate; hence, personified = the nymph of the fountain; trop. = an effeminate person.*

SALMO, ōnis, *m.* *A salmon.*

SALMŌNEUS, ei, m. [= *Σαλμωνεύς*]. *A son of Æolus, brother of Sisyphus, father of Tyro, and king of Elis. Aspiring to divine honours, he imitated the thunder and lightning of Jupiter, but was slain for his impiety by a thunderbolt.*

SALMŌNIS, *Idia, f.* [= *Σαλμωνίς*]. *The daughter of Salmonesus = Tyro.*

SĀLŌNA, ae, *f.*, or **SĀLŌNAE**, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town in Dalmatia.*

SALPA, ae, *f.* [*σάλπη*]. *A kind of stock-fish.*

SĀLPINĀTES, um, *m. pl.* *A people of Etruria.*

SĀLSĀMENTĀRIUS, ii, m. [*salsamentum*]. *A dealer in salt fish.*

SĀLSĀMENTUM, i, n. [*salsus*]. 1) *Fish-pickle, brine.* 2) (Usually in the *pl.*) *Salted fish.*

SĀLSE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [*salsus*]. *Wittily, facetiously.*

SĀLSI-PŌTENS, *tis, adj.* (Pl.) *Salting the sea: s. frater Jovis, Neptune.*

SALSURA, ae, *f.* [salsus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A salting, pickling; *trop.*, s. evenit animae meae = *I am in an ill humour.*

SALUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [salio I.]. 1) Salted, salt-, mare, aqua, lacrimae; mola s., or (poet.) farra ss. (v. Mola). 2) *Trop.*, acute, witty, facetious: multa salsa, many witty sayings; de eo negotia ss., amusing stories.

SALTABUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [salto]. (Lat.) Dancing.

SALTATIO, ōnis, *f.* A dancing, a dance (v. Salto).

SALTATOR, ōris, m. A dancer (generally, among the Romans, with an accessory disreputable signification (v. Salto).

SALTATORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [saltator]. Pertaining to dancing, dancing, saltatory, orbis.

SALTATRICULA, ae, *f.* [dim. of saltatrix]. (Gell.) A little dancing girl.

SALTATRIX, icia, *f.* [saltator]. A dancing girl.

SALTATUS, ūs, m. [salto]. (Rar.) A (religious) dance.

SALTEM, *adv.* [a contr. of salutem]. 1) At least, at the least, at all events: eripe mihi hunc dolorem aut minue s.; (Pl.) quis sum s. si non sum S.? then, who am I, pray? 2) Negatively, with non, neque, ne (= ne ... quidem), not even, nor even: non deorum saltem, si non hominum memores estis?

SALTITO, i, v. *intr.* [freq. of salto]. (Lat.) To dance much or often.

SALTO, āvi, ātum, i, v. *intr.* & *tr.* [freq. of salio II.]. I. *Intr.* — To dance. Among the ancients, the dance was never, as with us, simply a social amusement, but was originally a part of the services of religion, and was later practised as a representation of certain feelings and passions, esp. love and desire; hence its use in pantomime. Except in connexion with religious worship, it was considered disgraceful for a free-born Roman to dance: nemo s. sobrius. Hence, *trop.*, scriptor s. = *uses short and abrupt expressions.* II. *Tr.* — To represent by dancing and gesticulation, Cyclopa.

SALTUATIM, *adv.* [saltus I.]. (Lat.) By leaps or hops; *trop.*, s. scribere, in a desultory manner.

SALTUOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [saltus II.]. Full of woods.

SALTUS (I.), ūs, m. [salio]. A leap, spring, bound: (poet.) saltu corpora ad terram mittere, to fling to the ground; saltum dare, to take a leap.

SALTUS (II.), ūs, m. 1) A tract of woodland used for pasture, a wooded chain of mountains, a forest. Hence, 2): A) = a mountain pass: B) a pasture.

SÄLÖBER (or **SÄLÖBRIS**), bris, bre, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [salus]. 1) Conducive to health,

healthful, wholesome, salubrious (opp. to pestilens — cf. salutaris): locus, annus s., in which no epidemic rages; s. victus, strengthening. 2) (Poet. & lat.) = Sanus, sound, healthy, corpus. 3) (Rar.) = Salutaris, salutary, serviceable, useful, sententia, consilium; quicquid est s. in oratione, vigorous, sound.

SÄLÖBRITAS, ätis, *f.* [saluber]. 1) Wholesomeness, healthfulness, salubrity, loci, coeli; *trop.*, s. et quasi sanitas Atticae dictionis, healthful vigour. 2) Soundness, health, good condition, corporis.

SÄLÖBRITER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [saluber]. 1) Wholesomely, healthfully. 2) Profitably, advantageously.

SÄLUM, i, n. [säles]. 1) The uneasy motion of the sea, and the tossing of ships occasioned thereby: salo nauseaque confecti. 2) The open sea, the main (as opp. to the coast or a harbour): classis stat in s. 3) (Poet.) The sea, in gen.

SÄLUS, ütis, *f.* [kindred with salvus]. 1) A safe and uninjured condition: A) good condition, health: medicinā aliquem ad s. reducere, to restore to health; (ante-cl.) mater rediit suā et familiae salute maxima, in excellent health: B) welfare, prosperity: cum s. alicujus, with advantage to any one; salus civitatis nititur in te. Esp., freq. of civil condition = the rights and privileges of citizenship: restituere exsuli salutem: C) preservation, safety: ferre alicui salutem; fugā salutem petere: D) (Pl.) as a term of endearment, mea s. I my life! 2) The welfare that one wishes another, a greeting, salutation: ascribere, nunciare, dicere, dare alicui salutem, to salute, to greet (either in writing or by word of mouth); ascribere, etc., nomine (verbis) alicujus salutem, in the name of any one; hence, salutem dicere (ferre) rei alicui = to renounce, to bid farewell to.

SÄLÜTÄRIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [salus]. Healthful, salutary, advantageous, serviceable, beneficial (opp. to pestifer — cf. saluber): s. res, consilium; cultura agrorum hominum generi salutaris est; litera s. = A. (the abbreviation of 'absolve,' written on a juror's ballot); (lat.) digitus s., the index finger.

SÄLÜTÄRITER, *adv.* [salutaris]. Beneficially, profitably, salutarily.

SÄLÜTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [saluto]. 1) A greeting, salutation. 2) In partic., a waiting upon one at his house by clients and friends, a visit of ceremony; under the emperors = attendance at court (v. Saluto).

SÄLÜTÄTOR, ōris, m. [saluto]. 1) One who greets or salutes, a greeter, salutor. 2) One who makes visits of ceremony, a visitor, courtier (vide Saluto).

SÄLÜTATRIX, icia, *adj.* *f.* [saluto]. (Lat.) Saluting, paying court (v. Saluto).

SĀLŪTIFER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [salus-fero]. (Poet.) Health-bringing, healthful.

***SĀLŪTIGERŪLUS**, a, um, *adj.* [salus-gero]. (Pl.) That carries a salutation or compliments, puer.

SĀLŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [salus]. 1) To greet, to salute, to wish health to: s. aliquem; s. aliquem alicujus verbis, in the name of another. In partic., s. aliquem dominum, to salute one as master; s. aliquem imperatorem, to greet as emperor, to proclaim emperor. 2) To visit for the purpose of showing respect or reverence: A) s. deum, to pay honour to, to go to worship: B) of clients and friends, to pay a complimentary visit to, to pay one's respects to: Curtius venit salutandi causā; rarely, of receiving one's visitors: s. multos, etc.: C) (Pl.) to bid farewell to: etiam nunc saluto te, priusquam eo.

SALVE, *adv.* [salvus]. (Com.) Well, in good condition or health: satin' salve? is all well? s. ago, I am well; salven' advenio? do I find you well?

SALVEO, 2. v. intr. [salvus]. To be in good health, to be well; usually in the imperat. and infin. only: A) imperat., salve! as a term of salutation, good day to you! how fare you! God bless you! welcome! &c.; (rar.) at parting = vale! farewell! in partic., in addressing a divinity, &c., hail! all hail! B) infin., with jubeo: jubeo te salvere! (= salve!) I greet you! good day to you! Dionysium velim salvere jubeas, greet Dionysius for me; deum salvere (eum) jubent, they greet him as a god: C) in the fut., in saluting by letter: salvebis a Cicerone meo, you are saluted by my son, my son desires to be remembered to you.

SALVUS, a, um, *adj.* [same root as sal-us — kindr. w. σω-]. Whole, safe, sound, uninjured, not lost (opp. to perditus, etc.): s. respublica, filia, cives; epistola a., not torn, whole; s. signum, unbroken; freq., in the abl. abs., me salvo, as long as I live; salvo jure amicitiae, without violating the obligations of; re salvā, while I still had money; rebus salvais, while the republic lasted, before all was lost; res salva est, or pl. res salvae sunt, all is well; so, also, satin' salvae (so. res sunt)? is all well? salvus sis! good day to you!

SĀMAEI, ōrum, m. pl. [Same]. The inhabitants of Same, the Samsians.

SĀMĀRIA, ae, f. [= Σαμάρια]. The central district of Palestine.

SĀMĀRITES, ae, m. [Samaria]. A Samaritan.

SĀMĀROBRĪVA, ae, f. A town of Northern Gaul, now Amiens.

SAMBŪCA, ae, f. [= σαμβύκη]. A sackbut, harp.

SAMBŪCĪNA (Pl.), and **SAMBŪCISTRIA**, ae, f. [sambuca]. A woman that plays on the sambuca, a female harpist.

SĀME, es, f. [= Σάμη]. 1) An ancient name of the island of Cephalenia, in the Ionian Sea (ac-

ording to some, an island near Cephalenia). 2) The chief town of the island of Cephalenia.

SĀMIŌLUS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of Samius]. (Pl.) Samian: S. potium, made of Samian clay.

SĀMIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Samos]. Of or belonging to Samos, Samian: S. terra, the Samian territory (including the mainland adjacent); S. vir, Pythagoras; subst. — a) Samii, ōrum, m, pl., the Samians — b) Samia, ōrum, n. pl., Samian earthenware (proverbial for its brittleness).

SAMNIS, itis, *adj.* [Samnium]. Of or belonging to the Samnites, Samnite, ager, exercitus; subst., Samnites, ium, m. pl. — a) the Samnites — b) gladiators furnished with Samnite weapons.

SAMNITĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Samnium]. (Lat.) Samnite.

SAMNIUM, ii, n. [contr. from Sabinium]. A tract of Italian territory, extending north from Campania to the Adriatic Sea. The inhabitants were of Sabine origin.

SĀMOS, or **SĀMUS**, i, f. [= Σάμος]. 1) An island on the coast of Ionia, opposite Ephesus, the birthplace of Pythagoras, and chief seat of the worship of Juno. 2) Another form of 'Same,' q. v.

SĀMŌTHRĀCE, es, (or Sāmōthrāca and Sāmōthrācia, ae), f. [= Σαμοθράκη]. An island of the Aegean Sea, near the coast of Thrace, with a city of the same name — now Samothraki.

SĀMŌTHRĀCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Samothrace]. Samothracian.

SAMPSICĒRĀMUS, i, m. A petty king of Emesa, conquered by Pompey, hence a humorous designation applied by Cicero to Pompey himself.

SĀNĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. comp. [sano]. That may be healed, curable.

SĀNĀTIO, ōnis, f. [sano]. A healing, curing; trop., s. malorum.

SANCAPTIS, Idis, f. (Pl.) A fictitious spice.

SANCIO, nxi, nctum or nctum, 4. v. tr. [root SAC, whence sacer; Greek 'ΑΓ', whence ἅγιος, ἅγιος]. 1) To make sacred, to declare inviolable, to establish irrevocably, to ordain: s. legem, and s. aliquid lege or in lege; s. foedera; s. ut (ne) aliquid fiat; also, s. omnes esse liberos, that all should be free; hoc lege naturae, communi jure gentium sancitum est ut, etc., it has been established, &c.; haec igitur lex in amicitia sancitur, ut neque rogemus res turpes, nec faciamus rogati, let this law, therefore, be ordained, &c.; s. digna scelere alicujus = (of a senator) to vote for a punishment suitable to one's crime. Hence: A) = to forbid: s. aliquid capite, under the penalty of death; s. aliquid execrationibus: B) = to punish: s. incestum supplicio. 2) To confirm, to ratify, to approve, to make valid: s. aliquid jurejurando; s. acta Caesaris; s. disciplinam militarem, to preserve, to keep up; s. agros lege, to confirm the possession of land by a law;

a. aliquem augurum, to confirm the appointment of one as augur.

SANCTE, adv. with comp. and sep. [sanctus]. Solemnly, devoutly, inviolably, jurare, deos colere; hence, scrupulously, carefully, &c.

SANCTIMONIA, ae, f. [sanctus]. (Rar.) = Sanctitas.

SANCTIO, ōnis, f. [sancio]. An ordaining as inviolable under the penalty of a curse; the penal clause of a law: sacrare a.; recitare legum a. poenamque; irritae sa.

SANCTITAS, ātis, f. [sanctus]. 1) Sacredness, sanctity, inviolability, templi, regum. 2) Moral purity, piety, virtus, integrity, &c.

SANCTITUDO, inis, f. [sanctus] = Sanctitas.

***SANCTOR**, ōris, m. [sancio]. (Tac.) An ordainer, establisher, legum.

SANCTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sep. [prop. part. of sancio]. 1) Held sacred, sacred, divine, inviolable (hence, of any thing which by virtue of a law, custom or special consecration cannot be disturbed or injured—cf. sacer): a. societas, fides, iurjurandum; sa. ignes, the sacred fire in the temple of Vesta; s. Osiris, divine; aeri-um sanctius, a sacred treasure of the State, to be used only in times of extreme need; sanctissimum orbis consilium, the most venerable (of the Roman senate); vates a., the Sibyl; animal sanctius = man (in opp. to the lower orders of animals). 2) Transf., pure, pious, holy, blameless, vir, mores; esq., s. uxor, virgo, chaste.

SANCUS, i, m. A Sabine deity, worshipped at Rome, the same as Deus Fidius and Semo.

SANDALIARIUS, a, um, adj. [sandalium]. Of or belonging to sandals, sandal: Apollo s., who had a status in Sandal or Shoemakers' street.

SANDALIGERŪLA, ae, f. [sandalium-gero]. (Pl.) A sandal-bearer, a maid who carried her mistress' slippers.

SANDALIUM, ii, n. [= sandalion]. (Ante-cl.) A sandal, slipper.

SANDAPILA, ae, f. (Lat.) A common bier, for the poorer classes of people (the bodies of persons of distinction were carried on a litter, 'lectica').

SANDIX (or Sandyx), icis, f. Vermilion, or a pigment like vermilion, made by mixing realgar with red ochre.

SANE, adv. w. comp. [sanus]. 1) (Rare, poet.) Soberly, reasonably, sensibly, amare, bacchari. 2) As a strengthening particle, indeed, verily, truly, certainly: ager s. major; s. vellem, etc.; s. ego illum, metuo; hence = entirely, very: s. brevi; s. bene, right well, very well; esp., with other strengthening particles, s. quidem, a. hercule, a. quam, very much indeed, exceedingly. 3) In irony, forsooth, to be sure: s. queritur vicus, etc. 4) In concessions, to be sure, indeed, no doubt: sane bonum reipublicae genus; sint ista

falsa sane, invidiosa non sunt. 5) With imperatives, then, pray then, only: abi sane; ite sane; cedo sane.

SANGĀRIUS, ii, m. = Sagaris, q. v.

SANGŪĀLIS = Sanqualis.

SANGUEN, inis, n. (Ante-cl.) = Sanguis

SANGUINĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [sanguis]. Prop., of or pertaining to blood; hence, bloodthirsty, sanguinary, juvenis, bellum.

SANGUINEUS, a, um, adj. [sanguis]. 1) Of blood, bloody: liquor s. = blood; imber s. 2) Bloodstained, bloody: a. caput, hasta, manus. Hence (poet.), blood-red, lūna. 3) Trop., causing bloodshed, sanguinary, Mavors, rixa, bellum.

SANGŪINO, i, a. intr. [sanguis]. Prop., to bleed: hence, trop., to be bloodthirsty, sanguinary. (Lat.)

SANGUINOLENTUS, a, um, adj. [sanguis]. 1) Stained with blood, bloody, pectora, palma. Hence, trop., litera s., offensive; centesimae s., blood-sucking, excessive. 2) (Poet.) Blood-red, color.

SANGUIS, inis, m. 1) The blood (in the veins, as the condition of life and of vital power—cf. cruor): fundere, effundere a., to shed blood; cohibere a., to staunch; mittere a., to let blood, to bleed; also, trop., sanguinem mittere (provinciae), to impoverish a province. 2) Meton.: A) = bloodshed: usque ad a. incitari; a. civilis; multus s. ac vulnera; facere a., to cause bloodshed; bellum oritur ab ejus s., from his murder: B) blood = descent, parentage, consanguinity, race: a. Transalpinus, a Transalpine race; sanguine conjunctus, a blood relation; attingere aliquem sanguine, to be related to one; s. Trojanus: C) (poet.) a descendant, offspring: s. decorum: D) (poet.) the juice of plants. 3) Trop., the power, strength, vigour, spirit, life of any thing; a. civitatis, orationis; a. aerarii; esp. of an orator or a discourse.

SĀNIES, ei, f. [kindr. w. sanguis]. 1) Corrupt matter issuing from a sore, putrid blood: eructare a. (of Polyphemus, after he had devoured the companions of Ulysses). 2) (Poet.) Of like fluids, venomous alaver, venom; s. serpentium, Cerberi.

SĀNITAS, ātis, f. [sanus]. 1) Soundness of body, health (cf. salubritas). 2) Soundness of mind, good sense, reason, discretion, sanity: redire (reverti) ad s., so also redire (revocare) aliquem ad s., to restore to reason. 3) Trop., of style, purity, propriety, correctness (including both thought and expression). 4) (Tac.) S. victoriae = permanence, completeness.

SANNA, ae, f. A mimicking grimace, a mocking by grimaces.

SANNIO, ōnis, m. [sanna]. A mimic, buffoon. **SĀNO**, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [sanus]. 1) To make sound or healthy, to heal, to cure, aliquam,

vulnera. 2) *Trop.*, to heal, to restore, to repair: s. homines, mentes, voluntates hominum; epistolae tuae me s.; s. discordiam, to quiet, to allay; in partic. = to make good again, detrimentum.

SANQUÁLIS, e, *adj.* [Sancus]. Of or belonging to Sancus (the Sabine god); hence, as *subst.*, so. avia, a bird sacred to Sancus, the osprey.

SANTÓNES, um, or Santóni, ōrum, m. *pl.* A people of Aquitanian Gaul, who lived in what is now the province of Saintonge.

SANTÓNICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Santonos]. Of or belonging to the Santones, Santanian.

SANTRA, ae, m. (Lat.) A famous grammarian.

SĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* 1) Of the body, sound, whole, healthy (cf. validus, saluber): s. homo, corpus; *trop.*, respublica s., in a good condition; navis s., uninjured; vox s.; s. ab vitis, free from faults (poet.); vulnera redierunt ad sanum, were healed. 2) Of the mind, sound, rational, discreet, sober, prudent, homo, mens; (Pl.) sanus mentis, sound in mind, of a sound understanding, mens sana; vix sanae mentis; so, also, satir' sanus (es)? are you in your senses? male sanus, unsound in mind; Dido male s., raving; and, poetae male s., inspired (possessed by a god, hence in a state of ecstasy, without self-control); homines ss. = well-disposed, discreet (opp. to insani, 'violent'). 3) Of style = correct, chaste, pure.

SĀPA, ae, f. New wine boiled thick, must.

SĀPAEI, ōrum, m. *pl.* [= Σαπαιοι]. A Thracian people, living on the Propontis.

SĀPERDA, ae, m. [= σαρπηρ]. (Poet.) A small fish, caught in the Euxine Sea.

SĀPIENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [part. of sapio]. Wise; hence 'mostly poet.', less precisely = prudent, discreet, judicious, homo, vita, excusatio; (lat.) s. rei alicujus, acquainted with. Hence, as *subst.*, Sapiens, ntis, m. — a) a discreet, prudent person — b) a philosopher, sage.

SĀPIENTER, adv. w. *comp.* & *sup.* [sapienter]. Wisely; hence = prudently, discreetly, judiciously.

SĀPIENTIA, ae, f. [sapienter]. 1) Wisdom, good sense, discretion, prudence: numquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur; herus meus non habet plus sapientiae quam lapis, has no more sense than a stone. 2) Emphat.: A) (like σοφία) wisdom, philosophy: s. rerum est divinarum atque humanarum scientia; B) knowledge, science: s. constituendae civitatis, statesmanship; hence, in partic. — a) knowledge of the world, practical wisdom: s. quae are vivendi putanda est — b) (lat.) mathematics: sapientiae professor.

SĀPIENTI-PŌTENS, tis, *adj.* (Old poet.) Mighty in wisdom.

SĀPINIA TRIBUS [perh. from Sapis]. One of the Roman tribes.

SĀPIO, ivi or ii, (rar.) —, 3. v. intr. & tr. [kindr. w. σέφω]. 1) Of things: A) to taste: s.

bene, male: B) with the accus. = to taste or to savour of: mel s. herbam illam: C) (very rare!) of smell, to smell of, to be redolent of: s. hircum; unguenta ss. terram. Hence, *trop.* (poet.) = to be like, patruos. 2) To have a taste or, a sense of taste: palatus s. Hence, *trop.*, of the mind: A) to have good sense or judgment, to be prudent, wise, discreet: is s. plus quam ceteri, he has more discernment than, &c.; nihil sapis, you have no sense, are foolish; si sapis, cavebis, if you are wise; (poet.) s. ad rem suam, to look out for one's interests: B) tr., to know, to understand: recte ego rem meam sapio.

SAPIS, is, m. [Σαπυς]. A river in Italy, now the Savio.

SĀPOR, ōris, m. [sapio]. 1) The taste, flavour of any thing (cf. gustatus, which denotes the sense of taste): s. gratus, dulcis. Hence, *meton.*: A) (poet.) that which has a pleasant flavour, a dainty, delicacy: B) *trop.*, s. vernaculus, natural taste, native elegance. 2) The sense of taste, taste; *trop.*, sense, understanding: homo sine sapore, a dolt.

SAPPHICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sappho]. Of or belonging to Sappho, Sapphic: S. Musa = Sappho, as a tenth Muse.

SAPPHO, ūs, f. [= Σαπφώ]. A lyric poetess of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who, according to legend, on account of a hopeless passion for Phaen, threw herself from the Leucadian rock into the sea.

SARCĪNA, ae, f. [sarceo]. A bundle, package; *pl.*, the luggage or baggage carried by soldiers (cf. impedimentum): adori hostes sub ea. Hence: A) a load, pack carried by an animal: B) a burden of grief or care: s. sum tibi: C) the burden of the womb.

SARCINĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sarcina]. Of or relating to burdens, pack-, jumentum.

SARCINĀTOR, ōris, m. [sarceo]. (Ante-cl.) A mender, patcher of old garments.

SARCINĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [sarcina]. (Ante-cl.) Laden with baggage, burdened.

SARCINŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of sarcina]. (Lat.) A small pack or burden.

SARCIO, rei, ritum, 4. v. tr. 1) To mend, to patch, to repair any thing bursted, torn or broken: s. funem, dolia, corbem. 2) *Trop.*, to make amends for, to make good, to repair, damnum, injuriam; gratia male sarta, a badly patched reconciliation.

SARCŌPHĀGUS, i, m. [= σαρκοφάγος, from σάρξ-φαγω]. (Lat.) A kind of limestone, used for coffins, which consumed the flesh of a corpse; hence = a tomb, sepulchre.

SARCŪLUM, i, n., or Sarcōlus, i, m. [sarrio]. A hoe, weeding-hook.

SARDĀNĀPALUS, i, m. The last king of Assyria, who set fire to his palace, and burned himself with his treasures.

SARDES (or **SARDIS**), *ium, f. pl.* [= Σάρδεις]. *The ancient capital of Lydia, the residence of Croesus.*

SARDI, *orum, m. pl.* *The inhabitants of the island of Sardinia, who were notorious for their faithlessness (Sardivenales).*

SARDIANUS, *a, um, adj.* [Sardes]. *Of or belonging to Sardis, Sardinian; subet., Sardiniani, orum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Sardinia.*

SARDINIA, *ae, f.* [Σαρδίνια, 'Sardinian']. *The island of Sardinia, near Italy.*

SARDINIENSIS, *e, adj.* [Sardinia]. *Sardinian.*

SARDIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Sardes] = *Sardianus*.
SARDONYX, *ychia, comm.* [= σαρδόνυχ]. *The sardonyx, a precious stone.*

SARDŌUS, *a, um, adj.* [= Σαρδός]. *Sardinian: S. herba, a poisonous plant, crow-foot.*

SARDUS, *a, um, adj.* = *Sardous, q. v.*

SARGUS, *i, m.* [= σάργος]. *A kind of sea-fish, much esteemed by the Romans.*

SARISSA, *ae, f.* [= σάρισα]. *A long Macedonian lance.*

SARISSOPHŌRUS, *i, m.* [= σαρισσοφόρος]. *A Macedonian lancer.*

SARMĀTA, *ae, m. — v. Sarmatae.*

SARMĀTAE, *orum, m. pl.* [= Σαρματᾶι]. *The Sarmatians, a Slavic people, living in what is now Poland and West-Russia. Their territory extended from the Vistula to the Don.*

SARMĀTIA, *ae, f.* [Sarmatae]. *The country of the Sarmatians, Sarmatia.*

SARMĀTICE, *adv.* [Sarmaticus]. *Like the Sarmatians.*

SARMĀTICUS, *a, um, and SARMĀTIS*, *e, f., adj.* [Sarmatae]. *Sarmatian: S. mare, the Black Sea.*

SARMENTA, *orum, n. pl.* (Very rare in the sing.) *Twigs, faggots, brush-wood.*

SARNUS, *i, m.* *A river of Campania, now the Sarno.*

SARŌNICUS SINUS. *A gulf between Attica and the Peloponnesus, now the Gulf of Egina.*

SARPĒDON, *ōnis, m.* [= Σαρπηδών]. *A son of Jupiter, and king of Lycia. He was killed by Patroclus, at Troy.*

SARBA, or **SABA**, *ae, f.* *The ancient name of Tyre, in Phoenicia.*

SARRĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* [Sarra]. *Of or belonging to Sarra, Sarran; (poet.) = Tyrian*

SARRĀCUM, *i, n.* 1) *A (Gallio) wagon or cart.* 2) *The Wain, a constellation: ss. frigida Bootae.*

SARRĀSTES, *um, m. pl.* *A people of Campania, living near the Sarnus.*

SARRIO, *ni and ivi, itum, 4. v. tr.* *To weed corn, &c.; to hoe, to rake, terram.*

SARRĪTOR, or **SARTOR**, *ōris, m.* [sarrio]. *A hoer, weeder; trop. = a cultivator: s. scelerum.*

SARSINA, or **SASSINA**, *ae, f.* *An ancient*

town in Umbria, the birthplace of Plautus, still called Sarsina.

SARSINĀTIS, *e, adj.* [Sarsina]. *Of or belonging to Sarsina, Sarsinian.*

SARTĀGO, *inis, f.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *A frying-pan.* 2) *Trop., a hetch-petch, medley: a loquendi.*

SARTUS, *a, um, adj.* [part. of sarcio]. *Mended, repaired, in good repair: only in the phrase sartus tectus, or more freq. a. pl., sarta tecta, buildings in good repair: aedem sartam tectam tradere, in good repair; hence, trop., conservare alicum sartum tectum; precepta tua sarta tecta habui (Pl.), I have carefully observed your injunctions.*

SASERNA, *ae, m.* *A friend of Antony.*

SAT — *v. Satis.*

***SĀTĀGEUS**, *a, um, adj.* [satago]. (Lat.) *That troubles or vexes himself, over-anxious.*

SĀT-ĀGITO, *1. v. intr.* (Com.) = *Satago, 2. SĀT-ĀGO* (also written sep., **SAT AGO**, or **SATIS AGO**), *3. v. intr.* *1) (Pl.) *To satisfy, to pay.* 2) *To have enough to do, to have one's hands full, to be busily occupied: s. rerum suarum, with one's own affairs; Caesar alteram aliam mittit, qui satagentibus celeriter occurrerent, to help the hard-pressed troops; also, abs. and sep., pugnatur acriter, agitur tamen satis, there was enough to do.*

SĀTELLES, *itis, m. & f.* *An attendant of a distinguished person, a life-guardman of a prince; in the pl., attendants, escort, retinue: ss. Hannibalis, the attendants, adherents of Hannibal. Hence: A) (poet.) in gen., an attendant, servant: satelles Oroī = Cerberus; s. pinnata Jovis, the eagle; s. noctis, the Evening Star; ss. Neptuni, the winds: B) in a bad sense, a partner in crime, an accomplice: s. audaciae alicujus; vires corporis perniciosissimae ss.*

SĀTIAS, *ātis, f.* [satis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = *Satietas, q. v.*

SĀTICŪLA, *ae, f.* *A Samnitan town, on the borders of Campania, near the modern Caserta Vecchio.*

SĀTICŪLĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* [Saticula]. *Of or belonging to Saticula, Saticulan; subet., Saticulani, orum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Saticula.*

***SĀTICŪLUS**, *i, m.* [Saticula]. (Poet.) *A Saticulan.*

SĀTIĒTAS, *ātis, f.* [satis]. 1) *A sufficiency in number or quantity, abundance, plentifulness, supplicii, cibī; ad s., abundantly.* 2) (Subjectively.) *A surfeit, satiety; hence, disgust, loathing: s. vini, amoris, dominationis, hominum; s. me tenet (cepit) provinciae, I am weary of the province; ut varietas occurrat satietati: also, in the pl., ss. amicitiarum.*

SĀTIN' — *v. Satis.*

SĀTIO (I.), *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [satis] 1) *To fill, to satisfy, esp. with food, agnos, aliquid.*

Hence: A) to fill, to saturate, to impregnate: a. terram stercore; a. ignes odoribus; lana satiatur colore: B) to appease, to satiate, famem, sitim; hence, a. aviditatem legendi, libidines, odium; a. se poenâ alicujus; (poet.) satiatas caedia, *satiated with slaughter*. 3) To overfill, to glut, to cloy; usually in the *pass.* = to be cloyed, wearied or disgusted with any thing: s. aliquem; horum vicissitudines efficient, ut neque si satientur qui audient, neque, etc.; agricola satiatas assiduo aratro.

SATIO (II.), ōnis, f. [sero]. A sewing, planting.

SĀTĪRA, ae, f. = v. Satura.

SĀTIS, or (mostly colloq.) SAT, adv. w. comp. Enough, sufficiently (objective — so that no more is needed — cf. affatim). I. As an adv. — With verbs, when it freq. = well, right well: non s. intelligo; ego istuc satis scio. Also, with adjectives and adverbs: s. dives; pabuli s. magna copia; s. ornata mulier, *well enough dressed*; s. honeste. Sometimes it may be rendered, moderately, tolerably: satis dives; s. audacter; a. bene, *moderately well*. With the interrogative particle 'ne,' it is usually written Satin' (rarely Sātine): A) satin' sanus es? *are you quite in your senses?* satin' recte? *is all right?* B) = very: satin' parva res est? *is it very small?* II. As a subst., or an adj. used substantively = Enough, sufficient: — 1) Abs., alter consul s. erat; duo talenta s. erunt, *will be enough*; non s. est, pulcra esse poemata, *it is not enough*; s. habes a me. Hence, a. habere (credere) aliquid, *to consider something sufficient*; freq., with an infin., s. habeo illud dicere. 3) With a genit.: a. verborum, *words enough*; s. poenae, *punishment enough*; s. superque est ei rerum sanarum, *he has enough and to spare*. III. Particular comb. — 1) Satis accipio — v. Satisdo. 2) Satis ago — v. Satago. 3) Satis do — v. Satisdo. 4) Satis facio — v. Satisfacio.

SĀTISDĀTIO, ōnis, f. [satisdo]. A giving of bail or security.

SĀTIS-DO, dēdi, dātum, 1. v. intr. To give security, to give bail: s. alicui damni infecti, *to give security against damage* (opp. to satis accipio, 'to take security').

SĀTIS-FĀCIO (also written sep.), feci, factum, 3. v. intr. 1) To give satisfaction to, to satisfy, to content: s. alicui petenti, populo; s. officio, *to discharge one's duty*; s. legibus, *to obey the laws*; s. amicitiae, *to fulfil the obligations of friendship*; s. in re aliqua (histriones in dissimilis personis satisfaciebant), *to give satisfaction in*. 3) In pecuniary affairs, to satisfy, to pay or to secure a creditor: s. alicui. 3) To give satisfaction to an offended or injured person, to make amends, to make excuse, to apologize: s. alicui, de aliqua re: legati missi sunt satisfaciendi causa.

SĀTISFACTIO, ōnis, f. [satisfacio]. Satisfaction rendered to an injured person, reparation, apology, excuse: accipere satisfactionem alicujus.

SĀTIUS, adj., in the neuter comp. [satis]. (Only in the nom. and acc. sing., and with the verb 'esse.') Properly, more satisfying; hence, better, fitter, preferable: scire satius est quam loqui servum; satius est me mori; repertus est nemo qui mori diceret satius esse.

SĀTOR, ōria, m. [sero]. A sower, planter. Hence, trop.: A) an author, originator, litis, scelorum: B) a begetter, father, creator: s. eorum hominumque = Jupiter.

SATRĀPES, is, m. (in the pl. the word belongs to the first declension also) [Σατράπης, a Persian word]. A governor of a Persian province, a satrap.

SATRĀPIA, ae, f. [=serpensia]. The province of a satrap, a satrapy.

SATRĪCĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of Satricum.

SATRĪCUM, i, n. A town in Latium, on the Appian road, now Casala di Conca.

SĀTUM, i, n. [part. of sero] — v. Sero, 3.

SĀTUR, ūra, ūrum, adj. [satis]. Full of food, sated: s. et potus; (poet. & lat.) also with a genit., a. omnium rerum esse, *to have one's fill of everything*; or with the abl., s. succo ambrosiae; also trop., s. fabulis. Hence (poet.): A) well-filled, full, rich, fruitful, praesepe, auctumnus, Tarentum: B) color s., full, deep; vestes saturae ostro Tyrio, *richly dyed with*: C) trop., of style, rich, copious.

SĀTŪRA, ae, f. [fem. of the adj. satur, so. lanx]. 1) A dish filled with fruits of all kinds, a plate of fruit; hence = a medley, farrago, olio: per s. aliquid facere, *in the lump, without order, confusedly*. 3) (Also written Sātira.) A species of poem, originally of mixed metres, and of various contents, satiric. In partic.: A) esp. in the more ancient periods, a species of extemporaneous dramatic verse, of a comic cast; afterwards renewed under the name 's. Menippea' (vide Menippus): B) a hexameter poem, in which the follies and vices, both of society generally, and of particular individuals, are attacked and exposed to ridicule.

SĀTŪRAE PALUS. A lake in Latium.

SĀTŪREIA, ae, f. (in the pl. also Sātŭreia, ōrum, n.) Savory, a potherb.

SĀTŪREIĀNUS, a, um, adj. Of or relating to a certain region in Apulia, Satureian; hence = Apulian.

SĀTŪRTAS, ūtis, f. [satur]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Satiety, fulness, repletion. 3) Plentifulness, abundance.

SATURNALIA, ōrum, n. pl. [Saturnus]. The Saturnalia, a festival commemorative of the Golden Age, in Latium, under Saturn. It began on the 17th of December, and lasted several days.

SATURNINUS, i, m. *A Roman surname in the gens Appuleia.* Most known is, *Lacius Appuleius S., tribune of the people* (100 n. c.), who, with C. Servilius Glaucus, was convicted of treason and put to death.

SĀTURNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Saturnus]. *Of or belonging to Saturn, Saturnian:* SS. regna = *the Golden Age*; SS. arva (tellus) = *Italy*; S. gena, *the Italians*; S. pater, *Jupiter*; S. virgo = *Vesta*. Hence, *subst.* — a) Saturnius, ii, m.: α) = *Jupiter*; β) = *Pluto* — β) Saturnia, ae, f.: α) = *Juno*; β) *the ancient town of Saturn, on the Capitoline hill, the mythical beginning of Rome.*

SĀTURNUS, i, m. (The Greek *Σάτυρος*). *Saturn, the son of Uranus and Gaea, brother and husband of Rhea, and father of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, Ceres, and Vesta.* In the Italian legends, he is described as the god of Agriculture, and as having Ops for his wife. The treasury of the Republic (aerarium) was in his temple at Rome. Hence, Saturni sacra dies, i. e., *Saturday*; Saturni stella, *the planet Saturn.*

SĀTŪRO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [satur]. 1) *To fill, to satisfy, esp. with food, armenta.* Hence: A) of things without life, to saturate, to impregnate: s. pallam Tyrio murice, *to dye richly*; B) to sate, to satiate, crudelitatem; s. se sanguine civium; s. dolorem, *to assuage*. 2) *To over-fill, to glut, to sloy:* s. leones caede; (Pl.) *hæc res vivit me saturant, disgust me with.*

SĀTŪS, ūs, m. [sēro II.]. 1) *A sowing or planting, herbae, vitium.* 2) *Trop., a begetting, producing; a stock, race:* Jovis satu editus, *a son of Jupiter*; a primo s. 3) *Seed: trop., philosophia præparat animos ad accipiendos satus.*

SĀTYRISCUS, i, m. [= *εὐατρίσκος*; *dim. of Satyrus*]. *A little Satyr.*

SĀTYRUS, i, m. [= *Σάτυρος*]. *A Satyr, a kind of wood-god, with pointed ears, horns, and goat's feet.* The Satyrs belonged to the retinue of Bacchus. Hence, *meton.* = *the Satyric drama of the Greeks, in which Satyrs acted the part of the chorus.*

***SAUCIĀTIO**, ōnis, f. [saucio]. *A wounding.*

SAUCIO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [saucius]. (Rar.) *To wound, to hurt, esp. in battle:* s. aliquem; also, *emphat.* = **to kill:* meus discipulus valde amat illum, quem Brutus noster sauciavit, *has stabbed*; (poet.) vomer s. terram; *trop., hæc sa. animum.*

SAUCIUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) *Wounded, hurt, esp. in battle (cf. vulneratus):* saucius gravi vulnere. 2) *Trop.:* A) *malus saucius vento, shattered*; glacies saucia sole, *melted*; B) *saucius moro, drunk*; C) = *enfeebled, injured, sick*; D) (poet.) of the mind = *hurt, injured, grieved, offended*; esp. = *wounded, smitten by love:* saucius aliquā or ab igne alicujus.

SAURŌMĀTES, ae, m. [= *Σαυρομήτης*]. *A Serpentine.*

SAXA, ae, m. *A surname of L. Decidius, a partisan of Cæsar.*

SAXĀTILIS, e, *adj.* [saxum]. (Poet. & lat.) *That is or dwells among rocks: piscatus saxatilis, a catching fish among rocks* (opp. to hamatilis).

SAXETUM, i, n. [saxum]. (Rar.) *A rocky place.*

SAXEUS, a, um, *adj.* [saxum]. *Of stone or rock, stony, rocky, moles, pons; tectam a., a house built of marble; trop. = unfeeling, hard-hearted.*

SAXIFICUS, a, um, *adj.* [saxum-facio]. (Poet.) *Turning to stone, petrifying.*

SAXIFRĀGUS, a, um, *adj.* [saxum-frango]. (Poet. & lat.) *That breaks stones or rocks, stone-breaking, stone-crashing.*

SAXŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [saxum]. (Poet. & lat.) *Full of stones or rocks, stony, rocky: flavus saxosum sonans, resounding among rocks; also (lat.), subst., Saxosa, drum, a pl., rocky or stony places.*

SAXŪLUM, i, n. [*dim. of saxum*]. *A little rock.*

SAXUM, i, n. *A large stone (cf. calculus, lapis), a piece of rock, a reek (in gen. — cf. rupes, scopulus): durities saxi; saxa magni ponderis conjicere; in partic. = a cliff, crag, esp. upon the shore of a river or the sea; also, abs. = the Tarpeian rock.* Hence, *prov.* — a) *volvere a. = to strive in vain* (in allusion to the stone of Sisyphus) — b) *inter a. et sacrum (v. Sacrum).*

SCĀBELLUM, i, n. [*dim. of scamnum*]. 1) *A footstool.* 2) *A musical instrument, used, esp. in theatrical representations, and played by the pressure of the foot.*

SCĀBER, bra, brum, *adj.* with *comp.* [scab]. *Rough, scurfy* (opp. to levis, 'smooth'): sc. cortex, topus; sc. manus, dens, charta (not clean); ovis sc., *scabby, mangy.*

SCĀBIES, ei, f. [scaber]. 1) (Poet.) *Roughness, scabbiness.* 2) *The itch, scab, mange.* 3) *Trop., an itching, longing, strong desire:* sc. et dulcedo; inter tantam sc. et contagia lucri = *lust of gain.*

SCĀBIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [scabies]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Rough, scurfy:* sc. far, *spoiled.* 2) *Scabby, mangy.*

SCĀBO, bi, —, 3. v. tr. [root SCAB; Greek *σκαβω*]. *To scratch, to rub, to scrape, caput.*

SCĀEA PORTA, or *pl. SCĀEAE PORTAE*, [scæa tēla]. *The western gate of Troy.*

SCĀEVA, ae, m. *A Roman surname; e.g., Cassius Sc., one of Caesar's partisans.*

SCĀEVITAS, ātis, f. [scævus]. (Lat.) *Perverseness.*

SCĀEVŌLA, ae, m. [scævus]. *'The Left-handed,' a surname in the Mucian gens (v. Mucius).*

SCĀEVUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *σκαῖος*]. (*Ante-cl. &*

lat.) *That is on the left, left; hence, subet.*
Scæva, æ, f., an omen: bona sc. mihi est.

SCALÆ, ārum, *f. pl.* [scando]. A ladder, flight of stairs: *sc. admovere, to fix, to apply; fugiens in scalarum tenebras se abdedit, under a staircase.*

SCALDIS, is, *f.* A river in Northern Gaul, now the Scheldt.

SCALMUS, i, m. [= *καλμός*]. A peg on the side of a boat, to which the oar was fastened, a thowl, ear-look; *meton., nullus sc. = no boat.*

SCALPELLUM, i, n. [dim. of scalprum]. A small surgical knife, a scalpel, lancet.

SCALPO, psi, ptum, 3. v. tr. [root SCALP; Gr. *γλᾶψ* — conf. *sculpo, γλᾶψω*]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To scratch, to scrape, caput, terram. 2) To cut, to carve, to engrave, wood, stone, &c.: *s. gemmas, marmora; manus apta est ad fingendum, ad scalpendum; sc. querelam sepulcro.* *3) (Poet.) To tickle, to titillate: *sc. tremulo intima versu.*

SCALPRUM, i, n. [scalpo]. A sharp, cutting instrument, a knife, chisel; also (lat.) = a pen-knife.

SCALPTOR, ōris, m. [scalpo]. A cutter, graver (of stones or gems, while 'sculptor' was a worker in marble).

SCALPTŪRA æ, f. [scalpo]. (Lat.) A cutting, gravure or carving in stone.

SCALPTŪRIO, 4. v. intr. [desid. of scalpo]. (Pl.) To scratch, to scrape.

SCĀMANDER, dri, m. [= *Σκαμάνδης*]. A river of Troas, called also Xanthus — now the Menderes Su.

SCAMBUS, a, um, adj. [= *σκαμβός*]. (Lat.) Bow-legged (pure Latin, varus).

SCAMMŌNEA (or Scammōnia), æ, f. [= *σκαμνώνεια*]. Scammony (a plant).

SCAMNUM, i, n. [scando]. 1) A step, stool, used to assist in getting into a high bed. 2) A foot-stool. 3) A bench.

SCANDŌ, ndi, nsum, 3. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. — To mount, to climb, to ascend, in aggerem, in nidum; *trop., to elevate one's self, to rise, supra principem.* II. Tr. — To mount, to climb: *sc. malos, navem, arcem, cubile.*

SCANTINIUS, ii, m., and Scantinia, æ, f. The name of a Roman gens. The 'lex Scantinia' (de nefanda Venere) was proposed by one Scantinius, a tribune of the people, of whom nothing more is known.

SCANTIUS (I.), ii, m., and Scantia, æ, f. The name of a Roman gens.

SCANTIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Scantius I.]. Scantian: *S. Silva, in Campania.*

SCĀPHA, æ, f. [= *σκάφη*, 'any thing scooped out']. A skiff.

SCĀPHIUM, ii, n. [= *σκάφος*]. Prop., a small basin, bowl, &c. Hence: A) a drinking-cup: B) a chamber-pot.

SCAPTĒSŪLA, æ, f. [a Latinized form of *Σκαπτή Σύλη*]. A town in Thracia, famous for its gold and silver mines.

SCAPTIA, æ, f. An ancient town of Latium.

SCAPTIENSIS, e, adj. [Scaptia]. Of or belonging to Scaptia, Scaptian.

SCAPTIUS, a, um, adj. [Scaptia] = Scaptienais.

SCĀPŪLA, æ, m. A Roman surname in the gens Cornelia; thus, esp. 1) a partisan of Pompey, and fomentor of the Spanish war. 2) A usurer, in the time of Cicero.

SCĀPŪLĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Scapula]. Scapulan.

SCĀPŪLÆ, ārum, *f. pl.* 1) The shoulder-blades of men and animals. 2) *Meton., the shoulders, back, in gen.: prov., perdere scapulas, to be well beaten.*

SCĀPUS, i, m. [= *σκάψος*]. Any cylindrical body, esp. a shaft, stem, stalk, &c.

SCARDUS (Scordus), i, m. A mountain of Illyria.

SCĀRUS, i, m. [= *σκαρῖος*]. A kind of sea-fish, esteemed by the Romans as a great delicacy.

SCĀTEBRA, æ, f. [scateo]. (Poet.) A gushing forth of water: *sc. undas.*

SCĀTEO, ui, —, 2. (ante-cl. also SCĀTO, 3.), v. intr. 1) To gush or to spring forth, to bubble up, fons; hence — a) = to be plentiful, to abound — b) = to be frequent. 2) To overflow with, to swarm with, to abound in: *sc. vino; Nilus sc. piscibus; (poet.) terra sc. ferarum; animus id sc.*

SCĀTŪRIGO, inis, *f.* [scateo]. Spring-water, a spring.

SCĀTŪRIO, 4. v. intr. = Scateo: *trop., Curio sc. hoc, is full of this, is possessed with it.*

SCAURUS, a, um, adj. [= *σκαυρός*]. Having large and swollen ankles; hence, as a surname in the Æmilian gens (v. Æmilius).

SCĀZON, ontis, m. [= *σκάζων*, 'limping']. An iambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot, a chelambus.

SCĒLĒRĀTE, adv. with comp. & sup. [sceleratus]. Wickedly, impiously, nefariously.

SCĒLĒRĀTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. [part. of scelero]. 1) Stained with crime, polluted, profaned, accursed, terra; vicus sc., the street of Rome in which the daughter of Servius Tullius drove over the corpse of her father; campus sc., the place where unchaste vestals were buried alive; aedes sc., the abode of the wicked in Tartarus. 2) Impious, wicked, flagitious, nefarious (of sceleratus): *sc. homo, conjuratio, vox; poena sc. (poet.), punishment for a crime.* 3) (Poet.) Hurtful, pernicious, baneful, noxious, sinapi, frigus.

SCĒLĒRO, 1. v. tr. [scelus]. (Poet.) To pollute, to defile, to contaminate, pius manus.

SCĒLĒRŌSUS, a, um, adj. [scelus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Full of crime, impious, wicked.

SCELESTE, *adv.* [scelestus]. Wickedly, impudently, nefariously.

SCELESTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [scelus]. 1) Wicked, knavish, villainous, impious, abominable (mainly with respect to disposition; in Cicero, not applied to persons — cf. scelestus): sc. facinus, res, nuptiae, sermo; *subst.*, Scelestus, i, m., a knave, rogue: sceleste! you knave! you wretch! me scelestum qui non circumspexi (Pl.), fool that I have been, not, &c. 2) (Pl.) Unhappy, calamitous, annus.

SCELUS, ōris, n. 1) A misdeed, crime (regarded as an injury of others — cf. flagitium, malefictum, etc.): committere (facere) sc.; sc. legatorum interfectorum, the crime of murdering the ambassadors; (poet.) expendere sc., to suffer the punishment of a crime. 2) (Com.): A as a term of reproach, rascal! scoundrel! also, of a woman, drab! strumpet! sc. viri! you scoundrel of a man! (also, with a pron. in the m.: is sc.): B) = a misfortune, calamity.

SCĒNA, ae, f. [= σκηνή]. The stage, scene of a theatre: in scenam prodire, to appear upon the stage; in scena esse, to be a player; scenam tenere, to rule the stage, to be eminent as an actor; in scenam deferre fabulam, to bring upon the stage. Hence, (trop.: A) the stage of the world, the public, the world: scenae servire, to appear before the public, to act a part; afferre aliquid in scenam, to bring before the public; ad sc. pompamque, for show and display (of an orator): B) = outward show, parade, pretext: sc. totius rei haec est: C) (poet.) silvis sc. oconscis, a bright spot, sheltered by the woods.

SCĒNALIS, e, *adj.* [scena]. (Ante-cl.) = Scenicus.

SCĒNICE, *adv.* [scenicus]. (Lat.) After the manner of players, theatrically.

SCĒNICUS, a, um, *adj.* [scena]. Of or pertaining to the stage, scenic, theatrical: artifices sc., or simply scenici, actors, players; diaconitas sc., suited to the stage, stage wit; ludi scenici, theatrical representations (in opp. to gladiatorial shows, &c. — v. Ludi). Hence, rex sc., a pretender, fictitious king.

SCEPSIS, is, f. [= Σειψίς]. A town in Mysia, now Eskiapechi.

SCEPSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Scopsis]. Of or belonging to Scopsis, Scopsian.

SCEPTICI, ōrum, m. pl. (Lat.) The disciples of Pyrrho, the Sceptics.

SCEPTIFER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [sceptrum-fero]. (Poet.) Sceptre-bearing.

SCEPTUM, i, n. [— σκεπτερον]. 1) A staff; in partic., a staff as a symbol of dignity and authority, a sceptre. 2) Trop. (mostly in the pl.), sovereignty, rule, sway, authority: (poet.) pelli sceptris, to be deprived of royal power; reponere aliquem in sceptra, to restore to power, to replace upon the throne.

SCEPTUCHUS, i, m. [= σκεπτοῦχος]. (Lat.) A sceptre-bearer (an officer of state in the East).

SCHEDA, or **SCIDA**, ae, f. [scindo]. A strip of any thing, esp. of papyrus bark; hence = a leaf of paper.

SCHEDULA, or **SCIDULA**, ae, f. [dim. of scheda]. A small piece of paper.

SCHEMA, ae, f. and ōtis, n. [= σχῆμα]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) Carriage, demeanour, posture of the body. 2) Outward appearance, attire, dress: s. servile. (Corresponding in signification with the pure Latin 'habitus').

SCHEMATISMUS, i, m. [= σχηματισμός]. (Lat.) A figurative manner of speaking.

SCHOENEIS, Idia, f. [Schoeneus]. The daughter of Schoeneus = Atalanta.

SCHOENĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Schoeneus]. Of or relating to Schoeneus: S. virgo = Atalanta.

SCHOENEUS, ei and eos, m. [= Σχοινεύς]. A king of Boeotia, and father of Atalanta.

SCHOENOBĀTES, ae, m. [= σχοινοβάτης]. (Lat.) A rope-dancer.

SCHOENUS, i, m. [= σχοινός]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A reed, rush (pure Latin, juncus); hence, a cheap salve, made of a kind of aromatic rush.

SCHŌLA, ae, f. [= σχολή]. (Prop., leisure; esp., leisure from public business, devoted to literary pursuits = otium.) Hence, 1) a learned disputation, treatise, lecture, discourse: explicare, habere sc.; sunt certae ss. de exilio, de interitu patriae, etc. 2) A place for learned conversation or instruction, a school (esp. for higher culture — cf. ludus): ss. rhetorum, philosophorum; wedere in sc. 3) The followers of a teacher, a school, sect: clamabant omnes ss. philosophorum.

SCHŌLASTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= σχολαστικός]. (Lat.) Of or pertaining to a school, esp. a school of rhetoric, scholastic, rhetorical: sc. materia, controversia, generally discussed in the schools. Hence, *subst.*: A) Scholastica, ōrum, n. pl., school exercises: B) Scholasticus, i, m. — a) a professor of rhetoric, a rhetorician — b) a student of rhetoric.

SCHŌLĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= σχολικός]. (Gell.) Of a school, school-.

SCIĀTHUS, i, f. [= Σκιάθος]. An island in the Sinus Theraicus, with a town of the same name.

SCIENS, tis, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [part. of scio]. 1) Knowing, having knowledge; hence, freq. rendered by, knowingly, purposely: scientem facere aliquid; si sciens fallo (a formula in taking an oath). 2) Having knowledge of, knowing, understanding, acquainted with, belli, juris; sc. oitharae; (poet.) sc. flectere, skilful in guiding.

SCIENTER, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [sciens]. Knowingly, expertly, skilfully.

SCIENTIA, ae, f. [sciens]. A knowing of any thing, knowledge, skill, expertness, science!

habere sc. rei aliqujus; sc. futurorum malorum, dialecticorum, juris, belli, rei militaris; (rar.) sc. pœne divina in re aliqua, et constat ejus scientiam fuisse de omnibus rebus; tenere aliquid scientiâ; abs., sc. et cognitio; obscurior sc., a knowledge of things which the people do not understand.

SCILICET, adv. [scire-licet — cf. videlicet, and licet]. 1) (Ante-cl.) Prop., one may know (with the *accus.* & *inf.*) = it is evident, clear, manifest: sc. ita eam facturam fuisse. 2) A) of course, evidently, certainly, assuredly: nota sc. illa res, that matter is certainly well known; Brutus terram osculo contigit: sc. quod ea communis mater, etc., evidently because, &c.; in questions, yet so that the answer seems implied: comites secuti sc. sunt virginem? followed her, of course? B) (ante-cl.) in answers, exactly, precisely, certainly: C) ironically, doubtless, to be sure, forsooth: scilicet is sum, qui existimem, etc., of course I believe, &c.; id curat populus scilicet, of course people care a great deal about that. 3) (Lat.) As a completing or explanatory particle, to wit, namely: sub nomine alieno, nepotum sc.

SCILLA, or SQUILLA, ae, f. 1) A sea-onion, squill. 2) A species of lobster.

SCIMPIDIUM, n. m. [= σκιμπίδιον]. (Gell.) A small bed or couch.

SCINDO, *idi*, *issum*, 3. v. tr. [kindr. w. *ex(ſ)eo*]. 1) To split, to cleave, to tear asunder (cf. *findo*), lignum, vestem, crines, epistolam: sc. vestem alicui (or de corpore), to tear off. Hence, sc. latus (allicui) flagello, to scourge, to lacerate; sc. valium, to tear down; sc. pontem, to break down; sc. limen portae (Pl.), to tear away; sc. agmen (lat.), to break through; sc. quercum cuneis, to split; sc. aequor ferro, to plough; navis sc. aquas; ruga sc. genas, furrows; nubes sc. se, divides, parts asunder: prov., sc. paenulam alicui, to tear off one's travelling-cloak, i. e., to press one to stay. 2) Prop.: A) to sever, necessitudinem; freq. pass., or so. se, in a reflect. sense = to divide, to separate: homines scinduntur in duas partes; vulgus scinditur in contraria studia: B) so. dolorem, to tear open, to renew: C) to interrupt, actionem.

SCINTILLA, ae, f. [kindr. w. *εστία*]. 1) A spark. 2) Prop., a spark, glimmer, trace: sc. ingenii.

SCINTILLO, *avi*, —, 1. v. intr. [scintilla]. (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) To sparkle, to glitter, to gleam, ardor coeli, elipeus, oculi.

SCINTILLULA, ae, f. [dim. of scintilla]. A little spark.

SCIO, *ivi*, *itum*, 4. v. tr. 1) To know, aliquid; scio id ita esse, quis hoc fecerit; sc. de re aliqua, about any thing; scio omnia ex illo; thus, also, scies ex illo, you will learn from him; nemo ex me scibit (Com., for sciet); scito eum mortuum esse, you must know that, &c.; quod sciam,

for aught I know, as far as I know; haud scio as = perhaps (v. An). 2) To have a knowledge of, to understand, to be acquainted with: sc. artem aliquam, literas; sc. Latine, to understand Latin; so, also, sc. fidibus, to be skilled in music; sc. uti regibus, to be able to associate with kings. *3) (Doubtful read.) = Scisco, 2.

SCIPIADES, ae, m. [= Σκιπιάδης]. (Poet.; a patron., formed after the Greek, from Scipio.) One of the Scipios, a Scipio.

SCIPIO (I.), *ōnis*, m. [= σκίπιος] A staff (esp. as a mark of rank and station — conf. baculus, fustis).

SCIPIO (II.), *ōnis*, m. The name of a celebrated family in the gens Cornelia (v. Cornelius).

SCIRON, *ōnis*, m. [= Σκίρων]. 1) A noted highwayman, who dwell on the rocks between Megaris and Attica, slain by Theseus. 2) The north-west wind, with the Athenians.

SCIRŌNIS, *idis*, adj. f. [Sciron]. Scironie, petrae.

SCIRŌNIUS, a, um, adj. [Sciron]. Of Sciron, Scironic.

SCIRPEUS, a, um, adj. [scirpus]. Of rushes, rush: ss. simulacra, images of men, made of rushes, cast annually into the Tiber (v. Argei); subst., Scirpea, ae, f., a wagonbody, made of woven rushes.

SCIRPICŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of scirpus]. A wicker basket: ss. piscarii, fish-nets, wens.

SCIRPUS, i, m. 1) A rush, a bulrush: prov., nodum in sc. querere, to find a difficulty where there is none. 2) Maon. (lat.), a riddle, enigma.

SCISCITOR, *ātus*, 1. v. dep. tr. [scisco]. To inform one's self; to inquire, to demand, to ask: sc. aliquid ab (ex) aliquo; sc. consilium alicujus; sc. de re aliqua; sc. cur aliquid factum sit; also, with the *accus.* of the person = to ask, to question: sc. singulos, deos.

SCISCO, *scivi*, *scitum*, 3. v. tr. [inch. of scio]. 1) (Ante-cl.): A) to seek to know, to inquire: accorro ut sciscam quid velit: B) to learn, to ascertain: ut illi id factum sciscerent. 2) As a political tech. t.: A) of the people — a) to ordain, to enact, to decree, aliquid; de civi Romano plebs scivit ut, etc. — b) to accept, to approve, rogationem: B) of an individual (cf. decerno), to vote for: sc. legem.

SCISSIS, *is*, f. A town of Hispania Tarracensis.

SCISSŪRA, ae, f. [scindo]. A cleaving, rending. (Lat.)

SCISSUS, a, um, adj. [part. of scindo]. Cloven, cleft, split: A) genae ss., furrowed: B) vocis genus s., grating.

SCITAMENTA, *ōrum*, n. pl. [scitus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) Dainties, tit-bits. 2) (Gell.) Of style, prettinesses.

SCITE, adv. with (ante-cl.) comp. and sup. [scitus]. Shrewdly, skilfully, shely.

SCITOR, *sc̄tus*, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [*intens.* of *scio*]. (Poet.) To seek to know, to ask, to inquire, aliquid; *sc.* oraculum, to consult.

SCITŪLUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*dim.* of *scitus* II.]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Handsome, neat, trim.

SCITUM, *i*, *n.* [*part.* of *scisco*]. 1) Tech. t. of the Publicists, a decree, ordinance: plebis (plebei, plebi) *sc.*, also as one word, Plebiscitum, *i*, *n.*, a decree of the people (in opp. to 'senatus consultum'). When the decrees of other states than Rome are spoken of, 'populi scitum' is used in the same signification; yet, also, populi scita (lat.), the decrees of the Roman people; also, simply *sc.*: scita et iussa nostra. 2) (Lat.) A dogma, tenet (= decretum, *δύγμα*).

SCITUS (I.), *ūs*, *m.* [*scisco*]. A decree, ordinance: only in the *abl. sing.*, scitu plebis, by the decree of the people.

SCITUS (II.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* with (ante-cl.) *comp.* and *sup.* [*scisco*]. Prop., knowing. 1) A wise, shrewd, acute, experienced, skilful, homo; *sc.* convivator, a skilful entertainer. Hence (poet. & lat.), with a *genit. obj.*, acquainted with: *sc.* loquorum; *sc.* Thalia lyrae, skilful upon the lyre: B) of things, fit, suitable, proper, sensible, witty, sermo, dictum; *subst.*, Scitum, *i*, *n.* an acute, witty saying. 2) (Ante-cl.) Handsome, fine, elegant, mulier. 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Suitable, convenient for: nox scita rei alicui.

SCIŪRUS, *i*, *m.* [= *sciurus*]. A squirrel.

SCŪBĪNA, *ae*, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) A large file, a rasp.

SCŪBIS, *is*, *f.* [*scabo*]. Powder or dust produced by filing, sawing, rasping, boring, &c., sawdust, filings: *sc.* eburnea, of ivory; *sc.* aeris, auri.

SCODRA, *ae*, *f.* A town in Macedonian Illyria, now Scutari.

SCODRENSES, *ium*, *m. pl.* [*Scodra*]. The inhabitants of Scodra.

SCODRUS, *i*, *m.* The eastern continuation of the Illyrian mountain-range, now Argentaro.

SCOMBER, *bri*, *m.* [= *σκόμβρος*]. A kind of sea-fish, prob. the mackerel.

SCŌPA, *ae*, *f.* A twig; usually in the *pl.*: A) a bundle of twigs: B) a broom. Hence, prov. — a) dissolvere *sc.*, to undo a broom, i. e., to throw any thing into confusion — b) *sc.* solutae = a good-for-nothing person.

SCŌPAS, *ae*, *m.* [= *Σκόπας*]. 1) A famous sculptor of Paros. 2) A rich Thessalian, in the time of Simonides.

SCŌPŪLOSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*scopulus*]. Full of rocks, rocky, craggy.

SCŌPŪLUS, *i*, *m.* [= *σκόπλος*]. 1) A high, projecting point of rock, from whence one can see a great distance, a rock, crag, cliff; in partic. = a ledge of rock in the sea (cf. saxum). 2) Trop., to denote danger or harm: *sc.* libidinis; incidere in hos *sc.* vitae; (poet.) ad *sc.* ire, to perish; scopulos

et ferrum gestare in corde (of a harsh, hard-hearted man).

SCŌPUS, *i*, *m.* [= *σκόπος*]. (Lat.) A mark at which one shoots; hence, trop., an end, object.

SCORPIO, *ōnia*, and **SCORPIUS**, *ii*, *m.* [= *σκόριον*, *σκόριος*]. A scorpion. Hence: A) the constellation Scorpion: B) a kind of prickly sea-fish: C) a military engine for throwing stones and huge darts, a scorpion: mittere *sc.* accuratus, to hit the mark.

SCORTĀTOR, *ōria*, *m.* [*scortor*]. A whoremonger, fornicator.

SCORTEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*scortum*]. Of skins, of leather, leathern; *subst.*, Scortea, *ae*, *f.*, a leathern garment.

SCORTILLUM, *i*, *n.* [*dim.* of *scortum*]. A little or young harlot.

SCORTOR, *sc̄tus*, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [*scortum*]. (Ante-cl.) To go a whoring.

SCORTUM, *i*, *n.* 1) (Ante-cl.) A skin, hide. 2) A harlot, strumpet (in a contemptuous sense — cf. meretrix); also of a male prostitute.

SCŪTŪSA (or Scotussa), *ae*, *f.* [= *Σκώτussa*]. A town of Thessaly, near Larissa.

SCŪTŪSAEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Scotusa*]. Of Scotusa.

SCRAPTA (or Scratta), *ae*, *f.* (Ante-cl.) A prostitute.

SCREĀTOR, *ōris*, *m.* [*screo*]. One who hawks or hunts, a hawk, hommer. (Pl.)

SCREĀTUS, *ūs*, *m.* [*screo*]. A hawking, hemming. (Ter.)

SCREO, 1. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To hawk, to hunt.

SCRIBA, *ae*, *m.* [*scribo*]. A public notary or clerk (cf. scriptor). The *ss.* were chiefly employed in making up the public accounts, copying out laws, and in recording the proceedings of the different public functionaries. They were paid out of the treasury of the state. They formed a numerous order (ordo), and were divided into companies or classes (decuriae), and were assigned by lot to different magistrates, from whom they took the names, quaestorii, aedilicii, etc.

SCRIBLĪTA, *ae*, *f.* (Ante-cl.) A kind of lart.

SCRIBO, *psi*, *ptum*, 3. *v. tr.* [*kindred* with *γράφω*]. 1) To scratch, to cut, to mark with a sharp pointed instrument: *sc.* lineam, to draw a line; *sc.* stigmata alicui, to brand one. Hence, to draw, to design, formam. 2) To write, literam, epistolam; *sc.* alicui or ad aliquem ut veniat, to write to one to come; so, also, *sc.* Labieno veniat; scribitur iis obsequi (Tac.), to obey; *sc.* de re, about any thing; scribitur nobis, multitudinem convenisse, they write to us that, &c.; *sc.* ad aliquem de aliquo, to recommend. In partic.: A) *sc.* alicui salutem, to send a greeting; *sc.* alicui gratias, to thank: B) = to write, to compose

sc. librum, orationem, poemata; thus—a) *abs.* = to be an author or writer, to write books, and *esp.* = to write poems—b) *scribit*, in the *pres.*, freq. of a writer long dead, but whose works are still extant; so, also, *scribitur* (also *scriptum est*), it is related: C) to draw up a law, decree, &c., to conclude a treaty: *sc. legem*; haec gens numquam ad scribendum amicitiae foedus adduci potuit, could not be brought to enter into; *esp.*, *sc. senatus consultum*; hence, *adesse scribendo*, or *esse ad scribendum*, to witness the drawing up of a decree of the senate, to put one's signature to it (v. *Auctoritas*, 9, B, and *Praescribo*): D) = to relate, to describe, to set forth by writing, *bellum*, *res gestas*; *sc. situm agri*; (poet.) *sc. Martem*; *sc. Marium*, to celebrate in song: E) = to appoint or to designate in writing: *sc. aliquem heredem*: F) to enlist, to enroll as soldiers, colonists, &c.: *sc. milites*, *exercitum*, *colonos*; G) in business lang.—a) to draw up contracts or legal instruments, in which forms and precautions, not generally understood, were to be observed—b) *sc. pecuniam alicui*, to pay money by a draft upon another person (cf. *rescribo*), or to give one's note or bond for a sum of money.

SCRIBONIUS, ii, m., and *Scribōnia*, ae, f, *The name of a Roman gens*, in which the families of the Curiones and Libones were distinguished. A) Curiones:—1) Caius Sc. C., *tribune of the people*, 90 B. C., *consul*, 76 B. C., a friend of Cicero, and an opposer of Cæsar. 2) Caius Sc. C., *son of the first*, a man of talents, but trifling and dissolute; a partisan of Cæsar. He was attacked in Africa by Varus and Juba, and fell in the battle. He was married to Fulvia, the widow of P. Clodius. 3) Libones:—3) Lucius Sc. L., *friend of Pompey*, and *father-in-law of his son Sextus*.—A *Scribonia* was the second wife of Augustus.

SCRINIUM, ii, n. A case, chest or box for books, papers, &c.

SCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. [*scribo*]. 1) The act of writing: *lippitudo impedit sc. meam*, prevents my writing. 2) The practice of writing, composition; hence, a writing, essay: *multum ad dicendum proficit scriptio*, the practice of writing one's thoughts; *causa scriptione digna*, worthy of being recorded; *impulsi sumus ad philosophiae scriptiones*, to writing on philosophical subjects. 3) = The wording, letter of a law: *interpretari ex sc.*

SCRIPTITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*freq.* of *scribo*]. To write often, to compose in writing: *sc. aliquid accurate*, orationes.

SCRIPTOR, ōris, m. [*scribo*]. 1) A writer (a private person—conf. *scribe*), transcriber, copyist: *sc. librarius*, or simply *sc.* 2) One who composes in writing, a writer, author; sometimes = a poet: *sc. rerum gestarum*, the narrator, his-

torian; *sc. belli Trojani*, the poet who describes the Trojan war; *sc. historiæ*; *sc. satirarum*; *sc. legum*, the compiler, framer; *sc. testamenti*, the drawer up of a will.

SCRIPTULUM, i, n. [*dim.* of *scriptum*]. (Poet.) A small line on a gaming-board.

SCRIPTUM, i, n. [*part.* of *scribo*]. 1) A line on a gaming-board: only in the comb. *duodecim scripta*, or *lusus duodecim scriptorum*, a game, played with stones (*calculi*), on a board divided into squares by twelve lines. 2) A written composition, a writing, treatise, book, work, &c.: *scriptis aliquid mandare*, to commit to writing; *de sc. dicere*, to speak from a written paper, to read a speech; *sine sc.*, without notes; *laudavit (mortuum) scripto meo*, in a speech written by me; *ss. tua*, your works, writings. 3) The wording, letter of a document (as opp. to the intention of its author): *voluntas scriptoris dissensit cum sc.*; *dicere contra sc. legis* (or simply *contra scriptum*).

SCRIPTURA, ae, f. [*scribo*]. 1) A writing, written characters: *mendum scripturæ*, an error in writing; *legato plura verbo quam scripturâ mandata dare*, rather orally than in writing. 2) The practice of writing, composition: *assidua sc.*; *continens sc.*, continuous composition (without division into books). 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Something written, a writing, book, &c. 4) A tax paid by those who used the public pastures, *pasturage-money*. The publicani noted in their books (*scribebant*) the sums paid, and hence the name.

SCRIPTUS, ūs, m. [*scribo*]. The office of a scribe, a clerkship, secretaryship: *facere sc.*, to be a scribe.

SCRIPULUM, i, n. — v. *Scrupulum*.

SCRÖBIS, is, m. & f. A ditch, dike, furrow, trench.

SCRÖFA, ae, f. [*kindr.* w. *γροφά*]. A breeding sow.

SCRÖF[P]ASCUS, i, m. [*scrofa-pasco*]. (Pl.) A feeder of sows, a swine-herd.

SCRUPEDA, ae, f. [*perh.* = *σπομένη*, 'wearing high wooden shoes']. (Ante-cl.) Hobbler, shambling.

SCRÜPEUS, a, um, adj. [*scrupus*]. (Poet.) Consisting of sharp or pointed stones, rough, stony, pebbly, spelunca.

SCRÜPÖSUS, a, um, [*scrupus*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Full of sharp, pointed stones, rough, stony, via. 2) Trop. (Lucr.) Hard, difficult, ratio.

SCRÜPÜLÖSE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [*scrupulosus*]. Carefully, scrupulously.

SCRÜPÜLÖSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [*scrupulus*]. 1) Full of sharp little stones, rough, stony. 2) Trop., very exact or careful, scrupulous, precise, disputatio.

SCRÜPÜLUM, or **SCRIPÜLUM**, i, n. [a kindred form of *scrupulus*]. The smallest part of a

weight or measure: A) a scruple, the 24th part of an ounce, or the 288th part of a pound: B) the 24th part of an uncia of land, or the 288th part of a jugerum.

SCRUPULUS, *i*, *m*. [*dim.* of *scrapus*]. Prop., a sharp, pointed stone; only *trop.*, uneasiness, anxiety, doubt, scruple, trouble: *evellere* sc. ex animo; *injicere* alicui *scrupulum*; *sc.* sollicitudinum; also (Gell.) = a minute examination.

SCRUPUS, *i*, *m*. (Bar.) 1) (Lat.) A sharp, rough stone. 2) *Trop.*, anxiety, solicitude (for *scrupulus*).

SCRUTA, *ōrum*, *n. pl.* [= *γῆρα*]. Trash, trumpery, lumber (old clothes, rags, or broken stuff).

SCRUTABILIUS, *ii*, *m*. [*scruta*]. (Ante-cl.) A dealer in trash or trumpery, a ragman, old clothes-man.

SCRUTATIO, *ōnis*, *f*. [*scrutor*]. (Lat.) A searching, examining.

SCRUTATOR, *ōris*, *m*. [*scrutor*]. (Lat.) A searcher, examiner, scrutiniser.

SCRUTOR, *ātus*, *1. v. dep. tr.* [*scruta*]. 1) To search through diligently, to explore, to examine, domum, mare, naves, loca abdita; esp., sc. aliquem, to search one's person. 2) (Poet. & Lat.) With the object sought for in the acc., to search into, to inquire after, to examine, to investigate, causas, arcanum, fata.

SCULPO, *psi*, *ptum*, *3. v. tr.* [*kindr. w. γλύφω* — *v. Scalpo*]. To cut, to carve, to grave in wood, stone, &c.; to form, to fashion by carving, graving, &c.: *sc.* ebur; *sc.* aliquid ex saxo; *sc.* imaginem; *trop.* = to laborate with care.

SCULPONEAE, *ārum*, *f. pl.* [*sculpo*]. (Ante-cl.) A kind of wooden shoes.

SCULPTILIS, *e*, *adj.* [*sculpo*]. (Poet.) Formed by graving or carving, carved, sculptured.

SCULPTOR, *ōris*, *m*. [*sculpo*]. (Lat.) A sculptor.

SCULPTURA, *ae*, *f*. [*sculpo*]. A carving in wood, stone, &c., sculpture.

SCULTENNA, *ae*, *f*. A river of Cisalpine Gaul, emptying into the Po.

SCURRA, *ae*, *m*. 1) (Com.) A fine gentleman, coxcomb, dandy. 2) A jester, buffoon (generally a person of the lower class, who entertained the guests at the tables of the rich with low wit and buffoonery).

SCURRILIS, *e*, *adj.* [*scurra*]. 1) Buffoon-like, scurrilous. *2) Witty, facetious.

SCURRILITAS, *ātis*, *f*. [*scurrilis*]. (Tac.) Buffonery, drollery, scurrility.

SCURBOR, *1. v. dep. intr.* [*scurra*]. To play the buffoon. (Poet.)

***SCUTALE**, *is*, *n*. [*scutum*]. The thong of a sling.

SCUTARIUS, *ii*, *m*. [*scutum*]. (Plautus.) A shield-maker.

SCUTATUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*scutum*]. Armed

with a scutum or long shield; *subst.*, *Scutati*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, soldiers armed with shields.

SCUTELLA, *ae*, *f*. [*dim.* of *scutra*]. A small salver or waiter (of nearly square form).

SCUTICA, *ae*, *f*. [*scutum*]. (Poet.) A lash or whip of leather (less severe than flagellum).

***SCUTI-GERULUS**, *i*, *m*. (Pl.) A shield-bearer.

SCUTRA, *ae*, *f*. A flat dish or platter (almost square).

SCUTULA (I), *ae*, *f*. [*dim.* of *scutra*]. 1) A little dish or platter. 2) A diamond or lozenge-shaped figure.

SCUTULA (II), (Scytila), *ae*, *f*. [= *στυλά*]. 1) A roller, cylinder. 2) A secret method of writing and sending messages, practised among the Spartans. The message was written upon a strip of parchment rolled around a scutula, and was read by being placed upon another staff of the same thickness.

SCUTULATUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*scutula* I.]. (Lat.) Diamond-shaped, checkered.

SCUTULUM, *i*, *n*. [*dim.* of *scutum*] A small shield.

SCUTUM, *i*, *n*. [*σῦτρος*, 'leather']. 1) An (oblong) shield, a buckler, made of wood covered with leather, and worn by the heavy-armed infantry of a Roman army (cf. *clipeus*, *parma*, *pelta*). 2) *Trop.*, a shield, defence, protection.

SCYLACEUM, *i*, *n*. [= *Σκυλακίον*]. A town on the coast of Bruttium, now Squillace.

SCYLACEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Scylaceum*]. Of Scylaceum, Scyllacean.

SCYLLA, *ae*, *f*. [= *Σκύλλα*]. 1) A famous rock on the lower coast of Italy, opposite the whirlpool of Charybdis. According to the myth, Scylla is a sea-monster, girt round the waist with dogs, daughter of Phorcys and Kratois, or of Typhon and Echidna. 2) The daughter of Nisus, king of Megara. She robbed her father of his golden locks of hair, on which his life depended, and was changed into the bird Ciris.

SCYLLAEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Scylla*]. Of or belonging to Scylla (1), Scyllaeus.

SCYMNUS, *i*, *m*. [= *σῦμνος*]. (Laocr.) A sub-whelp.

SCYPHUS, *i*, *m*. [= *σῦψος*]. A cup, goblet.

SCYRIAS, *ādia*, *adj. f.* [*Scyros*]. Scyrian: Sc. puella, Deidamia, the mother of Pyrrhus, by Achilles.

SCYRIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Scyros*]. Of or belonging to Scyros, Scyrian: Sc. juvenia, Pyrrhus.

SCYROS, or **SCYRUS**, *i*, *f*. [= *Σῦρος*]. One of the Sporadic islands, where Achilles, dressed like a girl, was kept in concealment by Lycomedes — now Seyro.

SCYTALA, *ae*, *f*. — *v.* *Scutala*.

SCYTHAE, *ārum*, *m. pl.* [= *Σκύθαι*]. The Scythians, a general appellation of the nomadic

tribes of Northern Europe and Asia, occupying chiefly the region now embraced in Russia.

SCYTHES, or SCYTHA, *ae, adj. comm.* [Scythae]. (Poet.) Scythian.

SCYTHIA, *ae, f.* [Scythae]. The country of the Scythians, Scythia.

SCYTHICUS, *a, um, adj.* [Scythae]. Scythian: Sc. amnis, the Tanaïs; Sc. Diana, the Taurian Diana.

SCYTHIS, *idis, f.* [Scythae]. A Scythian SCYTHISSA, *ae, f.* woman.

SE (L), *prep.* 1) An old form of sine, *q. v.* 2) (Before a vowel, *sed.*) An inseparable *prep.*, denoting separation or division = aside, away.

SE (II.), *reflect. pron.* — *v. Sui.*

SEBETHOS, *idis, adj. f.* [Sebethos]. Of the Sebethos, Sebethian.

SEBETHOS, *i, m.* A small river in Campania.

SEBUM, or SEVUM, *i, n.* Tallow, *suet.*

SE-CEDO, *cessi, cessum, 3. v. intr.* 1) To step aside, to withdraw, *de coetu*, in *abditam partem aedium*. 2) In *partic.*: A) = to retire from public life, from business: B) to separate, to secede, to revolt: *plebs s. a patribus*, in *montem sacrum*: C) *trop.* (poet. & lat.) — a) of places, to withdraw, to remove; and hence, in the *perf.* = to be distant: *villa septem millibus passuum secessit ab urbe* — b) = to dissent from an opinion — c) *s. ad stilum*, to betake one's self to writing — d) *s. in se*, to withdraw into one's self.

SE-CERNO, *crēvi, crētum, 3. v. tr.* 1) To sunder, to separate, to put apart: *s. aliquos ab illis*; *s. se ex grege*; *s. flores calathis*, to separate in baskets; *s. praedam in publicum*, to set apart for the public treasury. Hence = to set aside, to reject, *iudicem*, minus idoneos *senatores*. 2) *Trop.*, to separate, to distinguish, to discern: *s. illas res*; *s. verum amicum a falso*.

SECESPITA, *ae, f.* [seco]. (Lat.) A (long) sacrificial knife.

SECESSIO, *ōnis, f.* [secedo]. 1) A stepping aside, withdrawing: *ss. subscriptorum*. 2) A political separation, secession (*cf. seditio*): *milites s. faciunt*, a mutinous secession, a mutiny, revolt.

SECESSUS, *ūs, m.* [secedo]. 1) (Lat.) A retiring, withdrawing, departure. 2): A retirement, solitude: *carmina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt*: B) a sequestered place, a retreat, recess: *est in secessu longus locus*.

SECLUDO, *si, sum, 3. v. tr.* [se-claudio]. 1) To shut up in a separate place, *carmina antro*; (poet.) *secludi*, to seclude one's self. 2) To separate, to sunder: *s. dextrum cornu a sinistro*. Hence, *s. curas*, to shut out, to exclude; *s. vitam corpore*, to kill one's self.

SECC, *cui, etum, 1. v. tr.* To cut, *digitum*, *capillos*, *vabulum*. Hence, in *partic.*: A) = to operate upon, to cut off, to amputate, *aliquem*, *membra*, *vomicam*: B) = to scratch, to tear, to

wound: *s. genas ungue*; *s. aliquem flagellis*: C) to carve: *dona secto elephanto*, of carved ivory; *s. marmora*: D) (poet.) = to hurt, to torment: *podagra eum s.*: E) = to divide, to separate: *quinque Zonae ss. boelum*; *s. causas in plura genera*; hence — a) (poet.) to cut through = to run, to flow, to sail or to fly through, &c.: *flumen s. agros*, flows through; *s. mare*, to sail through; *s. aethera pennis*, to fly through; *s. viam* (= *ripam hinc*), to make one's way, to go on; hence (Virg.), *s. spem* = to follow, to entertain — b) *s. item*, to decide.

SECRÊTE, *adv. w. comp.* [secretus]. (Lat.) Secretly, privately.

SECRÊTIO, *ōnis, f.* [secerno]. A separating, dividing, separation.

SECRÊTO, *adv.* [*abl. sing.* of secretus]. 1) Separately, apart, aside. 2) In secret, secretly.

SECRÊTUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [*part. of discerno*]. Separate, apart. 1) Of places = remote, retired, lonely, solitary: *s. locus*; *vastum ubique silentium, ss. colles, deserti by the enemy*; *trop., ss. studia, pursued privately*. Hence, *subst.*, Secretum, *i, n.*, solitude, retirement, and coner., a retired place, a solitude, retreat: *s. longum, abditum*; *petere secretum* = to seek a private interview with some one, or, also, to betake one's self to a retired place; in secret, in private, alone. 2) Remote from human knowledge, concealed, secret, libido. Hence freq., *subst.*, Secretum, *i, n.*, a secret: *ss. deae* = mysteries; *habere ss. cum aliquo*, a secret meeting with one. 3) (Lat.) Uncommon, rare: *s. lingua, obsolete*. 4) (Lucr.) Deprived of, wanting; *s. re aliqua*, or *s. rei aliqujus*.

SECTA, *ae, f.* [seco]. (Prop., *secta via*, 'a beaten way,' 'a path.') 1) A way, manner, method of thinking, acting, living, &c. (mostly in comb. with sequor): *sequor hanc s. rationemque vitae*; *sequi s. aliqujus*, to tread in one's footsteps; *secuti sectam ejus* = his adherents, party. 2) A school, sect in philosophy: *secutus es illorum philosophorum s.*; *s. Stoicorum*; *duces diversarum sectarum*.

SECTARIUS, *a, um, adj.* [seco]. (Pl.) Gelded, castrated.

SECTATOR, *ōris, m.* [sector]. 1) A follower, attendant, adherent; in the pl., a retinue, train. 2) A follower of a school or sect of philosophy, a disciple.

SECTILIS, *e, adj.* [seco]. (Lat.) 1) That may be cut or cleft. 2) Cut, cleft, divided, cleft; *pavimenta ss., tessellata*.

SECTIO, *ōnis, f.* [seco]. 1) A cutting, cutting off. 2) *Trop.*: A) a dividing, distributing of the parts of a discourse: B) the parceling out, distributing, by sale, of booty, or of the goods of a proscribed person; hence = booty, confiscated goods: *sectionem ejus oppidi vendidit*, the spoils taken from the town.

SECTOR (I.), ōris, m. [seco]. *One who cuts, a cutter: a. collorum, a cut-throat; a. sonarius, a cut-purse.* Hence, a. bonorum, a buyer and seller of confiscated goods or of booty taken in war.

SECTOR (II.), ōtis, 1. v. dep. tr. [freq. of sequor]. 1) To follow everywhere and eagerly, to attend upon, to run after, aliquem; a. matronas, to run after, to make court to. In partic., to attend or to follow one as a servant, client, adherent, &c., to be in the retinue of: sectantur illi servi Chrysogonum; (poet.) a. oves, to guard; a. aratrum, to follow the plough; pueri eum ss., run after. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To hunt, to chase, appros. 3) Trop., to follow or to strive after, to pursue, praedam, voluptates; (lat.) a. habitum, vultus alicujus, to imitate. Hence (poet.) — a) = to seek to find out: a. quo loco rosa sera moratur — b) (lat.) to strive to do something.

SECTŪRA, ae, f. [seco]. (Rar.) 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) A cutting. 2) (Doubtful read.) In the pl., pila, mines: ss. aerariae.

SECŪBITUS, ūs, m. [secubo]. (Poet.) A lying or sleeping alone.

SE-CŪBO, ui, —, 1. v. intr. To lie alone, to sleep alone; (poet.) = to live alone.

SECLĀRIS, e, adj. [seculum]. *Of or pertaining to a seculum or age, secular: ss. ludi, the Secular games, celebrated at the close of a century; carmen a., a hymn sung at the Secular games.*

SECŪLUM (contr. SECLUM), i, n. [perh. fr. aeol]. 1) (Ante-cl.) A race, generation, species: a. hominum, ferarum; propagare ss. 2) The average period of human life (i. e., 83½ years, or one-third of a century), a generation: multa ss. hominum. 3) The spirit of the age, the times, the age: novi ego hoc a.; hujus seculi intemperantia; corrumpere et corrumpi seculum vocatur. 4) A century. Hence, in gen., and usually in the pl. = an indefinitely long period of time: multa ss., many ages; vir seculorum memoriā dignus.

SECUNDĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. [secundus]. (So. milites.) The soldiers of the second legion.

SECUNDĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [secundus]. *Pertaining to the second rank or quality, second-rate, inferior, panis.*

SECUNDE, adv. [secundus]. (Ante-cl.) Favourably, fortunately.

SECUNDO (I.), 1. v. tr. [secundus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) To arrange suitably, to adjust, to accommodate; a. tempus rei alicui. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To favour, to prosper, to make prosperous, iter, incepta; dii ss. visus, give a favourable issue to the tokens.

SECUNDO (II.), num. adv. [secundus]. 1) Secondly. 2) For the second time.

SECUNDUM, prep. and adv. [for sequendum, fr. sequor]. I. Prep. — 1) Of place: A) after, behind, aliquem; B) by, along, fluvium; a. flu-

men, along, following the course of the river. 2) Of time, immediately after, after: a. hunc diem; a. quietam, after falling asleep, in sleep. 3) Trop.: A) of succession and rank, after, next to (vide Secundus, 1): a. deos homines hominibus maxime prosunt; a. ea, after this: B) in accordance with, according to: a. naturam, legem, arbitrium tuum: C) in favour of, to the advantage of: a. aliquem judicare, decernere; a. causam alicujus dicere. II. Adv. — 1) After, behind, ire. 2) For the second time (= iterum).

SECUNDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [sequor]. 1) Coming after the first, the following, the next, the second: id erat a. ex tribus; a. a rege, the next in honour after the king; s. mensa, the second course; heres s., the next or second heir (after the death of the first heir, or in case he refuses the inheritance). In partic.: A) ss. partes, the second or inferior parts of a play; hence, trop. — a) partes ss., a secondary position, rank, &c.; secundas (partes) alicui deferre, to assign one the second place; is fuit Crassi quasi secundarum, played as it were a subordinate part to Crassus — b) partes secundas agere (tractare), to agree with any thing one says, to flatter: B) inferior to the first or best, of the second grade: a. panis; haud ulli secundus, second to no one; secundae sortis ingenium. 2) Of the currents of wind or water, favourable, fair: ventus a.; secundo amni, down the stream, with the current; a. aestu, with the tide. Hence: A) (poet.) vela ss., filled by the favouring winds; currus s. = moving easily and swiftly: B) propitious — a) = favouring, favourable: secunda concione, with the approval of the assembly; secundo populo aliquid facere, with the approval of the people, so as to have the people on one's side; secundis auribus accipere orationem, favourable, partial; leges secundissimae plebi, most advantageous to — b) = fortunate, prosperous, lucky, proelium; res, fortuna s., or in the pl., res, fortunae ss., good fortune, prosperity; sometimes, the s. Secundum, i, or the pl. Secunda, ōrum, has the same signification.

SECURE, adv. w. comp. [securus]. (Lat.) 1) Fearlessly, unconcernedly. 2) Safely, securely.

SECURICŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of securis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A little axe or hatchet.

SECURIFER, } ōra, ōrum, adj. [securis-fero
SECURIGEB } and gero]. (Poet.) Axe-bearing.

SECŪRIS, is, f. [seco]. 1) An axe, hatchet: s. anceps, a two-edged axe. In partic. — a) = a battle-axe — b) an executioner's or licitor's axe. 2) Trop.: A) as the axe in the fasces was a symbol of power, hence = dominion, sovereignty, authority, esp. of Rome: Gallia subiecta securibus; virtus nec sumit aut ponit ss. (= magistratus): Germania colla Romanae praebens animosa securi: B) injicere (infligere) securim reipublicae, petitioni = to give a death-blow to.

SECURITAS, ātia, *f.* [securus]. 1) *Freedom from sorrow and care, composure, peace of mind:* s. est vacuitas aegritudinis. 2) In a bad sense, carelessness, negligence, remissness. 3) (Lat.) *Safety, security.*

SECURUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [se-cura]. 1) *Free from anxiety or care, unconcerned, tranquil, fearless* (cf. tutus): hostes ss. proelium inenunt; s. sum de illa re; also (poet. & lat.), with the *genit.*, s. futuri, *unconcerned about the future*; so, also (poet.), s. amorum alicujus, *famae*; s., cadat an stet fabula, *whether the play, &c.* Hence (poet. & lat.), of things without life, tranquil, serene, cheerful, aevum, quies, convivium. 2) (Lat.) In a bad sense, careless, heedless, reckless. 3) (Rar.) = Tutus, safe, secure, locus.

SECUS (I.), n. *indecl.* = Sexus.

SECUS (II.), *adv.* with *comp.* (secius, and also sequius) [sequor]. 1) *Posit.* secus: A) otherwise, differently: nemo s. dicet; longe s.; hora nona aut non multo s., *or thereabouts*; quod quum s. sit, *since this is different*; freq., with ac (atque) or quam: ne quid fiat secus quam volumus, *otherwise than we wish*; freq., also, with a negation, esp. (poet.) in a comparison: non (haud) s. quam (ac, atque) = *just as, precisely as, just as if, &c.*: haud s., ac jussi, faciunt; in arduis servare mentem, non s., ac bonis; non s. ac si meus esset frater, *just as if, &c.*: B) *otherwise than might be wished, ill, badly*: res s. cessit, *turned out badly, was unsuccessful*; s. de eo existimo, *I have a poor opinion of him*: C) (rar.) as a *subst.* = minus: neque s. in iis virium (erat). 2) *Comp.* secius or sequius: A) otherwise: quid diximus s. quam velles? B) with a negation (non, haud, nihilo), no less, just as: si servus meus esses, nihilo secius mihi obsequiosus fuisti, *just as if you had been my slave, &c.*; neque-eo s., nihilo s., *nevertheless*: C) (lat.) not well, badly: s. cum aliquo agere.

SECUTOR, ōris, m. [sequor]. (Lat.) A *paraser*, a kind of gladiator who fought with a *retiarium*.

SED, *conj.* [the same word as the particle sēd or sē; hence, prop. 'apart from,' 'except,' 'only']. But, yet (it denotes a direct opposition to something preceding, which is thereby limited, corrected, or denied — cf. verum, vero, autem): difficile factu est, sed conabor; non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile est. When 'sed' is omitted, the word in which the opposition lies is placed first: non agitur de sociorum injuriis, libertas nostra in dubio est. In partic.: A) with a negation, to express a climax: non modo (solum, tantum) ... sed or sed etiam, *not only, not merely ... but also, but even*: hoc non modo singulis hominibus sed potentissimis populis saepe contingit; — when a new negative statement is added, sed ne ... quidem freq. occurs: ego contra ostendo non modo nihil e. um fecisse Sex.

Roscium, sed ne potuisse quidem facere: B) in returning to a subject, esp. after a parenthetical clause = *but however, but now, I say, &c.*: C) in breaking off discourse = *but, however*: sed haec parva, veniamus ad majora; thus, freq. sed de hac re (or hoc) haecenus.

***SEDAMEN**, inis, n. [sedo]. (Lat. poet.) An *alleviation*.

SEDATE, *adv.* [sedatus]. Calmly, tranquilly.

SEDATIO, ōnis, *f.* [sedo]. An *allaying, calming, assuaging, animi*.

SEDATUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [part. of sedo]. Composed, calm, quiet, sedate, gradus, tempus, animus, vox.

SEDĒCIM, or **SEX-DECIM**, card. num. *adj.* Sixteen.

SEDĒCŪLA, ae, *f.* [dim. of sedes]. A little seat, a low stool.

SĒDENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sedeo]. 1) (Pl.) *That works sitting, sedentary*. 2) (Lat.) *That is done sitting*: s. necessitas assentiendi, *of assenting without rising to speak*.

SĒDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. *intr.* [conf. ἵκημι, ἵκη]. To sit, in solio, in equo, ante fores, ad gubernaculum; s. carpento. Freq., of judges and magistrates = *to sit in council, in court, in judgment, &c.*: s. in rostris, pro tribunali; vos iidem in eum sedetis iudices; also, of the assistants of the judges, and (lat.) of advocates and witnesses. Hence: A) to stay, to remain in a place (esp. with the accessory idea of inaction) = to sit still, to be idle or inactive, to loiter, to linger, &c.: s. domi, in villa sua; sedit qui timuit, *staid at home*; imperator s. ante moenia, *remained inactive*; thus freq., as a milit. tech. t., of an army = *to keep the field, to be encamped, to sit down before (a town), to besiege*: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerere; sedendo expugnare urbem; s. ante urbis moenia; also, nebula s. campo; pallor s. ore, *settles upon*: B) of javelins, &c., to stick fast: telum s. scuto; glans s., *sticks fast in the sling*; plaga s., *penetrates*: C) (poet.) esca s., *sits well upon the stomach*: D) trop., sedet mihi, *I am resolved*; sedet animo, *it is settled on or determined*: E) = to settle, to sink, to subside: montes ss.; gravis ss.; libra nec surgit nec sedet.

SEDES, is, *f.* [sedeo]. 1) A seat (in gen. — cf. sedile, sella): a. regia; s. honoris; prov. (poet.), sedes priores tenere, *the first seat, the foremost rank*. 2) Trop.: A) a dwelling-place, abode, habitation, seat: figure s., *to fix one's abode*; in the pl., both of the dwellings of several, and of the dwelling of a single person: B) a place, seat, foundation, ground: convellere turrim altis sedibus; moliri montem sede sua; solidis astatere ss. (poet.), *to stand on firm ground*; trop., dimovere mentem e s. sua; hence, s. belli, *the seat of war*; s. orationis (lat.), *the main point*.

SEDIGITUS, a, um, adj. [sex-digitus, 'six-fingered']. (Lat.) *A Roman surname.*

SEDILE, ia, a. [sedeo]. (Post. & lat.) *A seat, stool, chair* (cf. sedes): *prima aa., the first seats in the theatre.*

SEDITIO, ōnis, f. [se-ditio]. Prop., *a going sounder*; hence, 1) *a civil dissension, mutiny, sedition* (cf. secessio): *duo tribuni plebis per a. creantur.* 2) *A revolt, insurrection*: *a. orta est in castris*; *movere a.*; also in the pl. 3) (Mostly poet.) *Dissend, strife, dissension, in gen.*

SEDITIŌSE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [seditionus]. *Seditiously.*

SEDITIŌSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [seditio]. 1) *Turbulent, factious, seditious*: *a. homo, oratio.* 2) (Rar.) *Quarrelsome, in gen.* *3) (Lat.) *Pass. = troubled*: *vita a. et tumultuosa.*

SEDO, 1. v. tr. & intr. [causat. of sedeo, for sedere facio]. I. Tr. — 1) *To settle, pulverem*; hence = *to still, to calm*; *a. mare, fluctus, ventos*; (poet.) *a. vela, to furi*; *a. curriculum, to check.* 2) *Trop., to allay, to assuage, to appease, to pacify*: *a. animos militum, appetitum, discordiam, seditionem*; *a. bellum, to terminate*; *a. famem, to appease*; *a. sitim, to allay, to quench.* II. Intr. (lat.) — *To subside*: *tempestas a.*

SE-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To lead or to draw aside, to lead away*: *a. aliquem foras*; *a. amicum a turba*; (poet.) *a. oculos, to avert.* Hence: A) (lat.) = *to lay by, aliquid*: B) *a. aliquem = to withdraw, to take out of the way*: C) *consilia seducta a conscientia illorum, remote from their knowledge.* 2) (Poet.) *To separate, to divide, terras duas.*

***SEDUCTIO**, ōnis, f. [seduco]. *A leading or drawing aside.*

SEDUCTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of seduco]. (Poet. & lat.) *Remote, distant, terra: in seducto, in retirement.*

SEDŪLITAS, ātis, f. [sedulus]. *Assiduity, activity, zeal*: *a. et diligentia*; sometimes, in a bad sense = *officiousness.*

SEDŪLO, adv. [sedulus]. 1) *Carefully, diligently, assiduously, aliquid facere, comparare*; *a. audire, attentively*; *a. dicere, emphatically*; *a. credere, sincerely.* 2) *Purposely, designedly*: *a. tempus terere.*

SEDŪLUS, a, um, adj. [sedeo, as credulus fr. credo; prop. = 'sitting steadily at work']. 1) *Assiduous, active, diligent, sedulous*: *a. mater, nutrix*; *spectator a., interested in the play.* 2) *Offensive, obtrusive.*

SEDŪNI, ōrum, m. pl. *A Helvetic people, in the region of the modern Sion.*

SEDUSI, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany.*

SEGES, ēis, f. 1) *A corn-field*: *subigere a.*; *aa. fecundae*; hence (Pl.), *jocosely, a. stimulum, a cudgel-field.* 2) *Standing corn, a crop* (cf. semen): *a. ala stat.* 3) *Trop.: A) ground,*

soil = material, source: *Clodius erat a. lucis Milonis*: B) (poet.) *a harvest, crop*; *trop. = advantage*: *quae inde s.?*

SEGESTA, ae, f. *The Roman name of the town 'Aetern', on the northern coast of Sicily, now Castel a Mare di Golfo.*

SEGESTĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Segesta]. *Of or belonging to Segesta, Segestan*; *subst. — a) Segestānum, i, n., the Segestan territory — b) Segestani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Segesta.*

SEGESTENSES, ium, m. pl. [Segesta]. *The Segestans.*

SEGESTES, ia, m. *A German prince, father-in-law of Arminius, and a friend of the Romans.*

SEGESTICA, ae, f. *A town of the Celtiberi.*

SEGESTRE, ia, n. [seges]. 1) *A covering, wrapper of straw or hides, a mat.* 2) *A sort of mantle.*

SEGMEN, inis, n. [seco]. (Ante-cl.) *A piece cut off from any thing, a cutting, shred.*

SEGMENTĀTUS, a, um, adj. [segmentum]. (Lat.) *Ornamented with segments, embroidered, flounced, parfed.*

SEGMENTUM, i, n. [seco]. *A piece cut off from any thing, a cutting, shred*; in part., pl. *segmenta = bands, strips, flounces, trimmings, sewed on women's garments.*

SEGNE — v. Segniter.

SEGNĪ, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gallia Belgica.*

***SEGNĪ-PES**, ēdis, m. (Lat. poet.) *Slow-foot* (a designation of a worn-out horse).

SEGNIS, e, adj. with comp. & sup. [prob. fr. sequor]. (In the earlier writers, almost exclusively in the comp. & sup.) *Slow, sluggish, inert, inactive, slothful, miles, equus*; *a. bellum, pugna, obsequio, prosecuted without energy*; (poet.) = *unfruitful, campus*; *a. ad credendum*; (Tac.) with a genit., *a. occasionum, in using opportunities*; (poet.) *a. solvere.*

SEGNITER, and (rar.) *Segne, adv. with comp. [segnis]. Slowly, sluggishly, inertly.*

SEGNITIA, ae, f. [segnis]. *Slowness, sluggishness, inactivity, laziness*: *a. et socordia*; *desidia et a.*

SEGNITIES, ei, f. [segnis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = *Segnitia, q. v.*

SEGRĒGIS, e (or Segrex), adj. [se-grex]. (Lat.) *Apart, separate, vita.*

SEGRĒGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [se-grex]. *To separate from the flock, and hence, in gen., to separate, to remove*: *a. oves*; *a. aliquem a numero civium*; *a. liberos a se.* Hence, *trop.*: A) *eloquentia nos a. a vita humana, draws us away from*; *a. virtutem a summo bono, to separate from*: B) (Pl.) *a. sermonem, to break off the conversation, to be silent.*

SEGŪSIANI, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, neighbours of the Al'broges and*

Ædai, in the modern *Fours* (Depart. de la Loire).

SEJANIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Sejanus*]. Of or pertaining to *Sejanus*, satellites.

SEJĀNUS, i, m. (Lucius Aelius.) A son of *Sejus Strabo*, a favourite and influential prefectus prætorii of Tiberias.

SEJŪGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Rar.) Disjoined, separated.

SEJŪGIS, is, m. [sex-jugum]. (Prop. an *adj.*, so. currus.) A team of six horses, a chariot and six.

SEJUNCTIM, *adv.* [*sejuncto*]. (Poet.) Separately.

SEJUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [*sejuncto*]. 1) A separation, disjunction. *2) (Lat.) A dissension, quarrel.

SEJUNGO, junxi, junctum, 3. v. tr. 1) To disjoin, to separate: a. se ab aliquo; Alpes ss. Italian a Gallis; a. aliquem ex numero civium; *sejunctum est a re proposita, it does not enter into my plan; a. se a libertate verborum, to refrain.* 2) To distinguish: a. benignitatem a largitione.

SEJUS, i, m. A Roman name: a certain Marcus S. was very rich, and a friend of Atticus and Cicero.

SELAS, plur. *sela*, n. [*sedes*]. A kind of *mélcor*.

SELECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [*seligo*]. A choosing out, a choice, selection.

SELENE, ae, *f.* [*Selāne*]. Daughter of *Ptolemy Physco*, and mother of *Antiochus* and *Seleucus* of Syria.

SELEUCIA, or *Sēleuēda*, ae, *f.* [= *Σελευία*]. The name of several towns: — 1) S. Babylonla, a city in *Babylonia*, near the *Tigris*, the capital of the *Parthians*; built by *Seleucus Nicator* — now el-Madaien. 2) S. Pieria, a large town in Syria, not far from the *Orontes*, now ruins near *Kepes*.

SELEUCUS, i, m. (*Nicator*) [= *Σελευος ὁ Νικατωρ*]. S., the conqueror, a general of *Alexander the Great*, afterwards king of Syria.

SELIBRA, ae, *f.* [*semi-libra*]. A half pound.

SELIGO, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. tr. [*se-lēgo*]. To choose out, to select, aliquid, exempla; esp., judicio selecti, the judges chosen by the praetor for the trial of criminal causes.

SELINUS, antis, *f.* [= *Σελινός*]. 1) A town in Sicily, now *Selinonto*. 2) A town in *Cilicia*, now *Selenti*.

SELLA, ae, *f.* [for *sedula*, from *sedes*]. A seat, chair, stool (cf. *sedes*, *sedile*). In partic.: A) a magistrate's seat, a curule chair: s. curulis: B) a stool on which mechanics worked, a work-tool: C) a sedan chair: s. gestatoria; and later or lectica, q.v.: D) a teacher's chair: prev., duobus sellis sedere, to keep in with both parties.

SELLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*sella*]. Pertaining to seats or chairs; only *subst.*: A) *Sellaria*,

ae, *f.*, a room furnished with chairs, a drawing-room (used for lewd purposes): B) *Sellarius*, ii, m., a lewd fellow (v. *Suet. Tib. 43*, and *Tac. Ann. 6, 1*).

SELLISTERNIA, ōrum, n. pl. [*sella-sterno*]. Religious entertainments in honour of goddesses, whose images were then placed on seats (*sellae*), just as in the '*leosternium*' the images of the gods were placed on couches.

SELLŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of *sella*]. A little chair or sedan.

SELLŪLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*sella*]. Of or pertaining to a chair or stool; hence, a quaestor, the gains of a sedentary occupation; and, *subst.*, *Sellularius*, ii, m., a sedentary mechanic.

SEMEL, *adv.* [root *SEM*, or *SIM*, 'one,' whence *sem-per*, *sim-plex*, *sim-ilis*]. Once: — 1) In its proper sense, as a *num. adv.*, once, a single time: non a. sed bis; s. et vicies, or vicies a., one and twenty times; non plus quam s.; non s. major, not greater by once, not as large again; a. atque iterum = twice, yet more commonly = often, once and again, repeatedly. In partic., in a series = the first time, at first, first: bis idem fecit, s. Romae, iterum Athenis. 2) Emphatically: A) = once for all, but once: quum facile exorari, Caesar, tum s. exorari soles; illis a. te s. ignotum esse oportuit; interim, quod pluribus collegit adversarius, satis est a. proponere, in a word, briefly; humum s. ore momordit, for ever: B) in gen., like '*primum*,' to denote the simple antecedence of an action or occurrence, and usually joined with *ut*, *quum*, *si*, *ubi*, etc. = once, ever, at any time; vox s. emissa nescit reverti; quod s. dixi haud mutabo; ubi erit acubitum a., ne exurgatis; semel quoniam venerat, since he had come once; ut a., as soon as; also, with a *particip.*, incitato a. militi impetum addere.

SEMĒLE, ea, or *Sēmēla*, ae, *f.* [= *Σεμῆλη*]. The daughter of *Cadmus*, and mother of *Bacchus* by *Jupiter*.

SEMĒLEIUS, or *SEMĒLEUS*, a, um, *adj.* [*Semele*]. Of or belonging to *Semele*.

SEMEN, inis, n. [*sero*]. 1) The seed of plants. Hence: A) the seed of animals: B) a shoot used for propagating, a scion, set, slip. 2) *Trop.*: A) (poet.) the elements of bodies, e.g., of fire, water, &c.: ss. flammae: B) a stock, race: s. regium: C) (poet.) a progeny, descendant, child: D) an author, instigator; a cause, occasion.

SEMENTIFER, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [*sementis-fero*]. (Poet.) Bearing seed, fruitful.

SEMENTIS, is, *f.* [*semen*]. 1) A sowing; facere maximas ss.; *trop.*, s. malorum a dis facta non est. 2) In agriculture: A) seed-time: B) seed sown, seed-corn: C) (poet.) a growing crop, young corn = *seges*, 3.

SEMENTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [*sementis*]. Relating to sowing, seed-, dies.

SEMESTRIS, *a*, *adj.* [sex-mensis]. Of six months, of half a year, regnum; *a*. *alius*, six months old; (poet.) *semestri auro vatum digitos circumligare*, to bestow upon poets the riggs of tribunes (worn for six months), i. e., to make them tribunes.

SĒMĒSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [semi-ēdo]. (Poet. & lat.) Half-consumed, half-eaten.

SĒMI [= *hmi*]. (Only in composition.) Half, semi-.

SĒMI-ĀDĀPERTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Poet.) Half-opened.

SĒMI-AMBUSTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Lat.) Half-burned, half-consumed.

SĒMI-ĀNĪMIS, *a*, or **SĒMI-ĀNĪMUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Half-dead, half-alive.

***SĒMI-ĀPERTUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-open.

SĒMI-BARBĀRUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Lat.) Semi-barbarian.

SĒMI-BOS, *ōvis*, *m*. (Poet.) A half-ox: *vir a*, the Minotaur.

SĒMI-CĀPER, *pri*, *m*. (Poet.) 'The Half-goat,' an epithet of Pan.

SĒMICRĒMĀTUS, or **SĒMICRĒMUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [semi-cremo]. (Poet.) Half-burned.

SĒMI-CRŪDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Lat.) Half-raw.

***SĒMI-CŪBITĀLIS**, *e*, *adj.* Half a cubit long.

SĒMI-DEUS, *i*, *m*., and **SĒMI-DEA**, *ae*, *f*. (Poet.) A demigod, demi-goddess.

SĒMI-DOCTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-taught.

SĒMIERMIS, *e*, or (lat.) **SĒMIERMUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [semi-arma]. Half-armed = badly armed.

SĒMI-FACTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-made, half-finished.

SĒMIFER, *ēra*, *ōrum*, *adj.* [semi-fera]. (Poet.) Half-animal, in partic. of the Centaurs; hence, *trop.*, half-wild, half-savage, Cacus.

SĒMI-GERMĀNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-German, semi-German.

SĒMI-GRÆCUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-Grecian, half-Greek, poetæ; *a*. *civitas*, i. e., Tarentum.

***SĒMI-GRĀVIS**, *e*, *adj.* (Doubtful read.) Half-intoxicated.

SĒ-MIGRO, *āvi*, —, 1. *v. intr.* To go away, to remove, a patre.

SĒMIHIANS, *tia*, *adj.* [semi-hio]. (Poet.) Standing half-open.

SĒMI-HIULCUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Poet.) Half-open.

SĒMI-HŌMO, *inis*, *m*. (Poet.) 1) Half man, half man and half beast (in partic. of the Centaurs). 2) *Adj.*, half-wild, half-savage.

SĒMI-HŌRA, *ae*, *f*. A half hour.

***SĒMI-LĀCER**, *ēra*, *ōrum*, *adj.* (Poet.) Half-torn.

***SĒMI-LAUTUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Poet.) Half-washed.

***SĒMI-LIBER**, *ēra*, *ōrum*, *adj.* Half-free.

SĒMI-LIXA, *ae*, *m*. Half a cutler, one little better than a cutler (a term of reproach).

SĒMI-MĀRINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half in the sea.

SĒMI-MAS, *ēris*, *m*. (Poet.) 1) Half male, hermaphrodite. 2) Gelded, castrated.

SĒMI-MORTUUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Poet.) Half-dead.

SĒMINĀRIUM, *ii*, *n*. [semen]. A nursery-garden, seed-plot, nursery. Also, *trop.*, principium ac a republicæ; *a*. Catilinarium; Hispania a. exercitus hostilis; *a*. scelorum (Baecchalia), a nursery of crimes.

SĒMINĀTOR, *ōris*, *m*. [semino]. A sower; *trop.*, an originator, author.

SĒMI-NEX, *ēcis*, *m*. (*Nom. sing.* not in use.) Half dead.

SĒMINIUM, *ii*, *n*. [semen]. (Ante-cl.) 1) A seed. 2) A race, breed of animals.

SĒMINO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* [semen]. 1) To sow, *hordeum*. 2) To supply with seed, to sow, *agrum*. 3) To beget. 4) To bring forth, to produce, *viscum*; *quod non sua a. arbor*.

SĒMI-NŪDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-naked.

SĒMI-ORBIS, *is*, *m*. (Lat.) A half-circle, semicircle.

***SĒMI-PĀGĀNUS**, *i*, *m*. (Poet.) A half rustic, half a clown.

SĒMI-PERFECTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Lat.) Half-finished.

SĒMI-PES, *ēdis*, *m*. A half foot; in partic., a half foot in verse.

SĒMI-PHĀLĀRICA, *ae*, *f*. (Lat.) A small phalarica (a sort of missile weapon).

SĒMI-PLĀCENTINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-Placentian.

SĒMI-PLĒNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Half-full: *st. stationes*, half-manned.

SĒMIPŪTĀTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [semi-pato]. Half-pruned.

SĒMIRĀMIS (also **Sāmīrāmis**), *īdis*, *f*. [= *Σαμψαίς*]. The wife and successor of Ninus, king of Assyria.

SĒMIRĀMIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Semiramis]. Of or belonging to Semiramis, Semiramian.

SĒMIRĀSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [semi-rado]. (Poet.) Half-shaven.

SĒMI-RĒDUCTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Poet.) Half-bent back.

SĒMI-RĒFECTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Poet.) Half-repaired.

SĒMIRŪTUS, *a*, *um*, [semi-ruo]. Half-demolished, half-destroyed, *muris*, *urbis*; *subst.*, *Semiruta*, *ōrum*, *n. pl.*, the half-demolished parts of a wall.

SĒMIS, *īdis*, *m*. [semi-as]. Half an as, a semi-as (as a coin): *homo non semissis*, not worth a cent, a worthless fellow. Hence: A) half a unit, a half: B) as a rate of interest, half per

cent. a month, or six per cent. a year: semissibus magna copia est, money is plenty at six per cent.: C) as a measure of extension — a) *half a juger of land* — b) (lat.) *half a foot.*

SEMÍ-SENEX, nis, m. (Pl.) An elderly man.

SEMÍSEPULTUS, a, um, adj. [semi-sepello]. (Poet.) Half-buried.

SEMÍ-SOMNUS, a, um, adj. Half-asleep, drowsy.

SEMÍ-SOPINUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) Half-bent backwards, half-supine.

SEMÍTA, ae, f. A narrow way, footpath; esp., the footpath or causeway running parallel with a highway (via — of. callis, trames): a. angusta et ardua; omnes viae et ss. Hence, trop., a. vitae fallentis; and, in partic. = a byroad, byway: pecuniam, quae viâ visa est exire ab isto, eandem semitâ revertisse; Aesopi semitam feci viam = I have enlarged Aesop's materials; qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam; (Pl.) in rectam rediit semitam, I am on the right track.

*SEMÍTALIS, e, adj. [semita]. (Poet.) Pertaining to footpaths or byways: ss. dii, worshipping in byways (= *triboi*).

SEMÍTARIUS, a, um, adj. [semita]. (Poet.) Found in or frequenting byways.

SEMÍ-TECTUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) Half-covered.

SEMÍ-USTŪLO, —, âtum, l. v. tr. To half burn (used only in the part. semistulatus, and in the ger. semistulandus).

SEMIUSTUS, or SEMUSTUS, a, um, adj. [semi-uro]. Half-burned.

SEMÍ-VIR, i, m. (Poet. & lat.) I. Subst. — A half man: A) = a half man and half beast (a Centaur): B) a hermaphrodite: C) a eunuch (of a priest of Cybele). II. Adj. — Trop., effeminate, unmanly.

SEMÍ-VIVUS, a, um, adj. Half-alive, half-dead; trop., voces ss., half-expiring, feeble.

SEMÍ-VŌCÁLIS, e, adj. (Lat.) Half-sounding; in grammar, as subst., f. pl. (so. literae), the letters which, in pronunciation, begin with a vowel sound, semivowels (f, l, m, n, r, s, x).

SEMÍ-ZŌNÁRIUS, ii, m. (Pl.) A maker of small girdles.

SEMNŌNES, num, m. pl. A German people, living between the Elbe and Vistula.

SEMO — v. SANCUS.

SE-MŌDIUS, ii, m. [for semimodius]. Half a modius.

SEMŌTUS, a, um, adj. [part. of semoveo]. Remote, distant, locus; trop., dictio s., familiar; natura s., distinct.

SE-MŌVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. tr. To put aside, to remove: a. aliquem a liberis; s. sententias eorum a philosophia; s. verba, voluptatem.

SEMPER, adv. [sem- (v. Semel) and per. as nuper from noviper]. Always, continually, at all times (of. usque); sometimes of continuance within a definite time = constantly: antehac s.; horresco s. ubi, etc., always, when.

SEMPITERNUS, a, um, adj. [semper — conf. aeternus from aevum, hesternus from heri, etc.]. Everlasting, perpetual, continual, imperishable, coursus stellarum, ignis, memoria; as adv., Sempiternum (Pl.), perpetually, for ever.

SEMPRŌNIANUS, a, um, adj. [Sempronius]. Sempronian: S. senatus consultum, of Caius S. Rufus; S. clades, of the consul C. Sempronius Atratinus.

SEMPRŌNIUS, ii, m., & Semprōnia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Tiberius S. Gr., consul, 177 and 166 b. c., married to Cornelia, daughter of the elder Africanus. 2) Tiberius S. Gr., son of the preceding, who, as a tribune of the people, originated an agrarian law, and was murdered by the aristocracy, 183 b. c. 3) Caius S. Gr., brother of the last-mentioned, tribune of the people, and originator of several democratic measures. He was put to death by the aristocracy, headed by the consul Opimius, 129 b. c. 4) Sempronia, sister of Caius S. Gracchus, married to the younger Africanus.

SEMI-UNCIA, ae, f. 1) A half ounce, i. e., the twenty-fourth part of an as; hence, in gen., a trifle: bona ejus semiuncia venierunt, a trifling sum. 2) The twenty-fourth part of any whole (v. As). In partic. — a) the twenty-fourth part of a pound — b) as a measure of extension, the twenty-fourth part of a juger.

SEMUNCIÁRIUS, a, um, adj. [semuncia]. Containing half an ounce: fenus s., interest equal to one twenty-fourth of the capital, i. e., four per cent.

SEMŪRIUM, ii, n. A field near Rome, with a temple of Apollo.

SENA, ae, f. A town on the coast of Umbria, where Hasdrubal was defeated by M. Livius Salinator — now Senigaglia.

SENÁCŪLUM, i, n. [senatus]. (Archaic.) A council hall, in which the senate met at Rome.

SENÁRIŌLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of senarius]. A little, trifling senarius.

SENÁRIUS, a, um, adj. [seni]. Consisting of six each; usually, versus s., or simply s., a verse of six feet (usually iambic).

SENÁTOR, ōris, m. [senatus]. A member of the Roman senate, a senator; hence, transferred, of similar functionaries among other nations.

SENÁTORIUS, a, um, adj. [senator]. Of or belonging to the senators, senatorial: literae ss., speeches made in the senate; subst., Senatorius, ii, m., a senator.

SENÁTUS, ūs (an early form also senati), m. [senex]. 1) The Roman senate or supreme council, which had jurisdiction over the most important public

affairs. It consisted at first of 100 members, then of 200, afterwards of 300; later of 1000, but Augustus reduced it to 600. Special meanings: A) = *a meeting of the senate*: senatus est, *habetur, the senate is in session*; venire in senatum, *to attend a meeting of the senate* (cf. B); a legitimus, *a regular meeting of the senate, held on the days appointed* (in opp. to an extraordinary session, s. indiotus, called by a magistrate): B) = *the senatorial body, the list of senators*: venire in senatum, *to become a senator* (cf. A); legere s., *to read aloud the names of the senators*; but, legere aliquem in senatum, *to elect one a senator, to receive into the number of the senators*; aliquem senatu movere, *to expel from the senate*: C) senatus datur alicui, *an audience is granted to one by the senate*: D) (lat.) *meton.* = *the seats of the senators in the theatre.* 2) Sometimes of similar deliberative assemblies in other states: s. Venerorum.

SENATUSCONSULTUM — v. Consultum.

SENÉCA, æ, m. *A family name in the gens Annæa*; thus, esp. 1) Marcus A. S., surnamed Rhetor, born at Corduba, and composer of various extant Declamations. 2) Lucius A. S., son of the former, preceptor of Nero, and author of numerous philosophical treatises.

SENÉCIO, ōnis, m. [senex]. *A Roman surname.*

SENECTUS (L), a, um, adj. [senex]. (Rar.) Very old, aged: s. ætas, and, oftener, as subst., Senecta, æ, f., *old age, senility.*

SENECTUS (II.), ūtis, f. [senex]. 1) *Old age, senility.* 2) Trop.: A) *the gloominess of old age, moroseness*: B) = *vetustas, age, long duration*: C) (lat.) *the slough, old skin of serpents, &c.*

SENENSIS, e, adj. [Sena]. *Of or pertaining to Sena, procellum.*

SENEO, 2. v. intr. [senex]. (Poet.) *To be old or aged; trop., to be weak, feeble.*

SENESCO, nui, —, 3. v. inch. intr. [senex]. 1) *To grow old, to become aged.* 2) Trop.: A) *to grow weak or feeble, to decline with years, to wane, to waste away*: prata s., *the meadows lose their freshness*; ager senuit continua messe, *is worn out*; Hannibal s. famæ et viribus, *the fame and power of Hannibal decline*; bellum s., *linguishes*; civitas s. otio, *is weakened*; luna s., *wanes*: *B) (lat.) *to grow old over a work* (= consenesco, 2, B).

SENEX, nis, adj. w. comp. I. Posit. — *Old, aged, advanced in years* (cf. antiquus, vetus), of men; also (poet. & lat.) of women or animals, and (poet.) of inanimate and abstract objects: s. ævum, anni = *old age*; s. dies, *far advanced, drawing to a close.* Freq., subst. m. = *an old man*; rarely as f., *an old woman.* II. Comp., Senior. — 1) (Except in political lang., and in the pl., mostly poet. & lat.) *Older, elder*; often

= *senex.* 2) Trop., oratio s., *more mature*; hæc vis est s., *more ancient* (= antiquior).

SENI, æ, a, distr. num. adj. [sex]. *Six each* bis s., *twelve*; (poet.) *in the sing., bis senus, twelffold, labor.*

SENI-DENI, æ, a, distr. num. adj. (More freq. written sep.) *Sixteen each.*

SENILIS, e, adj. [senex]. *Of or belonging to an old man, aged, senile, prudentia, anni, partes*; adoptio s., *by an old man*; status incurva s., *of an old man.*

SENILITER, adv. [senilis]. (Lat.) *After the manner of old persons, tremere.*

SENIO, ōnis, m. [seni]. *The number six, a six*: mittere s., *to throw the dice so that each shows the number six.*

SENIUM, ii, n. [senex]. (Poet. & lat.) *Age* = *feebleness, debility, decay*: omni morbo seniove carere. Hence: A) *vexation, fretfulness caused by decay*: confectus senio; ea res mihi senio est: B) *gloominess, melancholy, trouble*: C) *slowness*: torpor ac s.: D) *meton., an old man, old fellow.*

SENO, ōnis, m. [Senones]. *A Senonian.*

SENONES, um, m. pl. [= Senones]. 1) *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, whose capital was Agendicum, now Sens.* 2) *A tribe, descended from the former, in Gallia Cisalpina.*

SENSA, ōrum, n. pl. [sentio]. *Things perceived by the senses, sensations; thoughts, sentiments.*

SENSIBILIS, e, adj. [sentio]. (Ante-cl.) *Perceptible by the senses, sensible.*

SENSICULUS, i, m. [dim. of sensus]. (Lat.) *A little sentence.*

SENSIFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [sensus - fero]. (Lucr.) *Causing sensation.*

SENSILIS, e, adj. [sentio]. (Lucr.) *Endowed with sensation, sensitive.*

SENSIM, adv. [root SENT, whence sentio]. (Prop., so gradually that one can see it, perceptibly.) *Little by little, slowly, softly*: s. et pedetentim, s. et moderate; s. tentare animos, *privately, by stealth*; amare s. et sapienter, *moderately.*

SENSUS, ūs, m. [sentio]. 1) *Physically*: A) *feeling, sensation, doloris*: B) *the faculty of feeling, sense*: s. videndi or oculorum, *the sense of sight*; tactus corporis est a.; s. audiendi or aurium, *the sense of hearing.* 2) *Of the mind*: A) *feeling, sense*: s. humanitas; s. amoris or amandi, *of love*; in partic., of oratory, emotion proceeding from sympathy: oratio sensum habeat: B) *consciousness*: carere s., *to be unconscious*; si quis est s. in morte, *if one is conscious in death*: C) = *sentiment, disposition, inclination, opinion, &c.*: civium s. erga nos; orator pertractat ss. mentesque; mihi placet s. ejus de republica, *his opinion or way of thinking*; ego illius sensum pulcre calleo, *I know his humour to a nicety*; s. communis, *the manner in which men generally view*

as judge of a thing, the common feeling of humanity: D) (poet.) the understanding, sense, reason: eripere alicui omnes ss.; s. communia, *sound common sense* (cf. C). 3) (Poet. & lat.): A) the sense, idea, signification of a word, &c.: notare voces et ss. verbis; verba duos ss. significántia: B) a sentence, period: ss. ordine collocati; ss. communes = loci communes (v. Locus).

SENTENTIA, æ, f. [sentio]. 1) An *opinion*, *view* (founded on a certain conviction — cf. opinio): habeo illam s., or sum in illâ s., I am of that opinion, I take that view; meâ s., in my opinion; non est sententiâ illud facere, it is not my purpose to do that; (poet.) sententiâ stat, it is my firm purpose; ex animi mei (tui, etc.) s. (in the formula of an oath), to the best of my knowledge and belief, on my conscience, by my faith; on the contrary, ex s. = according to one's wish, happily, prosperously: te ex sententiâ navigasse vehementer gaudeo, that you have had a prosperous voyage; de s. alicujus, according to the opinion of some one, at the suggestion of some one; de sua sententiâ, of one's own accord. 2) In partic., in public affairs, an *officially expressed opinion*, a *decision*, *sentences*, *votes* (cf. suffragium), esp. of a senator: dicere (ferre, dare) sententiâ, to cast one's vote, to vote; rogare or interrogare sententiâ, to ask senators for their opinion, to call on them to vote; (pedibus) ire (discedere) in sententiâ alicujus, to assent to one's opinion; factum est senatus consultum in meam s., in conformity with my opinion; also, of a judge, ferre (dicere) sententiâ, to cast one's vote, to vote. 3) The *sense*, *idea*, *purport*, *signification* of a word, writing, &c.: unum verbum sæpe non in eadem s. ponitur; in hanc s. epistola scripta est (locutus est), to this purport, to this effect; thus, also, freq. s., in opp. to verba. 4) A *thought expressed in words*, a *proposition*, *sentence*: dum breviter de singulis ss. disputo. In partic. = an *apothegm*, *maxim*: acutæ crebrae que ss.

SENTENTIŌLA, *ae. f.* [*dim. of sententia*].
A short sentence, maxim, spherism.

SENTENTIÖSE, *adv.* [sententiosus]. Full of thought, sententially.

SENTENTIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [sententia].
Full of thought, pithy, sententious.

SENTICĒTUM, i, n. [sentis]. (PL) A thorn-brake.

SENTĪNA, ae. *f.* 1) *The sink in the hold of a ship, where the bilge-water collects; hence = bilge-water: exhaurire s.; hence, trop., hi Romani sicut in sentina confluerant.* 2) *Trop., refuse, filth, dregs, esp. of the people: s. reipublicae (of the confederates of Catiline); s. urbis, the vile rabble; also, the hangers on of an army.*

SENTINAS, ātis, *adj.* [Sentinum]. Of or belonging to Sentinum.

SENTINUM, *i. n.* A town in Umbria.

SENTIO, nsi, nsum, & v. tr. & intr. [root **SENT**, whence sent-entia, sen-sim]. 1) Of the body, to be sensible of, to feel, to perceive, dolorem, morbum, odores; gemina ignem non sentiens, *on which the fire has no effect*; (poet.) a sonare, to hear sound. 2) Of the mind: A) to perceive, to understand, to observe, to notice: animus sentit se moveri; a quid sit ordo, quam id sit exiguum; plus a., to be wiser, to know more; Hence — a) to experience, to find out by experience, aliquid; sentiet qui vir sim; tecum sensi Philippios, I know by experience what Philippi is! — b) a. de re aliqua, to hear of, to learn: B) to deem, to think, to judge: idem a., to take the same view; vera s., to have the true view; a. humiliter de aliquo, to have a poor opinion of, to think meanly of; mirabiliter de aliquo s., to have a high opinion of one; s. cum aliquo, to agree with one. Hence, in partic., tech. t. in the lang. of publicists, to declare one's opinion, to vote, to decide: lenissi me s. (of a judicial decision); si iudices pro causa mea senserint, have decided in my favour.

SENTIS, is, m. and (poet.) *f.* A thorn, brier (cf. *dumus*); *trop.* (Pl.), of thievish hands.

SENTISCO, 3. v. *inac.* *intr.* [*sentio*]. (Lucr.)
To observe, to perceive.

SENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [sentis]. (Ante-cl. and poet.) Thorny, rough, loca; homo s., *rough, with hair like bristles.*

SEORSUM, or (var.) **SEORSUS**, *adv.* [se-ver-sum, se-ver-sum]. (Mostly ante-cl.) 1) *Apart, asunder, separately*: s. in custodia habere aliquem: s. a rege exercitum ducere. 2) *Trop., apart, without a person or thing*: s. a collega aliquid facere, *apart from one's colleague*; thus, also (Lucr.), s. corpore; s. abs te sentio, *I think differently from you*.

SĒPĀRĀBILIS, e, adj. [separo]. Separable.
SĒPĀRĀTE, adv. w. comp. [separatus]. Apart, separately.

SĒPĀRĀTIM, *adv.* [separo]. Separately, asunder, apart: dei s. ab universis singulos diligunt; usually abs., sejungere et s. scribere; copias singularum civitatum s. collocavit, *the forces of each state apart*; s. dicere, *generally* (in opp. to definite dicere).

SĒPĀRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [separo]. A sundering, separating; a separation.

SĒPĀRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of *separo*].
Separate, distinct, particular: (poet.) *juga ss.,*
remote; temporibus ss., at different times.

SE-PĀRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *a. tr.* To sunder, to separate, to part, to sever: mare s. Europam ab Asia, also (poet.) Asiam Europā and Asiam Europamque. *Freq., trop.,* of a separation in speech or thought: s. narrationem; s. honestum a virtute; s. suum consilium a ceteris, *to come to a different conclusion from others.*

SĒPĒLĪBĪLIS, e, adj. [sepelio]. (Pl.) That may be buried = *that may be concealed, stultitia*

SEPELIO, pēlii or pēlii, pultum, 4. v. tr. [root SEP, whence, with a modification of the vowel, sep-or, sep-io]. Prop., *to bring to rest*. 1) To bury, to inter (it includes all the ceremonies of burial, while 'humo' denotes interment as the conclusion of them; hence, also = *to bury after burning*): a. aliquem. 2) Trop.: A) to bury = to destroy, to suppress, to put an end to: a. pudorem, famam, dolorem; s. bellum, *to end completely*; patria sepulta, *destroyed*: B) (poet.) to bury, as it were, in something: sepultus vino, *somno, intoxicated, buried in sleep*; on the contrary, inertia sepulta, *lazy, idle*.

SEPES (Saep.), ia, f. A hedge, fence, enclosure; (poet.) of any enclosure: ss. portarum.

SEPIA, ae, f. [= *sepia*]. 1) A cuttle-fish. 2) (Poet.) The black juice of the cuttle-fish, used as ink.

SEPIMENTUM, i, n. [sepio]. An enclosure.

SEPIO, psi, ptum, 4. v. tr. [sepes]. To enclose with a hedge, to hedge or to fence in, to inclose, to surround with a protection: a. segetem; a. vallum arboribus, urbem muris; trop., a. domum custodibus; a. mare praesidiis classium; a. urbem praesidio, *to garrison*; a. aliquid veste, *to cover, to envelope*. Hence, trop. = *to guard, to secure*: a. aliquid memoriā; septus legibus, *protected*. In partic., the part. as subet., Septum, q. v.

SEPIOLA, ae, f. [dim. of sepia]. (Pl.) A small cuttle-fish.

SEPLASIA, ae, f. A street in Capua, where unguents were sold.

SE-PONO, pōui, pōitum, 8. v. tr. 1) To lay aside, to put aside; esp., to put by for future use, to lay by: a. rem; a. et recondere; a. pecuniam in aedificationem templi; so, also, a. frumentum in decem annos. 2) In partic.: A) to set apart, to reserve: a. illam materiam senectuti: B) to appoint, to destine for any purpose: locus sepositus servilibus poenis: C) (lat.) to remove: interesse pugnae imperatorem an seponi melius esset dubitare, *or that he should keep himself at a distance from the battle*; hence = *to banish*: a. aliquem in insulam: D) to distinguish: a. hanc partem a ceteris; (poet.) a. inurbanum dictum lepido: E) to select, to pick out: a. de sagittis unam: F) to keep off, to drive away: a. curas graves.

SEPOSITUS, a, um, adj. [part. of sepono]. 1) Put aside, select, choice: vestis a., *a state dress*. 2) Remote, locus.

SEPSE, refl. pron. [se-ipse]. One's self.

SEPTEM, card. num. adj. [= *irrē*]. Seven. In partic.: A) subet. = *The Seven Wise Men*: B) a. stellae = Septentriones: C) Septem Aquae, *a lake in the region of Reate, now S. Susanna*: D) Septem maria, *the lagoons at the mouth of the Po, where later the city of Venice rose*.

SEPTEMBER, bris, a, adj. [septem]. Of or

pertaining to the seventh month (reckoned from March, the beginning of the Roman year), of September, mensis, kalendae, etc.

SEPTEMDĒCIM — v. Septendecim.

SEPTEMFLUUS, a, um, adj. [septem-fluo]. (Poet.) Flowing in seven streams: a. Nilus, *having seven mouths*.

SEPTEM-GĒMINUS, a, um, adj. (Poet.) = Septemflus.

SEPTEM-PĒDĀLIS, e, adj. (Pl.) Of seven feet, seven feet high, statua.

SEPTEMPLEX, Icīs, adj. [septem - plico]. Sevenfold: a. clipeus, *of seven folds of ox-hide*: Nilus s. = septemflus.

SEPTEM-VIR, i, m. One of a college of seven men, appointed for some public duty, e. g., the dividing of lands, a septemvir.

SEPTEMVIRĀLIS, e, adj. [septemvir]. Of or belonging to the septemvir, septemviral, auctoritas; subet., Septemvirales, ium, m. pl. = septemviri.

SEPTEMVIRĀTUS, ūs, m. [septemvir]. The office or dignity of a septemvir, the septemvirate.

SEPTEMVIRI — v. Septemvir.

SEPTĒNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [septem]. Consisting of seven: in partic., versus a., *consisting of seven feet*.

SEPTEN-DĒCIM, card. num. adj. Seventeen.

SEPTĒNI, ae, a, distr. num. adj. pl. [septem].

1) Seven each. 2) (Poet.) Seven: bis a. **SEPTENNIS**, SEPTENNIIUM — vide Septennis, etc.

SEPTENTRIO — v. Septentriones.

SEPTENTRIONĀLIS, e, adj. [septentriones]. Of the north, northern; subet., Septentrionalia, ium, n. pl., *the northern regions*.

SEPTENTRIONES, num, m. pl. [septem-triones, prop., 'the seven oxen']. 1) The Seven Stars near the north pole, which form the constellation known as the Great Bear or Charles' Wain; hence, in the sing. (Septentrio, ōnis), a. major, *the Great Bear*; s. minor, *the Lesser Bear*. 2) The north; so, also, in the sing. 3) In the sing., the north wind: acer s. ortus est.

SEPTENTRIONĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [septentriones]. (Lat.) Northern.

SEPTIES, card. num. adv. [septem]. Seven times.

SEPTIMĀNI, ōram, m. pl. [septimus]. The soldiers of the seventh legion.

SEPTIMIUS, ii, m., and Septimia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; one S. is mentioned as a friend of Horace.

SEPTIMONTIĀLIS, e, adj. [septem-mons]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to the feast of the Seven Hills (celebrated in the month of December, in commemoration of the addition of the seventh hill to the city of Rome).

SEPTIMUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. [septem]. The seventh. Hence, as adv., Septimum, and

(ante-cl.) *Septimo, for the seventh time; (Pl.) die septimi, on the seventh day.*

SEPTIMUS-DECIMUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. (Also written sep.) The seventeenth.

SEPTINGENTESIMUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. [septingenti]. The seven-hundredth.

SEPTINGENTI, ae, a, card. num. adj. [Septem-centum]. Seven hundred.

SEPTIREMIS, is, f. [septem-remus]. A ship having seven banks or benches of oars, a septirème. (Lat.)

SEPTUAGESIMUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. [septuaginta]. The seventieth.

SEPTUAGINTA, card. num. adj. Seventy.

SEPTUENNIS, e, adj. [septem-annus]. Of seven years, seven years old.

SEPTUM, i, n. [seprio]. (Usually in the pl.) A fence, hedge, enclosure; in partic., a barrier, wall, &c.: quibus septis belluas continebimus? ss. domorum, the walls of houses; pecus repetit ss., the stall, fold; at Rome, in partic. = the barriers or enclosure within which the people of Rome voted at the comitia.

SEPTUMILEIUS, ii, m. A Roman, who obtained the reward offered by the consul Opimius for the head of C. Gracchus.

SEPTUNX, nois, m. [septem-uncia]. Seven uncies = seven-twelfths of an as, or of any whole divided into twelve parts.

SEPULCRALIS, e, adj. [sepulcrum]. Of or pertaining to a tomb, sepulchral: fax s., a funeral torch. (Lat.)

*SEPULCRĒTUM, i, n. [sepulcrum]. (Poet.) A burial-place, cemetery.

SEPULCRUM, i, n. [sepelio]. 1) A grave: monumentum sepulcri, a tomb, sepulchre: aliquem sepulcro condere, to bury, to inter; honores sepulcri, i. e., a tombstone, epitaph, &c.; (poet.) s. vetus (of an old man). Hence: A) a sepulchral mound, a barrow: onerare membra sepulcro: B) the place where a corpse is burned: ad s. venimus, in ignem imposita est; ara sepulcri, a funeral pile. 2) A grave, with its monuments, tombstones, inscriptions, &c., a tomb, sepulchre, mausoleum: legere ss., the epitaphs; (poet.) placare ss., the dead.

SEPULTŪRA, ae, f. [sepelio]. 1) A burying; a burial, interment, sepulture, funeral: sepulturā aliquem afficere; corpus sepulturae (or ad sepulturam) dare, tradere, mandare, to bury some one; ss. demonstrantur deorum (according to some = a burying-place, grave). 2) The burning of corpses (v. Sepelio).

SEPYRA, ae, f. A village on Mount Amanus, in Cilicia.

SEQUANA, ae, f. A river in Gaul, now the Seine.

SEQUANI, ōrum, m. pl. [Sequana]. A people

of Gaul, dwelling about the sources of the Sequana, in the modern Franche Comté and Burgundy.

SEQUANUS, a, um, adj. [Sequani]. Sequanian.

SEQUAX, ōis, adj. w. comp. [sequor]. (Poet.) 1) Following or seeking after, pursuing, equus; undae ss., following closely upon each other; flammae ss., darting; caprae ss., hunting after the vine; curae ss., that follow one everywhere; s. fumus, penetrating; dare terga Latio (= Latinis) sequaci, pursuing. 2) Pliant, yielding.

SEQUĒLA, ae, f. [sequor]. (Lat.) A consequence, sequel.

SEQUENS, tis, n. [part. of sequor]. (Lat.) According to Quintilian, used by some instead of *insequens*, an epithet.

SEQUESTER, tra, trum, and SEQUESTRIS, tre, adj. [from secus (sequus), as magister from magis, minister from minus]. Mediating: pace sequestrā, in consequence of the peace. Hence, subst. — 1) Sequester, tris (ante-cl. also tri), m.: A) a depositary, trustee in a suit, with whom the thing in dispute is deposited till the case is decided: B) an agent, go-between (in the bribery of judges, &c.): venditor hujus tribus et corruptor et s. is fuit: C) (poet. & lat.) a mediator, umpire, in gen.: Menenius Agrippa inter patres et plebem publicae gratiae sequester fuit. 2) Sequestrum, i, or Sequestre, tris, n., the depositing of the object in dispute in the hands of a third person.

SEQUOR, quātus (cūtus), 3. v. dep. tr. [root SEC, kindr. w. *TEIL-sequi*]. To follow: — 1) To follow after, to come or to go after, to attend, to accompany: s. aliquem, vallem; funus procedit, sequimur; secuti sunt cum omnibus copiis; (poet.) dicta sis voce s., to answer. Hence: A) of time or order, to follow after, to succeed: anno sequente; hunc annum pax a.; sermo s. convivii; patrem ss. liberi, succeed to the rank of the father: freq., of a discourse = to succeed, to come next in order: sequitur illa divisio; sequitur ut doceam, etc.; sequitur videre de eo quod, etc.: B) in logical conclusions, to result, to follow: (impers.) sequitur causas esse immutabiles; but usually with 'ut': sequitur ut haec falsa sint: C) of a possession or inheritance, &c., to fall to the portion of, to fall to, to remain with: res s. victorem; possessio s. heredem; urbes captae ss. Aetolos; so, also, poena s. eum, overtakes him: D) to follow as an authority: s. naturam ducent; s. sectam aliqujus; s. aliquem or auctoritatem; s. consilium aliqujus: E) to come off, to come away: to come of itself: ramus s. = is easily broken off; telum s. = is easily withdrawn; laus est pulcherrima quum sequitur, non accessitur; verba non invita sequentur rem provisam. 2) To follow hostilely, to pursue, to chase, hostes. 3) To go to, to seek, Italian. Hence, trop., to strive for, to aim at, to court:

a. *aliojus amicitiam*; a. *tranquillitatem vitae*;
v. *gratiam Caesaris*.

SĒRA, ae, f. [sero]. A (moveable) belt for fastening doors (cf. *claustrum*, *pessulus*).

SĒRĀPIO, ōnis, m. [— *Σερᾶπιον*]. A Greek proper name, very common in Egypt: thus, in partic. 1) a Greek geographer of Antioch. 2) A nickname of P. Corn. Scipio Nasica. 3) An Egyptian ambassador at Rome. 4) A Stoic philosopher. 5) A slave or freedman of Atticus.

SĒRĀPIS, is and Idia, m. [= *Σέρapis*]. A divinity of the Egyptians, later worshipped also in Greece and Rome.

SĒRENITAS, ōtis, f. [serenus]. 1) Clearness, serenity of the weather, coeli. 2) Trop., a fortune, serenity, favour; s. mea = tranquillity of mind.

SĒRĒNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [serenus]. (Poet.) I. Tr. — To make clear or fair, to clear up: a. coelum tempestatesque; trop., a. spem fronte, to show hope by a cheerful face. II. Intr. (poet.) — Luce serenanti, in bright daylight.

SĒRĒNO a, um, adj. 1) Clear, bright, serene, cloudless, coelum, nox, ver; as a subst., Serenam, i, n., a clear sky, fair weather: puro sereno, or simply sereno, in fair weather. Hence (poet.) a. ventus = bringing fair weather. 2) Of one's appearance or state of mind, serena, calm, cheerful, joyful, frons; (poet.) vultus s.

SĒRES, rum, m. pl. [= *Σαρς*]. A people of Eastern Asia, from whom the ancients received their silks — the modern Chinese.

SĒRESCO, 8. v. incoh. intr. [serenus]. (Lucr.) To grow dry.

SĒRGESTUS, i, m. A pilot of Aeneas, whose name Virgil connects with the gens Sergia, at Rome.

SĒRGIUS, ii, m., and Sergia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Lucius S. Catilina, whose conspiracy was put down by Cicero.

SĒRIA, ae, f. A large vessel for wine, oil, &c., a cask, jar.

SĒRICĀTUS, a, um, adj. [Sericus]. (Lat.) Clothed in silk.

SĒRICUS, a, um, adj. [Serica]. Of or pertaining to the Seres, Serica, sagitta; hence = of Seric silk, silken: ss. carpenta, with curtains of Seric silk; hence, subst., Serica, ōrum, n. pl., silk-stuffs or garments.

SĒRIES, ei, f. [sero I.]. (The genit. and dat. do not occur; very rare in the pl.) 1) A row, series, succession, chain (cf. ordo): a. dentium, rerum, fabularum, annorum, causarum. 2) In partic. (poet.), a line of descent, lineage: nec tamen haec series prosit.

SĒRIO, adv. [serius]. In earnest, seriously.

SĒRIŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of seria]. (Poet.) A small jar.

SĒRĪPHIUS, a, um, adj. [Seriphus]. Seriphan; subst., Seriphius, ii, m., a Seriphan.

SĒRĪPHUS, i, f. [= *Σέριφος*]. An island in the Aegean Sea, now Serfo or Serfanto.

SĒRIUS, a, um, adj. [prob. kindr. w. severus]. Earnest, serious, grave (that is said or done in earnest; in opp. to what is jocular — cf. severus): r. res, verba; subst., Serium, i, n., and, more freq., Seria, ōrum, n. pl., earnestness, seriousness, serious matters: joca ad seria, jests and serious matters; per (inter) seria, amid serious occupations; serio, in earnest.

SĒRMO, ōnis, m. [sero I.]. 1) A talking among several, conversation, discourse (cf. colloquium): conferre, habere s. cum aliquo; habebant s. inter se. In partic. = a learned conversation, a scientific disputation, discussion: habere s. cum aliquo de amicitia. 2) The language of common life, conversation (cf. oratio; also, in opp. to contentio, etc.): sermo potius quam oratio; a. est oratio remissa et finitima quotidiana locutioni. Hence = satire (esp. of the satires of Horace, because of their likeness to prose, in opp. to a properly poetic form of expression). 3) Common talk, report, rumour: a. est in tota Asia dissipatus; a. ac fama; venire in a. hominum, to be talked about by everybody; so, also, esse in ore et a. omnium; hence = a subject or topic of conversation: dare sermonem iis, to give them something to talk about; filius meus a. est per urbem. 4) A mode of expression, language, diction, style: elegantia sermonis; s. festivus, elegans; egestas patrii sermonis; a. Graecus, Latinus; also, in a restricted sense = a dialect.

SĒRMŌCINĀTIO, ōnis, f. [sermocinor]. 1) A conversation, disputation, dialogue. 2) As a figure of rhetoric, the introduction of some one as speaking.

SĒRMŌCINATRIX, icis, f. [sermocinor]. (Lat.) The art of discoursing (a translation of the Greek *παραλογιστική*).

SĒRMŌCINOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [sermo]. 1) To talk, to converse. 2) (Lat.) To carry on a learned conversation, to dispute, to discuss.

SĒRMŌNOR, 1. v. dep. intr. [sermo]. (Lat.) = sermocinor.

SĒRMUNCŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of sermo]. Common talk, rumour, tittle-tattle.

SĒRO (I.), rui, rtum, 3. v. tr. [v. Sero II.]. 1) To join or to bind together, to plait, to interweave; only thus in the perf. part.: loricae sertae, linked armour; and, subst., Serta, ōrum, n. pl., also, Sertae, ārum, f. pl. (ss. coronae), wreaths of flowers, garlands, festoons. 2) Trop., to join, to connect, to unite, to combine: ordo rerum humanarum scriitarum fati lege, the order of human affairs is arranged by the law of fate; a. tumultum ex tumultu, to excite one disturbance after another; so, also, a. certamina, bella, proelia, to continue; s. sermonem, colloquia cum aliquo, to enter into; s. fabulam argumentum, to com-

pose a play from a well-connected story; s. negotium, to prepare, to make.

SERO (II.), sēvi, sētum, 3. v. tr. [*sero, sēpo*]; prob. the same as sero I., with the orig. meaning 'to put'. 1) To sow, frumentum. 2) To plant, vitem, arborem. 3) (Poet.) To supply with seed, to sow, agrum; hence, *subst.*, Sata, ōrum, n. pl., seed sown, young corn. 4) Trop.: A) to beget, to bring forth, aliquem, genus hominum; freq. (mostly poet.), *part.* satus (ab aliquo), begotten by, sprung from; as a *subst.* = a son, offspring: s. Jove, a son of Jove; stirpe divina satus: B) to scatter, to disseminate, to propagate; to excite, to occasion, &c.: s. certamina, discordias civiles, rumores, opinionem, crimina.

SERO (III.), *adv.* with *comp. & sup.* [serus]. 1) Late in the day. 2) In gen., late: serius ocus, earlier or later. In partic. = too late (so that it becomes useless — cf. tarde): s. resistimus; s. ac nequiquam; also the *comp.* in the same sense: possumus audire aliquid, an serius venimus?

SEROTINUS, a, um, *adj.* [serus]. (Lat.) That happens or comes late, late, backward.

SERPENS, tis, *adj. & subst.* [part. of serpo]. I. *Adj.* — Creeping, bestia. II. *Subst. comm.* — A) a serpent: B) the Serpent (a constellation).

SERPENTIGENA, ae, m. [serpens - gigno]. (Poet.) The serpent-born.

***SERPENTI-PES**, ōdis, *adj.* (Poet.) Serpent-footed.

SERPĒASTRA, ōrum, n. pl. [perhaps from sirpo, 'to bind']. Knee-splints, a kind of splint or bandage used for straightening the crooked legs of children; jocosely, of officers who restrain their soldiers.

SERPO, psi, ptum, 3. v. intr. [= *ipso*]. 1) To creep, to crawl on the ground (without feet, and noiselessly, like a snake — cf. repo): anguis s. per humum. 2) Meton. and trop. (mostly poet.), to creep, to spread, to make way, to extend by slow and imperceptible degrees: vitis, ignis s.; serpit per membra senectus; lanugo s. per ora; somnus, rumor, malum s. Hence, of a writer, s. humi, to creep along the ground = to use plain, familiar language (in opp. to the elevated style of poetry).

SERPILLUM, i, n. Wild thyme.

SERRA, ae, f. [seo-ra, from seco]. 1) A saw. 2) A serrated order of battle.

SERRANUS, also Saranus, i, m. [from Saranum, a town of Umbria]. A surname in the gens Attilia.

SERRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [serra]. Saw-shaped, serrated: numus s., notched on the edge.

SERRĒRUM (or Serrium), ii, n. A promontory, with a fort, in Thracia.

SERRŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of serra]. A small saw.

SERTORIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sertorius]. Sertorian, bellum, dux.

SERTORIUS (Quintus), ii, m. A partisan of Marius; a famous general, who fought a long time in Spain against the army of Sulla, but was at length treacherously murdered by Perperna.

SERTA — v. Sero I.

SĒRUM, i, n. The watery part of curdled milk, whey.

SĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* with (rar.) *comp. & sup.* 1) That happens or comes late, late; hence = too late: s. gratulatio; nox s., late in the night; sero die, late in the day; also, serum diei, noctis, a late hour of the day, of the night; (poet.) sera spes, late in its fulfilment; ss. anni, old age; s. arbor, old; ss. ignes = a funeral pile; s. bellum, protracted. Also (poet.), for the *adv.* sero, of one who does any thing late: serius in coelum redeas; s. aliquid facere; O seri studiorum! that learn too late! so, also, s. querelis.

SERVA, ae, f. [servus]. A female slave.

SERVĀBILIS, e, *adj.* [servo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) That may be kept or preserved, uva. 2) That may be saved, caput.

SERVANS, tis, *adj.* v. sup. [part. of servo]. (Poet.) Observing, keeping.

SERVĀTIO, ōnis, f. [servo]. (Lat.; doubtful read.) An observance.

SERVĀTOR, ōris, m. [servo]. 1) A preserver, observer, honesti. 2) A deliverer, saviour: a mundi.

SERVATRIX, icis, f. [servo]. A (female) saviour or deliverer.

SERVILIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Servilius I.]. Of or belonging to Servilius, Servilian.

SERVILIS, e, *adj.* [servus]. Of or pertaining to a slave or slaves, servile, slavish: s. jugum, vestis; tumultus, bellum s., a war against slaves, a servile war; manus s., a band of slaves; terror s., a dread of a servile insurrection; indoles s.; literae ss., the lower branches of learning (in opp. to literae liberales, 'the higher branches').

SERVILITER, *adv.* [servilis]. Like a slave, slavishly, servilely.

SERVILIUS (I.), ii, m., and Servilia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens, of which the following families and individuals are best known. A) Ahalae: — 1) Caius S. A., who, as the magister equitum of L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, slew Spurius Maelius, 440 B.C. B) Caepiones: — 2) Quintus S. C., was vanquished by the Cimbri, and afterwards banished. 3) Quintus S. C., an opponent of Saturninus Glaucia, and later of Lucius Drusus, of whom he was supposed to be the murderer. His daughter was the mother of M. Junius Brutus, the Liberator. C) Vatiæ: — 4) Publius S. V. Isauricus, a proconsul of Asia, who vanquished the pirates, and conquered Cilicia and Isauria. D) Cascae: — 5) Publius S. C., one of the murderers of Caesar. E) Rullii: — 6) Publius S. R., author of an agrarian law.

SERVILIUS (IL), a. um, *adj.* [Servilius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Servilius, Servilian.*

SERVIO, Ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. *intr.* [servus]. 1) *To live in slavery, to be a servant or a slave, to serve, to be in service:* s. apud aliquem or alicui; also, s. servitute; also (in Plaut.) with a kindred *abl.*: s. servitute. Hence: A) of the political relations of a people = *to be subject to an absolute monarch, to be in a state of servitude:* per tres annos servistis: B) of buildings, &c., *to be subject to some servitude* (e. g., a right of way, of conveying water, &c., held by certain parties): C) (*lat.*) *to serve for, to be fit for:* domino non minori s. 2) *Trop.*: A) = *to suit one's self to, to conform or to accommodate one's self to, to comply with:* s. temporis, rumoribus, pietati, iracundiae; s. auribus alicujus, *to say what is agreeable only, to humour:* B) *to do something for the sake of another, to have respect or care for, to render service to:* s. amicis, reipublicae: C) *to busy one's self about, to bestow care on, to strive after, to aspire to:* s. honoribus, voluptatibus, pecuniae, brevitati.

SERVITIUM, ii, n. [servus]. 1) (Bar.) *Slavery, servitude.* 2) *In the pl., or collect. in the sing., slaves:* esse e s. alicujus; excitare ss.

SERVITRITUS, a, um, *adj.* [servus-tero]. (Pl.) *Galled by slavery:* s. stabulum (as a term of reproach).

SERVITUDO, Inis, *f.* [servus]. (Very rare.) = Servitus, 1.

SERVITUS, ūtis, *f.* [servus]. 1) *The condition of a servus, slavery, servitude:* esse in s., servire servitutem, *to be a slave;* (Pl.) s. alicui, *to be the slave of any one;* civitas servitutis oppressa. Hence: A) of a people or state, *subjection to a despot:* B) in gen., *servitude, subjection, obedience* (of a wife to her husband, of a child to its parent, and also of a soldier): s. officii, *the duty of obedience.* 2) Of a house or other property, *a liability to certain burdens or duties, servitude.* 3) (Poet.) *In the pl., or collect. in the sing., slaves, servants.*

SERVIVS, ii, m. [servus; prop., 'a slave-child']. A Roman praenomen, e. g., Servius Tullius; afterwards it occurs as a praenomen in the gens Sulpicia only.

SERVO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Mostly poet.) *To give heed to, to watch, to observe:* s. sidera; *abs.* (of an augur), s. de coelo, *to observe the signs appearing in the heavens;* uxor me s., *watches me;* s. atria (of clients who wish to speak to their patron); s. ne, etc., *to take care lest, &c.;* also (colloq.), *serva! look out! take care!* Hence, 2): A) *to keep watch that something may not be injured or disturbed, to preserve, to keep safe and unharmed, to maintain, to observe, &c.* (cf. observo): s. legem, pacem, modum; s. iuramentum, promissa, *to keep;* s. officium, *to fulfil;* s. consuetudinem, *to follow, to remain faithful to;* s.

praesidia; s. ordines, *to keep the ranks:* B) (poet.) *to guard or to keep a place = to dwell in, to inhabit:* s. nidum; s. silvas; hence, *abs.* = *to remain, to stay, domi, intus:* C) *to save, to deliver; to keep or to lay up, to reserve for the future:* s. rempublicam; s. navem ex hieme; s. vinum; s. ad tempora = *to defer to a more favourable time;* (poet.) s. se rebus secundis.

SERVULA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of serva]. A young (female) slave, a servant-girl.

***SERVULI-COLA**, ae, *f.* (Pl.) *She that rows upon slaves, a slave's drab* (a term of reproach applied to prostitutes).

SERVULUS, i, m. [*dim.* of servus]. A young slave, a servant-lad.

SERVUS, a, um, *adj.* [sibilated from *servus*].

1) *Bound to service, subject, servile, slavish, caput;* s. civitas, *subject to a monarch;* s. aqua, *water drunk by slaves;* s. pecus, *a servile herd* (contemptuously, of mere imitators); rex omnia serva vult, *wishes all things to be subject to him* 2) Of houses, &c., *encumbered with a burden or servitude:* s. praedium. Hence, **Servus**, m., a slave, servant (cf. minister — it denotes a slave in a legal and political sense — cf. famulus, mancipium); *trop.*, s. cupiditatem.

SESAMUM, i, n. [= *σισαμω*]. An Oriental leguminous plant, sesame.

***SESCENARIUS**, o, *adj.* (Liv. 41, 15) Has not yet been satisfactorily explained (a boe? according to some = sexennis).

SESCUNCIA, ae, *f.* [sesqui-uncia]. One and a half unciae = a twelfth and half of a twelfth of a whole, or one-eighth (v. Uncia); as an *adj.*, cupula s., *an inch and a half thick.*

SESCUPLEX, icis, *adj.* [sesqui-plice]. One and a half as much.

SESCUPLUS, a, um, *adj.* [for sesquiplus]. (Lat.) Taken once and a half, once and a half as much.

SESELIS, is, *f.* [= *σεσελος*]. Hartweg's plant).

SESOSTRIS, Idia, m. (the *abl.* Sesoside, from Sesosia, occurs in Tac.) [= *Σεσωστρης*]. A sibilated king of Egypt.

SESQUI, adv. [semis-qui]. *1) As a separate word, one half more, more by one half: s. major. 2) In compos.: A) w. an *ord. num. adj.* (= *en* in *εξάβοιος*), it denotes a unit and such a fraction over as the numeral designates; as, s. octavus, *eight and one-eighth:* B) with other words (substantives and adjectives formed therefrom), it denotes one and a half times the measure indicated by the second word (v. Sesquihora).

SESQUI-ALTER, ūra, ūrum, *adj.* One and a half.

SESQUI-HORA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) An hour and a half.

SESQUI-MODIUS, ii, m. A medius and a half.

*SESQUI-OCTAVUS, a, um, num. adj. Containing one and an eighth.

*SESQUI-ŌPUS, ōris, n. (Pl.) The work of a day and a half.

SESQUI-PĒDĀLIS, e, adj. A foot and a half long; (poet.) trop., ss. verba, bombastic, sesquipedalian.

SESQUI-PES, ōdis, m. A foot and a half (in length, &c.).

SESQUI-PLĀGA, ae, f. A blow or stroke and a half (i. e., two blows, either of unequal force, or not very effective).

SESQUIPLEX, iois, adj. [sesqui-plex]. Once and a half as much.

SESQUI-TERTIUS, a, um, adj. Containing four thirds or one and a third.

SESSIBŪLUM, i, n. [sedeo]. (Pl.) A seat, chair.

SESSĪLIS, e, adj. [sedeo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Fit for sitting upon: s. tergum equi. 2) Low, dwarf. 3) Standing firm: s. obba (because furnished with a broad foot).

SESSIO, ōnis, f. [sedeo]. 1) A sitting. Hence, in partic.: A) a session for discussion: s. pomeridiana: B) trop., a sitting idly, a loitering. 2) Concr., a sitting-place, seat.

SESSĪTO, ōvi, —, i. v. intr. [freq. of sedeo]. To sit much or long.

SESSIUNCŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of sessio]. A little meeting or company assembled for amusement.

SESSOR, ōris, m. [sedeo]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) A sitter, e. g., in the theatre = a spectator. 2) Hence: A) = a resident, urbis: B) (lat.) a rider (in opp. to the horse).

SESTERTIUS, ii, m. [semis-tertius, 'the third, less one-half,' i. e., 'two and a half']. (Prop., an adj., so. numus, which is sometimes expressed.) 1) A small silver coin, in value equal to two and a half (later four) asses; in our currency = three cents and nine mills; a sestertius: duo, trecenti, etc., sestertii; duo millia sestertiorum or (more freq.) sestertiū. The use of the abbreviated genitive gave rise to a further application of the word, viz.: A) sums above one thousand, and under one million, were expressed by Sestertia, ōrum, n. pl. (not the sing.) = one thousand sesterties: duo, septem, trecenta, etc., sestertia (for duo, septem, trecenta millia sestertiorum) = 2000, 7000, 800,000 sesterties: B) sums of one million, and upwards, were expressed by the numeral adverb in '-ies,' with 'sestertiū' (gen. pl.), or with the proper case of 'sestertius,' 'centena millia' being understood; e. g., decies sestertiū = decies centena millia sestertiū, a million; accipi vires sestertium, two million sesterties; emi fundum sestertio undecies, for eleven hundred thousand sesterties; summa sesterti milia, the sum of one hundred million sesterties. 2) Trop., a trifle, small sum.

SESTIĀNUS (or Sestiānus), a, um, adj. [Sestius]. Of or belonging to a Sestius, Sestian, conviva.

SESTIUS (I.), ii, m., and Sestia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens (often interchanged with 'Sextius,' although, during the earlier periods at least, the 'Sestii' were patricians, and the 'Sextii' plebeians); thus, esp. Publius S., a firm friend of Cicero, and opponent of Clodius.

SESTIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Sestius I.]. Of or belonging to a Sestius, Sestian.

SESTUS (I.), i, f. [= Σπύρδα]. A town in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Hero — now Jalova.

SESTUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Sestus I.]. Sestan: puella S. = Hero.

SETA, ae, f. 1) The stiff hair of an animal, a bristle (of. crinis, etc.), and sometimes also used of stiff, bristly human hair: s. equina; rigidae ss. 2) Meton., an angling line made of hair.

SETĀBIS, is, f. A town in Spain, now Jativa.

SETĀBUS, a, um, adj. [Setabis]. Of or belonging to Setabis.

SETĀNIUM, i, n. [= σπύριον]. A kind of medlar.

SETIA, ae, f. A town in Latium, now Sezze.

SETIGER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [seta-gero]. (Poet.) Bearing bristles, bristly; as a subst. m. = a boar.

SETĪNUS, a, um, adj. [Setia]. Of or belonging to Setia, Setian; subst., Setini, ōrum, m. pl., the Setians.

SETŌSUS, a, um, adj. [seta]. Bristly, aper; ss. verbera, made of hair.

SEU — v. Sive.

SEVERE, adv. with comp. and sup. [severus]. Severely, austere, seriously, rigidly.

SEVERITAS, ātis, f. [severus]. Seriousness, severity, strictness, austerity (cf. gravitas): a. disputandi, the strictness of a scientific investigation.

SEVERITUDO, inis, f. [severus]. (Ante-el. & lat.) Seriousness, austerity.

SEVERUS (I.), a, um, adj. with comp. & sup.

1) Serious (of one who does not indulge in sport and jokes — cf. serius), grave, austere, stern, severe: s. vultus, homo; s. in filium; iudex s. in judicando; s. sententia; s. genus dicendi. 2) (Poet.) Intensively: A) = harsh, rough, cruel, frightful: s. necessitas, mare; s. amnis Cocytii: B) of modes of life, temperate, hardy: adimam cantare severis; agricola s.: C) vinum s., tart.

SEVERUS (II.), i, m. A proper name; thus, esp. 1) Cornelius S., a poet, in the Augustan age.

2) Titus Cassius S., a Roman orator, in the time of Augustus and Tiberius.

SEVERUS (III.) MONS. A mountain in the Sabine territory, now Vissa.

SE-VŪC, avi, ſtum, 1. v. tr. 1) To call apart or aside, to call away, ſingulos; a. plebem, to excite the people to a ſecession (v. Seceſſio): a. ſe e ſenatu (Pl.), to withdraw from. 2) Trop., to call off, to withdraw, to ſeparate, to remove: a. animum a republica; a. animum contagione corporis; a. aliquid in privatam domum, to put aside or away; (Pl.) a. ſe in conſilium, to adviſe with one's ſelf only.

SEVUM — v. Sebum.

SEX, card. num. adj. [= ſix]. **SEX**: (poet.) ſex ſeptem, from *ſix* to *seven*.

SEXAGĒNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [ſexageni]. Of or containing ſixty; in partic. = *sixty years old*.

SEXAGĒNI, ae, a, diſtr. num. adj. [ſexaginta]. **Sixty each**.

SEXAGĒSIMUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. [ſexaginta]. The *sixtieth*.

SEXĀGIES, num. adv. [ſexaginta]. **Sixty times**.

SEXAGINTA, card. num. adj. [ſex]. **Sixty**.

SEX-ANGŪLUS, a, um, adj. (Poet. & lat.) **Hexagonal, ſexangular**.

SEXĒNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [ſexcenti]. **Conſiſting of ſix hundred**.

SEXĒNI, ae, a, diſtr. num. adj. [ſexcenti]. **Six hundred each**.

SEXCENTĒNI, ae, a, diſtr. num. adj. [ſexcenti]. (Lat.) **Six hundred each**.

SEXCENTĒSIMUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. [ſexcenti]. The *six-hundredth*.

SEXCENTI, ae, a, card. num. adj. [ſex-centum]. **Six hundred; trop., in gen. = very many, numberless**.

SEXCENTIES, num. adv. [ſexcenti]. **Six hundred times**.

***SEXCENTO-PLĀGUS**, i, m. [plaga]. (Pl.) **A man of ſix hundred ſtripes**.

SEXDECIM — v. Sedecim.

SEXENNIS, e, adj. [ſex-annus]. **Six years old, of ſix years**.

SEXENNĪUM, ii, n. [ſexennis]. **A period of ſix years**.

SEXIES, num. adv. [ſex]. **Six times**.

SEX-PRIMI, ōrum, m. pl. The *ſix chief men of the council in ſmall towns*.

SEXTĀ-DECĪMĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. The *ſoldiers of the ſixteenth legion*.

SEXTĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. [ſextus]. The *ſoldiers of the ſixth legion*.

SEXTANS, ntis, m. [ſex-as]. The *ſixth part of an as or of any unit*. In partic.: A) as a coin = *two uncias*: B) the *ſixth part of an inheritance*: C) the *ſixth part of a pound*: D) as a measure of liquids = *two cyathi*, the *ſixth part of a sextarius*.

SEXTĀRIUS, ii, m. [ſextus]. The *ſixth part of a measure, weight, &c.* Esp.: A) as a dry measure, the *fourth part of a modius*, a *peak*: B)

as a liquid measure, the *sixth part of a congius*, a *pint* and a *half*.

SEXTIĀNUS — v. Sestianna.

SEXTILIS, a, adj. [ſex]. Pertaining to the *sixth month* (reckoning from March): a. *mensis, August*; m. *Kalendae, nonae, idus*.

SEXTILIUS, ii, m., and *Sextilia*, ae, f. The *name of a Roman gens*.

SEXTIUS (I.), ii, m., and *Sextia*, ae, f. The *name of a Roman gens* (cf. Sestius); thus, esp. 1) *Lucius S.*, a *tribune of the people*, about 376 B. C., who advocated the admission of plebeians to the consulship. 2) *Titus S.*, a *lieutenant of Caesar*, in *Gaul*.

SEXTIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Sextius I.]. *Sextian*: Aquae Sextiae, a *Roman colony*, near *Massilia*, founded by *C. Sextius Calvinus* — now *Aix*.

SEXTŪLA, ae, f. [ſextus]. (Prop. an adj., sc. pars.) The *sixth part of an uncia*; hence, the *seventy-second part of an 'as,' or any unit*.

SEXTUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. [ſex]. The *sixth*. Hence, *Sextum*, num. adv., the *sixth time*.

SEXTUS-DECĪMUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. The *sixteenth*.

SEX-UNGŪLA, ae, f. (Pl.) **Six-claws** (a nickname of a rapacious prostitute).

SEXUS, ūs, m., or (mostly poet. & lat.) **SE-CUS**, a, indecl. [prob. from seco; hence = 'that which creates separation or distinction']. 1) **Sex** (male or female): omnes puberes virilis sexus; liberos utriusque sexus; on the other hand, libera capita virile secus; omnes mulieres secus. 2) The *sexual organs*.

SI, conj. [orig. but obsolete form *Sei*, kindred w. *ei*]. 1) As a conditional particle, if, provided that: si deus mandum creavit, gubernat etiam; si hoc negem, mentiar; si scirem, discerem. In partic.: A) (like the more frequent quoties, quum, etc.), in speaking of an action several times repeated = as often as, every time when: si hostes deterrere nequiverant, disiectos circumveniebant: B) in explaining or justifying a previous expression = if indeed, in case that: delectus habetur, si hic delectus habendus est: C) elliptically: aut nemo aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit; si minus (without a verb), if not: eduo tecum omnes tuos, si minus, quam plurimos: D) (poet.) in wishes, would that, O that: O si, etc. (where, properly, the entire principal sentence is to be supplied): E) the signification of 'si' is often made more definite or emphatic by adding to it other words: si quidem, if indeed, provided that; si modo, if only; si maxime, si jam, though, although; ita ... si, on condition that; quod si (in transitions — v. Quod). 2) In dependent sentences, expressing an interrogation or doubt (in prose, mostly to express an expecta-

tion or effort), whether, if perchance: expectabat, si hostes priores transirent; visam si domi est.

SIBILO, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* [sibilus]. I. *Intr.* — To hiss (of snakes, and red-hot iron, when dipped in water). II. *Tr.* — To hiss at, aliquem.

SIBILUS (L.), *i. m.* (poet. also, in the *pl.*, **SIBILA**, *ōrum, a.*) 1) A hissing, whistling, rustling, rudentum, venti; horrenda ss. misit (of a snake). 2) A contemptuous or derisive hissing, a hissing at, a hiss: sibilis conscondere (consectari, explodere) aliquem.

SIBILUS (IL.), *a, um, adj.* (Poet.) Hissing, whistling.

SIBINA (Sibyna), *ae, f.* [= Σιβίνα]. (Ante-cl.) A kind of hunting-spear.

SIBONES, *is, f.* (Lat.; doubtf. read.) Perh. = Sibina.

SIBUZATES, *um, m. pl.* A people of Aquitania.

SIBYLLA, *ae, f.* [= Σιβύλλα, from Σιβή, *βέλλα*, *Æol.* for Διός βουλή]. A prophetic and priestess of Apollo, a sibyl. There were many prophetesses of this name; the most famous was the Sibyl at Cumæ, in the time of Æneas.

SIBYLLINUS, *a, um, adj.* [Sibylla]. Of or belonging to a sibyl, sibylline: libri (also fata) ss., the Books of Fate (according to a legend, bought of a sibyl by king Tarquin, which were kept in the temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline hill, in the care of a college of priests, and were consulted in behalf of the state, in times of danger.

SIC (in Pl. Sicce, like hieoe, etc.; with the interr. particle 'ne,' it is Sicine), *adv.* [kindred with hic]. So, in such a manner, of such kind (cf. adeo, tam). *Freq.* it corresponds with ut, tanquam, quasi, so as, as if, just as if: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole; yet, also, sic ... ut = so ... that. Sometimes it denotes a quality = of such sort, such, so: sic sum, such am I; sic est vulgus, of such sort is the multitude. In partic.: A) (rar.) = adeo, so, so much, to such a degree: sic eum diligebat ut, etc.: B) like 'ita,' in conditional and limiting clauses: ut id s. ratum esset si, etc., that it then only should be valid, &c.; hence — a) (like the Greek *εἰ*) = so without more ado, without ceremony: non s. nudos in flumen conjicere voluerunt — b) (Com.) to indicate a low degree: sic tenuiter, so so; sic satia, tolerably: C) (poet.) in protestations, wishes, affirmations, so truly, so surely: sic has deus artes adjuvet, ut, etc., so may the god assist my art, as, &c.; sic me dii amabunt: D) (Com.) to express assent, yes, certainly.

SICA, *ae, f.* [perhaps kindred with seco]. A (curved) dagger, a poniard (of an assassin — cf. *vugio*); *trop.*, assassination.

SICANI, *ōrum, m. pl.* [= Σικανοί]. The Sicanians, a people (probably Iberians from Spain)

who migrated from the west coast of Italy to Sicily, and settled there. According to some = the Siculi, according to others, not the same.

SICANIA, *ae, f.* [= Σικανία]. (Poet.) The island of Sicily.

SICANIS, *idis, adj. f.* [Sicani]. (Poet.) Sicilian.

SICANIUS, *a, um, adj.* [= Σικανός]. Sicanian; (poet.) = Sicilian.

SICANUS, *a, um, adj.* [= Σικανός]. Sicanian; (poet.) = Sicilian.

SICARIUS, *ii, m.* [sica]. An assassin, murderer: accusare aliquem inter ss., to accuse one of assassination.

SICCA, *ae, f.* A border town on the east of Numidia, now Kef.

SICCE, *adv.* [siccus]. Dryly; *trop.* of style.

SICCENSES, *ium, m. pl.* [Sicca]. The inhabitants of Sicca.

SICCINE, more correctly **SICINE** — *v. Sic.*

SICCITAS, *ātis, f.* [siccus]. 1) Dryness, paludum; in partic., of the weather, dryness, drought. Hence, improp., of the body, freedom from gross and unhealthy humours, solidity, firmness. 2) *Trop.*: A) of the mind, want of fertility, poverty: B) of style, want of ornament, dryness, jejuneness.

SICCO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [siccus]. 1) To make dry, to dry: s. aliquid in umbra; s. capillos sole; s. lacrimas. 2) To dry up, paludem. 3) (Poet.) S. calices, to drain; s. ubera, to suck dry; s. ovem (lat.), to milk; s. vulnus (of an unhealthy humour) = to heal.

SICC-ŌCŪLUS, *a, um, adj.* (Pl.) With dry eyes, dry-eyed.

SICCUS, *a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) Dry (prop., on the surface — cf. aridus), vas, ager, coelum, dies; (poet.) ss. oculi, tearless; s. homo, not weeping; s. corpus, dry, solid, vigorous (free from rheum, catarrh, &c. — *v. Siccitas*); signa ss. (ursa major et minor), that do not set under the sea; hence, *subst.*, Siccum, *i, n.*, dry land, a dry place: in sicco, on the dry land, on the shore; Sicca, *ōrum, n. pl.*, dry places, also the earth. 2) *Trop.*: A) dry, thirsty: B) that drinks no wine, sober, abstemious (opp. to *uvridus*): C) poor (opp. to *unctus*): C) of style, simple, pithy, nervous; also (lat.) = dry, jejune: E) s. puella, cold, passionless: F) (lat.) pueri ss., ignorant.

SICE — *v. Sic.*

SICELIS, *idis, adj. f.* [= Σικελίς]. (Poet.) Sicilian; *subst.* = a Sicilian female.

SICELISSO, *1. v. intr.* [= Σικελίσσω]. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) To imitate Sicilian manners.

SICHAÆUS, *i, m.* The husband of Dido, killed by Pygmalion.

SICILLA, *ae, f.* [= Σικελία]. The island of Sicily.

SICILICISSITO = Sicelisso, q. v.

SICILICŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of sicilis]. A small sieble. (Pl.)

SICILIENSIS, e, adj. [Sicilia]. Sicilian: fretum S., the Strait of Messina; S. pecunia, earned in Sicily; S. bellum, carried on in Sicily; S. peregrinatio, a stay of a traveller in Sicily.

SICILIS, is, f. [sica]. (Lat.) A sieble.

SICIMINA, ae, m. A mountain in Gallia Cisalpina.

SICINNISTA, ae, m. [= σικιννιστής]. (Lat.) One who performs the sicinnium, a sicinnist.

SICINNIUM, ii, n. [= σικιννίς]. A dance of satyrs. (Lat.)

SICŌRIS, is, m. A river in the north-east of Spain, now the Segre.

SICŪBI, adv. [si, and cubi, for ubi]. If anywhere, wheresoever.

SICŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of sica]. A small dagger.

SICŪLI, ōrum, m. pl. The Siculians or Sicilians (cf. Sicani), an ancient people, living on the Tiber, who passed thence into the island of Sicily—hence, the collective name for the inhabitants of the island; sing., Siculus, i, m., a Sicilian.

SICŪLUS, a, um, adj. [Siculi]. Sicilian: S. pastor = the poet Theocritus; S. conjux = Proserpina; S. tyrannus, Phalaris.

SICUNDE, adv. [si, and cunde, for unde]. If from any place.

SIC-UT, or SIC-ŪTI, conj. So as, just as, as: mentem, s. erat antea in simili causa factum, occupaverunt; often corresponding to ita, sic, etc.; freq. without a verb: Græciæ, s. apud nos, delubra magnifica. In partic.: A) to confirm a preceding statement: s. est, erat, etc. (sometimes also with other verbs), as it really is (was), as it indeed is (was): sit ista res magna, sicut est; quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat: B) to introduce a figurative expression, esp. a comparison, as it were, as if: natura rationem in capite s. in arce posuit: C) (rar.) to introduce an example, as, as for instance: D) (poet. & lat.) to denote the continuance of a quality, position, action, &c.: s. eram, just as I was, just as I stood there: E) (Pl.) to assign a reason = inasmuch as, since: F) (Sall.) = quasi, as if, just as if.

SICYON, ōnis, f. [= Σικιών]. The chief town of Sicyonia, in the north of the Peloponnesus.

SICYŌNIUS, a, um, adj. [= Σικωνίος]. Sicyonian; S. bacca, the olive; SS. calcei, a kind of soft shoes. Subst.: A) Sicyonii, ōrum, m. pl., the Sicyonians: B) Sicyonia, ōrum, n. pl., Sicyonian shoes.

SIDA, ae, f. [= Σίδα]. A town in Pamphylia, now Eski Adalia.

SIDĒREUS, a, um, adj. [sidus]. (Poet.) 1) Of or belonging to the stars, starry or starred: canis s., the Dog Star; coelum s., studded with

stars; ignes ss. = the stars; dea s. = the night; conjux s. = Ceyx, as a son of Lucifer. 2) Trop., bright, shining, clipeus.

SIDĒTAE, ōrum, m. pl. [= Σιδῆται]. The inhabitants of Sida.

SIDĒCINI, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Campania, whose chief town was Teanum, now Teano.

SIDĒCINUS, a, um, adj. [Sidicini]. Sidiciniæ.

SIDO, sēdi or sidi, sessum, 3. v. intr. [sibilated from ἵκω]. (Poet. & lat.) To seat one's self, to sit down, to alight: avis s. Hence: A) to settle or to sink down, coelum; arx s. in cineres; trop., metus s., subsides: B) to remain sitting or lying; in partic., navis s., sticks fast.

SIDON, ōnis, f. [= Σιδών]. A great and ancient city of Phœnicia, now Saida.

SIDŌNES, num, m. pl. [= Σιδῶνες]. (Lat.) The Sidonians.

SIDŌNICUS, a, um, adj. [= Σιδωνικός]. (Gell.) Sidonian.

SIDONIS, idis, adj. & subst. [Sidon]. (Poet.) I. Adj.—Sidonian: S. concha, Syrian purple; S. tellus, Phœnicia. II. Subst. f.—A Sidonian woman, esp. Europa, Dido, Anna (the sister of Dido).

SIDŌNIUS, a, um, adj. [= Σιδωνίος]. Sidonian; (poet.) = Tyrian, Phœnidian: S. hospes, i. e., Cadmus; often = purple, chlamys. Hence, subst.: A) Sidonii, ōrum, m. pl., the Sidonians; (poet.) = the Phœnicians: B) Sidonia, ae, f., the country about Sidon.

SIDUS, ōris, n. [sibilated from ἵδω]. A group of stars, a constellation (cf. stella, astrum); sometimes (poet. & lat.) = a celestial body, a star; freq. in astrological usage, e.g., s. natalicium. In partic.: A) = a quarter of the heavens, a climate, region: s. patrium: B) (poet.) = a time of the year, a season: mutato s.; hiberno sidere, in winter: C) = weather: grave s. et imber; s. Minervæ, a storm raised by Minerva: D) = night: exactis sideribus, when the night had passed: E) (poet.) = the sky, the heavens: terram, mare, sidera movit: F) trop.—a) ferre, etc., ad ss. = to extol to the stars: tangere ss., to be very fortunate, or to enjoy great honour—b) = an ornament, glory: flores ss. terrestria; s. Fabiæ gentis (of Fabius Maximus).

SIGAMBER, bra, brum, adj. [Sigambri]. Sigambrian; subst., Sigambra, ae, f., a Sigambrian woman.

SIGAMBRI, ōrum, m. pl. [= Σιγαμβροί]. A powerful people in North-western Germany.

SIGEUM, i, n. [= Σίγειον]. A promontory and maritima town in Troas, now Yenisehr.

SIGEUS, or SIGEIUS, a, um, adj. [Sigeum]. Sigeon; (poet.) = Trojan.

SIGILLARIA, ōrum, n. pl. [sigillum]. 1) The Feast of Images, a festival at Rome, in which the people made each other presents, especially of small

images. 2) Hence: A) = *the little images given as presents*: B) *the place where images were sold, 'the Image-market.'*

SIGILLATUS, a, um, *adj.* [sigillum]. Adorned with small images, *scyphus*.

SIGILLUM, i, n. [signum]. (Mostly in the pl.) A little image or figure; in partic. = *the image on a seal-ring*; hence, *matron*. = a seal.

SIGIMERUS (or Sägimērus), i, m. [= Σειμῆρος]. A prince of the *Cherusci*, the father of Arminius, and brother of Segestes.

SIGNATE, *adv.* [signatus]. (Lat.) Clearly, distinctly.

SIGNATOR, ōris, m. [signo]. One who attests a writing by affixing his seal, a signer, sealer; hence, a witness, esp. to a will or to a marriage-contract.

SIGNIA, ae, f. A town in Latium, now Segni.

SIGNIFER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [signum-fero]. Bearing signs or images; in partic. = *bearing the heavenly signs or constellations*, starry: s. aether; orbis s., *the zodiac*. Hence, *subst.*, Signifer, ōri, m.: A) a standard-bearer, ensign: B) a leader, chief.

SIGNIFICANS, tis, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [part. of significo]. (Lat.) Full of meaning, expressive, significant, clear, verba, locorum descriptio.

SIGNIFICANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [significans]. Significantly, distinctly, clearly.

SIGNIFICANTIA, ae, f. [significo]. (Lat.) The force, significance of words.

SIGNIFICATIO, ōnis, f. [significo]. 1) A pointing out, denoting; an indication, intimation, token, sign: s. pudoris, victoriae; aliqua virtutis s., *some token of virtue*; id habet non dubiam s.; inde magna s. fit, non esse constantiam, *this clearly shows that*, &c.; una literarum s., *a written order*; nutu atque significatione, *by nodding and making signs*. 2) In partic.: A) a sign of assent, an expression of approval, favour, applause: omni s. florere; ss. et acclamationes multitudinis: B) in rhetoric, significance, emphasis (= ἑμφασις): G) the meaning, signification, sense, import of a word, &c.: s. scripti.

SIGNIFICATUS, ūs, m. [significo]. (Lat.) The meaning, signification of a word.

SIGNIFICO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [signum-facio]. Prop., *to make or to give a sign*: — 1) To show by signs, to point out, to signify, to indicate, to intimate, &c.: s. alicui aliquid, also de re aliqua, quid factum sit; s. voce et manibus; significant deditionem, *that they will surrender*; ornatus aliquem regem s., *shows him to be a king*. In partic.: A) to foreshew, to prognosticate: a. futura: B) abs., ss. inter se, *they make signs to each other*; canes ss., si fures venerint, *sound the alarm, if*, &c. 2) Of words, to mean, to sig-

nify, to denote: uno verbo duae res significatur; quae idem significant, *are synonyms*.

SIGNINUS, a, um, *adj.* [Signia]. Of or belonging to Signia, Signian; *subst.*, Signini, ōrum, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Signia*.

SIGNO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [signum]. 1) To designate by a sign or mark, to mark, to mark out: s. humum limite; s. locum; s. saxum carmine, *with an inscription*. Hence (poet.): A) = *to cut*: s. aliquid in cortice; s. nomina saxo. B) s. humum pede, vestigio = *to tread upon*. 2) To mark with a seal, to seal, to seal up: s. tabellas, libellum; s. vota, *to confirm*. Hence: A) (poet.) = *to settle, to establish*: s. jura: B) *to mark with a stamp, to stamp, to coin*: s. pecuniam, aes; argentum signatum, *silver coin*. 3) Trop. (poet. & lat.): A) = *to point out, to indicate, to express*: s. aliquid verbis: B) = *to observe, to mark*: s. ora discordia sono: C) = *to distinguish, to decorate*: s. aliquem honore.

SIGNUM, i, n. [perhaps kindred with σῆμα]. 1) A sign, token, mark (cf. imago): s. loci, servitii, libidinis; quod est signum, nullam querimoniam intercessisse, *which is a proof, that*, &c.; (poet.) ss. pedum, *foot-tracks*. In partic.: A) a sign of something future, an omen, prognostic: dare s., habere s. ex re aliqua; B) a sign to do something, a signal: signum dare cantandi, *to give the signal for singing*; chiefly, in milit. lang., a signal, command (esp. for an attack): signo dato, *at a given signal*; dare signum proelii incipiendi; but, also, dare signum receptui, *for a retreat*; usually the signal was given by a trumpet — hence, canere signa, *to sound the charge*: C) (lat.) = tessera, a watchword, password. 2) A (military) standard, ensign: ab ss. discedere, relinquere ss., *to desert*; signa convelli jubere, *to break up the camp*; ss. inferre, *to make an attack, to charge*; ss. conferre cum aliquo, *to unite with*; but, more freq., in a hostile sense, ss. conferre cum hoste = *to join battle, to engage with*; so, also, signis infestis concurrere; sub ss., *in rank and file, in complete military order*; collatis signis (certare, dimicare, hostem superare), *in a regular battle*. Hence: A) the standard of a single cohort or manipulus: B) a cohort, manipulus: milites unius signi. 3) An image, figure (a general term for works of plastic art — cf. statua). 4) An image on a seal-ring, a seal, signet: integris ss. = *unopened* (of a letter); sub s., *under seal*. 5) A sign in the heavens, a constellation, star.

SILA, ae, f. A large mountain-forest in Brutium, still called Sila.

SILANA, ae, f. A town in Thessaly.

SILANUS (I.), i, m. A Roman surname, in the Julian gens.

SILANUS (II.), i, m. [= Σιληνός]. A fountain or jet of water (usually spouting from the head of a Silenus).

SILARUS, i, m. *A river in Lucania, now the Sele.*

SILENS, tia, *adj.* [*part. of sileo*]. Still, calm, silent: umbrae ss. Hence, *subst.*, Silentes, um, m. *pl.*, the dead, the shades: rex silentum.

SILENTIUM, ii, n. [*sileo*]. 1) A being silent, silence, stillness (v. Sileo): silentio, also cum s. and per s., in silence; silentio patrum edicitar delectus, without opposition on the part of the ancestors; silentio aliquid praeterire, to pass over in silence, to say nothing about; but, oratio silentio praeteritur, without applause; facere s., to cause silence, but also = to keep silence; facere s. fabulae, to look quietly at the performance of the play; furto silentia deme, reveal, disclose. 2) Trop., inaction, repose, tranquillity: biduum s. fuit, nothing happened for two days; vitam silentio praeterire, inactively. 3) In augury = freedom from disturbance in taking the auspices, faultlessness.

SILENUS, i, m. [= Σιληνός]. The tutor and companion of Bacchus, a jovial old man, in appearance like a Satyr — always represented as riding on an ass, and usually drunk; in the *pl.*, Sileni = old Satyrs.

SILEO, ui, —, 2. v. *intr. & tr.* 1) To make no noise or sound, to keep silence, to be silent, to be still (cf. taceo): silva s., does not rustle; unda s., is calm, at rest; nox s., is still; ceteri de nobis ss. Hence, *tr.*, s. rem or de re, to be silent about, to say nothing of. 2) Trop., to be inactive, to rest, to cease: nec ceterae nationes siebant; inter arma ss. leges, are silenced.

SILER, éris, n. A brook-willow.

SILESCO, lui, —, 3. v. *intr.* [*inch. of sileo*]. (Poet.) To become still, quiet or silent, turbare; domus s.

SILEX, Icis, m. and f. Any hard stone; in partic., a pebble-stone, flint; also, lapis s.; sternere viam silice, to pave a street; (poet.) — a) = scopulus, a rock, crag — b) trop., hard-heartedness, inflexibility: pectus tuum habet ss.

SILIANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Silius]. Of or belonging to Silius, Silian.

SILICERNIUM, ii, n. (Rare, ante-cl.) 1) A funeral-feast. 2) Trop., an old dotard, dry-bones (a term of reproach applied to old men).

SILIGINEUS, a, um, *adj.* [siligo]. Of wheat, wheaten.

SILIGO, Iois, f. A kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat.

SILIQUA, ae, f. 1) A pod or husk of pulse: s. fabae. 2) Meton., pulse: vivere siliquis.

SILIUS, ii, m., and Silia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) P. Silius Nerva, a propraetor in Bythinia and Pontus. 2) T. Silius, a military tribune under Caesar.

SILLUS, i, m. [= σιλλός]. (Doubtful read.) A kind of satirical writing.

SILLYBUS, i, m. [= σιλλυβός]. A strip of

perchment, attached to a roll of manuscript (volumen), on which the title of the work and the name of the author were written.

SILIO, ónis, m. (Pl.) = Silus, a smabness.

SILPIA, ae, f. A city of Spain.

SILURES, um, m. *pl.* [= Σιλουροι]. A people of Britain.

SILURUS, i, m. [= σιλουρος]. A river-fish, prob. the sheat-fish,

SILUS, a, um, *adj.* [= σιλλός or σιλλός]. Having the nose turned upward, snubnosed.

SILVA, ae, f. [from *silv*, with digamma *df*]. A forest, wood, in gen. (conf. nemus, lucus). Hence: A) a plantation of trees, a garden, orchard (= viridarium): B) trop. = a dense mass, quantity, abundance: s. rerum sententiarumque; s. virtutum; s. dicendi, abundant materials for a discourse.

SILVANUS, i, m. [silva]. A Latin god, presiding over woods and fields; also, in the *pl.* = the gods of woods and fields, sylvan deities. Silvanus is often confounded with Pan or Faunus.

SILVESCO, 3. v. *inch. intr.* [silva]. (Bar.) To grow wild, to become a wood, vites.

SILVESTER (or Silvestris), stris, e, *adj.* with comp. [silva]. 1) Overgrown with woods, woody, mons, locus. 2) Found, living, or growing in the woods, faba, mal; hence — a) of plants = growing wild, wild — b) of men = rude, unpolished. 3) (Poet.) Sylvan, rural, Musa.

SILVIA — v. Rhea.

SILVICOLA, ae, m. [silva-colo]. (Poet.) An inhabitant of the woods.

SILVICULTRIX, Icis, f. (Poet.) Living in the woods, cerva.

SILVIFRAGUS, a, um, *adj.* [silva-frango]. (Poet.) Breaking the trees or woods, flabra.

SILVIUS, ii, m. The name of several kings of Alba.

SILVOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [silva]. Full of woods, woody.

SIMBRUVINUS, a, um, *adj.* [Simbravium]. Of or belonging to Simbravium: ss. stagna.

SIMBRUVIUM, ii, n. A place in Latium, abounding in springs.

SIMIA, ae, f., and (rar.) SIMIUS, ii, m. [simus]. An ape; trop., a servile imitator: s. Stoicorum.

SIMILE, i, n. [similis]. A comparison, simile: ponere s.; uti s.

SIMILIS, e, *adj.* with comp. & sup. [cf. *hēs*; kindr. with im-ago, im-itor]. Resembling, like (in appearance and nature — cf. par — 'similis' refers to quality, 'par' to quantity): s. alicui, and (more freq. of persons) alicujus; veri and vero similis, probable; ss. inter se; simile aliquid ab isto atque a ceteris factum est; so, also, s. ut si (ac si, tanquam si), as if.

SIMILITER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [similis].

Similarly, in like manner, likewise: s. atque uno modo; s. ac si, etc.

SIMILITUDO, *Inis, f.* [similis]. A resemblance, likeness, similitude: homini s. est cum deo; s. amoris humani, like human love; ad s. panis id efficiebant, they made it like bread, i.e., made bread out of it. Hence, in rhetoric: A) a simile, comparison: B) an imitating: sine cuiusquam similitudine aliquid consequi: C) uniformity: s. est satietatis mater.

SIMIOLUS, *i, m.* [*dim. of simius*]. A little ape (a term of abuse).

SIMITU, *adv.* (Pl.) = Simul, together, at once.

SIMO (I), *ōnis, m.* [Simus]. A proper name, freq. in Latin comedy.

SIMO (II), or **SIMON**, *ōnis, m.* [= Σίμων]. (Tac.) A chief of the Jews.

SIMOIS, *entis, m.* [= Σιμός]. A small river in Troas, that falls into the Scamander, now the Mendes.

SIMONIDES, *ae, m.* [= Σιμωνίδης]. A celebrated Greek poet of Ceos, inventor of a system of mnemonics and of some letters in the Greek alphabet, &c. — lived about 500 B. C.

SIMONIDEUS, *s, um, adj.* [Simonides]. Of Simonides, Simonidean.

SIMPLEX, *icis, adj.* [semel, singuli-plex]. 1) Of a single ingredient, simple, uncompounded, unmixed (in opp. to what is compounded or mixed): natura aut s. est aut concreta e pluribus; (poet.) plus vice simplici, more than once. 2) Trop.: A) simple = natural, artificial, plain: s. esca, myrtus (in opp. to crowns composed of various and rare flowers); s. via mortis, without torture: B) single (in opp. to what is composite): quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam copulate: C) in a moral sense, simple = plain, straightforward, frank, ingenuous, homo, verba. (With comp. & sup.)

SIMPLICITAS, *ātis, f.* [simplex]. 1) Simplicity. 2) Trop., straightforwardness, frankness, openness, candour, uprightness.

SIMPLICITER, *adv.* with comp. & sup. [simplex]. 1) Simply, plainly, naturally, artlessly. 2) Directly, openly, frankly, candidly: s. et candide; s. et libere.

SIMPLUS, *s, um, adj.* [the same stem as simplex; ἀπλός]. Used only in the *n. sing.*, as a subst., that which is single or simple, the simple sum or number: solvere s., to pay the simple sum.

SIMPULUM, *i, n.* A (small) scoop, a ladle, used at sacrifices, &c., for pouring wine into a cup; prov., excitare fluctus in s. = to make much ado about nothing.

SIMPUVIUM, *ii, n.* A sacrificial vessel; perh. = simulpanum.

SIMUL, *adv.* [root SIM — v. Semel]. Together, in company, at once, at the same time (cf. unā): multa s. rogas; omnes s. abeunt;

totoe dies simul eramus, we were in company, together; cum eo colloquitur, s. monet, etc.; s. esse; s. cum illo, nobiscum, and hence (poet. & lat.) as a prep., s. illo, nobis, with him, with us. Hence, in partic.: A) s. atque (or ac), s. ut, and less freq. s., as an adv., as seen as: B) s. et (when something new is added), at the same time, also: salve, s. autem vale! C) s. ... s., as well ... as, both ... and, partly ... and partly.

SIMULACRUM, *i, n.* [simulo]. 1) A figure, image, effigy, likeness, picture (as a work of art, or at least of imitation — cf. imago; both of plastic art and of painting, but esp. referring to images of the gods — cf. signum, status): adverbially, ad (or per) s. alicujus rei, in the form of, after the manner of: ad s. templi. 2) Trop.: A) a shadow, semblance, appearance: s. aut vestigium civitatis; s. pugnae, a sham battle; Hence (Lucr.), a mental image, a conception, idea: B) a shade, phantom, apparition, esp. of the dead: C) a portraiture of character, a description: D) (Pl.) a likeness, similitude.

SIMULAMEN, *Inis, n.* [simulo]. (Poet.) A copy, imitation.

SIMULAMENTUM, *i, n.* [simulo]. (Lat.) A deception.

SIMULANS, *tis, adj.* with comp. [part. of simulo]. Imitating, imitative.

SIMULATE, *adv.* [simulo]. In appearance, feignedly, not sincerely.

SIMULATIO, *ōnis, f.* [simulo]. A false appearance, pretence, disguise; insincerity, hypocrisy, simulation (cf. dissimulatio): s. virtutis, timoris; per s. amicitiae, under the show of friendship, feigning friendship: simulatione legis agrariae, under the pretence of an agrarian law; quam non est facilis virtus! quam vero difficilis diuturna simulatio.

SIMULATOR, *ōris, m.* [simulo]. 1) (Poet.) An imitator. 2) A counterfeiter, feigner; in a bad sense = a pretender, hypocrite, rei alicujus; in a milder sense = a master of ironical simulation (in partic. of Socrates): simulator in omni oratione.

SIMULO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [similis]. 1) (Mostly poet.) To make like, to imitate, to copy: Minerva simulata Mentori, in the form of Mentor; Troja simulata, a city built like Troy, a counterfeit Troy; s. cupressum, to paint; s. anum, to assume the form of an old woman, to personate; s. fulmen, to imitate. 2) To act as though that were real which is not so (cf. dissimulo), to feign, to pretend, to counterfeit, to simulate: s. mortem, fugam, lacrimas; s. se furere, to feign madness; s. scientiam rei alicujus, to pretend to understand; simulata amicitia, pretended friendship; (Pl.) simulo quasi afferim.

SIMULTAS, *ātis, f.* [simul; hence, prop. 'an encounter']. 1) Rivalry, jealousy, animosity, ill-will (chiefly in public, but also in private

life—of (*imn.citia*): habere, exercere s. or esse in simulate cum aliquo; freq., in the *pl.*, suscipere multas ss. 2) A contest, strife for a prize.

*SIMULUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of *simus*]. (Lucr.) Flatness, snubness.

SIMUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *supr.*]. Turned-up, flat, esp. of the nose; hence, flatness, snubness, capella.

SIN, *conj.* [*si-ne*]. But if, if however (almost always preceded by *si* or *nisi*). Elliptically, *sin aliter* (minus, secus); and also (rar.) in epistolary style, *sin autem*, or simply *sin* = but if not, but if that is not the case.

SINAPI, indecl., or SĪNĀPIS, *is, f.* [= *olive*]. Mustard.

SINCERE, *adv. w. comp.* [sincerus]. 1) Well, justly. 2) Uprightly, honestly, sincerely.

SINCERITAS, *ātis, f.* [sincerus]. 1) A being uninjured, cleanness, wholeness: s. corporis, soundness; *trop.*, s. vitae, innocence. 2) *Trop.*, uprightness, honesty, sincerity. 3) Perfection, completeness.

SINCERĪTER, *adv.* [sincerus]. (Lat.) Sincerely.

SINCERUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) Pure, genuine, unmixed, unadulterated: s. vas; *secernere fucata a sinceris*, the spurious from the genuine; gens, populus s., unmixed, pure; s. equestre proelium, a battle between cavalry alone. Hence, corium s. (Pl.), without stripes or marks; corpus s., uninjured, unwounded; gena s., unpainted, natural; *neut.* sincerum, *as adv.* (Lucr.): non sincerum sonare, not to ring clearly, not to be genuine. 2) *Trop.*, unstained, uncorrupt; hence, honest, upright, candid, sincere: s. Minerva, chaste; fides, concordia s., undisturbed; nihil s. et sanctum; iudicium a., a correct taste; scriptor s., impartial.

SINCĪPUT, *capitis, n.* [semi-caput]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) Half a head; *trop.* = caput, the head as the seat of the intellect, the brain.

SINDENSES, *ium, m. pl.* The inhabitants of Sinda, a town in Pisidia.

SINDES, *is, m.* A river of Media.

SINE, *prep.*, with the *abl.* Without (in gen. — of. absque): homo sine fide; s. numine, without divine assistance; abs., cum fratre an s., with or without my brother; s. ullo periculo; s. ulla dubitatione, without any doubt; s. dubio, without doubt. In the poets, sometimes placed after the noun: vitis nemo s. nascitur.

SINGŪLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [singuli]. 1) Single, separate: aliquos s. egredientes conspexit; ne s. quidem homini, not to a single person. 2) Of or belonging to a single person only, sole, individual: s. odium alicujus, personal hatred of any one; s. imperium, a monarchy, or also sole command: locus s., secluded, private; sunt in te quaedam singularia, certain peculiarities. In partic., as a

gram. tech. t. = belonging to the singular number, singular: s. numerus. 3) Alone of its kind, distinguished, remarkable, rare, matchless, singular, unique: s. vir, amicus, virtus; yet, also, in a bad sense: s. turpitudine, crudelitas. 4) (Lat.) *Subst.*, Singulares, *ium, m. pl.*, a select bodyguard.

SINGŪLĀRĪTER, and contr. (Lucr.) SINGLĀRĪTER, *adv.* [singularis]. 1) Singly, separately. 2) Gram. tech. t., in the singular number. 3) Particularly, exceedingly.

SINGŪLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Single, separate, particular: ss. litterae, abbreviations. 2) Extraordinary, velocitas.

SINGŪLĀTIM, or SINGILLĀTIM (Sigillātim), and contr. SINGULTIM, *adv.* [singuli]. Singly, one by one.

SINGŪLI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [root SIM—v. Semel]. 1) One to each, one each, each single, each: a ss. legionibus ss. legati, one lieutenant of each legion; quanta pecunia militibus in singulos promissa esset, to each soldier; duodena in singulos homines jugera describere, twelve acres to each man. Hence, in singulos dies, adverbially, every day, daily. 2) Each apart, separate, single: meliores erimus ss., each by himself alone; so, also, legiones singulas posuit; in ss. rebus, in each particular affair; pauci an singuli. N. B. — The sing., singular, occurs only in the ante-cl. & lat. writers = a single: singulum vestigium.

SINGULTIO, 4. v. *intr.* [singultus]. (Poet.) To throb with pleasure, vena.

SINGULTO, —, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* and *tr.* [singultus]. 1) To sob. 2) Of persons dying, to rattle in the throat. Hence (poet.), *tr.*, s. animam, to breathe out with sobs, to sob away.

SINGULTUS, ūs, m. 1) A sobbing: fletus cum s. 2) A rattling in the throat (of dying persons). 3) The clucking of a hen.

SINIS, *is, m.* [= *Σιν*]. A robber in the neighbourhood of Corinth, killed by Theseus.

SINISTER, *stra, strum, adj.* (with *comp.*, in the same signification as the positive). 1) Left, on the left hand or side (in gen. — of. laevus): s. manus, cornu. Hence, *subst.*: A) Sinistra, ae, *f.*, the left hand or the left side: duae sinistrae Pisonis (of a thief and accomplices); B) Sinistrum, i, n. (with a *prep.*), the left side: a s.; in s. 2) *Trop.* (poet. & lat.): A) unlucky, adverse, unfavourable, &c., pugna, fama, sermo; Notus s. pecori, injurious; B) awkward, perverse, sinister, pernicious, mores, instituta. 3) Of omens, &c.: A) (among the Romans, who faced the south in taking the auspices, and so had the east on the left hand) = favourable, lucky, auspicious: s. fulmen; B) (rar.; among the Greeks, who looked northward in taking the auspices, and hence had the west on their left hand) = unfavourable, unlucky.

face of virgins—living on the south-west coast of Campania, who by their sweet singing enticed the passers-by to the shore, and then destroyed them: SS. scopuli, *three small islands, on the south-west coast of Campania, now Licosa, St. Pietro, and La Galetta. Hence, trop., Siren, ñis: A) = a sweet, seductive song: B) = a seducer: deidia S.*

SIRĒNIUS, a, um, adj. [Sirenes]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to the Sirens: scopuli = Sirenium scopuli (v. Sirenes).

SIRIUS (I.), ii, m. [= *scipus*]. The Dog Star (pure Latin, canicula).

SIRIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [sirius I.]. (Poet.) Of Sirius, ardor.

SIRPE, is, n. (Ante-cl.) = *Laserpitium*, q. v.

SIRUS, i, m. [= *scut*]. A pit to keep corn in, an underground granary.

SIS = si vis. (Colloq.) If thou wilt, if you please (a formula of politeness); so, also, sultis = si vultis.

SISĀPO, ñis, f. A town in Hispania Baetica, now Guadalcanal.

SISĀPŌNENSIS, e, adj. [Sisapo]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to Sisapo.

SISENNA, ae, m. 1) Lucius Cornelius S., a Roman orator and historian, contemporary with Sulla and Cicero. 2) The name of a notorious slanderer in Rome.

SISER, ñis, n. A plant, with a root fit for eating, the skirrel or carrot.

SISTO, stitī, stātum 3. v. tr. & intr. [sistō]. I. Tr. — 1) To cause to stand, to bring, to set, to put, to place anywhere: a. victimam ad aram; a. aciem in litore; a. cohortes in monte; a. jaculum in ora. In partic.: A) = to raise, to erect, templum, tropaeum: B) in law, to present (one's self or another) in court at the appointed time: a. aliquem; freq., a. se, or sisti, to appear in court; in the same sense, a. vadimonium; hence, in gen., a. se = to appear, to be present or at hand in a place. 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) To cause to stand still, to stop, to arrest, to check, to stay, legiones, pedem, equos; a. fugam. Hence, trop. — a) a. metum, lacrimas, to repress; a. opus, to discontinuē; a. sitim, to quench — b) to make fast, to establish: a. rem Romanam. II. Intr. — 1) (Poet. & lat.) To place one's self, to stand: a. capite, to stand on one's head. 2) To stand still, to remain standing, amnes; legio tertia a. contra, offers resistance; (Pl.) qui obstinuit, ore sistet, shall be made to kiss the ground. 3) To present one's self, to appear, before court, on an appointed day. 4) Trop., to last, to endure, to hold out: respublica sistere non potest; freq., impers., sisti non potest, it cannot be endured, one cannot hold out, it is all over.

SISTRUM, i, n. [= *scister*]. A rattle, used by the Egyptians in the worship of Isis and in other

festivals; ironically, as the war-trumpet in the army of Cleopatra.

SISYMBRIUM, ii, n. [= *scisymbrium*]. Water-mint, spear-mint, a fragrant plant, sacred to Venus.

SISYPHIDES, ae, m. [Sisyphus]. The offspring of Sisyphus, the Sisyphid (of Ulysses, because Sisyphus was said to be his real father).

SISYPHIUS, a, um, adj. [Sisyphus]. Of or belonging to Sisyphus.

SISYPHUS, i, m. [= *scisypus*]. 1) A son of Æolus, king of Corinth, notorious for his cunning and malignity. He was sentenced, in the lower world, to roll, up a high hill, a large stone, which continually rolled back again. 2) A dwarf of Mark Antony, so called on account of his cunning.

SITELLA, ae, f. [dim. of situla]. An urn, used in drawing lots (v. Situla).

SITHON (I.), ñis, m. [= *scithon*]. A son of Neptune, and king in the Thracian Chersonesus.

SITHON (II.), ñis, adj. [Sithon I.]. Sithonian, Thracian.

SITHŌNIS, Idis, adj. f. [Sithon I.]. Sithenian; (poet.) = Thracian; as subst. f. = a Thracian woman.

SITHŌNIUS, a, um, adj. [Sithon I.]. Sithonian; (poet.) = Thracian; subst., Sithonii, ñum, m. pl. = the Thracians.

SITICEN, inis, m. [situs-cano]. (Ante-cl.) A musician at a funeral.

SITICULOSUS, a, um, adj. [sitiū]. (Poet. & lat.) Thirsty = parched, arid, dry.

SITIENTER, adv. [sitiō]. Thirstily; trop. = greedily.

SITIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. intr. & tr. [sitiō]. I. Intr. — To thirst, to be thirsty: hence, trop. to be dry or parched, to lack moisture: a. ager; colonia sitiens, that has no water; Afri sitiētes, living in a hot and dry climate; a. mediis in undis, to be poor in the midst of wealth. II. Tr. — To thirst for: aquae sitiuntur. Hence, trop. = to long for, to covet, sanguinem, honores; sitiens virtutis.

SITIS, is, f. 1) Thirst: explore (poet., restringere, extinguere, etc.) sitim, to quench; sitim colligere, to become thirsty, but also to cause thirst. 2) Dryness, aridity: deserta siti regio. 3) Trop., strong desire, greediness, thirst: a. argenti, for money.

SITŌNES, um, m. pl. The collective name for the non-Germanic tribes of Scandinavia.

SITULA, ae, f. 1) A bucket, pail for drawing and carrying water. 2) An urn, used in drawing lots; when used, it was filled with water, and, having a narrow neck, only one of the lots (which were made of wood) could come at a time to the surface. In partic. = the urn used by the comitia at Rome, for determining the order in which the tribes or centuries should vote (cf. cista, urna).

SĪTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of *sino*]. 1) As a *part.*, placed, set: in suo quidque loco nisi erit mihi situm suppellectilis. Hence: A) = built: ara Drūco s. B) = buried, interred: Aeneas s. est super Numiciū flumen. 2) As an *adj.*, lying, situate: urbs s. in ora; insula s. ante promontorium; of persons = dwelling. 3) *Trop.*: A) haec sita sunt ante oculos omnium, *are before the eyes of all the world* = *are manifest to all*; voluptates in medio sitas esse dicunt, *are accessible to all*: B) situm esse in aliquo or in re aliqua, *to depend upon upon some one or something*: hoc s. est in vobis or in vestra manu, *that depends upon you*; s. in temporibus, *upon circumstances*.

SĪTUS (II.), ūs, m. [*sino*]. 1) Situation, site, urbis, castrorum; s. membrorum, *the position with regard to each other*. 2) (*Prop.*, a lying long in a place): A) (rar.) a want of use, attention or care, neglect: s. diutinus; loca senta sita, *from want of cultivation*; cessat terra sita: B) *that which is produced by lying a long time*, mould, rust, mustiness: regalis s. pyramidum = *the decayed glory* (usually, but less correctly, translated acc. to I, 'royal structure'): C) *trop.* — a) of the mind, a rasting, slackness, dulness, animi, civitatis — b) inactivity — c) forgetfulness — d) s. Aesonis, *decrepitude* — e) of the body, *slittiness*.

SĪ-VE, or **SEU**, *conj.* 1) As a conditional conjunction simply = *vel si*, or *if*: postulo, s. aequum est, rogo; usually after a preceding conditional proposition: si omnes atomi declinabunt — sive aliae, etc. 2) As a disjunctive conjunction: A) used alone, or (in the different designations of the same or a kindred object, e. g., synonyms): Paris s. Alexander; ejusmodi nuncios s. potius Pegasos: B) repeated (rarely sive ... seu, and seu ... sive), *if either ... or if, be it that ... or that, either ... or, whether ... or* (denoting that of two things one takes place, but without determining which): sive casu, sive consilio deorum; seu maneat, seu proficiantur; s. tu medicum adhibueris, s. non adhibueris, non convalesces; leges quas s. Jupiter s. Minos sanxit. In *partio*. (*poet.* & *lat.*) sometimes one s. is omitted: tollere seu ponere vult freta; vacui s. quid urimur; sometimes, instead of repeating sive, we have sive ... aut, or sive ... an.

SMĀRAGDUS, i, m. or f. [= *εσμάργος*]. A precious stone, of a bright green colour; esp., an emerald; also, *meton.* = the colour of emerald.

SMĀRIS, Idis, f. [*εσμάρης*]. A kind of sea-fish.

SMERDIS, is, m. 1) A brother of Cambyzes, king of Persia, by whom he was put to death. 2) An impostor, named Orepastes, who assumed the name of Smerdis, after Cambyzes's death.

SMĪLAX, ōcis, f. [= *εσμίλαξ*]. Mindweed, withwind; hence, personified, a maiden who was changed into that herb.

SMINTHEUS (I.), ei, m. [= *Σμινθεύς*]. A surname of Apollo; acc. to some, from Sminthos, a town of Troas; or from *επίσθης* (mouse), i. e., 'the Mouse-killer.'

SMINTHEUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Smintheus I.]. Of or belonging to Smintheus.

SMYRNA (I.), ae, f. [= *εσμίρνα*]. (*Lucr.*) Myrrh.

SMYRNA (II.), ae, f. [= *Σμύρνα*]. A famous maritime city of Ionia, still called Smyrna.

SMYRNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Smyrna II.]. Of or belonging to Smyrna, Smyrnan; hence, *subst.*, Smyrnaei, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Smyrna.

SŌBŌLES — v. Suboles.

SOBRIE, *adv.* [sobrius]. 1) Soberly, moderately. 2) Circumspectly, prudently.

SOBRIĒTAS, ātis, f. [sobrius]. Sobriety, temperance. (*Lat.*)

SOBRINUS, a, um, *adj.* [for sororinus, from soror]. *Prop.*, relating to sisters; but nearly always *subst.*, Sobrinus, i, m., and Sobrina, ae, f., a cousin-german, a cousin by the mother's side.

SOBRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [se-ebrius]. 1) Sober = not drunk, homo; male s. (*poet.*), drunk; also (*poet.* & *lat.*), of things, poculum s., not intoxicating; so, also, lympa s., water; s. nox, in which there is no drinking; thus, also, s. convictus. 2) Sober = moderate, temperate, continent. 3) *Trop.* = sensible, reasonable, cautious, prudent, homo, orator.

SOCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [soccus]. (*Lat.*) Wearing a soccus.

SOCĀULUS, i, m. [*dim.* of soccus]. 1) A small soccus; among the Romans, worn by women and effeminate persons, and also by comic actors. 2) *Meton.*, comic style.

SOCĀUS, i, m. [= *εσπυλός*]. A kind of low, light shoe, worn indoors by the Greeks and by effeminate Romans; a slipper, soccus. In *partie*. worn by comic actors; hence, *meton.* = comedy (cf. cothurnus): carmina socco digna, suitable to the (low) language of comedy; socci sepere iambos, the iambic verse was used in comedy.

SŌCER, ōri, also SŌCĒRUS, i, m. [= *εσπέρης*].

1) A father-in-law; (*poet.*) pl. = parents-in-law. 2) (*Com.*) A son's father-in-law.

SŌCIABĪLLIS, e, *adj.* [socio]. Easily united or joined together; hence, companionable, sociable, homines, consortio inter duos.

SŌCIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [socius]. Pertaining to society or fellowship: — 1) Sociable, social, animal. *Freq.* = pertaining to marriage, conjugal, amor, foedus; jura ss., matrimonial rights; carmina ss., nuptial songs. 2) Relating to allies or confederates, allied, confederate, lex, judicium; exercitus s., the army of the allies; bellum s., war with allies, the Social war.

*SÖCĪALĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [socialis]. (Lat.) Socialableness, sociality.

SÖCĪALĪTER, *adv.* [socialis]. (Poet.) Socially, compliantly, de sede cedere.

SÖCIENNUS, *i. m.* [socius]. A fellow, a comrade. (Pl.)

SÖCĪETAS, ātis, *f.* [socius]. 1) *Abstr.*, fellowship, association, connection, union, society: societas facinoris, in a crime; iudicium societatis, against one for defrauding his partner; infida regni s., want of faith between two joint sovereigns; inire, coire, facere, instituere s., to establish, to make; venire in societatem laudum alicujus, to partake; of things, habere s. cum re aliqua, to be connected with. In partic., politically: A) a league, alliance, between nations or princes (in gen., not supposing a formal conclusion of a treaty—cf. foedus): B) commercial association, partnership: s. rei alicujus, in a business. 2) *Concr.*, an association, society: s. generis humani. In partic. = partners, a company or association of farmers-general at Rome: ss. provinciarum illarum; magister societatis, the chief officer of a company of farmers-general.

SÖCIO, āvi, ātum, *i. v. tr.* [socius]. To join together, to unite, to associate: s. periculum vitae cum aliquo, to risk one's life with any one; s. aliquem regno, to make one a sharer of royal power; so, also, s. aliquem domo, to receive into one's house; sociari facinoribus, to take part in; (poet.) s. se alicui vincolo jugali, to marry one; s. gaudia cum aliquo, to share one's joy; s. sanguinem = to unite the different classes by intermarriage; s. verba chordis, to accompany with the lyre; (poet.) labor sociatus, undertaken in company with another, common.

SÖCIOFRAUDUS, *a. um, adj.* [socius-fraus]. (Pl.) Deceiving a comrade.

SÖCIUS (I.), *a. um, adj.* [perh. connected w. sequor, sec-utus]. (Mostly poet.) Common, united, associated: s. lingua, a common language; s. lectus, the marriage-bed; s. regnum, the government of two co-regents; socias vias carpere, to travel together. In partic., politically = allied, confederate: agmina ss.; classis s.

SÖCIUS (II.), *ii, m.,* and SÖCIA, *ae, f.* [vide Socius I.]. A sharer, companion, associate, comrade (one whose interest or activity is the same as that of another—cf. particeps, consors, sodalis): habere aliquem socium belli; vitae socia virtus, a companion through life; socius culpa, an accomplice; s. sanguinis, a relative; s. tori, a husband, wife; nulla pro socia obtinet, no one's considered a lawful wife; (poet.) socium esse cum aliquo in negotio. In partic.: A) politically, an ally, confederate; esp., *pl. socii*, the nations (mostly Italian) in alliance with Rome: B) a co-partner, partner in business or a commercial transaction; hence, freq. as a legal tech. term,

pro s. (damnari, agere, etc.), in an action brought for defrauding a partner.

SÖCORDIA, *ae, f.* [socoors]. 1) (Lat.) Weak-mindedness, stupidity, dullness, silliness. 2) Carelessness, negligence, indolence, sloth.

SÖCORDITER, *adv.*, only in comp. [socoors]. Carelessly, negligently.

SÖCORS, *dis, adj.* [se-cor]. 1) Without intellect, senseless, stupid, dull, silly. 2) Careless, negligent, unconcerned, futuri.

SÖCRĀTES, *is, m.* [= Σωκράτης]. Son of Sophroniscus, the famous Greek philosopher: S. parens philosophiae.

SÖCRĀTĪCUS, *a. um, adj.* [= Σωκρατικός]. Of or belonging to Socrates, Socratic: SS. chartae, i. e., philosophy; S. sinus, devoted to philosophy; hence, *subst.*, Socratici, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the followers or disciples of Socrates.

SOCRUS, *ūs, f.* [socer]. A mother-in-law.

SÖDĀLICĪUM (Södältium), *ii, n.* 1) Fellowship, companionship, intimacy. 2) *Meton.*: A) an association, company, society: B) an unlawful or secret association.

SÖDĀLICĪUS (Södältius), *a. um, adj.* [sodalis]. (Poet. & lat.) Of or pertaining to fellowship or companionship, social.

SÖDĀLIS (I.), *e, e, adj.* (Poet., rar.) Social, companionable: turbo s., a band of friends.

SÖDĀLIS (II.), *in, comm.* A comrade, intimate, associate, boon companion, &c. (cf. socius): s. meus; s. alicui, of any one: trop., of things usually found together: Eurus s. hiemis; sodalis Veneris (of the mixing-bowl, 'cratera,' because wine and love are usually classed together). In partic.: A) a pet-companion: B) an accomplice in an unlawful association: C) a fellow or member of a corporation, college, &c.

SÖDĀLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [sodalis]. 1) *Abstr.*, companionship, fellowship, intimacy: s. intima. 2) *Concr.*, a company, association, fraternity, club: A) a religious fraternity, a college of priests: B) a company assembled for feasting: C) an unlawful association (for conspiracy, bribery, &c.).

SÖDES [acc. to Cicero, instead of si audies]. A term of friendly entreaty, if you will, if you please: dici s., etc.

SOGDĪĀNA REGIO. A country of Asia, between the Iaxartes and Oxus, now Sogd.

SOGDĪĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Sogdiana]. The inhabitants of Sogdiana.

SÖL, *is, m.* 1) The sun: nondum omnium dierum s. occidit, the sun has not set for ever; (poet.) primo s., at daybreak; medio s., at mid-day; supremo s., in the evening; novo s., in the morning. 2) *Transf.*: A) = sunshine: ambulare in s.: B) = the heat of the sun: s. Libycus: C) (poet.) = day: D) trop.—a) publicity: procedere in s., to appear in public—b) 'sol' often denotes 'a public contest,' while 'umbra' denotes 'the exercises of a school'; as, cedi-um

bra soli = *jurisprudences must yield to military science*; of an orator, 'sol' denotes 'a public discourse in the forum,' 'a public rhetorical contest'; on the contrary, 'umbra,' 'an exercise at home or in a school'—e) *an extraordinary person*: s. *Asiae Brutus*. 3) Personified, the Sun, *son of the Titan Hyperion and Thia*; but in later writers = *Apollo*.

SOLAMEN, *Inis*, n. [solor]. (Poet.) A comfort, consolation, solace.

SOLARIS, e, *adj.* [sol]. (Poet. & lat.) Of or pertaining to the sun, solar, humen.

SOLARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sol]. = Solaris; mostly as a *subst.*, *Solarium*, ii, n.:—1) A sundial; hence, *transf.*, a water-clock. There was a 'solarium' in the forum of Rome, near which the Romans were in the habit of assembling about midday, partly for business, and partly for pastime; hence, *ad s. versari* = *to be much among the people, to appear in the much frequented forum*. 2) A flat roof, exposed to the sun, a terrace.

SOLATIÖLUM, i, n. [*dim.* of solatium]. (Poet.) A little comfort or consolation.

SOLATIUM, ii, n. [solor]. A comfort, consolation, solace: *hoc est mihi solatio, is a consolation to me*. Hence: A) a means of consolation, a mitigation, relief, calamitatis; *campum Martium solatium populo patefecit*: B) compensation, indemnification: *ne sine solatio ageret*: C) = a consoler: *aves ss. ruris*.

SOLATOR, öris, m. [solor]. (Poet.) A consoler, comforter.

SOLDÜRIUS, ii, m. [a Celtic word]. One who binds himself to another for life and death, a retainer, vassal (cf. *devotus*—v. *Cæs. B. G. 3, 22*).

SOLDUS—v. *Solidus*.

SÖLEA, ae, f. [solum]. 1) A sandal, which covered the sole of the foot only, and was fastened by straps (cf. *calceus*). Sandals were worn both by men and women, but in the house only. When the ancients reclined at table, they put their sandals off, and after the meal received them again from the servants; hence, *poscere ss.* = *to wish to retire from an entertainment*. Hence: A) s. *ferrea*, a kind of iron shoes for horses and other animals: B) ss. *lignae*, a kind of fether for the feet. 2) A kind of fish, a sole.

SÖLEARIUS, ii, m. [solea] (Pl.) A sandalmaker.

SÖLEATUS, a, um, *adj.* [solea]. Wearing sandals.

SÖLEMNIS, **SÖLENNIS**—v. *Sollemnis*.

SÖLEO, solitus sum, 2. v. *intr.* To be accustomed, to be wont, aliquid facere; *ut solet* (sc. fieri), as is usual; *ita soleo, so I am accustomed (to do, &c.)*; (Com.) solens facio (sum), according to my custom, &c. Sometimes it denotes, not a custom or usage, but only a frequent repetition: *cum animo volvere solitus est, he*

often thought, &c. In partic. (Com.) s. cum aliquo, to have carnal intercourse with.

SÖLI, or **SÖLOE**, örum, m. pl. [= Σολοι]. A town of Cilicia, later called Pompeiopolis.

SÖLIDE, *adv.* w. comp. [solidus]. 1) Densely, closely, firmly. 2) Trop., surely, entirely, truly, gaudere, scire.

SÖLIDITAS, ätis, f. [solidus]. Density, solidity, firmness.

SÖLIDO, ävi, ätum, 1. v. *tr.* [solidus]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To make solid or firm, to harden, to strengthen, to consolidate: s. *aream cretä*; s. *aedificium*. 2) (Lat.) To make whole, to join, fracta.

SÖLIDUS (poet. also *Soldus*), a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & *sup.* [kindr. with sollus]. 1) Prop. = not hollow, not full of holes, or not mixed with foreign elements; hence, dense, solid, compact, massive: s. *cornu*, *columna* (not hollow); *crater auro solidus, massive*; s. *terra*, *humus*; in *solido*, on firm ground, also trop. = in safety. 2) A solid, strong, hard, dens, telum: B) trop.—a) firm, mens—b) complete, clear, effigies, indicium—c) real, lasting, solid, substantial gloria, suavis, beneficium—d) whole, entire, dies; vires ss., unimpaired; *solidum solvere, the whole sum*; (poet.) *decies solidum* (accus.), full ten thousand sestertii.

SÖLIFER, öra, örum, *adj.* [sol-fero]. (Poet.) Sun-bringing: s. *plaga* = the east.

SÖLIFERREUM—v. *Solliferreum*.

SÖLISTIMUM—v. *Tripudium*.

SÖLITARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [solus]. Solitary, lonely, alone, homo, vita.

SÖLITO, ävi, —, 1. v. *intr.* [intens. of soleo]. (Lat.) To be much accustomed or wont.

SÖLITÜDO, *Inis*, f. [solus]. 1) *Abstr.*, a being alone, loneliness, solitude: s. *est ante ostium*; s. *loci*: ejus s., want of men or troops. 2) *Concr.*, a lonely place, a desert, solitude: *discedere in aliquas ss.* 3) A being left deserted or alone, bereavement, deprivation, viduarum, liberorum.

SÖLITUS, a, um, *adj.* [part. of soleo]. Customary, artes, honores, virtus; (poet.) *Danaüm naves ss., well-known, that one is accustomed to*; *solito magis, more than usual*; so, also, solitum, according to custom.

SÖLIUM, ii, n. 1) An elevated seat; in particular: A) a throne: hence (poet.) = royal dignity, dominion or rule: *potiri s.*: B) a chair, used by lawyers when they gave advice to clients or answered questions concerning the law. 2) A bathing-tub. 3) A stone coffin, sarcophagus.

SÖLI-VÄGUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Moving about alone, bestiae; *coelum s.* 2) Trop., that is limited to itself, one-sided, cognitio.

SOLLEMNIS, or (perh. more correctly) **SÖLLENNIS**, e, *adj.* [sollus-annus]. 1) That happens every year at an appointed time and with stated solemnities, recurring every year, annual,

yearly (esp. of religious festivals); hence, in gen., stated, established, appointed, sacra, caerimoniae; dies festi ac sa., *annual holidays*; iter s., *made yearly at a stated time*. 2) A) the idea of festivity predominating, solemn, festive, religious, religiones; officium s., *a sacred, religious duty*; in partic. the n. as *subst.*, Sollemne, ia, and more freq. *pl.*, Sollemnia, ōrum, *a religious rite, a festival, solemnity, sacrifice, games, &c.*: inter publicum a.; omnia sa. servata sunt: B) the idea of a periodical return predominating, customary, usual, habitual, ordinary: verba sa., *used in certain rites*; (poet.) arae sa., *on which offerings are wont to be made*; s. opus, *a customary exercise*; in partic. the n. Sollemne, as *subst.* = *a custom, usage*: nostrum illud a.; sollemnia insanire, *to be mad in the common manner*.

SOLLEMNITAS, ōtis, f. [sollemnis]. (Lat.) A solemnity, festival; a celebration of a day, &c.

SOLLEMNITER, or SOLLENNITER, adv. [sollemnis]. 1) Solemnly. 2) In the usual manner.

SOLLERS, tia, adj. [sollus, i. e., totus-ars]. (Prop., *all art*; opp. to inera.) Expert, skilled, dexterous, ingenious, intelligent, sagacious (cf. sapiens): s. agricola, pistor; s. ingenium, inventum: (poet.) sollers ponere hominem, *expert in portraying*; sollers lyrae, *skilled in playing on the lyre*.

SOLLERTER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [sollers]. Skillfully, shrewdly, ingeniously, intelligently, sagaciously.

SOLLERTIA, ae, f. [sollers]. Expertness, skilfulness, ingenuity, dexterity, versatility: ratio et s.; s. iudicandi, *in judging*.

SOLLICITATIO, ōnis, f. [sollicito]. 1) (Com.) A disturbing: s. nuptiarum, *the disquietude which the proposed marriage occasions me*. 2) An instigating, instigating, instigation to mutiny and rebellion.

SOLLICITATOR, ōris, m. [sollicito]. (Lat.) An enticer, tempter, seducer.

SOLLICITE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [sollicitus]. 1) Anxiously, with solicitude. 2) Carefully, urgently, diligently.

SOLLICITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [sollicitus]. (Poet.) 1) To move violently, to displace, to stir, to shake, to agitate: s. mundum de suis sedibus; s. tellurem aratro, *to turn up with the plough*; eo, also, a. freta remis; s. feras, *to hunt*; s. stamina pollice, *to strike*; s. stomachum, *to load, to oppress*. -2) Trop., to excite: A) to disturb, to break: s. aliquem; s. pacem; s. statum quietae civitatis: B) to make uneasy, to grieve, to disquiet, to vex: s. aliquem; libido et ignavia semper animum exoruciant et sa.; multa me sollicitant anguntque; (Pl.) s. myropolas, *to trouble, i. e., to keep busy*: C) to rouse, to stir up, to incite, to instigate, to tempt, and (rar.) in a good sense, to urge on, to encourage,

to induce: s. aliquem ut (ne) aliquid faciat; s. aliquem ad venenum; in partic. = *to instigate to any dangerous or wicked undertaking*: s. servos spe libertatis; s. civitates; Jupiter sollicitatus, *irritated*.

SOLLICITUDO, Inia, f. [sollicitus]. Uneasiness of mind, solicitude, anxiety, grief (cf. cura, dolor): afficere aliquem sollicitudine, *to cause any one grief*.

SOLLICITUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. [sollus, i. e., totus-cieo]. (Prop. = *wholly, i. e., violently, moved*.) 1) (Poet.) *Set in motion, agitated, tossed, mare*. 2) Trop.: A) of persons, sollicitus, uneasy, anxious, troubled: s. animus; s. quid futurum sit; s. de re aliqua; s. ne illud fiat; sollicitum habere aliquem, *to disquiet, or (poet.) to torment, to molest any one*: B) of animals, uneasy, restless: s. equus, canis: C) of things, restless, uneasy = *full of disquietude or grief*: in tyrannorum vita omnia sunt sa.; nox s.; (poet.) s. amor; opes sa., *causing solicitude*; s. justitia, *vacillating*.

SOLLIFERREUM, i, n. A missile weapon, made wholly of iron, an iron javelin.

SOLLUS, a, um, adj. [sollus]. Obsolete = totus, whole; used only in composition (v. Sollemnis, Sollers, Sollicitus).

SÖLO — v. Solon.

SÖLOE — v. Soli.

SÖLOECISMUS, i, m. [= *σολοικισμός*]. A grammatical fault in the arrangement of words, a solecism.

SÖLOECUM, i, n. [= *σολοικον*]. (Lat.) = Soloeicismus.

SÖLON, or SÖLO, ōnis, m. [= *Σόλων*]. 1) The famous lawgiver of Athens, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece — lived about 600 B. C. 2) A commander in Pydna.

SÖLONIUM, ii, n, or Sölonius ager. A district of Latium: ire in Solonium, *to the Solonian country*.

SÖLOR, ōtus, 1. v. dep. tr. (Poet. & lat.) = the more usual consolor. 1) To console: s. aliquem decies sestertium dote, *to indemnify*. 2) To alleviate, to mitigate, to allay: s. metum, lacrimas, famem; s. desiderium fratris amissi nepote, *to console one's self with a grandchild for the loss of a brother*.

SOLPŪGA, or SOLIPŪGA, ae, f. A kind of venomous ant.

SOLSTITIÁLIS, e, adj. [solstitium]. Of or relating to the summer solstice, solstitial (opp. to brumalis): s. dies, *the longest day*; s. tempus: s. ortus solis, *the rising of the sun in the summer solstice*. Hence, meton.: A) of or relating to mid-summer, summer: s. nox, *the shortest night*; s. herba, *a summer plant*: B) of or relating to the sun, solar: s. orbis, *the tropic of Cancer*.

SOLSTITIUM, ii, n. [sol-sisto]. The time when the sun seems to stand still, the solstice, in gen.:

s. *brumale*, the *winter solstice* (commonly called 'bruma'); s. *aestivum*; so, also, in later writers, in partic. = *the time of the longest days*, the *summer solstice*; hence, *meton.* = *summertime*, the *heat of summer*.

SÖLUM, i, n. 1) The lowest part of any thing, the bottom, *fossae*. In partic.: A) = *the floor of a room*: s. *marmoreum*; *coeleste solum*, the *vault of heaven*: B) *the sole of the foot or of a shoe*. 2) The soil, earth, ground (cf. *fundus*, etc.): s. *exille et macrum*, *pingue*; (poet.) *aere solum terrae tractare*, to *plough or to cultivate the earth*; *aequare solo urbem*, *domum*, to *level with the ground*; prov., *quodcumque* (or *quod*) in s. *venit*, *whatever falls to the ground = whatever occurs to the mind*. Hence: A) = *a country, region, soil*: s. *natale*; s. *patriae* or *patrium*; *hoc omne s.*, *all this region*; *solum vertere* (rar. *mutare*), to *leave one's country*; freq., s. *vertere exilli causa* = *to go into exile*: B) (poet.) = *a basis, foundation, ground*: *solum subtrahitur navi*, the *sea under the vessel*; *solum Cereale*, the *board of wheaten cakes*: C) in law: *res soli*, *landed property, real estate*.

SÖLUM, *adv.* — v. *Solus* I.

SÖLUNTINUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Sölus*]. *Of or belonging to Solus*, *Solutian*: *subst.*, *Solutini*, *örum*, m. pl., the *inhabitants of Solus*.

SÖLUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* 1) *Alone, single, sole*: *Stoici s.*; *mea solius causa*; *solos novem menses ibi fuit*, *only nine months*; *solus omnium*, *entirely alone*; *solum aliquem seducere*; *quaerere ex aliquo s.*, to *inquire of in private, secretly*. 2) *Of places, little frequented, lonely, solitary, standing alone*: *sola hic sum*. Hence, *Solum*, *adv.*, *alone, simply, only, merely*: *de una re s.*; freq., *non solum*, *not only*. In later writers, it is strengthened by 'mode' — *Solummodo* — with the same meaning.

SÖLUS (II.), *untia*, f. [= *Σολὴς*]. *A town on the north coast of Sicily*, now *Castello di Solanto*.

SÖLÜTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [*solutus*]. 1) *Freely, without hindrance, moveri*. 2) *Easily, fluently, dicere*. 3) *Loosely, negligently*: s. *aliquid componere*.

***SÖLÜTILIS**, e, *adj.* [*solve*]. (Lat.) *That is easily loosened or taken apart, loose, navis*.

SÖLÜTIO, *önis*, f. [*solve*]. 1) *A loosening, unloosing*: *linguae s. = volubility*. 2) *A payment, pecuniae*. 3) *Trop.* (lat.), *a solution of a question*.

SÖLÜTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part. of solve*]. 1) *Let loose, unbound, unrestrained, free*: s. *animus*; s. *a cupiditativus*, *free from desires*; so, also, *solutus opere* and (poet.) *operum*; s. *eligendi optio*, *free choice*. 2) *Trop.*: A) of persons — a) (poet.) = *unbounded, immoderate, unbridled, dissolute*: s. *risus*, *libido*, *homo* — b) *loose, negligent, effeminate*: s. in *gestu* —

e) in *paupertate s.*, *cheerful, merry*: B) of things — a) *easy, careless, slack, lenitas, cura* — b) of style, α) *oratio s., proae*; β) *free, flowing* (opp. to *vineta atque contexta*): C) of an orator, s. in *dicendo*, *fluent*: D) = *free from debt*: s. *praedium*.

SOLVO, *lvi*, *ñtum*, 3. v. tr. 1) To set loose to loosen, to untie, to unbind: A) a band, &c..

s. *vinculum*, *nodum*: B) a person or thing that is bound: s. *hominem vincunt*, to *unfetter*; s. *equum a curru*, to *unharness*; s. *crinem*, to *undo*; s. *vela*, to *unsail*. In partic. — a) s. *epistolam*, to *loosen the band around a letter* = to *open or to unseal a letter* — b) s. *navem*, also s. *ancoram*, *funes* (sometimes simply s.) = to *weigh anchor, to set sail, to put to sea*; *naves ex portu solvunt*, *sail out of the harbour*. 2) *Trop.*: A) (according to 1, A) as a mercant. tech. t., to *pay, pecuniam*; s. *aes alienum*, a *debt*; s. *litem aestimatam*, to *pay the estimated damages*; *solvendo non est*, *he cannot pay, is insolvent*; in *solutum*, or *pro soluto*, as a *payment*; hence — a) s. *poenas*, to *suffer punishment*: s. *injuriarum magnas poenis*, to *atone for* — b) s. *funerj* (*mortuo*) *justa* or *suprema*, to *render the last honours to the dead, to bury a deceased person with fitting solemnities* — c) s. *fidem*, to *fulfil one's promise, to keep one's word*; s. *votum*, to *fulfil a vow* — d) s. *beneficium*, to *repay*: B) (according to 1, B) to *dismember, to release, to free, to deliver* (from a burden, obligation, care, &c.): s. *civitatem religione*; s. *aliquem legibus*, to *exempt from the laws*; *nec Rutulos solvo*, *I do not except the Rutuli, do not release them from that condition*: C) to *break up, to dissolve, &c.* — a) s. *pontem*, to *break down*; s. *navem*, to *dash in pieces* — b) to *melt, nivem*; *hiems solvitur*, *is dissolved* — c) *viscera solvuntur*, *putrify*; *solvi morte*, to *dis* — d) to *relax, to weaken*: *membra solvantur frigore*, *are rendered powerless*; *quies s. membra*, *sleep solaces the whole body*; s. *vires* — e) s. *linguam ad jurgia*, to *let loose*; s. *os*, to *open the mouth* — f) to *abolish, to remove, to raise*: s. *morem antiquum*; s. *obedionem*; s. *metum corde*, to *drive away*; s. *pudorem*, to *dismiss*; s. *versum*, to *change into prose* — g) to *separate, to part, duas acies* — h) to *explain, to solve, aenigmata, captiosa*.

SÖLYMI, *örum*, m. pl. [= *Σολυμοί*]. *The earliest inhabitants of Lycia*, from whom some supposed the Jews were descended, hence the name of their city, *Hierosolyma*, q. v.

SÖLYMUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Solyimi*]. *Of or belonging to Jerusalem, Jewish*.

SOMNIATOR, *öris*, m. [*somnio*]. (Lat.) *A believer in dreams, a dreamer*.

SOMNICULÖSE, *adv.* [*somniculosus*]. (Pl.) *Sleepily, sluggishly*.

SOMNICULÖSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*somnus*]. 1) *Inclined to sleep, drowsy, sleepy, sluggish, se-*

nectus. 3) (Ante-cl.) *That makes sleepy, that causes numbness or torpidity, aspis.*

SOMNIFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [somnia-fero]. (Poet.) 1) *Sleep-bringing, soporifica.* 2) *Deadly, venenum.*

SOMNIO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [somnia]. To dream of, to dream: s. somnium mirum, *to dream a wonderful dream*; s. aliquem or de aliquo, *of some one*; s. ovum, *of an egg*; s. aliquid, *to dream something.* Hence, trop., to dream = *to talk or to act foolishly, to imagine vainly.*

SOMNIUM, ii, n. [somnia]. 1) *A dream: s. jucundo uti, to have a pleasant dream.* 2) *Trop., a dream, an idle fancy: ss. Pythagorea; freq. (Com.), as an exclamation of disapproval, somnium! or somnia! nonsense! fudge!* 3) *Melon., sleep.*

SOMNUS, i, m. [properly sop-nus, root SOP, whence also sop-or, sop-io]. 1) *Sleep (the common and prosaic expression, while 'sopor' is a choicer and more poetic word): somnum capere, to sleep; somno se dare, to lie down to sleep; proficisci ad s., to go to bed; e s. excitare (poet. somno excutere) aliquem, to waken one out of sleep; s. tenere, to keep one's self from falling asleep; s. ducere, to bring on sleep, also to sleep; somnum non vidi, I have not slept; in somnis, more rarely per somnum or somno, while asleep; in somnis videre, while asleep, in a dream; imago somni, a dream.* 2) *Trop.: A) lassiness, inactivity: deditus ventri ac somno: B) = death: s. longus: C) = the night: primo somno, in the first sleep, in the first part of the night.*

***SŌNĀBILIS**, e, adj. [sono]. (Poet.) *Sound-ling, jingling, sistrum.*

SŌNAX, ācis, adj. [sono]. (Poet. & lat.) *Loud-sounding, noisy.*

SŌNĪ-PES, ēdis, adj. (Poet.) *Making a noise with the feet, noisy-footed; as a subat. = a horse.*

SŌNĪTUS, ūs, m. *A sound, noise, din (cf. fragor, strepitus): s. venti, flammae, verborum; of a speaker, s. noster, the thunder of my speech.*

SŌNĪVIUS, a, um, adj. [sonus]. *Sound-ling (used only in augurial language): s. tripudium (of the peculiar sound of the food as it fell on the ground from the mouths of the sacred chickens when they were eating — probably = solistimum tripudium).*

SŌNO, ui, ūtum (rarely āvi, ātum), 1. v. intr. & tr. [sonus]. I. Intr. — *To give forth a sound or noise, to sound, to resound, to ring: tympana, verbera, fletus s.; fluctus ss., roar; fons s., murmur; vox ejus prope me s.; (Pl.) dicta non ss., do not ring = are not money.* Hence: A) *of a place where any thing sounds, to resound, to re-echo, &c.: ripae ss.; s. re aliqua, to resound with any thing; omnia ss. gemitu: B) (poet.) of a dog: molle s. alicui, to bark in a friendly manner at any one: C) (poet.) sonare plectro, to play upon: D) of the voice of a man when he speaks,*

sings or laughs (freq. with an adv., or with the accus. n. of an adj. used adverbially): s. femineum, to laugh like a woman; s. raucum, to laugh hoarsely; inani voce sonare, to make a mere jangle of words. II. Tr. — 1) *To sound, to speak, to utter, to cry out: sonuere confusum quiddam; s. agreste, to have a rough pronunciation or manner of expression; so, also, s. pingue quoddam; tale sonat populus, cries out; atavos s., to boast of.* 2) (Poet.) = *To sing, to celebrate in song, bella, aliquem.* 3) *To signify: haec unum ss.; quid haec vox s.? 4) (Poet.) To indicate by the voice, to betray: juveni ss. furem; vox hominem sonat, sounds like that of a man.*

SŌNOR, ōris, m. [sono]. (Poet. & lat.) *A noise, sound, din.*

SŌNORE, adv. [sonorus]. (Lat.) *With a loud sound, loudly.*

SŌNŌRUS, a, um, adj. [sonor]. (Poet.) *Sounding loud, resounding, roaring, sonorous, cithara, tempestas.*

SONS, tis, adj. Prop., *hurtful*; hence, *guilty, criminal (of a violation of law — cf. noxius)*; usually, *as a subat., a criminal, malefactor: punire ss.; (poet.) s. anguis, anima; (poet.) sons sanguine fraterno, guilty of shedding a brother's blood.*

SŌNTĪCUS, a, um, adj. [sons]. *Dangerous, serious; only in the comb. morbus s., a sickness that excuses one from appearing in court or performing military duty; and, causa s., a reason arising from a serious sickness; hence, in gen. = important, valid, weighty.*

SŌNUS, i, m. [kindred w. tonus]. *A sound, tone, noise, clang: arma dant s., clash; s. nervorum; chorda reddit s.; lingua efficit sonos; (poet.) = a word, voice: ss. ficti, feigned words; reddere s., to answer; s. cygni; s. acutissimus, the highest treble; s. gravissimus, the lowest bass.*

SŌPHIA, ae, f. [= σοφία]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Wisdom (pure Latin, sapientia).*

SŌPHISMA, ātis, n. [= σοφισμα]. (Lat.) *A fallacy, sophism (pure Latin, captio).*

SŌPHISMĀTĪCUS, a, um, adj. [= σοφισματικός]. (Lat.) *That draws false conclusions. Others read, Sōphismātion, ii, n. [= σοφισμάτων], a small fallacy, slight sophism.*

SŌPHISTES (or Sōphista), ae, m. [= σοφιστής]. 1) *A pretender to wisdom, a sophist.* 2) (Bar.) *In a good sense = a philosopher.*

SŌPHISTĪCUS, a, um, adj. [= σοφιστικός]. (Lat.) *Sophistical, subtle.*

SŌPHOCLES, is, m. [= Σοφοκλῆς]. *A famous Greek tragic poet.*

SŌPHOCLEUS, a, um, adj. [= Σοφοκλεῖος]. *Sophoclean.*

SOPHONEA, ae, f. *The wife of Syphax, and daughter of Hasdrubal.*

SŌPHOS, or **SŌPHUS**, a, um, adj. [= σοφός]. (Lat.) *Wise (pure Latin, sapiens)*

SOPHRON, ōnis, m. [= Σώφρων]. *A Greek composer of mimes, contemporary with Euripides.*

SOPHRŌNISCUS, i, m. *A statuary, father of Socrates.*

SOPHRŌSYNE, es, f. [= Σωφροσύνη]. *A daughter of Dionysius the elder.*

SŌPIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. tr. [root SOP, whence also som-nus, sop-or]. 1) To lull to sleep: s. aliquem vino et epulis; leto sopitus, *lulled for ever to sleep.* 2) Of inanimate things, to bring to rest, to calm, to still: s. ventum, mare; ignis sopitus, *slumbering under the ashes* (the sacred, ever-burning fires of Vesta). 3) To deprive of feeling, to stun: saxo ita impactus est ut sopiretur; sopiri vulnere, *to faint*; quies sopita, *profound sleep.*

SOPOLIS, Idia, m. *A famous painter of the time of Cicero.*

SŌPOR, ōris, m. [sopio]. 1) A deep sleep (mostly poet. & lat. — cf. somnus): languere sopore. Hence: A) (poet.) = *eternal sleep, death*: B) sleepiness, laziness, inactivity: s. et ignavia. 2) A soporific medicine, a sleeping-draught: dare alicui s.; miscere s., *to prepare a sleeping-potion.* 3) Stupefaction, insensibility, e. g., of a drunken person.

SŌPORĀTUS, a, um, adj. [sopor]. (Poet.) *Endowed with soporific qualities, causing sleep: s. offa.*

SŌPORĪFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [sopor-fero]. *Inducing sleep, soporific.*

SŌPORO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [sopor]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To put to sleep; trop., *to bring to rest, to still, to allay*, dolorem; hostis soporatus, *sleeping.* 2) (Poet.) To make soporific: ramus vi Stygia soporatus.

SŌPORUS, a, um, adj. [sopor]. (Poet.) *Sleep-bringing, causing sleep, nox.*

SŌRA, ae, f. *A town of the Volscians, in Latium, still called Sora.*

SŌRACTE, is, n. *A mountain in Etruria, on which was a temple of Apollo — now Monte di S. Silvestro.*

SŌRĀCUM, i, n. [= σάρακον]. *A hand-basket or small box. (Pl.)*

SŌRĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Sora]. *Of or belonging to Sora, Soran; subst., Soranus, i, m., an inhabitant of Sora.*

SORBEO, bui (psi?), —, 2. tr. [kindred with bēto]. 1) To sip, to suck, to swallow (with an audible sound): s. aliquid, aquam; prov., simul dare sorbereque haud facile, *to whistle and drink at the same time, i. e., to do two things at once.* 2) A) (poet.) to absorb, to swallow up, to drink up: Charybdis s. aquas; terra arida s. flumina; s. odia, *to swallow, i. e., to endure*: B) trop., s. aliquid animo = *to desire eagerly.*

SORBILLO, 1. v. tr. [sorbeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To sip, cyathos.*

SORBĪLO, adv. [sorbeo]. (Pl.) Prop., sip-

pingly, drop by drop; hence = *scantily, poorly, vivere.*

SORBĪTIO, ōnis, f. [sorbeo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A sipping, cicuta. 2) Melon., a potion, draught: s. liquida.

SORBUM, i, n. *The fruit of the sorbus, service berry.*

SORBUS, i, f. *The service-tree.*

SORDEO, ui, —, 1. v. intr. [sordes]. 1) To be filthy, dirty, nasty: toga, facies s. 2) Trop.: A) to be mean, base, sordid, conviviūms: B) to appear mean or low, to be disregarded, slighted or despised: munera nostra tibi ss.; cuncta ss. prae Tiberi et campo.

SORDES, is, f. (more freq. in the pl.). 1) Filth, dirt, nastiness (esp. that which is dry — cf. lutum, stercus, etc.): unguis sine ss.; ss. aurium. 2): A) the dregs of the people, the rabble: s. urbis, *the vilest of the rabble*; O lutum! O sordes! *you dirty, mean fellow!* B) low condition, leanness; meanness, baseness of manners, sentiments or habits: infamia et ss.; mens op-pleta sordibus; in partic. = meanness, avarice, niggardliness, sordidness: ss. domesticae, in re familiari: C) dirty, soiled clothing, as the costume of a person in mourning or charged with crime, a mourning-dress; hence, mourning: jacere in luctu et ss.; sordes reorum, *unhappy condition.*

SORDESCO, 8. v. inch. intr. [sordeo]. (Poet. & lat.) To become dirty or filthy: ager s., *is untilled.*

SORDĪDĀTUS, a, um, adj. [sordidus]. In dirty clothes, shabbily dressed: in partic., of accused persons, who appeared in such clothing (like the Jewish "sackcloth and ashes") in order to excite pity.

SORDĪDE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [sordidus].) Filthily. 2) Trop.: A) meanly, basely: s. loqui, *vulgarly*: B) stingily, penuriously, sordidly.

SORDĪDŪLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of sordidus]. (Poet.) 1) Soiled, smutched, toga. 2) Low, mean, servuli.

SORDĪDUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [sordeo]. 1) Filthy, dirty, foul, squalid (esp. from poverty or stinginess), vestis, fumus; sordidus pulvere; sordida terga suis, *smoked ham.* 2) Trop.: A) paltry, poor, miserable, homo, domus, rura: B) base, mean, despicable, disgraceful, homo; res. s. ad famam, *that brings into bad repute*: C) avaricious, sordid, niggardly: D) = sordidatus: homo sordidus squalore, *wearing a mourning-garment.*

*SORDĪTŪDO, Inis, f. [sordes]. (Pl.) Dirt, filth.

SŌREX, Icīs, m. [= σῆρας]. *A shrew-mouse.*

SŌRICĪNUS, a, um, adj. [sorex]. *Of a shrew-mouse, nenis.*

SŌRĪTES, ae, m. [= σωρίτης]. *An argument in which one proposition is accumulated upon another, a sorites (pure Lat., acervus).*

SOROR, *oris, f.* 1) A sister: *ss. tristes, the Fates.* 2) *Prop.*: A) a. *patruelis, a cousin, niece*: B) a *female friend, companion*: C) of things similar or mated together: *s. dextrae, the left hand*: *ss. comae* (of the hair left upon the head after cutting).

SORORICIDA, *ae, m.* [*soror-cido*]. The murderer of a sister.

SORORCULA, *ae, f.* [*dim. of soror*]. A little sister. (Pl.)

SORORIO, *l. o. intr.* [*soror*]. (Lat.) To grow up together as sisters: *mammæ sororiant, swell up, like two sisters*; *papillæ sororiant, began to swell up*.

SORORIUS, *a, um, adj.* [*soror*]. *Of or pertaining to a sister, sisterly, oscula*; *s. coena, made on account of a sister*; *stupra s., incest*.

SORS, *tia, f.* [*from soro, as fors from fero*]. 1) A lot (of any kind, whether dice, or tablets marked with certain characters; in partic., the oracular sticks or tablets preserved at Præneste, Cumæ, &c., and used as oracles): *conjicere ss. in urnam: mea s. prima exiit, came out first*. Hence = a casting or drawing of lots, a decision by lot: *res revocatur ad s., it is decided by lot*; *sorte, by lot: sorte provincia evenit; extra s., without drawing lots; conjicere provincias in sortem, to cast lots for the distribution of the provinces*. Hence: A) *sortis mea est, it is my lot, it falls to me*: B) = a share, participation: *puer in nullam s. bonorum natus, born to no share of the property*: C) a presiding over (given by lot): *sors comitiorum*. 2) (Poet.) Fate: *sors futura*. Hence = the destiny of a man, station, lot, fortune, condition: *sorte sua contentus; prima, secunda, ultima s., rank, position; Saturni prima sors, the first child*. 3) An oracular response, a prophecy: *edere aliqui sortem; s. oraculi, the response of an oracle; ss. Lyciae, the responses of the Lycian Apollo*. 4) An office, the performing of the duties of an office: *sorte abesse, on account of one's office*. 5) Capital bearing interest, principal (in opp. to the interest): *negare sortem, to deny a debt*.

SORTICULA, *ae, f.* [*dim. of sors*]. (Lat.) A small lot, a small tablet or ticket.

SORTIFER, *fëra, fërum, adj.* [*sors-fero*]. (Poet.) That gives an oracular response, oracular.

SORTILËGUS, *a, um, adj.* [*sors-lego*]. Foretelling, prophetic; *subst., Sortilegus, i, m., a prophet, diviner (by lots or oracles)*.

SORTIOR (*ante-cl. also SORTIO*), *itus, 4. o. dep. intr. & tr.* [*sors*]. 1) To cast or to draw lots, *inter se*; hence, to draw lots for something: *a. provinciam; a. provincias, to divide or to distribute by lot; a. judices, to draw lots for the judges; sortiuntur uter id faciat; also, a. de re aliqua*. 2) To obtain or to receive by lot, provinciam. Hence (mostly poet. & lat.): A) to divide, to share, laborem, periculum: B) (mostly

in the *pres.*) to receive, to obtain, in gen., *aliquem amicum*: C) to select, to choose: in matrimonio *sortiendo, in the choice of a wife*; (poet.) *a. fortunam oculis = to mark the most fortunate spot with the eyes*.

SORTITIO, *ōnis, f.* [*sortior*]. A drawing & lots: *sortitionem judicium facere = sortiiri judices; s. aedilicia, for the aedilship; sortitione in aliquem animadvertere, by lot, at pleasure*.

SORTITO, *adv.* [*sortior*]. 1) By lot. 2) By fate, by destiny.

SORTITOR, *ōris, m.* [*sortior*]. (Lat. poet.) A caster of lots.

SORTITUS (I.), *ūs, m.* [*sortior*]. (Poet.) = Sortitio.

SORTITUS (II.), *a, um, adj.* [*part. of sortior, pass.*]. Determined by lot or by fate.

SORTIANUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Sosias*]. *Of or belonging to a Sosius, Sosian*.

SORSILUS, *i, m.* A Lacedæmonian, who instructed Hannibal in Greek literature, and recorded his exploits.

SOSIUS, *ii, m., and Sōsia, ae, f.* The name of a Roman gens. Several Sosii (prob. brothers) were, in the time of Horace, well-known booksellers at Rome.

SOSPES, *Itia, adj.* [*sus*]. (Mostly poet. & lat.; a more stately and elegant expression than *salvus*.) Safe, uninjured, unhurt, unharmed: *filius est salvus et s.*; (poet.) *dies, cursus s., lucky, prosperous, auspicious*.

SOSPITA, *ae, f.* [*sospes*]. (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) She that saves or delivers, a saviour, deliverer; only in the comb. *Juno s.*

SOSPITALIS, *e, adj.* [*sospes*]. (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) Giving health or safety, salutary.

SOSPITO, *l. o. tr.* [*sospes*]. (*Rar.*) To keep safe, to protect, to bless, to preserve, *aliquem, progeniem*.

SOTADES, *ae, m.* [= Σωτῆρ]. A Greek poet, who composed verses which, when read backwards, had an obscene meaning.

SOTADEUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Sotades*]. *Of or in the manner of Sotades, Sotadean, versus*.

SOTADICUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Sotades*]. (Lat.) = Sotadeus; *subst., Sotadica, ōrum, n. pl., Sotadean verses: Sotadicorum liber*.

SOTER, *ōris, m.* [a Latinized form of the Gr. σωτήρ]. A saviour, deliverer.

SOTIATES, *um, m. pl.* A people of Gallia Aquitania, now Sôa, Département du Gers.

SPADIX (I.), *icis, m.* [= σπάδι]. 1) A palm-branch, broken off, together with its fruit. 2) A stringed instrument.

SPADIX (II.), *icis, m.* [= σπάδι]. But-brown, date-brown, equus.

SPADO, *ōnis, m.* [= σπάδων]. (Poet. & lat.) A castrated person, a eunuch.

SPARGO, *rsi, rum, 3. o. tr.* [*root SPAR, Gr. σπᾶρ, whence σπῆρμα, σπάρω*]. 1) To throw

here and there, to strew, to scatter; to sprinkle, to spatter: s. nuces; s. numos populo; s. aquam, cruorem; s. aliquem in fluctus, to cast the dismembered limbs of any one into the waves. Hence:

A) in partic. = to sow: s. semina, to scatter the seed; trop., res gestas in memoriam sempiternam sparsi, I sowed my exploits as a seed, for eternal remembrance: B) = to spread out, to extend: arbor s. ramos; sol s. radios, diffusus everywhere: C) to distribute: s. animos in corpora; s. exercitum, to station at points far distant from each other; s. bellum, to carry now hither and now thither; s. vestigia fugae, to divide, so as to make them indiscernible: D) to scatter, to disperse, to separate, hostes, canes; s. se; spargis tua prodigia, you squander: E) of a rumour, report, &c. — a) to spread abroad, to disseminate: s. voces in vulgum; impera. (Tac.), spargitur, a report is spread abroad — b) to intersperse, to insert a word or words: sparge (poet. sparge subinde): F) (poet. & lat.) to throw, to hurl, tela; Gorgon sparsus, cast to the ground. 2) (Mostly poet.) To bestrew, to besprinkle, to bespatter: s. humum foliis; s. tellurem lacrimis; s. penetralia cruore; trop., Aurora s. terras lumine, and literae humanitatis sale sparsae; maculis sparsus, besprinkled, spotted with; ore sparso, with a freckled face.

SPARSIM, adv. [spargo]. (Lat.) Scatteredly, dispersedly, here and there.

SPARSIO, ōnis, f. [spargo]. (Lat.) A strewing, sprinkling.

SPARTA, ae, f. [= Σπάρτα]. The capital of Laconia, now Mistra.

SPARTĀCUS, i, m. 1) A Thracian, leader of the gladiators and slaves in their war against the Romans. 2) Melon., a name applied to Antony.

SPARTĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Sparta]. Spartan; subst., Spartani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Sparta, the Spartans.

SPARTI, ōrum, m. pl. [= Σπαρτοί]. The armed men who sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.

SPARTIATES, ae, m. [= Σπαρτιάτης]. A Spartan.

SPARTIATICUS, a, um, adj. [Spartiates]. (Pl.) Spartan.

SPARTUM, i, n. [= σπάρτον]. A grass, very common in Spain, of which mats, ropes, &c., were made, prob. Spanish broom.

SPĀRŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of sparus II.]. The bream (a kind of fish).

SPĀRUS (I.), i, m., or SPĀRUM, i, n. A kind of rustic or hunting-spear.

SPĀRUS (II.), i, m. The gilt-head, gilt-bream (a kind of fish).

SPĀTHA, ae, f. [= σπάθη]. 1) A broad, flat, wooden instrument, used for stirring, a ladle, spatula. 2) A batten, used by weavers for driving

home the threads of a woof. 3) A broad two-edged sword. 4) The stalk of a palm leaf. 5) A kind of fir-tree.

SPĀTHE, es, f. = Spatha, 5.

SPĀTIOR, ātus, 1. o. dep. intr. [spatium]. 1) To take a walk, to walk about, to promenade (it denotes a walking for recreation or pleasure — of. ambio, ambulo): sp. in xysto. 2) To walk along, to go, to proceed: Dido ante ora defūm ad aras spatiat. 3) Of things, to spread out, to extend: Nilus sp. per Aegyptum; (poet.) alae spatiantes, the outspread wings.

SPĀTIŌSE, adv. with comp. [spatiosus]. 1) Widely, extensively, greatly. 2) (Poet.) Of time, long.

SPĀTIŌSUS, adj. w. comp. & sup. [spatium]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Of space, of great extent, ample, wide, large, spacious: sp. stabulum, ocellis; taurus sp. Hence, vox sp., a polysyllable; res sp., comprehensive. 2) Of time, long, nox.

SPĀTIUM, ii, n. [= σπάτιον, Dor. for σπάδιον]. 1) Of place, space, room, extent: sp. non erat agitando equos, there was no room there; sp. castrorum; dimidium sp. itineris, the extent; sp. viae, the length; sp. hostis, the size, dimension; aures in sp. trahere, to lengthen. In partic.: A) = an interval, distance: trabes paribus spatiis intermissae; ab tanto sp., from so great a distance: B) a race-ground; also, a course, heat: septem spatiis merere coronam; hence, trop. = a path, course: mos majorum deflexit de spatio; Hortensium in spatium consecuti sumus; spatium defensionis: C) — a) concor., a walk, promenade: spatium Academiae; spatia silvestria — b) abstr., a walking, promenading; a walk, turn: duobus spatiis factis, after we had taken a couple of turns; extremis spatiis, towards the end of the walk. 2) Of time, an interval, period: sp. temporis praeteriti; sp. annum, triginta dierum; sex dies spatii, a space of six days; tam longo spatio; hoc interim spatio, in the meanwhile. Hence: A) = length or duration of time: arbor spatio durata, by the length of time: B) leisure, time, opportunity: sp. habere ad dicendum; sp. dare apparandis nuptiis, for preparing for the nuptials; neque tempus sp. ullum dabat, neither did time permit. 3) Of metre, quantity, measure: trochaeus est eodem sp. quo choreus.

SPECIĀLIS, e, adj. [species]. (Lat.) Particular, special.

SPECIĀLITER, adv. [specialis]. (Lat.) Particularly, specially.

SPECIES, ei, f. [specio]. 1) (Rar.) Act., a seeing, sight, view: convertere sp. aliquo; primā sp., at first sight. 2) Pass., that which is seen, an appearance, shape: nova sp. visa est. Hence: A) that which is seen in sleep, a vision, apparition: sp. nocturna: B) that which is seen by the mind, an idea, notion, conception: hanc (ideā) nos recte speciem vocare possumus; sp.

eloquentiae, viri boni, *the ideal*. 3) The form, appearance, exterior (cf. forma and figura): aliquid humanae speciei; nihil est specie ornatus, *nothing has a finer exterior*; speciem latronis inducere; speciem ridentis praebere, *to exhibit the appearance of one laughing*. Hence: A) in partic. = *a beautiful form, beauty, splendour*: speciem legationi addere, *to give splendour to the embassy*; speciem triumpho praebere, *to adorn the triumph*; bos mirae speciei; sp. quaedam in dicendo, *a certain dignity, imposing appearance*; quae sunt in sp. posita (of a speaker), *which belong to outward endowments*: B) the outward form (in opp. to the reality), show, semblance, pretence: sp. auspiciorum (opp. to veritas); speciem hosti fecit, *made the enemy believe*; fallax equitum sp., *a fallacious semblance of horsemen*; in partic., specie, in or per (rarely ad) speciem, also (rarely) sub specie, *in appearance, apparently, and with a genit.* = *under the appearance or the pretence of*: specie blandus; per speciem auxilii, captivorum redimendorum, *under the pretence of ransoming the captives*: C) (poet.) an image, likeness, Jovis. 4) A species (subdivision of genus): genus continet plures partes speciei differentes. Hence (lat.) = *a case*: haec sp. incidit.

SPECILLUM, i, n. [specio]. *A surgical instrument for probing wounds, &c., a probe.*

SPECIMEN, inis, n. [specio]. 1) A token, proof, warranty: specimen dare alicui rei alicujus, *to furnish one with a proof of any thing*. 2) An example, pattern, model: est in eo specimen humanitatis; sp. innocentiae, *an ideal*; capere sp. naturae ex re aliqua. 3) An ornament, domus.

SPECIO, exi, ectum, 3. v. tr. [= extirpo]. (An old form.) To look at, to behold, aliquid; nunc specimen specitur, *it is now put to the proof*.

SPECIOSE, adv. n. comp. & sup. [speciosus]. Beautifully, showily, showily.

SPECIOSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [species]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *Having a fine appearance or majestic form* (of a higher grade of beauty than formosus), beautiful, splendid, brilliant, showy: sp. mulier. Hence: A) = *resounding, verba, eloquentia*: B) = *considerable, remarkable, opes*. 2) *Deceiving by outward show, speciosus, plausible, delusive, nomen, diota.*

SPECTABILIS, e, adj. [specto]. 1) *That can be seen, visible, corpus; campus sp., that can be surveyed by the eye, open*. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Worth seeing, distinguished, beautiful, admirable, heros, Niobe.*

SPECTACULUM, i, n. [specto]. 1) A sight, spectacle: s. rerum coelestium; esse spectaculo, *to serve as a spectacle*; praebere sp., *to present one's self as a spectacle*; sedere spectaculum, *to be exposed to public view*. In partic., a public sight, a show, spectacle, play: dare sp.: sp. gladiatorum or gladiatorum. 2) *The place where or from*

which one sees a play: A) (lat.) = *a theatre or amphitheatre*: B) in the pl. = *the seats or benches where the spectators sit*.

SPECTAMEN, inis, n. [specto]. (Pl.) A mark, sign, proof.

SPECTATE, adv. w. sup. [spectatus]. (Lat.) Excellently.

SPECTATIO, ōnis, f. [specto]. 1) A looking at, seeing, beholding (esp. of a play). 2) An examining or testing of money. 3) (Lat.) Respect, consideration.

*SPECTATIVUS, a, um, adj. [specto]. (Lat.) Contemplative, speculative; hence = theoretical.

SPECTATOR, ōris, m. [specto]. A looker-on, observer; in partic. = a spectator in a theatre, &c.: sp. coeli, ludorum; (Com.) = an examiner, judge, formarum.

SPECTATRIX, icis, f. [specto]. (Poet.) A (female) spectator.

SPECTATUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [part. of specto]. 1) Proved, tested, tried: aurum spectatum igni; homo sp.; integritas multis rebus sp.; id cuius spectatissimum sit, *best proved, safest*. 2) = Excellent, accomplished, esteemed, femina.

SPECTIO, ōnis, f. [specio]. Prop., an observing; tech. t. in augury = the right of observing auspices (of nuntiatio).

SPECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. tr. & intr. [intens. of specio]. 1) To look or to gaze at, to behold (with attention—cf. video), aliquid; sp. illuc, ad eum, in eos solos; sp. alte, *on high*. In partic. = *to look at or to look on as a spectator in a theatre, &c.*: sp. ludos; spectatum veniunt, *to see the play*. Hence (poet.), quem totum tribunal spectat = *looks upon with wonder*. 2) Trop., of the mind, *to look at*: A) *to consider, rem*: B) *to regard, to have respect to, to have in view*: sp. fortunam in aliquo, *the pecuniary circumstances*; sp. res non auctores; nihil sp. nisi fugam; hence — a) *to judge, to estimate*: philosophos ex singulis vocibus — b) *to test, to try*: sp. aurum in igne; sp. hominem in dubiis periculis; hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur: C) of persons, *to aspire to, to strive after, to think of*: sp. magna quaedam, nil nisi fugam; sp. ad imperatorias laudes; semper spectavi ut tibi essem conjunctissimus, *I have endeavoured, &c.*: D) of things — a) *to aim at, to tend or to refer to*: quorsum haec oratio sp.? consilia ejus spectant ad concordiam, *tend to the restoration of harmony*; hoc longe alio spectat, *to something wholly different*; hoc eo spectat ut, etc., *this has reference to the circumstance that, &c.* — b) *to incline or to point to*: res sp. ad vim, *appears as if force were about to be used*: E) of places, *to look, to be situated, to lie or to point towards*: sp. ad fretum, in septentrionem, inter occasum solis et meridiem; also, terra sp. orientem; omnia vestigia te adversum spectant, *towards you*.

SPECTRUM, *i*, *n*. [specio]. *A mental image, an apparition, spectre* (a translation by Cicero of the Greek εἰδωλον).

SPĒCŪLA (I.), *ae, f*. [*dim. of spes*]. (Rar.) *A slight hope.*

SPĒCŪLA (II.), *ae, f*. [specio]. *A high place for looking, a look-out, watch-tower: praedonum adventum significabat ignis ex sp.; trop., esse in speculis = to observe closely, to be on the watch.* Hence (poet.), in gen. = *a height, eminence, e. g., a high hill, the walls of a town.*

SPĒCŪLABUNDUS, *a, um, adj.* [speculor]. (Lat.) *Watching, on the look out.*

SPĒCŪLĀRIA, *rum or ium, n. pl.* [specularis]. *Window-panes; a window.*

SPĒCŪLĀRIS, *e, adj.* [speculum]. *Of or pertaining to a mirror; like a mirror: ratione speculari, in the manner of a mirror; hence, lapis sp., mica, isinglass stone, a transparent stone of thin scales, used by the ancients as we use panes of glass.*

SPĒCŪLĀTOR, *ōris, m.* [speculor]. 1) *A spy, scout* (one who is sent out secretly for the purpose of spying—cf. explorer). There was a division of 'speculatores' in each legion; hence, also (lat.) = *aids-de-camp, life-guards*. 2) *Trop., an investigator, naturae.*

SPĒCŪLĀTŌRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [speculator]. *Of or pertaining to spies or scouts: sp. navigium, a spy-boat.*

SPĒCŪLĀTRIX, *icis, f.* [speculor]. *A (female) spy, a watcher; trop., furiae spp. facinorum, watchers of crimes.*

SPĒCŪLOR, *ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. & tr.* [specula]. I. *Intr.*—*To search around, to look about* (as from a watch-tower): *sp. in omnes partes*. II. *Tr.*—*to search for, to spy out, to watch, to observe, to lie in wait for, aliquem; sp. consilia alicujus.*

SPĒCŪLUM, *i, n.* [specio]. 1) *A looking-glass, mirror: (poet.) sp. lympharum, the mirror-like surface of the waters; speculo placere, to be well-adorned.* 2) *An image in a mirror: vides sp. tuum; hence, in gen., a copy, mirror: sp. naturae, futuri temporis.*

SPĒCUS, *ūs, m.* (rarely *f.* and *n.*) [= σπήλαιον]. *A cave, grotto* (in gen.—cf. antrum, spelunca). Hence: A) *a covered water-course, a ditch, drain: B) = a cavity, alvi, vulneris.*

SPĒLAEUM, *i, n.* [= σπήλαιον]. (Poet., rar.) *A cave, grotto.*

SPĒLUNCA, *ae, f.* [= σπήλαιον]. 1) *A cavern, cave, den* (as a dark and fearful place—cf. antrum, specus). 2) *The name of a country-seat of Tiberius, near Terracina.*

SPĒRĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* [spero]. (Pl.) *That may be hoped for.*

SPĒRĀTUS—*v. Spero.*

SPERCHĒIS, *Idia, adj. f.* [Spercheos]. *Of or belonging to the Spercheos, undae, ripae.*

SPERCHĒOS, or **SPERCHĪUS**, *i, m.* [= Σπέρχιος]. *A river of Thessaly, now the Agramela or Ellada.*

SPERCHIAE, *ārum, f. pl.* [Spercheos]. *A town in Thessaly, on the Spercheos.*

SPERCHIONIDES, *ae, m.* [Spercheos]. *A dweller on the banks of the Spercheos.* (Poet.)

SPERNO, *sprēvi, sprētum, 3. v. tr. 1)* (Rar.) *To remove, to separate: sp. se ab aliquo.* 2) *To despise, to spurn, to disdain, to reject* (in one's heart and thought—cf. aspernor, 'not to despise'—cf. condemno, despicio): *sp. voluptates, aurum; non spernendus, not to be rejected, sometimes = very good; sp. imperium consulis, not to grieve one's self about; (Tac.) spernendus morum, on account of his character.*

SPĒRO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [spes]. 1) *To hope for something good; hence, in gen., to expect, to look for: sp. aliquid ab aliquo, beneficium; sp. illum venturum esse, fore ut id contingat; spero me ideo mitti, I hope that I shall therefore be sent; spero me tibi causam probasse; also, abs., bene (recte) de aliquo sp., to have a good hope of any one; pax sperata, a peace hoped for; (Pl.) sp. deos teque, in the gods and in thee.* More rarely = *to expect something evil, to apprehend: sp. dolorem; sp. haec vobis molesta videri; id quod non spero.* 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *In partic., the part. speratus, as an adj.: A) in the m. and f. = a betrothed person, a lover, bride: B) uxor sp., whom one has not seen for a long time.*

SPES, *ei, f.* 1) *Hope: a. rei alicujus, of something; spes me tenet, I hope; also, spem habeo, and (more emphatically) spe ducor; sum in magna spe, I have great hope; but, pax est in spe, peace is hoped for; in spe habere (ponere) aliquid, to have a hope of any thing; spes est in vobis, rests upon you; spem alicui facere (dare, afferre), to give hope to any one; in secundam spem natus (Tac.) = the second heir; spes ostenditur, there is ground for hope; in spem venire, ingredi, to take hope; adolescens summa spe, a youth of great promise; omnes spes, all hopes; partim spe, partim metu, by promises, &c. Hence (poet.) = that upon which the hope of any one is placed: Aeneas sp. Teucrorum; thus, freq., of children, young animals, fruits, &c.: sp. gregis.* 2) *An expectation, supposition, in gen.: aspera sp.; bellum spe serius, happening later than was expected; praeter contra sp., contrary to expectation.* 3) (Rar.) *The anticipation of something evil, an apprehension, naufragii.*

SPEUSIPPUS, *i, m.* [= Σπείσιππος]. *A nephew of Plato, and his successor in the Academy.*

SPHAERA, *ae, f.* [= σφαῖρα]. 1) *A globe, sphere* (the scientific term for the mathematical figure—cf. globus). 2) *In partic., a celestial or astronomical globe; hence = the orbit of a planet.* 3) *A play-ball.*

SPHARRISTERIUM, ii, n. [= σφαῖρῆστιον]. (Lat.) *A place for playing ball, a tennis-court.*
SPHAEROMACHIA, ae, f. [= σφαῖρομαχία]. (Lat.) *A sparring match with iron balls (covered with leather and fastened to the hands).*

SPHINX, gis, f. [= Σφίγξ]. 1) The Sphinx, a monster — half woman and half beast — near Thebes, that proposed riddles to the passers-by, and killed those who could not solve them; — Oedipus finally rid the country of her. 2) *A species of ape, prob. the Chimpanzee.*

SPICA, ae, f. (rare and obsolete Spicum, i, n.) 1) *An ear, spike of grain.* 2) *A tuft, head, top of other plants:* B) (poet.) *an arrow (doubtful):* C) *the brightest star in the constellation Virgo.*

SPICEUS, a, um, adj. [spica]. *Consisting of ears of corn:* sp. messes, *of grain.* (Poet.)

SPICIFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [spica-fero]. (Poet.) *Ear-bearing.*

SPICULUM, i, n. [dim. of spicium — v. Spica]. 1) *A point; in partic., the iron point of a spear or arrow.* 2) *Meton., a spear, dart, arrow.* 3) *The sting of a bee, &c.*

SPINA, ae, f. [perh. for spicna, from spica]. 1) *A thorn (the sharp points on rose-bushes or like shrubs — cf. sentis); hence (lat.) = the law-thorn.* 2) *A prickle or spine of a hedge-hog and like animals.* 3) *The backbone of animals and men; hence (poet.) = the back.* 4) *Sp. piscium, a fish-bone.* 5) *Trop., in the pl.:* A) *difficulties, subtleties, perplexities:* spp. definiendi, disserendi: B) — a) *faults, vices* — b) *carees.*

SPINĒTUM, i, n. [spina] (Poet.) *A thorn hedge.*
SPINEUS, a, um, adj. [spina]. (Poet.) *Of thorns, thorny, vineous.*

SPINIFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [spina-fero]. (Poet.) *Thorn-bearing, thorny.*

SPINO, ōnis, m. *A small stream, near Rome, to which divine honours were paid.*

SPINŌSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [spina]. 1) *Full of thorns, prickly, herba.* 2) *Trop.:* A) (poet.) *curae spp., irritating, stinging:* B) = *subtle, intricate, genus dicendi, oratio.*

SPINTHER (I), ōris, n. [σπινθήρ?]. (Pl.) *A bracelet, which was held on the arm by its own elasticity.*

SPINTHER (II), ōris, m. *A Roman surname; thus, esp. P. Cornelius Lentulus Sp.*

SPINTHRIA, or **SPINTRIA**, ae, m. [= σπινθήρ]. *A man who prostitutes his body to lewd purposes.*

***SPINTURNICIUM**, ii, n. [dim. of spinturnix]. *A small bird of ill omen.*

SPINTURNIX, Icia, f. *An unknown bird of ill omen.*

SPINUS, i, f. [spina]. *A black-thorn.*

SPIO, ūa, f. [= Σπῖω]. *A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

SPIRA, ae, f. [= σπείρα]. (Poet. & lat.) *Any*

thing coiled or twisted, a fold, coil, angulus; in partic. — a) the base of a column — b) a braid of hair — c) a twisted tie for fastening the hat (galerus) under the chin — d) a kind of twisted cake.

SPIRABILIS, e, adj. [spiro]. *Fit for breathing, respirabile: natura haec animalis et sp., cui nomen est aër; (poet.) coeli lumen sp. servabile for life, vital.*

SPIRACULUM, i, n. [spiro]. (Poet. & lat.) *A breathing-hole, air-hole, vent: hic specus est sp. Ditis.*

SPIRĀMEN, inia, } n. [spiro]. (Poet. & lat.)
SPIRĀMENTUM, i, } 1) *A breathing-hole, air-hole, vent.* 2) *An interval of time determined by the breathing, a pause: spp. temporum.*

SPIRIDION, ōnis, m. [Σπείριδιον, σπείρα]. *A surname of the Greek rhetorician Glycon.*

SPIRITUS, ūa, m. [spiro]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *A breath of air, a current, breeze (cf. anima, aër):* sp. Boreae; aër movetur spiritu aliquo. 2) *Breathed air, the breath: cibus, potio, sp.; duere spiritum, to breathe.* 3) *Breathing, respiration: uno sp.; hujus coeli sp., the inhalation of this air; anima quae ducitur spiritu. Hence: A) = the breath of life, life: reddere sp., to expire; spiritus naturae debetur: B) (poet.) = an odour, unguenti: C) (poet.) = a sigh: D) (lat.) a tone, sound: E) a hissing (of a serpent): F) trop. — a) = inspiration: spiritu divino tactus, inflatus, inspired by a god; homines divini spiritus — b) (poet. & lat.) the spirit, soul: morte carens sp.; spiritus regit hos artus — c) = disposition, hostilis, generosus — d) exasperation, indignation — e) genius, understanding, ingens — f) high spirit, courage; esp. = haughtiness, pride, arrogance: sumere sibi spp.; capere alicujus spp.; thus usually in the pl., but also sp. regius.*

SPIRO, āvi, ātum; 1. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. — 1) *To breathe, to blow; Austri spp.; (poet.) sp. alicui, to favour (cf. χάρω vultu alicui).* Hence: A) *to emit fragrances, flos: B) = to burst forth: flamma sp. e pectore: C) to rear, to rage, freta: D) to sound, litera.* 2) *To breathe, to respire. Hence: A) = to live: mens ejus sp. in scriptis, still lives; exta spirantia, still recking; hence, also, of a life-like representation by painting, sculpture, &c.: aera (signa) spirantia: B) of a poet, to be inspired: quod spiro et placeo, tuum est. II. Tr. — 1) To breathe out, ignem. 2) Trop.: A) *to breathe forth, mendacium: B) to be occupied with, to be thinking about, magnum aliquod, tribunatum: C) of things, to be full of, aliquid.* 3) *To exhale, odorum.**

SPISSAMENTUM, i, n. [spisso]. (Lat.) *A stopper, plug.*

***SPISSATIO**, ōnis, f. [spisso]. (Lat.; doubtful read.) *A condensation.*

SPISSE, adv. w. comp. [spissus] 1) *Thickly.* 2) *Slowly.*

SPISSESCO, 3. v. *incho. intr.* [spissus]. (Lacr.) To become thick.

***SPISSIGRĀDUS**, a, um, *adj.* [spisso-gradior]. (Only in the *sup.*; Pl.) Slow-paced.

SPISSITŪDO, inis, *f.* [spissus]. (Lat.) Density, thickness.

SPISSO, āvi, ātam, 1. v. *tr.* [spissus]. (Lat.) To make thick, to thicken, lac.

SPISSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) Thick, compact, close, dense (without spaces between — stronger than 'densus'): sp. coma, grando; laurea sp. ramis, *with thick branches*; sp. tunica, *of close texture*; trop., sp. caligo. Hence = crowded, theatrum, sedilia. 2) Trop.: A) (rar.) hard, difficult, opus: B) slow, tardy, late, citius; omnia spp., *everything was done deliberately*; pro spisso, *as adv., slowly*.

SPLĒN, ēnis, m. [= *ἐνλή*]. (Lat.) The milt or spleen: (poet.) sum petulantī splene cachinno, *I am disposed to laugh at the faults of others*.

SPLĒNDEO, ui, —, 2. v. *intr.* To be bright, to glisten, to gleam, to glitter (it denotes the imposing impression which any thing brilliant makes — cf. niteo, fulgeo): sp. auro, *with gold*; pontus sp. sub luce lunae; puella sp., *has a dazzling white complexion*. Hence, trop., virtus sp. per se; verba spp., *are brilliant*.

SPLĒNDESCO, ui, —, 3. v. *intr.* [inch. of splendeo]. To become bright, to begin to shine, vomer; trop., illud sp. oratione, *takes a lustre from*.

SPLĒNDĪDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [splendīdus]. 1) Brightly, brilliantly. 2) Magnificently, splendidly: multi splendidissime nati, *of the noblest birth*. 3) Clearly, distinctly.

SPLĒNDĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [splendeo]. 1) Shining, bright, radiant, glittering (v. Splendeo), sol; sp. toga, *dazzling white*; fons a., *clear*. 2) A) = eminent, distinguished, vir, facta, ingenium: B) = famous, persona: C) splendid, magnificent, brilliant: sp. oratio, *full of beauty, florid*: D) clear, distinct, vox: E) = speciosus, showy, fine, nomen, verba.

SPLĒNDOR, ōris, m. [splendeo]. 1) Brightness, radiance, lustre, auri. 2) Trop.: A) of the style of living, sumptuousness, magnificence: omnia ad sp. referre: B) splendour, eminence, lustre, renown, dignity, honour: dignitatis suae splendorem obtinere; sp. equester: C) beauty, ornament, verborum, ordinis: D) clearness: sp. vocis.

SPLĒNIUM, ii, n. [= *σπλήνιον*]. A small plaster; a patch. (Lat.)

SPŌLĒTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Spoletium]. Of or belonging to Spoletium; *subst.*, Spoletini, ōrum, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Spoletium*.

SPŌLĒTIUM, ii, n. A town in Umbria, now Spoleto.

SPŌLIĀRIUM, ii, n. [spolio]. The place in

the amphitheatre where the dead gladiators were dragged to be stripped of their clothes; hence, trop. = a den of robbers or murderers.

SPŌLIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [spolio]. A robbing, plundering, spoliation, sanorum; trop., sp. consulatū, dignitatīs.

SPŌLIĀTOR, ōris, m. [spolio]. A robber, plunderer, pillager.

SPŌLIATRIX, icis, *f.* [spolio]. She that robs, spoils or pillages.

SPŌLIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [part. of spolio]. Plundered, despoiled: nihil illo regno spoliatus.

SPŌLIO, āvi, ātam, 1. v. *tr.* [spolium]. 1) To deprive of covering, to strip, aliquem. 2) To plunder, to pillage (individual persons or places — cf. populor, diripio), to rob, to despoil one of any thing: a. templa deorum; a. aliquem argenteo, vitā; abs. = to get booty, to make gain by pillage.

SPŌLIUM, ii, n. [kindr. w. *σπῆλον*]. 1) (Poet.) The skin, hide of an animal, whether stripped or cast off: sp. leonis; sp. serpentis, the slough. 2) The armour stripped from a slain enemy; hence, in gen., booty, plunder, spoil (cf. praeda, manubiae, exuviae): spolia classium, ships' beaks (rostra); also, sp. navalia; cruenta spp. detraxere = weapons, clothes; spp. opima, the arms taken from the commander of a hostile army.

SPONDA, ae, *f.* 1) The frame of a bedstead, couch, &c. 2) Melon, a bed, sofa, couch.

SPONDĀLIA (Spondaulia), ōrum, n. pl. [= *σπονδῆ-αῖλα*?]. A sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute.

SPONDEO, spōndi, sponsum, 2. v. *tr.* [*σπένδω*, 'to pour out,' libare]. To promise solemnly, to bind or to pledge one's self, to vow: sp. alicui aliquid, sponsionem; in partic. in civil suits = to stipulate (v. Sponsio). In partic.: A) to promise in marriage, to betroth: sp. alicui filium or filiam: B) to go security or bail: sp. pro aliquo; sp. pecuniam solutam iri, *to be security that*, &c.: C) trop. — a) to give promise of any thing: ingenium magnum spondet virum — b) sp. animo aliquid, *to feel confident of any thing*; multum sibi sp. de viribus suis, *to promise one's self much from, to rely upon*.

SPONDEUS, ei, m. [= *σπονδαίος*]. Prop., of or belonging to a libation; in partic., sp., ae. pes (on account of its solemn, prolonged character), a poetical foot, consisting of two long syllables, a spondee.

SPONDYLUS, i, m. [= *σπονδυλος*]. 1) A joint of the spine. 2) A kind of mussels-fish.

SPONGIA, ae, *f.* [σπγγία]. A sponge; hence, trop., an open-worked coat-of-mail.

SPONS — v. Sponte.

SPONSA, ae, *f.* [part. of spondeo]. A betrothed maiden, a bride.

SPONSĀLIA, ōrum, n. pl. [sponsalia, from

spon-leo | 1) A betrothal, espousal. 2) A betrothal-feast.

SPONSIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [spondeo]. 1) A solemn promise, an engagement, *voti*. 2) A solemn obligation entered into by the parties to a suit, a pledge, stipulation. This proceeding was in the form of a wager, inasmuch as each of the litigants or disputants pledged himself to pay a certain sum of money, if his assertions in the case were not found true. Hence, *sponsionem facere*, *sponsione provocare*, *laccessere*, to *challenge to a wager*, is said of the plaintiff, usually with the *conj.* *si* or *nisi*, because he pledged himself to show that something was, or was not, true: e. g., *Caium sponsione laccessit*, *ni Caius diceret*, etc. = *he summoned Caius before the court, and undertook to show that Caius said, &c., under the penalty of paying a certain sum, if he failed to make good his declaration*. The plaintiff further asked (*stipulabatur*): *spondesne* (*mille numos*, or a like specification of the amount staked), *si* or *ni*, etc.? i. e., *do you promise to pay the stipulated sum, if that is (is not) so, which you deny (or assert)?* Whereupon the defendant replied: *spondeo*, *si* or *nisi*. The defendant then asked (*restipulabatur*): *spondesne*, *si* or *ni*? *ŷ*, &c.? Whereupon the plaintiff also replied: *spondeo*, *si* or *ni*. Thus, e. g., if a suit was brought for fraud, &c., and the plaintiff asserted that Caius was not an honest man, then the plaintiff asked: *spondesne ni vir bonus es?* to which the defendant replied: *spondeo*, but in return asked: *spondesne si vir bonus sum?* The suit was then carried on, and the litigants were said *sponsione* or *pignore certare*, *contendere*, *se defendere*; and the gainer of the suit, who received back his money, was said *sponsione* or *sponsionem vincere*; the loser was said *condemnari sponsionis*. 3) Of states or nations, a solemn treaty, an alliance in which hostages and pledges were given: *facere sponsionem* or *sponsione se obstringere*; *pax facta est per sp.* 4) A security, guarantee, *pro aliquo*.

SPONSOR, *ōris*, *m.* [spondeo]. *One who is security for a person or thing, a bondsman, surety*, in gen. (cf. *vas*, *praes*): *sp. pro aliquo*; *sp. rei alicujus*; (poet.) *dea sp. conjugii*.

SPONSUM, *i*, *n.* [*part. of spondeo*]. (Rare.) = *Sponsio*, 2.

SPONSUS (I), *ūs*, *m.* [spondeo]. (Rare.) 1) A solemn promise, an engagement. 2) A security, guarantee.

SPONSUS (II), *i*, *m.* [*part. of spondeo*]. A betrothed husband, a bridegroom.

SPONTE, *abl. sing. fem.*, from the rare form *Spons, tis*. 1) (With the *abl. meā, tuā, suā*, etc.; usually *sp.* stands after the pronoun; in later writers the pronoun is omitted.) *Of one's own accord, of one's self, voluntarily* (without being forced or persuaded — cf. *ultra*, *libenter*): *suā sp. recte facere*. 2) *By one's self, alone, without*

the aid of others: *suā sponte instituisse*; *suā sp. bellum movere*; *quum iis suā sponte persuadere non posset*; *neque id meā sp. prospexi*, *by my own sagacity*. 3) *Of things*: A) *of itself*: *ignis suā sp. exstinguitur*: B) *in or by itself, on its own account, for its own sake*: *res quae suā sp. scelerata est*; *virtus suā sponte laudabilia*. 4) (Lat.) *Sponte alicujus, according to the will of any one*.

SPONTANEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sponte]. (Lat.) *Of one's own free will, voluntary, spontaneous*.

SPORADES, *um*, *f. pl.* [= *Σποράδες*]. *Islands in the Aegean Sea, between the Cyclades and Crete*.

SPORTA, *ae*, *f.* A plaited basket, hamper.

SPORTELLA, *ae*, *f.* [*dim. of sportula*]. 1) A small basket, a fruit-basket. 2) A dish of old meats (because served up in small baskets).

SPORTULA, *ae*, *f.* [*dim. of sporta*]. 1) A small basket. 2) *A portion of meat given on festival occasions by a patron to his clients, or by an emperor to the people, which was carried home in a sportula*. Later a small gratuity was given in its stead. Hence: A) = a present, in gen.: B) = a short play, to which Claudius invited the people by this name.

*SPRETIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [sperno]. (Doubtful read.) *Contempt, disdain, scorn*.

SPRETOR, *ōris*, *m.* [sperno]. (Poet, rare.) A despiser, scorner.

SPUMA, *ae*, *f.* [spuo]. *Foam, froth* (of water, of the mouth, &c.): *spuma argenti*, *silver-spume, lather*.

SPUMATUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [spuma]. (Poet.) *Covered with foam, foaming*.

*SPUMESCO, 3. *v. incho. intr.* [spuma]. (Poet.) *To grow foamy or frothy, to begin to froth or to foam*.

SPUMEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [spuma]. *Foaming, frothy*.

SPUMIFER, and SPUMIGER, *ŷra*, *ŷrum*, *adj.* [spuma-fero, spuma-gero]. (Poet.) *Foam-bearing, foaming*.

SPUMO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* [spuma]. I. *Intr.* — *To foam, to froth, pœnulum, equus; frena spumantis*. II. *Tr.* — *To cease to foam, to cover with foam: saxa salis spumata liquore; trop., to foam forth, soelus ex ore*.

SPUMOSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [spuma]. 1) *Fall of foam, foaming*. 2) *Trop., frothy, bombastic, carmen*.

SPUO, *spui*, *spūtum*, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* [= *σπύω*]. I. *Intr.* — *To spit, to spew*. II. *Tr.* (poet.) — *To spit out, terram* (i. e., *pulverem*).

SPURCE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [spureus]. 1) *Filthily*. 2) *Trop., basely, indecently*.

*SPURCIDICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [spureus-dico]. (Pl.) *Filthy, indecent, versus*.

*SPURCIFICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [spureus-facio]. (Pl.) *Making filthy*.

SPURCĪTIA, ae, and **SPURCĪTIES**, ei, f. [spureus]. Filthiness, foulness.

SPURCO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [spureus]. To make filthy, to befoul, to defile, rem.

SPURCUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [perhaps fr. porcus]. (A vulgar expression.) Filthy, dirty, nasty, saliva, vas. Hence, trop. = foul, mean, base, low, homo.

SPURINNA, ae, m. [an Etruscan word]. 1) A haruspex, who warned Caesar to beware of the Ides of March. 2) Vestricius Sp., a leader of the Othonian party, and celebrated as a lyric poet.

SPŪRIUS, ii, m. (Abbreviated Sp.) A Roman surname.

SPŪTĀTĪLICUS, a, um, adj. [sputo]. (Rar.) That deserves to be spit at = despicable.

***SPŪTĀTOR**, ōris, m. [sputo]. (Pl.) A spitter.

SPŪTO, 1. v. tr. [insens. of spuo]. (Pl.) 1) To spit out, sanguinem. 2) To spit at: morbus qui spatatur (perhaps the epilepsy; acc. to others, madness).

SPŪTUM, i, n. [spuo]. Spittle, spit (cf. saliva).

SQUĀLEO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. [kindred with σκῆλεω, the generic idea being that of a dry roughness]. 1) (Poet.) To be covered with a rough and dry rind or surface, to be stiff, rough or uneven: tunica sq. auro, is covered with gold as with scales; tergum sq., is hard and scaly; conchae sq. Hence, tela sq. venenis, are smeared with poison. 2) To be filthy, to be neglected, to be squalid: templum sq. musco; supellex sq. Hence, to mourn in squalid garments: squalēbat olivās mutata veste.

***SQUĀLIDE**, adv. [squalidus]. (Only in the comp.) Trop., without ornament, rudely: sq. dicere.

SQUĀLIDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [squalēo]. 1) (Poet.) Stiff, rough, uneven (v. Squalēo). 2) Filthy, dirty, squalid, homo, humus, carcer; in partic. = clothed in mourning, reus. 3) Trop., of style, rough, rude, unadorned: haec sunt squalidiora.

SQUĀLOR, ōris, m. [squalēo]. 1) (Lucr.) Stiffness, roughness, materiae; trop., sq. seculi. 2) Filth, dirtiness, foulness, squalor: obsitus squalore. In partic. = filthy garments, as a sign of mourning: aspiciat iudices sq. sociorum.

SQUĀLUS, i, m. A kind of sea-fish.

SQUĀMA, ae, f. [squalēo]. 1) A scale of a fish, &c.; also, the scale of a coat-of-mail. 2) (Poet.) = a fish.

SQUĀMEUS, a, um, adj. [squama]. Scaly.

SQUĀMIFER, ēra, ērum, adj. [squama-fero]. Scale-bearing, scaly.

SQUĀMIGER, ēra, ērum, adj. [squama-gero]. Scale-bearing, scaly; hence, subst., Squamigeri, ōrum, m. pl. (Lucr.) = fishes.

SQUĀMŌSUS, a, um, adj. [squama]. Full of scales, scaly.

SQUILLA, or **SCILLA**, ae, f. [= σκῆλλα]. 1) A kind of lobster, a shell-fish that protects the pinna. 2) A sea-onion.

ST, interj. Hist! hush!

STĀBIĀNUM, i, n. [Stabiae]. A villa of N. Marius, near Stabiae.

STĀBIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Stabiae]. Stabian.

STĀBIAE, ārum, f. pl. A town in Campania.

***STĀBĪLIMEN**, Inis, n. [stabilio]. (Poet.) = Stabilimentum.

STĀBĪLIMENTUM, i, n. [stabilio]. A stay, support.

STĀBĪLIO, Ivi, Itum, 4. v. tr. [stabilis]. To cause to stand firmly, to make firm, to establish, stipitem; trop., s. rempublicam; (lat.) s. aliquem, to make steadfast or persevering.

STĀBĪLIS, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. [sto]. 1) On which one can stand firmly, firm: locus s. ad insistendum. 2) That stands firmly, firm, steady, stable, domus, gradus. 3) Trop., firm, constant, enduring, reliable, durable, steadfast, animus, amicus, sententia, possessio; s. domus, sedes, a permanent residence; s. pes, a poetical foot consisting of long syllables; stabile est, it is decided; voluptas stabilis, the uninterrupted physical well-being of the Epicureans, a freedom from all pain.

STĀBĪLITAS, ātis, f. [stabilis]. 1) A standing firm, steadfastness, firmness, stability: s. arborum; s. peditum in acie. 2) Constancy, durability, immutability, amicitiae, fortunae.

STĀBĪLITER, adv. w. comp. [stabilis]. (Lat.) Firmly, durably.

STĀBĪLITOR, ōris, m. [stabilio]. (Lat.) An establisher.

STĀBŪLĀRIUS, ii, m. [stabulum]. A landlord of a low kind of inn, a stable-keeper.

STĀBŪLOR, ātus, dep., and (ante-cl. & poet.) **STĀBŪLO**, 1. v. intr. [stabulum]. To stand in a stable; hence = to harbour, to stay in a place.

STĀBŪLUM, i, n. [sto]. 1) A stable, stall, fold. 2) In gen., an abode, habitation: silva s. ferarum; (poet.) stabula, a pasture. In partic.: A) a poor and unsightly dwelling, esp. a habitation of shepherds, serving at the same time as an enclosure for a flock: B) a low inn; in the worst sense, a house of ill fame, brothel: C) as a term of reproach, s. flagitii, an infamous fellow.

STACTA, ae, or **STACTE**, es, f. [= σκῆρα]. Myrrh-oil, myrrh-gum.

STĀDIUM, ii, n. [= στάδιον]. 1) A race-course; trop., a race: in ejusdem laudis stadio. The race-course among the Greeks was generally 125 paces or 625 Roman feet long; hence, 2) as a measure of length, a stade, stadium (a distance of 125 paces = 806 ft. 9 in. English).

STĀGIRA, ōrum, n. pl. [Στάγυρα]. A town in

Macedonia, the birthplace of Aristotle—now *Libanora*.

STĀGIRITES, ae, m. [= *Σταγίρις*]. An inhabitant of *Stagira*, a *Stagirite*; in partic. = *Aristotle*.

STAGNO, āvi, ōtum, l. v. *inē*. & *tr.* [stagnum]. I. *Intr.*: — A) of water, to overflow, to form a pool, to stagnate: Nilus s.: B) of places overflowed by water, to be overflowed or inundated: ager s. II. *Tr.* (poet. & lat.): — A) to cover with water, to overflow, to inundate: Tiberis s. plana urbis: B) *trop.* (Justinus)—a) to cause to stand, to make stagnant: aqua bitumine stagnatur—b) (perhaps another word) to fortify, to secure: s. se adversus insidias.

STAGNUM, i, n. [root **STAG**, kindred with *εργαυ*, *εργα*]. 1) A small piece of standing water, a pond, pool, lake (cf. *lacus*, *palus*). 2) *Meton.*: A) an artificial pond, a reservoir, e. g., for bathing: B) (poet.) water, in gen. (the sea, a river, &c.): Phrixos stagna sororis, the *Helle* point.

STĀLAGMIUM, ii, n. [from *εράλασσα*]. (Pl.) An eardrop.

STĀMEN, inis, n. [sto]. 1) The warp, chain in the upright loom of the ancients: s. intendere, to lay the warp. 2) (Poet.): A) a thread, in gen.: duere, torquere s., to spin; stamine fallere somnum, by spinning; in partic., of the life-threads of the *Parcae*: nimium s., too long a life: B) a string of a lyre: C) a thread, fibre of wood: D) a web; hence, a garment, fillet.

STĀMINEUS, a, um, *adj.* [stamen]. Full of threads, thready, rota. (Poet. & lat.)

STASEAS, ae, m. A *Peripatetic philosopher* of *Neapolis*.

STĀTA MĀTER = *Vesta*.

STĀTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sto]. Standing, standing still, firm: miles s. = ordines servans, who fights in the ranks (In opp. to *velites*). Hence —a) *comoedia* (fabula) s., a kind of comedy, so named from the quiet acting of the performers; hence, *Statarius*, ii, m., an actor in a *comoedia stataria*—b) orator s., calm, dispassionate.

STĀTĒRA, ae, f. [*ερατή*]. A balance, steelyard.

STĀTĪCŪLUS, i, m. [sto]. (Ante-cl.) A kind of slow and quiet dance.

STATIELLAS, ōtis, *adj.* [Statielli]. *Statiellan*; *subst.*, *Statiellenses*, um, or *Statiellenses*, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of *Statielli*.

STATIELLI, ōrum, m. pl. A people in *Liguria*, whose chief town was *Aquae Statiellorum*, now *Aqui*.

STĀTIM, *adv.* [sto]. 1) Firmly: signa statim stant. Hence, *trop.*, steadily, uniformly: ex his praediis statim bina talenta cepit, he receives constantly, &c. 2) On the spot, directly, instantly, straightway (cf. *repente*, *subito*, *extemplo*): s. ut (ac, etc.), as soon as.

STĀTIO, ōnis, f. [sto]. 1) (Poet.) A standing still, standing firm: manere in s., to stand

still; in partic., the posture of a wrestler or fighter.

2) A place of residence, an abode, residence, station: s. mea Athenis placet, my residence in Athens; apibus sedes et s. petenda. Hence: A) a station for ships, an anchorage, readstead: B) in the pl. (lat.), a public place in a town, where idlers sit or stand to gossip, or meet to gain information on matters of law: C) = the proper place of any thing, proper order: comes in statione ponere. 3) As a milit. tech. t.: A) a post, guard, station: milites ex statione emittere; in statione esse, to be on guard: B) a guard, sentry, picket: stationes crebrae: disponere s.; in partic.—a) (lat.) = a bodyguard of an emperor—b) *trop.*, a vitae, etc., a post, station in life; oculi manebant in a. (poet.), were on guard, kept watch.

STĀTIUS, ii, m. A Roman surname; thus, esp. 1) *Caecilius S.* (v. *Caecilius*). 2) *P. Papius S.*, a poet, in the time of *Domitian*, author of the *Thebaia*.

STĀTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [sto]. Standing still, stationary: praesidium s., an outpost = statio; in partic., castra s., an encampment in which an army remains a long time, a stationary camp.

STĀTOR (I), ōris, m. [sto]. A magistrate's attendant or messenger.

STĀTOR (II), ōris, m. [sisto]. 'He who causes to stand fast,' the Preserver, Supporter (a surname of *Jupiter*).

STATORIUS, i, m. The name of a Roman gens.

STĀTUA, ae, f. [statuo]. A statue, image (usually of a man, and made of metal—cf. *imago*, *signum*, etc.).

STĀTŪĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [statuas]. Of or belonging to a statue; nearly always *subst.*: A) *Statuaria*, ae, f., the art of making statues, statuary, sculpture: B) *Statuarius*, ii, m., a statuary, sculptor. (Lat.)

STĀTŪMEN, inis, n. [statuo]. That on which any thing rests, a stay, support, prop. Hence, ss. *navis*, the ribs of a ship.

STĀTUO, ui, ūtum, v. tr. [sisto]. 1) Prop.: A) to place, to put, to set, in gen.: equus s. *Curtius* in vado, set *Curtius* in a shallow place; s. aliquos in medio; s. aliquem ante oculos suos; (poet.) s. arborem agro, to plant: B) to set up, to erect, statuam, aras; *trop.*, s. urbem, to build; s. regnum, to establish: C) s. navem, to anchor; s. boves, to cause to stand: D) s. exemplum, to set an example: E) (Pl.) part. *statutus*, as *adj.* = tall, slender. 2) *Trop.*, of the mind, to set, to place: A) to establish, to fix, to appoint: s. diem; s. modum rei alicui; s. finem consilii sui, an end of his design; hence = to decree, to ordain: s. ut id fiat; s. ne Creta provincia sit: B) to resolve upon, to determine, to conclude: s. finem facere belli; s. ut (ne) decem mittantur; hence, of a judge or ruler, to decide: s. res privatas; s. de aliquo or in aliquem, to decide concerning

or against any one, to pass judgment upon him; s. crudeliter; de se s., to destroy one's self: C) to conceive of as certain, to take for certain, to regard as settled, to be of opinion, to believe: sic s. et iudico; statuo hanc laudem esse maximam; s. apud animum (quid velim, utrum ... an, or with an accus. c. infm.), to be firmly convinced; statuit sibi exspectandum, he concluded that, &c.

STĀTŪRA, ae, f. [sto]. Size, stature, corporis.

STĀTUS (I.), a, um, adj. [part. of sisto]. Appointed, fixed, stated, dies.

STĀTUS (II.), ūs, m. [sto]. 1) A standing (in opp. to lying, sitting, &c.). 2) Posture, attitude of the body: s. erectus, an erect position; commutare s.; uti s. quodam in statu posendi, to choose a certain posture. In partic., the attitude, position, posture of a combatant (as well of an individual as of an army): s. minax; hostem statu movere, to drive the enemy from their position. Hence, trop.: A) of an orator, deicere (adversarium) de s., to disconcert an opponent, to deprive him of an advantage: B) in gen. = a position or station which one holds: declinare de s. suo; recedere de s. dignitatis. 3) Situation, state, condition, circumstances in which a person or thing is found: res est in hoc s.; s. reipublicae; restituere aliquem or aliquid in pristinum s.; status causae, the state of the case. Hence: A) = rank in society: amplissimus s., eminent position; status distinguuntur agnationibus familiarum: B) = nature, coeli, mundi: C) (lat.) in the pl., status regum, the crowns or thrones of kings: D) (lat.) in gram., the mood of a verb.

STĒGA, ae, f. [= ἐρέη]. (Pl.) The deck of a ship.

STELLA, ae, f. A star (cf. sidus, signum): s. fixa, a fixed star; s. errans, a planet; s. comans, a comet; s. diurna, the Morning Star; ss. lucentes (Lucr.), lightnings. Hence (poet.): A) = a constellation: B) = the sun.

STELLANS, tis, adj. [stella]. (Poet.) 1) Full of stars, starry, nox. 2) Glittering, shining like stars, gemmae.

STELLĀTINUS, a, um, adj. [Stellatis]. Of Stellatis, Stellatian.

STELLĀTIS CAMPUS (AGER). A fruitful district of Campania.

STELLĀTUS, a, um, adj. [stella]. (Poet.) 1) Set with stars, glittering, brilliant: s. ensis, glittering: Argus s., set with eyes as with stars; stellatus varis guttis, covered with variegated spots. 2) Cepheus s., placed in the heavens as a constellation.

STELLĪFER, ūra, ūrum, adj. [stella-fero]. (Poet.) Star-bearing, starry.

STELLĪGER, ūra, ūrum, adj. [stella-gero]. (Poet.) Star-bearing, starry.

STELLIO, ōnis, m. [stella]. A lizard, with bright, star-like spots on its back.

STEMMA, ūtis, n. [= ἐρῖππα]. A garland, or a scroll decorated with garlands and wreaths, and containing a list of family names, which was hung upon the ancestral images in the hall of the house. Hence = a genealogical table, pedigree: respicere ss., to have regard for.

STĒNA, ōrum, n. pl. [= Στῆνά]. A narrow defile, near Antigonea, in Chaonia.

STENTOR, ōris, m. [= Στῆντορ]. A herald in the Greek army before Troy, distinguished for his strength of voice.

STERCŌREUS, a, um, adj. [stercus]. (Pl.) Dirty, dungy, homo (a term of reproach).

STERCŌRO, ūvi, ūtum, l. v. tr. [stercus]. To dung, to manure, agros.

STERCŌRŌSUS, a, um, adj. with sup. [stercus]. Full of dung.

STERCŪLINIUM — v. Sterquillinium.

STERCUS, ōris, n. Animal excrement, dung, ordure (in its disgusting sense — of. latum, fimus); also as a term of vulgar abuse: s. curiae dicere Glauciam.

STERILIS, e, adj. [dim. fr. στείρη, στερίχη]. 1) Unfruitful, barren, sterile (of men and animals, in opp. to praegmans, gravidus; also of the soil, in opp. to fertilis): s. mulier, vacca, herba, arena, palus; s. vir (poet.), a eunuch. Hence: A) (poet.), making barren, blasting, robigo: B) in gen. = not giving what is expected, empty, bare, barren, fruitless: Februarium s. fore videt, that he will receive no presents in February; pax s., that affords no advantage; s. epistola, accompanied by no presents; s. amator, giving no presents; s. prospectus, where no one is seen; s. vadum, without water, dry. 2) (lat.) With a genit., unproductive of, barren of: seculum s. virtutum.

STERILITAS, ūtis, f. [sterilis]. Unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility.

STERILUS, a, um, adj. (Lucr.) = Sterilis.

STERNAX, ūcis, adj. [sterno]. (Poet.) That throws to the ground, equus.

STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. tr. [στένω, στενώω]. 1) To spread out on the ground, to strew, vestes, herbas, arenam; a. se or corpus, and pass. sterni, to stretch one's self out on the ground, to lie down. Hence: A) to throw down, to fall to the ground, to prostrate, to overthrow: s. arborem, to fell; s. hostes; s. Trojam a culmine; s. omnia ferro; s. agros, to lay waste the fields (of an inundation); trop., pavor corda sternit, prostrates, discourages: B) to make even, to smooth, to level, pontum, aequor; in partic. = to level a way, to pave: s. viam silice; s. semitam saxo quadrato: C) trop., to destroy, to ruin: irae ss. Thyesten: D) to calm, to moderate, to still, ventos; trop., s. odium. 2) To cover (with something spread out like a carpet), to strew, &c.: s. nemus foliis; caesi iuveni ss. terram. Hence: A) s. equum, to put a cover on, to cover to saddle: B) s. lectum, to spread, to

*prepare with cushions, &c., to cover, to spread, to make ready: s. torum, to prepare a bed; aba-
9 jubet sterni sibi, a place to be prepared for him to lie on.*

STERNUMENTUM, i, n. [sternuo]. (Lat.) = Sternutamentum.

STERNUO, ui, ūtum, 8. v. intr. & tr. [kindr. w. *στέρνω*]. I. Intr. — To sneeze: (post.) *lumen s., the light sputters.* II. Tr. — To sneeze, to give by sneezing, approbationem, omen.

STERNŪTAMENTUM, i, n. [sternuto]. A sneezing.

STERNŪTO, āvi, —, 1. v. intr. [freq. of sternuo]. (Lat.) To sneeze often, to sneeze.

STĒRŌPE, es, f. [= *Στερόπη*]. 1) One of the Pleiades. 2) One of the horses of the Sun.

STĒRŌPES, is, m. [= *Στερόπης*]. One of the Cyclops in Vulcan's smithy.

STERQUILINIUM, ii, n. [stercus]. A dung-hill; trop., as a term of reproach, you filthy fellow!

STERTINIUS (I.), ii, m. A Stoic philosopher.

STERTINIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Sertinius I.]. Of Sertinius, Sertinian: acumen S.

STERTO, ui, —, 8. v. intr. [kindr. w. *σπέρτω*]. To snore.

STĒSICHŌRUS, i, m. [= *Στεσίχορος*]. A Greek lyric poet of Himera, who lived about 600 B.C. (He is properly called Tisias, the name St. denoting 'leader of a chorus.')

STĒNĒBOEA, ae, f. [= *Σθενέβοια*]. The wife of the Argive king Proetus, who, because of the rejection of her love, attempted the life of Bellerophon, and afterwards became insane.

STĒNĒLEIS, Idia, adj. f. [Sthenelus]. Sthenesleian: avis Sth., the swan.

STĒNĒLEIUS, a, um, adj. [Sthenelus]. Sthenesleian: hostis Sth. = *Eurystheus*; proles Sth. = *Cycnus*.

STĒNĒLUS, i, m. [= *Σθενέλος*]. 1) The son of Capaneus and Evadne, and one of the Epigoni; later, a leader of the Argives at the siege of Troy, and charioteer of Diomedes. 2) The son of Perseus and Andromeda, and father of Eurystheus. 3) A king of Liguria, and father of Cycnus (q. v.). 4) A Rutulian, slain by Pallas.

STĪBĀDIUM, ii, n. [= *στίβαδον*]. (Lat.) A semicircular seat or couch; usually called *sigma*.

STICHUS, i, m. The name of a slave in a comedy of Plautus.

STIGMA, ūtis, n. [= *στίγμα*]. (Lat.) Prop., a prick, puncture. 1) A mark or brand burned into slaves as a token of disgrace. 2) Trop., a mark of disgrace, a stigma.

STIGMĀTIAS, ae, m. [= *στυγμᾶτις*]. One who is branded (esp. a slave).

STILLA, ae, f. [kindred with stiria]. A drop (measured by art — cf. gutta).

STILLICIDIUM, ii, n. [stilla-cado]. 1) A

falling of drops, a dripping: trop., per ss. *amittere animam, little by little.* 2) Rain-water falling from the eaves of houses.

STILLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. [stilla]. I. Intr. — To drop, to drip, to trickle, to distil: *mel s. de ilice; trop., oratio s., flows slowly*; also of things that drip with a liquid: *coma s. rore.* II. Tr. — To drop, to let fall in drops: *s. rorem ex oculis, to weep*; *stillatus, distilled*; trop., s. aliquid in aurem, to whisper into.

STĪLUS (Stylus), i, m. [= *στίλος*]. A pointed stake, a pale. In partic., a style (usually of iron), broad at the top and pointed below, used for writing on wax-tablets. They wrote with the pointed end, and when they wished to make erasures they inverted the style (*stilum vertere*) and spread the written part over with wax; hence, s. *vertere, to make an erasure.* Hence: A) *practica in writing, composition: s. est optimus dicendi magister*: B) *manner or style of writing, style: dissimilis oratio et s.; unus sonus est totius orationis et unus s., style of composition, tone*; hence (lat.), in gen. = *manner of speaking, style.*

STĪMON, ōnis, m. A town in Thessaly.

STĪMŪLA, ae, f. According to Roman pronunciation, the name of Semele (q. v.); so named because she stimulated to action or pleasure. (In Livy, Simila, ae, f.)

STĪMŪLATIO, ōnis, f. [stimulo]. (Lat.) An incitement, spur, stimulation.

STĪMŪLATRIX, icis, f. [stimulo]. (Pl.) A (female) stimulator, instigator.

*STĪMŪLEUS, a, um, adj. [stimulus]. (Pl.) By pricking or goading, supplicium.

STĪMŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [stimulus]. Prop., to prick with a goad, to prick or to urge on (to rouse to watchfulness and activity — cf. *pungere*); hence, trop., 1) to vex, to torment, to disquiet, aliquid; *conscientia male factorum te s.* 2) To incite, to stir up, to stimulate: s. aliquid ut caveat; s. populum ad arma.

STĪMŪLUS, i, m. (Pl. also STĪMŪLUM, i, n.) [root STIG, whence in-stig-o, sting-uo, etc.; Gr. *στιγῆ*, whence *ερίω, εριγῆ*]. 1) A pointed stake concealed under ground, in order to annoy an enemy. 2) A goad with an iron point, used in driving oxen and in punishing slaves; thus, of the horses of the Sun, *parce stimulis = spare the whip.* Hence, trop.: A) *that which torments or disquiets, a sting, torment, pang: s. doloris*: B) *that which urges on, a spur, incentive, stimulus: s. gloria, armoris*; *stimulus (= calor) alicui addere, adjicere, subdere, to urge onward. to spur on*; *tribunicii ss. agrariae legis, the efforts of the tribunes to stir up the people by an agrarian law.*

STINGUO, 8. v. tr. [root STIG — cf. stimulus]. (Ante-cl.) To quench, to extinguish, ardorem.

STĪPATIO, ōnis, f. [stipo]. A crowding or

pressing together, hominum; hence, *concr.*: A) = a dense crowd, throng: B) = a suite, retinue.

STIPĀTOR, ōris, m. [stipo]. *One of a suite, an attendant* (cf. *satelles*); often with the accessory idea of a slavish demeanour; in the *pl.* = attendants, or a retinue, suite.

STIPENDIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [stipendium]. 1) *Pertaining to pay, serving for pay, stipendiary, miles.* 2) *Pertaining to tribute, obliged to pay a yearly tribute, tributary* (v. *Stipendium*). 3) *Vectigal a. = stipendium.*

STIPENDIUM, ii, n. [stips-pendo]. *What is paid to individuals in small sums.* 1) *Pay, the stipend of soldiers*: persolvere s. militibus; merere ss. = to perform military service. Hence, military service: facere ss., to be a soldier, to perform military service; in partic. = military service for one year, a year's service, a campaign: homo stipendiis emeritis, who has served out the time appointed by law; multa ss. habere, to have served many years, to have made many campaigns; nullius stipendii esse, or nullum s. habere, to have served in no war. 2) *A tax, contribution* (an amount of money fixed once for all—of vectigal and tributum): imponere s. victis, to impose. Hence (poet. & lat.): A) a tribute or dues, in gen. (e. g., of the maids and young men sent from Athens to the Minotaur): B) = a punishment: C) = a contribution, share.

STIPES, Itis, m. [kindr. w. stipo]. 1) *A trunk of a tree set in the ground and used as a post, a stake, post* (cf. *vallus, palus, sudes*); also, a stake for impaling criminals. 2) (Poet.) *A trunk of a tree, in gen.* 3) *Trop., as a term of reproach, a blockhead, dunce.*

STIPHĒLUS, i, m. *A Centaur, killed by Ceneus.*

STIPO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [στεινω]. 1) *To cram, to pack or to press together*: apes ss. mella; Roma stipata theatro arto; (poet.) s. Platonem Menandro, to pack up together the works of Plato and Menander; s. se alicui, to attach one's self closely to any one. 2) *To cram or to stuff full with something, to fill up*: pons stipatus calonibus. 3) *To throng or to crowd around, to encompass*: s. senatum armis; in partic. = to attend in great numbers (esp. for protection or honour), to accompany: stipatus choro juvenutis, frequentia.

STIPS, Ipis, f. (The *nom. sing.* is uncertain.) *A contribution in money, given in small coin*: conferre s., to contribute money; s. oogere, to call in. Hence (lat.): A) a small gain, profit: B) in gen., a gift, donation, alms: colligere s., to beg: C) a fine.

STIPŪLA, ae, f. [stips]. *A stalk, stem* (cf. *calamus*); in partic. of grain = straw, stubble. Hence: A) = the stalk of a reed or bean: stri-

dens s., a flute: B) prov., flamma de s. = of short duration.

STIPŪLĀTIO, ōnis, f. [stipulor]. *A formal demand of a promise from any one, and the duty arising therefrom* = a contract, engagement, stipulation (v. *Stipulor*).

STIPŪLĀTUNCŪLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of stipulatio]. *A little or insignificant stipulation.*

STIPŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. [stipulor]. *One who demands a formal promise, a stipulator* (opp. to promissor — v. *Stipulor*).

STIPŪLOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. *To demand a formal promise, to bargain, to stipulate* (v. *Sponsio*): quantumvis stipulare, demand as much as you please.

STIRIA, ae, f. (Poet. & lat.) *A frozen drop, an icicle* (cf. *gutta*).

STIRPĪTUS, adv. [stirps]. *Root and branch* = wholly, utterly.

STIRPS (also *Stirpis* and *Stirpes*), pia, f. 1) *The lower part of a tree, the trunk, stem, stalk, including the roots* (as the vivifying and supporting part — cf. *truncus*): arbores aluntur per ss. suas. Hence: A) a tree (without the branches); esp., a young tree, a slip, set: B) a plant, shrub (in opp. to *arbor*): C) a shoot, twig, branch. 2) *Trop.*: A) *origin, source, cause*: s. aegritudinis, malorum, stultitiae: B) *beginning, origin, descent*: s. a. familiae: C) of men = stock, race, family, lineage: s. divina; as well of ancestors (s. antiqua; jam ab s.), as of descendants (Aeneas, Romanae stirpis origo): D) *an inherited disposition or quality.*

STIVA, ae, f. *A plough-handle.*

STLĀTA, ae, f. (Lat.) *A kind of ship.*

STLĀTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [stlata]. (Later poet.) *Prop., that is imported in a ship; hence* = easily (acc. to others = *alluring, charming*).

STLIS, } acc. to Quinctilian, used by the
STLOCUS, } ancients instead of 'lis' and 'locus.'

STLOPPUS, i, m. (Later poet.) *A slap* (the sound produced by striking on the inflated cheeks).

STO, stēti, stātum, 1. v. intr. [στημι, ἵστημι].

1) *To stand*: s. ad portam; duo signa ss; ara s.; s. in primis, to stand among the foremost. In partic.: A) *navis, classis, s. in alto, in porta, rides at anchor*: B) s. alicui ad cyathum, to stand ready (as a servant) to wait upon any one: C) s. ab aliquo, or s. a parte alicujus (both in a proper and in a figurative sense), in a contest, to stand on the side of some one, to side with one (vide *Ab*, 1, e, β); so, also, s. adversus (poet. also in) aliquem, to be one's opponent; hence, abs. = to fight: hand impari acie stare: D) of a speaker (who always stood) ± to speak: quum mihi stanti minaretur: E) of prostitutes = prostare, to prostitute one's self: meretrix stat mercabilis cuivis. 2) = *Not to move, to remain standing,*

to stand still: quid stas? why do you not go? Hence, in partic.: A) a. in acie, etc., to stand one's ground, not to flee: B) pugna s., the battle continues: C) = to be calm: mare s.: D) trop., to rest upon: cura patrie s. in filio, concentrates itself upon: E) trop., oportet a. in eo quod iudicatum est, to stand by = to recognise as valid: a. in fide (also a. promissis), to keep one's word or promise; a. suis iudiciis, to abide by one's convictions; a. conditionibus, foedere, to stand by the conditions, by the agreement: F) to stand up: co-misse s.: G) to stand thick or full, to be full: pulvere coelum stat: H) of buildings, to stand finished, to be erected: jam stabant Thebæ. 3) = To stand firm, to be fixed or determined: A) sententia s., it is my firm resolve; eo, also, imper., stat omnes renovare casus, I am determined not to waver; tempus non s., is not fixed; non stat quid faciamus, it is not decided: B) s. animo, to be of good cheer: C) = to endure, to last, to hold out, to remain unchanged: res publica s.; me stante, so long as I maintain my dignity or authority; qui ob aë alienum stare non poterant, to maintain themselves, to continue solvent; so, also, regnum, res Romana s.: D) fabula s., the play takes, is well received (in opp. to cadere, 'to fail,' 'to be hissed at'): E) of missiles, to stick fast: ferrum s. 4) Imper. = to be chargeable to one, to lie at one's door, to be one's fault: per me stat; non per me s. quominus (ne), that not, &c. 5) Of price = to come to, to cost: res s. centum talentis; ea victoria Poenis multo sanguine stetit.

STOECHADES INSULAE [= *Στοιχάδες*]. A group of islands on the southern coast of Gaul, near Massilia, now Isles d'Hyères.

STOICE, adv. [stoicus]. After the manner of a Stoic, Stoically.

STOICIDA, ae, m. [stoicus]. A nickname of a voluptuary who gave himself out for a Stoic. (Poet.)

STOICUS, a, um, adj. [*στοικός*]. Of or belonging to the Stoical philosophy, Stoic; subst., Stoicus, i, m., a Stoic philosopher, a Stoic.

STÖLA, ae, f. [*στόλη*]. A long upper-garment, reaching from the neck to the ankles. 1) A gown, stole, worn by Roman matrons; hence, matron. = a lady of rank. 2) The upper garment of a flute-player, of a priest of Isis, &c.

STÖLATUS, a, um, adj. [stola]. Wearing a stola: Ulysses s., a name which Caligula gave to Livia for her cunning. (Lat.)

STÖLIDE, adv. [stolidus]. Absurdly, stupidly.

STÖLIDITAS, ätis, f. [stolidus]. (Lat.) Dullness, stupidity, silliness.

STÖLDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. Stupid, stolid, doltish (cf. stupidus): genus causeram s., inert, inactive; (poet.) vix sensi s., fool that I am.

*STÖMÄCHABUNDUS, a, um, adj. [stomachor]. (Lat.) Full of indignation, angry.

STÖMÄCHICUS, a, um, adj. [= *στωμαχικός*]. (Lat.) Diseased or disordered in the stomach.

STÖMÄCHOR, ätus, i. v. dep. intr. & tr. [stomachus]. I. Intr. — To be irritated or vexed, to be indignant, to fret: s. et irasci; stomachabatur si quid asperius dixeram; s. cum aliquo, to quarrel with any one. II. Tr. — To be angry at (with the accus. of a pron. or adj.): s. aliquid, omnia.

*STÖMÄCHOSE, adv. w. comp. [stomachosus]. Angriily, peevishly.

STÖMÄCHOSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [stomachus]. 1) Full of indignation, indignant, angry, homo, eques. 2) Betraying anger, fretful, peevish, literae.

STÖMÄCHUS, i, m. [= *στώμαχος*]. 1) (Rar.) The gullet, oesophagus. 2) The stomach, in so far as food is therein digested: s. aeger, imbecillus; boni s., of good digestion; sistere s., to check a diarrhoea. 3) Trop. (since the state of the stomach affects the mind), disposition or state of mind, in reference to pleasure or dislike: A) = taste, liking: res est mei stomachi, according to my taste; excitare s., to excite desire or appetite: B) sensibility: consuetudo callam obdixit stomacho: C) = irritation, anger, vexation, disgust, chagrin: res est mihi stomacho, or stomachum mihi movet (facit), excites my, &c.; sine s., without anger; perdere s., to cease to be vexed; in aliquem stomachum erumpere, to vent one's anger against another; jocosely, s. Ciceronis (for the opposite) = patience.

STÖREA, ae, f. [sterno]. A covering made of plaited straw, rushes, &c., a mat.

STRÄBO, önis, m. [= *στράβων*]. 1) A squint-eyed person (from nature or bad habit — cf. paetus). 2) A Roman surname. 3) A famous Greek sculptor in the time of Tiberius.

STRÄGES, is, f. [sterno]. 1) A throwing down, striking down (cf. ruina): s. aedificiorum, by the storm. 2) In partic., a defeat, overthrow, slaughter, massacre: edere, dare, facere s. or ss. Hence, meton., the mass of things or men overthrown: complere campos strage, with slaughtered enemies.

STRÄGÜLUM, i, n. [stragulum]. 1) Covering for a couch, sofa, or corpse, a coverlet, blanket, &c. 2) A carpet, rug, mattress.

STRÄGÜLUS, a, um, adj. [sterno]. That serves for spreading over or covering; only in the comb. s. vestis = stragulum.

STRÄMEN, inis, n. [sterno]. (Poet. & lat.) Straw, litter.

STRÄMENTICIUS, or Strämentitius, a, um, adj. [stramentum]. Of straw, straw-, eam.

STRÄMENTOR, i. v. dep. intr. [stramentum]. (Lat.) To catch straw.

STRAMENTUM, *i*, *n*. [*sterno*]. 1) *That which is used for strewing under, straw, litter.* Hence, 2) *straw, in gen.* In partic.: A) *straw for thatching houses: casa tecta stramento*: B) *ss. mulorum* (doubtful), *coverings, coverlets.*

STRAMINEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*stramen*]. *Made of straw, straw: Quirites ss. = Argei* (q. v.): *casa s., thatched with straw.*

STRANGŪLO, *āvi*, *ātum*, *l. v. tr.* [*σπαγγαλόω*]. 1) *To strangle, to throttle, to choke: s. hospitem.* 2) *Meton.: A) to draw tight: sinus s.: B) in gen., to stifle, to suffocate, to kill: venenum s.; aqua s. (a drowning person); s. sata, to make unfruitful: C) trop. — a) s. vocem, to suppress, to restrain — b) to torment, to disquiet, to grieve: dolor eum s.; multos pecunia s.*

STRANGŪRIA, *ae*, *f.* [= *σπαγγουρία*]. *A painful discharge of urine, stranguary.*

STRATĒGĒMA, *ātis*, *n.* [= *στρατήγημα*]. 1) *A military artifice, a stratagem.* 2) *In gen., a stratagem, trick.*

STRATĒGUS, *i*, *m.* [= *στρατηγός*]. (Pl.) 1) *A military leader, general.* 2) *The president at a banquet.*

STRĀTII, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* [*Stratos*]. *The inhabitants of Stratos.*

STRĀTIŌTICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [= *στρατιωτικός*]. *Soldier-like, military, mores.* (Pl.)

STRĀTO, or **STRĀTON**, *ōnis*, *m.* [= *Στρατών*]. 1) *A philosopher of Lampsacus.* 2) *A slave and physician.*

STRĀTOCLES, *is*, *m.* [= *Στρατοκλῆς*]. *A celebrated comedian.*

STRĀTŌNICE, *es*, *f.* *The daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and wife of Seleucus Nicator.*

STRĀTŌNICĒA, *ae*, *f.* [= *Στρατονίκη*]. *A town in Caria, now Eski Hissar.*

STRĀTŌNICENSIS, *e*, *adj.* [*Stratonicea*]. *Of or belonging to Stratonicea; hence, Stratoniceenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Stratonicea.*

STRĀTŌNICIS, *idis*, *f.* [= *Στρατονίκη*]. *An appellation of Venus among the Smyrneans.*

STRATOS, or **STRATUS**, *i*, *m.* [= *Στράτος*]. *A town in Acarnania, on the Achelous.*

STRĀTUM, *i*, *n.* [*part. of sterno*]. *That which is spread over.* 1) *A cover for a couch or sofa, a coverlet, quilt, cushion.* Hence = a couch, bed. 2) *A horse-cloth, housing; also, a covering of a beast of burden, a pack-saddle.* 3) (Poet.) *SS. viarum (for vias stratae), a pavement.*

STRĀTŪRA, *ae*, *f.* [*sterno*]. (Lat.) *A paving, pavement.*

STRĒNA, *ae*, *f.* 1) (Pl.) *An omen.* 2) *A present made on a holiday (esp. on a new-year's day, for the sake of the omen), a new-year's gift.*

STRĒNUE, *adv.* [*strenuus*]. *Urgently, briskly, vigorously, strenuously.*

STRĒNUITAS, *ātis*, *f.* [*strenuus*]. (Poet.) *Briskness, activity.*

***STRĒNUO**, *l. v. intr.* [*strenuus*]. (Pl.) *To be brisk, lively or active.*

STRĒNUUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* with (ante-cl.) *comp* and *sup.* [*σπνήης, σπνήες*]. *Brisk, vigorous, prompt, active, zealous: s. homo; s. in re aliqua; s. inertia, a busy idleness.* In partic. of a warrior: A) *resolute, strenuous: fortis et s. B) (in opp. to quietus) turbulent.*

STRĒPITO, *l. v. tr.* [*intens. of strepo*]. (Poet.) *To make a great noise, rustling, rattling, &c.*

STRĒPĪTUS, *ūs*, *m.* [*strepo*]. *A noise, bustle, din; a rattling, rustling, clashing, creaking, &c.: s. et clamor; s. rotarum, pedum, tonitrus; (poet.) s. citharae, the sound, tone.*

STRĒPO, *pui*, *pitam*, *3. v. intr. & tr.* I. *Intr.:* A) *to make a wild and disorderly noise, to rustle, to rattle, to crash, to roar: cornua, litui ss., sound; Achivi ss., cry aloud; galea s., resounds with the blows; fluvius s., roars: B) of places or things at or about which a noise is made, to resound, to resound: campus s. murmure; aures ss. clamoribus.* II. *Tr. (rar.)* — *To cause to sound, to vociferate, to bawl out, aliquid.*

STRIBLIGO, *inis*, *f.* [*kindred with σπρίλλης*]. (Lat.) *An impropriety in speech, a solecism.*

STRICTE, *adv.* *w. sup.* [*strictus*]. (Lat.) 1) *Tightly, closely.* 2) *Trop., rigidly, strictly.*

STRICTIM, *adv.* [*strictus*]. 1) (Pl.) *Tightly, closely: s. attondere, close to the skin.* 2) *Trop.:* A) *cursorily, superficially, videre, aspicere: B) briefly, slightly, dicere.*

STRICTIVILLA, *ae*, *f.* [*stringo-villus, 'that has lost her hair'*]. (Pl.; doubtful read.) *An appellation of a shameless prostitute.*

STRICTŪRA, *ae*, *f.* [*stringo*]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *A drawing together, contraction.* 2) *A var of iron.*

STRICTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* with *comp.* [*part. of stringo*]. 1) *Drawn together, close, tight, janua.* 2) *Trop.:* A) *of style, brief, concise: B) of character, severe, strict.*

STRIDEO, *2.*, and **STRĪDO**, *di*, —, *3. v. intr.* [*kindred with σπίζω*]. *To utter a harsh or grating sound, to hiss, to whis, to hum, to buzz, to crack, to rattle, to whistle, to rustle: serpens, sagitta, cardo, plastrum, alae, ventus s.; ferum s. (of red-hot iron plunged into water); (poet.) silva s. ventis.*

STRIDOR, *ōris*, *m.* [*strideo*]. *A harsh or grating sound, a hissing, creaking, whistling, rustling: s. serrae quum acuitur; s. cardinis, aquilonis; s. anserum; trop., s. tribuni = a loud attack.*

STRĪDŪLUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*strideo*]. (Poet.) *Hissing, buzzing, creaking, whistling.*

STRĪGĪLIS, *is*, *f.* [*stringo*]. *A scraper, strigil used by bathers for scraping the skin: accedat s., to this must be added bathing and anointing.*

STRIGMENTUM, *i*, *n.* [*stringo*]. (Lat.) *Filth or dirt scraped off.*

STRIGO, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat. & poet.) Prop., to hold up, to stop (in ploughing); hence, to give out, to lose strength.

STRIGOSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [stringo]. (Rare.) Lean (of animals), equus; hence, *trop.*, orator s., without ornament, dry.

STRINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* [kindred with *ερπύγω*]. 1) (Poet.) To draw tight, to tie, to bind or to draw together: vitta s. crines; vincula ss. pedes; vulnus strictum frigore, contracted by the cold; mare gelu stringitur, is frozen. Hence: A) *trop.* of style, to compress, to abridge, rem: B) to tie or to fasten to any thing: s. aliquem ad carnarium. 2) To graze, to touch lightly: alis s. undas; hasta s. corpus, wounds slightly; s. vestigia rostro, to touch. Hence, *trop.*: A) s. animum, to touch, to affect: B) = to affect painfully, to wound, to pain, aliquem, pectora. 3) To pull or to strip off, to pluck off, to clip off, frondes, bacas; s. ripam (of a river), to wear away the bank. Hence, *trop.* = to make way with, rem patriam. 4) (Of weapons, &c., to draw, gladium; manus stricta, a hand ready for battle. Hence, *trop.*, s. bellum, to begin the war; s. iambum (the weapon of satire).

STRINGOR, ōris, m. [stringo]. (Luor.) A drawing together.

STRIX, Igis, *f.* [ερπύγξ, from *ερπίς* or *επίς*, 'the screecher']. A kind of night-owl, the horned owl, which, acc. to the nursery tales of the ancients, sucked the blood of children.

STRŌPHA, ae, *f.* [= *ερσφῆ*]. Prop., a turning. Hence, 1) a *strophē* in the chorus of the Greek and Roman drama. 2) *Trop.*, a trick, artifice.

STRŌPHĀDES, um, *f. pl.* [= *ερσφάδες*]. Two islands in the Ionian Sea, known in fable as the abode of the Harpies — now Strofadia or Strivali.

STRŌPHIĀRIUS, ii, m. [strophium]. A maker of, or dealer in, strophis.

STRŌPHIUM, ii, n. [= *ερσφίον*]. (Poet.) 1) A band, worn by females under the breasts, a stomaehor. 2) A head-band, chaplet, crown.

STRŌPHIUS, ii, m. [= *ερσφίος*]. A king of Phocis, father of Pylades.

STRUTOR, ōris, m. [struo]. 1) One that erects a building, &c., a mason, carpenter. 2) (Lat.) One who serves up food at a table, a butler, carver.

STRUCTŪBA, ae, *f.* [struo]. 1) A sitting or joining together. In partic: A) a building, erecting, constructing; s. parietum, the mode of building, construction; s. antiquae genus: B) a building, erection, structure. 2) *Trop.* of style, arrangement, structure: s. verborum.

STRUES, is, *f.* [struo]. 1) A heap, pile (of things laid up in a regular manner — of acervus, cumulus, etc.): s. lignorum; s. laterum, of tiles; s. rogi, a funeral pile. In partic. = a heap

of small sacrificial cakes. 2) Meton., a dense mass or crowd, militum.

STRŪMA (I), ae, *f.* [struo, as spuma from spuo]. A scrofulous swelling of the glands, struma; *trop.*, s. civitatis.

STRUMA (II), ae, m. A Roman surname.

STRŪMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [struma]. Having a struma, strumous.

STRUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* [kindred with *ερετρυπ* and *sterno*]. 1) To place one thing upon or along with another in regular order, to pile up: s. lateres; s. penum, to set out food upon the table. Hence, 2) to erect, to build, to rear, to construct, domum, navem, aggerem. 3) To regulate, to arrange, to set in order: s. aciem, to draw up an army in battle array; s. armatos; avenae structae = a pipe made of straws. Hence, *trop.*, s. verba, to arrange; oratio structa, a speech in which the words are arranged according to the rules of euphony and rhythm; while s. verbum = to compound. 4) *Trop.*, to prepare, to cause, to devise, to contrive (generally something bad): s. alicui calamitatem, sollicitudinem; s. nefas; quid struit? what design has he? s. causas, crimina; s. mortem, to bring about, to effect; s. insidias alicui, to seek one's life. 5) (Poet.) S. altaria donis, to lay gifts on the altar.

STRŪTHIŌ-CĀMELUS, i, m. [= *ερσθυθιοκάμηλος*]. An ostrich.

STRŪMON (Strymo), ōnis, m. [= *ερσθυμόν*]. A river in Thrace, now the Karasu or Struma.

STRŪMŌNIS, Idia, *f.* [Strymon; = *ερσθυμόν*]. (Poet.) A Thracian woman (of an Amazon).

STRŪMŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Strymon; = *ερσθυμόν*]. Strymonian; (poet.) Thracian.

STŪBERA, ae, *f.* A town in Macedonia.

STŪDEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* [kindr. w. *εσθδ-ω*, *εσθδ-ῆ*, *εσθδ-ῆς*, etc.]. To bestow pains upon: —

1) To busy one's self with, to apply one's self to, to aim at, to strive after: s. praeturae, laudi, pecuniae; s. paci; s. memoriae, to exercise the memory, to seek to acquire a retentive memory; s. arti, to apply one's self to art; s. novis rebus, to attempt a political revolution; esp., s. literis, to study, to apply one's self to learning. Also, in the same signification, with the *accus. sing. n.* of a *adj. pron.*: s. aliquid, unum; (Pl.) s. has res: (ante-cl.) studet tui, he troubles himself about you. 2) To aim, to seek, to long for: s. scire; s. se ceteris praestare, to excel others; (rarely, lat.) with 'ut' or 'ne' following: venit quo studuit, where he wished to come. 3) S. alicui or rebus alicuius, to hold with one, to favour one or one's cause, to be zealous in behalf of one. 4) (Lat.) = S. literis, to study, to devote one's self to science.

STŪDIŌSE, ade, w. *comp.* & *sup.* [studiosus]. Zealously, eagerly, anxiously.

STŪDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [studium]. 1) *Eager or anxious for, devoted or attached to, fond of:* a. conviviſorum, venandi, florum; s. discendi, *desirous of learning.* In particular: A) s. literarum, doctrinae, *devoted to learned study, studious, learned;* and (lat.) in the same sense, s. alone (yet when thus used alone, almost always in a connexion implying a reference to 'literae' or the like): s. cohors, juvenis, disputaſio, otium: B) s. dicendi, and (lat.) s. alone = *devoted to eloquence.* 2) *Friendly to a person or cause, attached, devoted, favourable, partial:* s. alicujus; s. illius victoriae, *eager for.*

STŪDIUM, ii, n. [studeo]. 1) *An earnest striving for, eagerness, zeal, fondness, assiduity, endeavour:* s. veri inveniendi; studium in (ad) aliquid conferre, in re aliqua ponere, *to bestow much pains upon a thing;* navare alicui studium, *to exhibit a lively interest in one;* incendi (ardere) studio venandi (also, quod attinet ad venandum), *to be inflamed with an eager desire for hunting;* s. quaestus, *a greediness of gain;* militia mihi est in studio, *I take pleasure in the military service;* studio facere aliquid. 2) *Zeal for a person or a cause:* A) attachment, devotion, affection, goodwill, preference, favour, &c.: studium alicujus or erga aliquem; retinere studia hominum, *to attach the affections of the people to one's self;* s. reipublicae, *patriotism.* Hence, in partic. = *a bias, &c., towards a party:* s. partium, party-spirit; also, simply s., in the same sense (oratio nihil habuit studii, sine ullo s., sine ira et s.): in studia diducere, *to separate into parties:* B) application to any thing: s. juris, scribendi; in partic. — a) s. literarum (doctrinae), or simply s., *application to learning, study:* exercere illa ss.; O, seri studiorum! O, late learned! — b) objective = *literature, learning:* sint haec in aliis ss., *in other branches of science;* s. honesta, *polite literature* — c) = *a favourite occupation or amusement:* ss. principum Boeotiorum; inservire studiis alicujus, *to accommodate one's self to;* s. Verres, *the passion, favourite amusement of Verres.*

STULTE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [stultus]. Foolishly, simply, sillily.

*STULTILŌQUENTIA, ae, f. } [stultus-loquor]
*STULTILŌQUIUM, ii, n. } (Pl.) Silly talk, babbling.

*STULTILŌQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [stulte-loquor]. (Pl.) Talking foolishly, babbling.

STULTĪTIA, ae, f. [stultus]. Silliness, folly, foolishness.

*STULTIVIDUS, a, um, *adj.* [stulte-video]. (Pl.) That sees things in a foolish light.

STULTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* Silly, foolish, homo, loquacitas, laetitia; s. dies, *foolishly spent.*

STŪPE-FĀCIO, fēci, factum, 3. v. tr. To make senseless, to stun, to benumb, to stupefy, ali-

quem; privatos luctus publicus pavor s., *stupefied, made speechless.*

STŪPEO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. — 1) *To be stiff and immovable, to stand still, to stop:* rota s.; seditio s.; verba ss. palato. 2) *Of the mind, to be stupefied, astounded or amazed, to be stunned, &c.:* quum semisomnis stupeſcet; animus s.; s. expectatione, *to forget everything in one's expectancy;* Cerberus s., *forgets all;* in partic. (poet.) = *to look upon with wonder, to wonder at:* s. aere, in imaginibus. II. Tr. — *To be amazed at:* s. donum, *to gaze with astonishment at the gift;* stupendus, *astonishing, stupendous.*

STŪPESCO, 3. v. intr. [inch. of stupeo]. To become astonished or amazed.

STŪPIDĪTAS, ātis, f. [stupidus]. Senselessness, stupidity.

STŪPIDUS, a, um, *adj.* [stupeo]. 1) *Struck senseless, confounded, amazed, stupefied (with admiration, &c.):* tabula te detinet s. 2) *Senseless, stupid.*

STŪPOR, ōris, m. [stupeo]. 1) *An inability to use the senses or faculties, insensibility, numbness, stupor:* s. sensus; s. in corpore; s. linguae, *awkwardness or clumsiness of expression.* 2) *Astonishment, amazement:* s. incessit omnes. 3) *Dulness, silliness; meton. = a dullard.*

STUPPA, ae, f. [= στυπή]. Tow, oakum.

STUPPEUS, a, um, *adj.* [stuppa]. Made of tow, tow-.

STUPRĀTOR, ōris, m. [stupro]. (Lat.) A defiler, debaucher.

STUPRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [stuprum]. To defile, pulvina; usually = *to defile by illicit intercourse, to debauch, to deflower, aliquam;* judicium stupratum, *a decision, to gain which the judges were bribed by the promise of sexual gratification.*

STUPRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [stuprum]. (Lat.) Unchaste.

STUPRUM, i, n. Debauchery (violation of an unmarried woman — conf. adulterium), ravishment, adultery: facere s.; inferre (offerre) alicui s., *to violate.*

STŪGĪĀLIS, e (poet.), } *adj.* [Styx]. 1) *Of STŪGIUS*, a, um, } *or belonging to the Styx, Stygian;* hence (poet.), *of or belonging to the lower world, infernal:* S. Jupiter = Pluto; S. Juno = Proserpina; S. cymba = Charon's boat. 2) = *Fatal, awful:* vis S., *deadly;* os S. (of the mouth of a snake); bubo S., *foreboding evil.* 3) (Lat.) *Magical, carmen.*

STYMPHĀLICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Stymphalus]. Stymphalian.

STYMPHĀLIS, Idis, *adj.* f. [Stymphalus] Stymphalian.

STYMPHĀLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Stymphalus]. Stymphalian.

STYMPHALUS, *i*, *m*, and **Stymphālus**, *i*, *n*. [= *Στυμφάλης*]. *A region of Arcadia*, with a town, mountain and lake of the same name; famed in fable for its monstrous birds of prey, which annoyed the inhabitants, until Hercules destroyed them.

STYRAX, *ῥέσις*, *m*. [= *στέρηξ*]. *A resinous gum*, *sterax*.

STYX, *ῥίς*, *f*. [= *Στῆξ*]. 1) *A fountain in Arcadia*, whose ice-cold water was fatal. 2) In fable, *a river in the infernal regions*, by which the gods swore. Hence: A) *melon* = the infernal regions: B) (lat. poet.) = *poison*.

SUADA, *αἵ*, *f*. [*suadeo*]. *The goddess of Persuasion*.

SUADĒLA, *αἵ*, *f*. [*suadeo*]. 1) (Pl.) *Persuasion*. 2) *The goddess of Persuasion*.

SUADEO, *ει*, *sum*, 2. *v*. *intr.* & *tr.* [root *SUAD*, Gr. *ἄδ-ω*, *ἀδῶναι*]. I. *Intr.* — To advise, to give advice: *noli s.*, *give (me) no advice*; *bene s. II Tr.* — 1) To advise to something, to counsel, to urge, to exhort: *s. alicui aliquid*; *s. alicui ut (ne) abeat*; *s. coenemus, to eat*; (poet. & lat.) with an *infra*. 2) To recommend, to advocate a proposed law or bill: *s. legem, rogationem*. 3) (Mostly poet.) Of things, to invite, to dispose towards; to urge, to impel: *fames s.*; *cadentia sidera ss. somnum*. 4) (Very rar.) = *Persuadeo*, to persuade, to convince: *mihi suasi, nihil esse in vita expetendum, nisi, etc., I have come to the conclusion, that, &c.*

SUASIO, *ῥήσις*, *f*. [*suadeo*]. 1) *An advising, advice*. 2) *A recommendation, advocacy of a law, &c.*

SUASOR, *ῥήσις*, *m*. [*suadeo*]. *An adviser, counsellor, facti*; in partic., *a recommender of a law, &c.*: *s. legis*.

SUASŌRIA, *αἵ*, *f*. [*suasorius*]. (Lat.) *A hortatory oration*.

SUASŌRIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*suasor*]. *Pertaining to advising, hortatory*.

SUASUS, *ūs*, *m*. [*suadeo*]. (Com.) *An advising, advice*.

SUAVE, *adv.* [prop. *n*. of *suavis*]. = *Suaviter*, pleasantly: *s. rubeus*.

SUAVE-ŌLENS, *tis*, *adj.* (Poet.) *Sweet-smelling, fragrant*.

SUAVIATIO, *ῥήσις*, *f*. [*suavior*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A kissing*.

***SUAVIDICUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*suavis-dico*]. (Lucr.) *Sweet-spoken, pleasant*.

SUAVI-LŌQUENS, *tis*, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) *Speaking pleasantly, sweet-spoken*.

***SUAVI-LŌQUENTIA**, *αἵ*, *f*. [*suaviloquens*]. *Sweetness of speech*.

SUAVI-LŌQUUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*suave-loquor*]. (Poet.) *Sweet-spoken, pleasant*.

SUAVIŌLUM, *i*, *n*. [*dim.* of *suavium*]. (Poet.) *A little kiss*.

SUAVIOR, *ῥήσις*, 1. *v*. *dep. tr.* [*suavium*]. *To kiss, aliquam*.

SUAVIS, *αἵ*, *adj.* *w. comp. & sup.* [kindr. with *ἄδῆς*]. *Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, charming* (it refers first to the sense of smell, then to the other senses, and *trop.* to the mind — not so strong a term as ‘*dulcis*,’ q. v.): *s. odor, color, vox*; *s. homo, conjunctio*; *s. anima!* (as a term of flattery) *my sweet!*

SUAVITAS, *ῥήσις*, *f*. [*suavis*]. *Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness* (v. *Suavis*), *odoria, cibi*; *ss. ingenii, amiableness of disposition*; *s. sermonis atque morum, agreeableness of conversation and behaviour*.

SUAVITER, *adv.* with *comp. & sup.* [*suavis*]. *Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably*: *s. meminisse, with pleasure*.

SUAVITUDO, *inis*, *f*. [*suavis*]. (Ante-cl.) = *Suavitas*.

SUAVIUM, or **SAVIUM**, *ii*, *n*. [*suavis?*]. (Ante-cl.) 1) *A mouth puckered up to be kissed*: *valga ss.*; *palam facere s. alicui*. 2) *A kiss* (of affection — cf. *basium* and *osculum*). Hence *trop.* as a term of endearment: *meum s.!*

SUB, *prep. w. abl. & accus.* [= *tr.*]. *Under*. I. With *abl.* — 1) Of space (denoting a being and remaining under an object), *under, below, beneath, underneath*: *s. mensā*; *s. terrā*; also, *s. terra vivi in locum saxo conceptum demissi sunt, to a place under the earth*. Hence: A) *s. armis, under arms*; *s. sarcinis, carrying baggage*; *s. hastā, s. coronā, s. furcā* (see these words): B) *under the upper part, or in the lower part, of any thing, where we would say ‘in’*: *s. templo, in the temple* (under the roof); *s. silvā, under the foliage of the trees*; *s. ima valle, in the lowest part of the valley*: C) *s. oculis alicujus, under or before one’s eyes*; *esse s. ictu alicujus* (or tell), *within shooting distance of any one*: D) *fREQ. = beneath, at the foot of, by, near to, in the neighbourhood of* (primarily denoting the immediate vicinity of a high projecting object): *s. monte, at the foot of the mountain*; *s. oriente, towards the east*: E) (poet.) *immediately after, just behind*: *s. ipso volat Diones*: F) (poet.) *from under*: *qui s. terra crepsisti modo*. 2) Of time, at, in, within, by, about (it denotes thus a closer proximity of time than when used with the *accus.*): *s. luce, at daybreak*; *s. ipsa profectio, at the moment of departure*; *s. eodem tempore, at the same time*. 3) *Trop.* of dependence or subordination, *under*: *Cilicia est s. eo, is subject to him*; *s. imperio ejus erat phalanx*; *s. illo magistro artes edoctus*; (poet.) *adhuc sub iudice lis est, still awaits the decision of the judge*. Hence (mostly later) it denotes the circumstances and conditions under which any thing takes place, A) *s. Augusto, during the reign of Augustus*; *s. priore marito, in the time of the first husband, while he lived*: B) *s. ea conditione, on this con-*

dition; a. poenâ mortis, *on pain of death*: C) occidit eum a. crimine eodem, *on the same charge*; a. specie venationis, *under the pretence of hunting*: D) often where we use a participial construction: a. exemplo, *citing an example*; s. hoc sacramento, *after having taken this oath*; s. auctore certo, *a trustworthy authority being named*.

II. With *accus.* — 1) Denoting a motion downward, under, beneath: subdere aliquid a. solum; dare scamnum s. pedem; mittere hostes a. jugum (Liv. also s. jugo), *to make pass under the yoke*. Hence: A) denoting a movement into the vicinity of a higher object, under, up to, to; s. murum consedere, *they marched up to the wall and there encamped*; milites succedunt a. montem, *to the foot of the mountain*: B) trop. of relations of dependence, subordination, &c., redigere aliquos a. potestatem suam, *to subject to his own power*; quod cadit s. sensus, *what can be perceived by the senses*; so, also, res subjecta s. sensus; conicere aliquid a. vincula legis, *to subject to the bonds of law*. 2) Of time, about, towards, at: A) = *shortly before*: s. lucem, *towards daybreak*; sub noctem, *at the beginning of the night*; s. tempus, *about the time (agreed upon)*; s. idem, *about the same time*: B) = *immediately after*: s. dies festos; s. has literas, *immediately after reading this letter*; s. haec dicta, *immediately after this had been said*.

III. In composition, it denotes: — 1) Under, e. g., submergo, *to dip under*. 2) From below, up, e. g., succedo, *to come up*. 3) Somewhat, a little, slightly, e. g., subagrestis, q. v. 4) Near, closely, e. g., subsequa, *to follow closely*.

SUB-ABSURDE, *adv.* Somewhat absurdly.

SUB-ABSURDUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat absurd.

SUB-ACCŪSO, 1. v. tr. To blame or to accuse somewhat, aliquem.

SUBACTIO, ōnis, f. [subigo]. A working up (by pounding, kneading, &c.); trop., a working at, discipline, cultivation.

SUB-AERĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) That has copper underneath or inside.

SUB-ĀGĪTO, etc. — v. Subigito, etc.

SUB-AGRESTIS, e, *adj.* Somewhat rustic.

SUB-ĀLARIS, e, *adj.* That is under the shoulders or armpits: telum s., *carried under the armpits*.

SUB-ĀMĀRUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat bitter.

SUB-ĀQUILUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) Somewhat brown, brownish.

*SUB-ARGŪTŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Somewhat subtle.

*SUB-ARRŌGANTER, *adv.* Somewhat arrogantly.

*SUB-ASSENTIENS, tis, *adj.* (Lat.) Assenting a little.

SUB-AUSCULTO, 1. v. tr. To listen secretly to, to eavesdrop, quae loqueris.

SUB-BALLIO, ōnis, m. [Ballio]. A comically formed name, 'Sub-Ballio.'

*SUBBĀSILICĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [sub-basilica]. (Pl.) That loves to lounge about the basilicas (q. v.) = an idler.

SUB-BĪBO, bibi, —, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To drink a little, to tipple, paulum.

SUB-BLANDIOR, 4. v. dep. intr. (Ante-cl.) To caress, to fondle a little, alicui.

SUB-DĒBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Somewhat lame.

*SUB-DĒBĪLĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat enfeebled; trop., somewhat discouraged.

SUB-DĒFĪCIO, 3. v. intr. (Lat.) To become somewhat weak.

*SUB-DIFFĪCILIS, e, *adj.* Somewhat difficult.

*SUB-DIFFIDO, 3. v. intr. To be a little distrustful.

SUBDĪTĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [subdo]. (Pl.) Supposititious, counterfeit.

SUBDĪTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [subdo]. Supposititious, counterfeit.

*SUBDĪTO, 1. v. tr. [intens. of subdo]. (Lucr.; doubtf. read.) To afford, to supply, to furnish.

*SUB-DIU, *adv.* (Pl.) By day.

SUB-DO, didi, ditum, 3. v. tr. 1) To put, to place, to set or to lay under, to put to: s. ignes; s. furcas viti, pugionem pulvino; (poet.) s. se aquis, *to dive under the waters*; s. calcaria equo, *to put spurs to the horse*. Freq. trop.: A) s. faces irae, acriores faces ad dicendi studia, s. ignem et materiem seditioni, *to kindle, to excite, to impel, &c., to anger, to the study of eloquence, to sedition*; s. stimulos animis, *to stimulate the mind*; s. alicui spiritus, *to inspire*: B) to subject, to subdue, to subjugate: ad imperio feminae subderentur: C) to expose, to give up: s. rem casibus. 2) To put in the place of, to substitute: s. aliquem in locum alicujus or (lat.) alicui. Hence, to put something spurious in the place of the true, to forge, to counterfeit: s. reos; subditis qui accusatorum nomina sustinerant; filius subditus, *a supposititious child, a changeling*. 2) (Tac.) To suborn.

SUB-DŌCEO, 2. v. tr. To instruct now and then (as an assistant teacher), aliquem.

SUBDŌLE, *adv.* [subdolos]. Somewhat craftily or cunningly.

SUB-DŌLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Somewhat crafty or cunning. 2) Deceitful, forma loci.

SUB-DŌMO, 1. v. tr. To tame, to subdue, aliquem.

SUB-DŪBĪTO, 1. v. intr. To be rather doubtful, to hesitate.

SUB-DŪCO, duxi, ductum, 3. v. tr. 1) To draw up from below: s. rem sursum; s. tunicas; vultus subductus = *haughty*. In partic., tech. t., s. naves, *to draw the ships ashore*; sometimes 'in aridum,' or the like, is added. 2) To lead away,

to *w* *chd* *aw*, to remove, to draw off, to lead up from a place (esp. from a lower place to a higher): *s. milites ex postrema acie in primam; s. copias in proximum colleum*. Hence, to take away *stealthily*, to carry off, to remove: *s. lapides ex turri, from under; s. ensen capiti alicujus, from under the head; s. aliquem manibus alicujus; s. alicui anulum, to steal; s. cibum athletae, to withhold*. Hence, *s. se, to steal away; (poet.) colles ss. se, sink down; fons subducitur, disappears, dries up*. 3) *Trop.*, to reckon, to calculate: *s. rationem, to cast up an account*.

SUBDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [subduco]. 1) A hauling up of a ship to the shore. 2) A reckoning.

SUB-DŪRUS, *a, um, adj.* Somewhat hard.

*SUB-ĒDO, ēdi, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To eat away below; *trop.*, undae ss. scopulum, wear away by washing.

SUB-EO, ii, Itum, 4. *v. tr. & intr.* (prop. *intr.*, but on account of the preposition sometimes *tr.*)

1) To go under any thing: *subire tectum; subire mucronem, to run under the sword; s. jugum, to take upon one's self; (poet.) s. paludem, to plunge into the marsh*. Hence: A) to go under something in order to bear it, i. e., a burden, &c., to sustain, to bear, onus; (poet.), s. feretro; s. currum, to be yoked to a chariot; hence, *trop.*, to undergo, to submit to, to suffer, to endure: *s. pericula, laborem, dolorem, contumelias, invidiam; s. verbera, to be beaten*: B) s. sermonem, to become the subject of common talk: C) (poet.) Alba s. Latinum, Alba is subdued by Latinus. 2) To go or to come up from below, to ascend, to climb, to mount: *s. colleum; herba s., grows or springs up; Nox s. orbem medium, rises to*. 3) To go or to come as far as or up to a person or thing, to approach, to advance or to draw near to (yet usually from a lower place to a higher): *s. locum iniquum; s. muros, up to the walls; s. ad hostes, ad urbem* (poet.) *s. loco, portu*; also, *aliquem s., to attack*. Hence: A) (poet.) to enter secretly, to steal into, *thalamos, cavum*: B) to follow closely, *alicui; abs., conjux pone s.*; hence = to take the place of, to succeed: *s. tertiae legioni; s. in locum alicujus*: C) *trop.* — a) to come upon unobserved, to steal upon: *sopor s. lumina fessa; poenitentia s. regem* — b) to come into the mind, to occur, to suggest itself: *cogitatio s. animum; omnia reminiscimur personaeque ss.; deserta Creusa subit; impers., subit, it occurs to me, comes into my mind; s. quid sim, eam illud fecisse*.

SÜBER, ōris, *n.* The cork-tree.

SÜBEX, icia, *m.* [subjicio]. (Ante-cl.) A support.

SUB-F. — *v. Suff.*

*SUB-FLĀVUS, *a, um, adj.* (Lat.) Yellowish, flaxen.

*SUB-FUSCUS, *a, um, adj.* (Lat.) Somewhat brown, brownish, dusky.

SUB-G. — *v. Sugg.*

*SUB-GRANDIS, *e, adj.* Somewhat large.

*SUB-HAEREO, 2. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To stick behind, to adhere to.

*SUB-HORRIDUS, *a, um, adj.* Somewhat rough.

*SUBICŪLUM, *i, s.* (Pl.) An underlayer, support.

*SUBIGITATIO, ōnis, *f.* [subigito]. (Pl.) Illicit copulation.

*SUBIGITATRIX, icia, *f.* [subigito]. (Pl.) A lewd woman.

SUBIGITO, 1. *v. tr.* [sub-ago]. (Com.) To lie with illicitly.

SUBIGO, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-ago]. 1)

To drive, to bring or to lead upwards or up to: *s. lembum flumine adverso remigis, to row upstream; s. naves ad castellum; s. pontum remis, to turn up*. 2) *Trop.*: A) to compel, to incite, to induce: *s. hostes ad (in) deditionem; s. eos frumentum praebere; also (Pl.), s. aliquem ut illud faciat*; B) to work thoroughly, to prepare, to put in a good condition by digging, ploughing, &c.: *s. segetem, agros, glebas; s. pallem, to tan; s. opus digitis (poet.) = to spin; s. securas in cote, to sharpen; s. farinam calcibus, to knead; trop., s. ingenium, to form, to cultivate*: C) to tame, to subdue, to subjugate, to conquer: *s. belluam, Galliam; aquila s. anguem*.

*SUB-IMPŪDENS, tia, *adj.* Somewhat impudent.

*SUB-INĀNIS, *e, adj.* Somewhat empty or vain.

SUB-INDE, *adv.* 1) Immediately after, just after: *s. aliud bellum oritur*. 2) Of quickly repeated action, repeatedly, in quick succession: *spolia captu s. remittebant; illud s. jactabat*.

*SUB-INFLUO, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.; doubtf. read.) To flow in underneath.

*SUB-INJECTUS, *a, um, adj.* (Lat.) Laid down upon.

*SUB-INSULSUS, *a, um, adj.* Somewhat tasteless or insipid.

SUB-INVIDEO, —, visum, 2. *v. intr.* To envy a little, *alicui*.

*SUB-INVISUS, *a, um, adj.* Somewhat odious.

*SUB-INVITO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* To invite slightly, *alicquem*.

SUB-IRASCOR, 3. *v. dep. intr.* To be a little angry, *alicui*; also, *s. rei alicui, on account of any thing*.

SUB-IRĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* Somewhat angry.

SUBITĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [subitus]. That happens or is done suddenly, sudden, hasty: *miles, exercitus s., suddenly and quickly raised; s. aedificium, hastily built; dictio s., extemporaneous speaking*.

SUBITO, *adv.* [subitus]. Suddenly, unexpectedly (in opposition to preparation — cf. *repente*).

SUBĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [subeo, 3, C]. Sudden, unexpected (cf. repentinus): s. bellum, tempestas, mors: s. miles (Tac.) = subitarius; praeda s., suddenly won; oratio s., without premeditation, extemporary; consilium s. Hence, *subst.*, Subitum, i, n., a sudden occurrence, an unexpected event: terreri subitis; s. est ei remigrare, he is suddenly induced to return; ss. belli, rerum.

SUB-JACEO, cui, —, 2. v. *intr.* (Lat.) 1) To lie under or near something higher: vestibulum s. fenestris; mare, petra subjacens, lying near (a higher place). 2) *Trop.*, to be under = to belong to, to be connected with: s. rei alicui.

SUBJECTE, *adv.* w. *sup.* [subjectus]. Subjectively.

SUBJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [subjicio]. 1) A laying, placing or putting under: s. rerum sub aspectum. 2) A substituting, forging, testamenti. 3) An annexing, subjoining, rationis. Hence, *tech. t.* in rhetoric: A) an answer subjoined to one's own question: B) a subjoined explanation.

SUBJECTO, or **SUBJACTO**, 1. v. *tr.* [intens. of subjicio]. (Poet.) 1) To lay, to place or to put under: s. ignem aedibus. 2) To throw up from below, arenam.

***SUBJECTOR**, ōris, *m.* [subjicio]. A forger, testamenti.

SUBJECTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [part. of subjicio]. 1) Lying under or near, bordering upon, adjacent: campus s. viae; rivus s. castris; locus s. aquiloni, lying towards the north. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Subject, inferior; in partic., *subst.*, Subjecti, ōrum, *m. pl.*, subjects, inferiores.

SUBJICIO, jēci, jectum, 3. v. *tr.* [sub-jacio]. 1) To throw, to lay, to set, to place or to bring under: s. ignem aedibus, brachia pallae, ova gallinis; s. epistolam sub pulvinum; luna s. se sub orbem solis; s. terram ferro, to cultivate, to plough. Hence: A) in gen., to bring, to place or to set near: s. castra urbi, to pitch the camp near the city; s. legiones castris, to station close by the camp; hence, *trop.*, s. rem oculis or sub oculos (aspectum), to place before the eyes, to make visible; res subjecta sensibus or sub sensus, perceptible to the senses: B) *trop.* — a) to subject to, to yield to: s. se imperio alicujus or sub potestatem alicujus; subjectus alicui — b) to expose: s. domum periculo; s. navigationem hiemi, to expose to the dangers of winter — c) s. rem voci praeconis, and sometimes simply s., to cause to be sold by auction — d) to subordinate, to place under (as a part under a whole, the particular under the universal): sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, etc., are classed under the head of fear; formae quae omni generi subjectae sunt, which are included in each kind; s. imitationem arti, to class with; res subjecta nomini, indicated by name; s. sententiam cum voce, to connect an idea with a word: C) to let follow, to

put in the place of, to substitute: s. copias in tegras vulneratis; in partic., *trop.* — to let follow in speaking or writing, to affix, to append, to subjoin: s. tertium locum, narrationem prooemio; s. rationem, responsum; hence, *abs.* = to reply: s. alicui pauca — b) *trop.*, to substitute the false for the true, to forge, testamentum: D) to suborn, testem, petitozem: E) to proffer secretly: s. alicui gladium; hence, *trop.* — a) to inspire: s. alicui spem — b) to prompt, to bring to mind, to suggest: s. alicui quid dicat, what he should say; s. alicui certiora consilia; subjice tibi ea, remember. 2) (Rar.) To throw or to bring up from below: ss. regem in equum, they set the king on a horse; (poet.) s. corpora saltu in equos, to leap on the horses; s. se, to climb up; alius se subjicit, shoots up.

SUB-JUNGO, junxi, junctum, 3. v. *tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) To join or to put under the yoke, to yoke, to harness, tigris curru. 2) To join or to add to, to annex, to subjoin: puppis rostro subjuncta leones, to whose beak lions were affixed; omnes artes oratori s., to require the orator to be master of. 3) To lay under: s. fundamenta rebus. 4) To bring under, to subjugate: s. urbem sub imperium populi Romani; s. res sibi. 5) (Lat.) To substitute.

SUB-LĀBOR, lapsus, 3. v. *dep. intr.* 1) To sink down, to fall down, to sink: aedificia ss.; *trop.*, spes s., vanishes. 2) (Poet.) To glide in, lues.

SUBLĀQUEUM, i, n. A small town of the Æqui, in Latium, near which Nero owned a villa — now Subiaco.

SUBLĀTE, *adv.* with *comp.* [sublatus]. 1) Proudly, haughtily. 2) In a good sense, loftily.

SUBLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [tollo]. 1) A lifting up, elevation; in partic., s. soni, the upward beat (arsis). 2) An annulling, abrogation: s. iudicii.

SUBLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [part. of tollo]. Elated, proud, animus; sublatus re aliqua.

SUBLECTO, 1. v. *tr.* [sub-lacio]. (Pl.) To wheedle, to cajole.

SUB-LĒGO, legi, lectum, 3. v. *tr.* 1) To gather underneath, to gather up, aliquid. 2) (Ante-cl.) To take away secretly, to steal, to kidnap, liberos. Hence (poet.) = to listen to privily, to overhear, sermonem. 3) To choose in the place of another, to substitute; s. aliquem in locum alicujus.

SUBLESTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* (Ante-cl.) Weak, trifling, slender, fides.

***SUBLEVĀTIO**, ōnis, *f.* [sublevo]. An alleviation, mitigation.

SUB-LĒVO, ōvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* 1) To raise up, to lift up, to hold up: s. aliquem ad pedes stratum; s. se, to get up, to rise; in partic. of the supporting of one who ascends a place with difficulty. 2) *Trop.*: A) to support, to console,

to encourage is *danger, suffering, &c.*: *defendere* et s. aliquem; s. oppidanos re framentaria, to *help*: B) to lighten, to alleviate: s. fortunam, calamitatem, laborem militum; s. odia, to *diminish*: C) to assist, to promote: s. fugam aliqujus.

SUBLICA, ae, f. A pile driven into the ground, a stake; in partic., a pile for a bridge.

SUBLICIUS, a, um, adj. [sublica]. Made of or resting on piles, pons.

SUBLIGACULUM, l, and (lat.) SUBLIGAR, āris, n. [subligo]. A cloth fastened around the loins, a waistband, apron, drawers. On the stage it was worn as a safeguard against exposure of the body.

SUB-LIGO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Mostly poet.) To bind below, to bind or to gird on: s. ense lateri.

SUBLIME (I.), adv. w. comp. [sublimis]. On high, aloft, ferri, volare, elatus; trop., of style, loftily, dicere.

SUBLIME (II.), is, n. [sublimis]. A height, the air: ss. metaere.

SUBLIMIS, e, adj. with (lat.) comp. and sup. (ante-cl. also Sublimus, a, um) [perh. for sublevimis, from sublevo]. 1) Aloft, on high (holding a high position, without resting on the ground—cf. altus, etc.): rapere (arripere) aliquem sublimem, to carry away on the shoulders; arma ss., borne aloft, raised on high; abiit sublimis, into the air, towards heaven; s. in equo, in curra. Hence, trop., elevated, lofty, sublime, &c.: s. mens; s. homo, thinking only of the noble and the exalted; freq. of a speaker or a discourse, orator, genus dicendi, oratio. 3) (Rare, poet.) = Altus, high, lofty, columna, mons.

SUBLIMITAS, ātis, f. [sublimis]. 1) Trop., of style, &c., elevation, loftiness, sublimity: s. animi, carminis heroici. 3) (Lat.) Height: s. corporis.

SUBLIMITER, adv. with comp. [sublimis]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) On high, aloft. 2) Loftily.

*SUBLINGIO, ōnis, m. [sublingo]. (Pl.) A kitchen-boy, under-servant, kitchen-boy.

SUB-LINO, lēvi, ātum, 3. (ante-cl. also SUBLINO, 4.). v. tr. To besmear beneath: trop. (Pl.) s. os alicui, to smear one's mouth = to cheat, to deceive.

SUB-LUCEO, 2. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) To shine a little, to glimmer, violae, crepuscula.

SUB-LUO, —, lūtum, 3. v. tr. To wash underneath; flumen s. montem, washes the base of.

SUBLUSTRIS, e, adj. [sub-lux]. Somewhat light or clear, glimmering, nox, umbra.

SUB-MERGO (Summ.), si, sum; 3. v. tr. To dip in, to plunge under, to sink, to submerge, navem; belluae submersae, living in the water.

SUB-MERUS, a, um, adj. (Pl.) Tolerably pure, vinum.

SUB-MINIA, ae, f. (Pl.) A kind of garment for women.

SUBMINISTRATOR (Summ.), ōris, m. [subministro]. (Lat.) One who aids, a promoter: s. libidinum.

SUB-MINISTRO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. To furnish, to supply, to give, to afford: s. alicui tela; s. hostibus auxilia; s. occasiones, to provide; s. timores, to inspire.

SUBMISSE, and (lat.) SUBMISSIM (Summ.), adv. with comp. [submissus]. 1) Of a speech, calmly, quietly, in a low voice. 2) Of character, humbly, modestly, submissively.

SUBMISSIO (Summ.), ōnis, f. [submitto]. 1) A letting down, a lowering, sinking, vocis. 2) Trop., depression, diminution.

SUBMISSUS (Summissus), a, um, adj. with comparative [part. of submitto]. 1) Let down, lowered, low, vertex; purpura sit submissior, lower; secundi (= milites secundi ordinis) submissiores, in a lower posture, stooping; mons s., low; capillus s., hanging down. 2) Trop.: A) of the voice, &c., low, gentle, soft, vox, murmur: B) of a speech and a speaker, calm, quiet, dispassionate, oratio, actio, orator: C) of character or disposition—a) = humble, modest, submissive—b) = mean, grovelling: s. et abjectus.

SUB-MITTO (Summ.), misi, missum, 3. v. tr. 1) To cause to go under, to put under, to set or to bring under: s. agnos nutricibus; s. mammas infantibus. Hence, trop. (poet.) = to submit, to yield: s. animum amori; s. se culpae, to commit a fault. 2) To let down, to sink, to lower: s. fascies, poplitem in terra; s. se ad pedes alicui, to cast one's self at the feet of any one; s. oculos, to cast down; Tiberis submittitur, sinks. Hence: s. orinem, barbam, to let grow, to let hang down: B) a vocem (orationem, etc.), to sink, to moderate: C) trop.—a) s. animum, to lose courage—b) s. se in humilitatem aliqujus, to lower one's self, to condescend—c) to restrain, to lessen: s. multum (of an actor), to restrain his voice or action; s. furorem, to give up; s. orationem, to sink, i. e., to speak in a plain style—d) s. imperium Camillo = to transfer the highest power to Camillus. 3) To cause to go up, to raise, to lift up, manus. In partic.: A) to cause to grow or to spring up: terra s. flores; hence, in gen., to produce: non monstrum ss. Colchi majus: B) to let grow up—a) of animals = not to kill, vitulos—b) of plants = not to cut down: s. prata. 4): A) to send or to dispatch secretly: s. aliquem qui, etc.; s. alicui subsidia, milites auxilio: B) to send in the place of: s. alicui succesorum.

*SUB-MÖLESTE, adv. With some vexation: s. aliquid ferre, to be a little dissatisfied with something.

*SUB-MÖLESTUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat troublesome or vexatious.

SUB-MÖNEO (Summ.), ui, —, 2. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To remind privily, to give a hint to, aliquem aliquid.

*SUB-MÖRÖSUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat peevish or morose, ridicula.

*SUBMÖTOR (Summ.), öris, m. [submoveo]. One who puts aside the people to clear the way, a remover; melon., a lictor.

SUB-MÖVEO (Summ.), mövi, mötum, 2. v. tr. 1) To put away, to remove, to drive out: s. aliquem a porta; s. hostes ex agro. Freq. of a lictor, &c., to put aside the people, to clear the way, &c.: s. populum, concionem, turbam; submoto, after room had been made. Hence (poet. & lat.) = to remove from one's native land, to banish: s. aliquem patriâ. 2) Trop., to keep off, to withhold, to put or to keep away: s. aliquem administratione reipublicae; s. reges a bello; s. litora, to remove, i. e., to hide by building upon; Alpes Germaniam ab Italia ss., separate; silva ictus s., wards off.

*SUB-MÜTO (Summ.), 1. v. tr. To exchange, to substitute: s. verba pro verbis.

SUB-NASCOR, nātus, 2. v. dep. intr. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To spring forth from below, to grow up, herba. 2) To follow after, to succeed, aqua.

SUB-NECTO, —, xum, 3. v. tr. 1) To tie or to bind on underneath, to bind under: s. cingula mammae, velum antennis, vestem. 2) Trop., to add, to subjoin, proxima, iudicium inventioni.

*SUB-NEGO, ävi, —, 1. v. tr. To half deny, alicui aliquid.

SUB-NERO, önis, m. The second Nero (an appellation of Domitian).

SUB-NIGER, gra, grum, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Blackish.

SUB-NISUS, or SUB-NIXUS, a, um [part. of subnitor, not otherwise used]. 1) Supported by, resting or leaning upon, borne up by: s. re aliqua; alis ss., with arms akimbo; Petelia s. muro, leaning against. Hence, mentum mitrâ subnixus, bound under his chin. 2) Trop., supported by = relying upon, auxilia, victoriâ; also, abs., animus s., defiant, full of confidence.

SUB-NÖTO, ävi, ätum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) 1) To mark underneath, to write below, nomina. 2) To sign, libellos.

SUBNÜBA, ae, f. [sub-nubo]. (Poet.) A concubine, rival.

SUB-NÜBILUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat cloudy or gloomy, nox, limes.

SÜBO, 1. v. intr. [sus]. Of animals, and esp. of sows, to desire to copulate, to brim.

*SUB-OBSCÖNUS, ä, um, *adj.* Somewhat indecent or obscene.

SÜB-OBSCÖRE, adv. (Lat.) Somewhat darkly or obscurely.

SÜB-OBSCÖRUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat obscure.

*SÜB-ÖDIÖSUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat vexatious or odious.

*SÜB-OFFENDO, 3. v. intr. To give some offence.

SÜB-ÖLEO, 2. v. intr. Prop., to emit a smell; only imper., subolet mihi, etc. (the dative is sometimes wanting) = I perceive, suspect or find out.

SÜBÖLES, or SÖBÖLES, is, f. [sub-olesco]. That which grows from below. 1) Of plants, a sprout, offshoot, set, alip. 2) Trop., of men and animals: A) collect. = issue, stock, progeny, race, offspring: s. stirpis; s. iuventutis, the rising generation; s. militum, the rising race of warriors; propagare s., to get children; s. gregis, the young offspring: B) of an individual, a descendant, child: suscipere s. de aliquo.

SÜB-ÖLESCO, 3. v. inch. intr. (Rar.) To grow up.

SÜB-ÖRIOR, 4. v. dep. intr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To arise or to grow up gradually.

SÜB-ORNO, ävi, ätum, 1. v. tr. 1) To furnish, to fit out, to adorn, to equip, esp. secretly: s. aliquem pecuniâ. 2) To instigate secretly to a bad deed, to suborn, testem, accusatores, perquisitorem.

*SÜBORTUS, üs, m. [suborior]. (Lucr.) A gradual rising up.

SUBOTA, örum, n. pl. An island in the Aegean Sea.

SUBP. — v. Supp.

SUBR. — for words not given here, see under Surr.

*SUB-RANCIDUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat rancid, slightly tainted.

*SUB-RAUCUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat hoarse.

*SUB-RÉFECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Somewhat refreshed.

SUB-RÉMIGO, 1. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) To row underneath, to row along.

SUB-REPO — v. Surrepo.

SUB-RIDEÖ, risi, —, 2. v. intr. To smile.

*SUB-RIDÍCÜLE, adv. Somewhat laughably, rather wittily.

SUB-RIGO — v. Sargo.

SUB-RINGÖR, 3. v. dep. intr. To be somewhat indignant, to be a little vexed.

*SUBROSTRÄNI, örum, m. pl. [sub-rostra]. Loungers near the rostra, idlers.

SUB-RÜBEO, 2. v. intr. (Poet.) To be reddish.

SUB-RÜBICUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Somewhat ruddy, reddish.

SUB-RÜFUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Somewhat reddish: s. homo, red-haired.

SUB-RÜO, ui, ätum, 3. v. tr. 1) To dig under, to undermine; hence, to throw down, to overthrow, to demolish, arborem, muros. 2) Trop.,

to destroy, to subvert, libertatem; s. animos militum muneribus, to corrupt.

*SUB-RUSTICE, adv. (Lat.) Somewhat clownishly.

SUB-RUSTICUS, a, um, adj. Somewhat rustic or clownish, boorish.

SUB-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3. v. tr. 1) To write underneath: s. aliquid statuae; s. aliquid libello; s. exemplum literarum, to subjoin to a written document a copy of another; (poet.) si quaeret pater urbium subscribi, if he wishes his name to be written on the pedestal of the statue as the father of his country. 2) In partic. as a tech. term: A) of the censor, to set down or to underwrite the reason of his censure (nota): s. causam: B) in an accusation — a) of an accuser, to sign or to subscribe to a charge against one: s. dicam alicui or in aliquem, to lay a complaint against any one, to accuse one; also, abs., subscripsit quod is pecuniam accepisset, brought a charge; and, in the pass., suspiria subscribebantur, were made a general ground of accusation — b) of an associate in a prosecution, who declares by signing his name that he is willing to support the accusation of another, to join in signing a charge or accusation; usually abs. = to be joint-plaintiff; also (lat.), s. alicui, to support a charge against another; hence = to assent to, to approve of, to agree to: s. odiis et accusationibus; s. orationi alicujus — 3) (lat.) in gen., to sign a document. 4) To enter, to record, to register, in gen.: s. aliquid.

SUBSCRIPTIO, ònis, f. [subscribo]. Any thing written underneath, a subscription. Hence, in partic.: A) of a censor, a remark or note explanatory of a censure (v. Subscribo, 2, A): B) of a prosecutor, a subscription or joint-subscription to an accusation (v. Subscribo, 2, a): C) the annexing of remarks to a memorial presented: D) a register, list, confirmed by the subscription of one's name to the document.

SUBSCRIPTOR, òris, m. [subscribo]. 1) A signer or joint-signer of an accusation. 2) (Lat.) An assenter, approver.

SUBSECIVUS, or SUBSICIVUS, a, um, adj. [subseco]. That is cut off or left remaining: — 1) As subst., Subsecivum, i, n., a small patch of land left over in surveying. 2) In gen., over, extra, spare, tempora; philosophia non est res a., a thing to be attended to at odd times.

SUB-SECO, ui, ctum, 1. v. tr. (Rar.) To cut away below, to clip, to pare, herbam falce, ungues.

*SUB-SECUNDARIUS, a, um, adj. (Lat.) That comes afterwards, additional.

SUBSELLUM, ii, n. [sub-sella]. A bench, seat: vir imi subsellii, a common man. In partic. of the seats in a theatre, senate-house, or court; hence, meton., a court, tribunal: homo a ss., one who has much to do with lawsuits; thus, also, qui

habitat in ss.; versatus in utriusque subsellia, i. e., as judge and advocate (others explain it, in public and private causes).

*SUB-SENTIO, si, —, 4. v. tr. (Com.) To perceive secretly, to scent out.

SUB-SEQUOR, cùtus, 3. v. dep. tr. and intr. 1) To follow immediately, to follow directly after: s. aliquem ad fores; illas cohortes subsidiariae ss.; hos motus gestus s. debet; freq. abs., s. omnibus copiis, with all the forces; favor militum s. consilia ducis, accords with. 2) Trop., to follow, to attach one's self to, to conform to, to imitate: s. Platonem; tribuni ss. rem inclinatam ad pacem; haec ss. vim orationis, support.

SUB-SERVIO, 4. v. intr. (Ante-cl.) 1) To be subject to. 2) To accommodate one's self to.

SUB-SESSOR, òris, m. [subsideo]. (Lat.) A liar-in-wait, waylayer.

SUBSIDIARIUS, a, um, adj. [subsidium]. Pertaining to a reserve, subsidiary, cohortes, acies; freq. subst. in the m. pl. = troops in reserve, a reserve.

*SUBSIDIOR, 1. v. dep. intr. [subsidium]. To be in reserve.

SUBSIDIUM, ii, n. [subsidio]. 1) Military tech. t.: A) a reserve — a) the reserve rank, the Triarii (the third rank in the Roman order of battle): legio in a. posita — b) in gen., troops in reserve, auxiliary forces: nullum erat a.; collocare ss.; submittere ss.: B) military support, succour, aid: alius alii subsidium fert; subsidio esse, venire, to succour, to help. 2) Out of the military sphere: A) a refuge, shelter: otium est bellissimum s. senectuti; fidissimum annonae s.; mare impetuosum et vix modicis navigiis pauca ss., anchorage: B) help, assistance: sine vestro s.: C) a resource: ss. industriae; his ego subsidii ea sum consecutus, etc.

SUB-SIDO, sèdi, sessum, 3. v. intr. and (poet.) tr. 1) To sit down, to settle down, to crouch or to squat down: pars militum s. in insidiis. Hence: A) to remain behind, in castris: B) to remain standing, to stay, to remain, to tarry, in via; navis s. (lat.), sticks fast: C) to crouch down in order to lie in wait for some one, to lie in wait, to lie in ambush: s. in loco aliquo; (poet.) s. aliquem, to waylay. 2) Of things, to settle, to sink, to subside: saxum s.; gravissimum quodque s. in amphora; (poet.) flumina ss., fall; aqua s., settles (becomes clear); valles ss.; undae ss., subside; venti ss., abate; ebur s. digitis, yields to. Hence, trop. = to abate, to decrease, to subside, impetus dicendi, vox. 3) In partic. of female animals, to submit to the male, to copulate: s. mari.

SUBSIGNANI, òrum, m. pl. [sub-signum]. (So. milites.) That are under the standard, a body of reserve troops, designed for the support of the centre of the army.

SUB-SIGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Rar.) 1) To register, to enter on a list: s. praedia apud aerarium. Hence, to note down, to record: s. sententiam. 2) To pledge, fidem suam. 3) To warrant, to confirm, aliquid. *

SUBSILIO, lui or lii, —, 4. v. intr. [sub-salio]. To leap up. (Ante-cl. & lat.)

SUB-SISTO, stiti, —, 3. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr. —To stand still, to remain standing, in itinere, ad insulam; also, of things = to stop, to cease, amnis, lacrimae, clamor. Hence — a) = to tarry, to stay, ibi, intra tecta — b) to pause in a speech: s. in dicendo — c) to remain, to continue: nomen equitum s. in turmis quibusdam equitum publicorum — d) to hold one's ground, to oppose, to resist, to withstand: ancorae ss. = still hold out; s. alicui — e) to bear, to sustain: s. sumptui. II. Tr. —To cause to stand, to stop or to stay, to detain, feras, hostem.

SUBSOLANUS, a, um, adj. [sub-sol]. Lying beneath the sun, eastern; subst. (sc. ventus), the east wind.

SUB-SORTIOR, itus, 4. v. dep. tr. Only 's. iudices,' tech. t. in law, to choose again by lot, i. e. to choose by lot a new judge in place of one rejected by the parties.

SUBSORTITIO, ōnis, f. [subsortior]. Tech. t., A substituting by lot of other judges in place of those rejected (v. Subsortior); also (lat.), a substituting of other citizens to receive corn in place of those who had died.

SUBSTANTIA, ae, f. [substo]. (Lat.) The substance, being, essence, contents of any thing: s. hominis; non habere s., not to exist; s. facultatum, amount of property.

SUB-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. tr. 1) To spread under, to lay under, to strew under: s. ulvam ovibus, verbenas; vivus substratus superincubanti, lying under; s. brachia alicui, to lay the arms underneath any one; (poet.) res s. multas delicias, offers, gives. Hence, trop. — a) = to deliver up, to surrender: s. pudicitiam alicui; s. rempublicam libidini suae — b) to subject, to bring under: s. corporeum animo. 2) To bestrew, to cover: s. nidos mollissime.

SUBSTITUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. [sub-statuo]. 1) To put or to lay under; only trop.: s. aliquem crimini, to subject to; s. aliquid oculis, to place before. 2) To put in the place of, to substitute: s. aliquem in locum alicujus; s. aliam tabulam pro illa; s. aliquem fratri; s. hos liberos illis; in partic., s. heredem (alicui), to make next heir. 3) (Rar.) To place next to: s. equites post elephantos.

***SUB-STO**, 1. v. intr. (Com.) To stand firm, to hold out.

SUBSTRINGO, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of substringo]. (Poet. & lat.) Drawn together; hence, narrow, tight, small, crura, ilia; canis ss. ilia gerens, a greyhound.

SUB-STRINGO, nxi, otum, 3. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To bind beneath, to bind or to tie up, to fasten tight: s. crinem; s. caput equi loro. Hence: A) s. aurem, to prick up the ear: B) trop. = to confine, to contract: s. effusa, to compress (of a speech).

SUBSTRUCTIO, ōnis, f. [substruo]. A substruction, foundation, theatri; moles substructionum.

SUB-STRUO, xi, otum, 3. v. tr. 1) To build below or beneath, to found, to lay the foundation of a building, &c.: s. fundamentum; Capitolium substructum lapide quadrato, with a foundation of square stones. 2) = To pave: s. vias.

***SUBSULTIM**, adv. [subsilio]. (Lat.) By leaps or jumps, decurrere.

SUBSULTO, 1. v. intens. intr. [subsilio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To spring up, to jump; trop., sermo a., hops.

SUB-SUM, subesse (no perf.), v. irr. intr. 1) To be under or below: lingua s. palato; sol s. 2) To be at hand, to be near, to be by: taberna s.; templa ss. mari. Hence, also, of nearness in time = to be near: nox, hiems s. 3) Trop.: A) to be in = to be connected with, to be involved or hidden in: aliqua fraus s.; nulla suspicio s. in illa re; causa aliqua s.; si ulla spes s.: B) (poet.) to be subject to: amica suberit notitiae tuae, you will know all that concerns your beloved. ***SUB-SUO**, —, ūtum, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To sew on below: vestis subeata instita, trimmed with a flounce.

***SUB-SURDUS**, a, um, adj. (Lat.; doubtful read.) Somewhat deaf; melon., s. vox, indistinct.

SUBTEMEN, inis, n. [for subteximen, from subtexo]. 1) The woof of a web. 2) Meton., any thing spun, yarn, thread: nere s. tenue; trop. of the thread of the Paros.

SUBTER, prep. & adv. [sub]. I. Prep. with accus. and (poet. rarely) ablat. (with the same meaning). — Below, beneath, underneath: cupiditatem s. praecordia locavit; s. murum hostium; s. densa testudine. II. Adv. — Below, underneath: quae supra et quae s. sunt.

SUBTER-DUCO, duxi, ductum, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) To carry off secretly; only reflect = to abscond: s. se alicui, to steal away from one privately; si tempus s. se occasione, if circumstances do not permit the improvement of the opportunity.

SUBTER-FLUO, 3. v. intr. (Lat.) To flow beneath.

SUBTER-FUGIO, fūgi, —, 3. v. intr. and tr. I. Intr. —To flee secretly, to get off: is hodie s. II. Tr. —To evade, to shun, to escape: s. periculum, poenam, vim criminum.

SUBTER-LĀBOR, 3. v. dep. tr. & intr. I. Tr. —To glide or to flow under any thing: flumen s. muros. II. Intr. —To slip away.

SUB-TĒRO, trivi, tritum, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To rub off below, to wear away, ungulae.

SUBTERRĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [sub-terra].
Underground, subterranean.

***SUBTER-TĒNUO**, 1. v. tr. To make thin below (i. e., on the inside), anulū. (Lucr.)

***SUBTER-VĀCO**, 1. v. intr. (Lat.) To be empty below.

SUB-TEXO, xui, xtum, 3. v. tr. 1) To weave under = to draw under or before: s. nubes soli. Hence: A) esp. in a speech, to interweave, to intersperse, to annex, to subjoin: s. aliquid fabulae; s. argumentationem his: B) to put together, to compose, to write: s. carmina; s. originem familiarum. 2) To spread as it were a web under any thing, to cover: s. coelum fumo; nubila ss. coelum.

SUBTILIS, e, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [contr. of subtexilis]. Prop., finely woven or spun: — 1) Fine, thin, slender, delicate, filum, arundo, acies gladii, ignis. 2) Trop.: A) (rar.) of the senses, fine, delicate, acuto: s. palatum, of delicate taste: B) of mental qualities — a) fine = nice, keen, subtle, judicium, definitio, iudex — b) fine = precise, accurate, exact, epistola, descriptio: C) of a speech or a speaker — a) = thorough, precise, correct — b) more freq. = plain, simple, unadorned: oratio s. et pressa; scriptor s. et elegans.

SUBTILITAS, ātis, f. [subtilis]. 1) Fineness, slenderness, delicacy. 2): A) delicate perception, keenness, penetration, acuteness: B) thoroughness, precision: s. disserendi: C) plainness, simplicity of expression: s. tuorum scriptorum: s. Lysiae.

SUBTILITER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [subtilis]. 1) Finely, delicately. 2) Trop.: A) nicely, acutely: B) thoroughly, accurately: C) in rhetoric, plainly, simply.

SUB-TIMEO, 2. v. intr. To be somewhat afraid.

SUB-TRAHO, xi, tractum, 3. v. tr. 1) To draw away from underneath: s. aggerem cuniculis, to remove the earth by mines; s. colla iugo; (poet.) solum subtrahitur, the surface of the sea glides away under the advancing ship. 2) To draw away, to withdraw, to take away or to remove secretly or gradually: s. milites a dextro cornu; s. oculos, to turn away the eyes; s. se, to retire, to withdraw; s. se a curia; and in the same sense (lat.) abs., s.: repente interdiu vel nocte subtrahabat, retired. Hence, in gen.: A) to withdraw one from a danger, &c., to deliver, to save: s. aliquem iudicio: s. illos irae militum: B) to withdraw something from one = to refuse, to withhold: s. cibum alicui: C) s. nomen, to omit, to pass over in silence; s. aliquem, not to mention; s. verbum, to leave out; s. se, to withdraw one's self (as security).

SUB-TRISTIS, e, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) Somewhat sad.

***SUB-TURPÍCULUS**, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of subtritus] Rather mean or disgraceful.

SUB-TURPIS, e, *adj.* Somewhat mean or disgraceful.

SUBTUS, adv. [sub]. (Rare; mostly ante-cl.) Below, underneath.

***SUBTŌSUS**, a, um, *adj.* [sub-tundo]. (Poet.) Somewhat bruised.

SUBŌCŪLA, ae, f. [as if from a verb, sub-no, corresponding with exuo, induo]. A man's undergarment, a shirt.

SUBŪLA, ae, f. A pointed instrument, a bodkin, awl: prov., subulā exicipere leonem, to brave a great danger with trifling weapons.

SUBŪRA, ae, f. A street of Rome, in which provisions chiefly were sold and prostitutes dwelt.

SUBŪRĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Subura]. Suburan, regio.

SUBURBĀNITAS, ātis, f. [suburbanus]. Nearness to the city (of Rome).

SUB-URBĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Near the city (of Rome), suburban: s. regio Italiae, ager; peregrinatio s., a wandering in the neighbourhood of Rome. Freq. subet.: A) Suburbanum, i, s., an estate near Rome, a suburban villa: B) Suburbani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of the towns near Rome.

***SUBURBIUM**, ii, n. [sub-urbs]. A suburb.

***SUB-URGEO**, 2. v. tr. To drive close to: s. proram ad saxa.

SUB-ŪRO, —, ustum, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) To burn slightly, to singe, crura.

SUB-VAS, ādis, m. (Obsolete.) A sub-surety, i. e., a surety for the bail.

SUBVECTIO, ōnis, f. [subveho]. A carrying, transporting, conveyance.

SUB-VECTO, 1. v. tr. [freq. of subveho]. (Poet. & lat.) To carry or to bring up, to convey: s. alicui aliquid; s. corpora cymbā, to transport.

***SUBVECTUS**, ūs, m. [subvecto]. (Tac.) A conveying.

SUB-VEHO, veki, vectum, 3. v. tr. 1) To carry or to bring up from below; in partic., to convey up a river: s. frumentum Arari flumine; lembis subvehi flumine adverso, to sail up the river; caterva subvehitur ad arces, is borne up. 2) In gen., to transport, to bring, to convey: s. comitatum.

SUB-VELLO, —, vulsum, 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl.) To pluck out, alliquid.

SUB-VĒNIO, vāni, ventum, 4. v. intr. 1) To come up, to come to one's assistance, to aid, to help, to relieve: s. alicui, patriae, filio circumvento; defendere et s. sedulo. 2) To obviate an evil, to remedy: s. morbo, rebus periculosia. 3) To come to mind, to occur.

SUB-VENTO, 1. v. intr. (Pl.) To come to the aid of, alicui.

SUB-VĒREOR, 2. v. dep. intr. To be somewhat fearful.

***SUBVERSO**, 1. v. tr. [subverto]. (Pl.) To overthrow, to ruin, aliquem.

SUBVERSOR, ōris, m. [subverto]. (Lat.) A subverter, legum.

SUB-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) To turn upside down, to upset, to overthrow, statum, mensam. 2) *Trop.*, to overthrow, to destroy, to ruin, to subvert, domum Crassorum, leges; avaritia s. fidem.

***SUBVEXUS**, a, um, *adj.* [subveho]. Sloping upwards (opp. to devexus).

SUB-VOLO, 1. v. intr. To fly upwards, to fly up.

***SUB-VOLVO**, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To roll up, saxa.

***SUB-VULTŪRIUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) Somewhat vulture-like.

SUCCĀVUS, a, um, *adj.* [sub-cavus]. (Ante-cl.) Hollow underneath.

SUCCEĀNEUS, or **SUCCIDĀNEUS**, a, um, *adj.* [succedo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) That succeeds to or supplies the place of another, substitutū: s. hostia, a victim sacrificed instead of another (when the first victim had not given favourable omens).

SUCCEDO, cessi, cessum, 3. v. intr. & (rar.) tr. [sub-cedo]. 1) To go under any thing, to go in under: s. tecto et umbræ; but, also, s. tectum; (poet.) s. tumulo terræ = to be buried; s. fluvio, to enter. Hence, *trop.*: A) to undertake, to take upon one's self, oneri: B) to belong to, to be included in: s. comparativo generi; hæc sub æoumen still subeunt et ss. 2) (Poet.) To go up from under, to mount, to ascend: s. ad superos, coelo; silvæ ss. in montem, retire up the mountain. 3) To go to, to approach; in partic., to march up to, to advance to: s. sub montem; s. ad stationes hostium; s. moenibus; (rar.) s. portas, murum. Hence, *trop.* = to turn out well, to succeed, to prosper: res, negotium s.; freq. *impers.*, succedit mihi, I am successful; but, also, succedit facinori, oleeptis, the deed, the undertaking succeeds. 4) To follow after, to come into the place of, to succeed, to relieve; succedere alicui; s. in locum alicujus; s. in stationem, to take the post of others; s. in pugnam, to take the place of others in battle; quum tibi successum esset, when you had got a successor. In partic. = to follow in order or time: aetas s. aetati; orationi s., to speak after.

SUCCENDO, ði, sum, 3. v. tr. [sub-candeo]. 1) To set on fire from below, to set fire to (cf. accendo, incendio): s. aggerem, urbem, pinum. 2) *Trop.* (poet.), to kindle, to inflame: rubor ora succendit, inflames, reddens; mostly in the part., succensus amore, irâ, with love, anger.

SUCCENSEO, sui, sum, 2. v. intr. [succensus — v. Succendo]. To be inflamed with anger, to be angry or enraged, alicui; s. aliquid, on account of; also with 'quod,' or with acc. c. *infin.*

SUCCENTŪRIO (I.), 1. v. tr. [sub-centuria]. (Ante-cl.) To receive as a recruit into a centuria;

hence, in gen., to put in the place of another, to receive as a substitute: succenturiatus in insidiis ero, as a reserve, help.

SUCCENTŪRIO (II.), ōnis, m. [sub-centuria]. An under-officer, a sub-centurion.

SUCCERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. tr. [sub-cerno]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To sift through.

SUCCESSIO, ōnis, f. [succedo]. A coming into the place of another, a succeeding, succession, esp. to an office, possession, &c.: s. in locum Antonii; s. imperii, in command; morbi per successiones traduntur, are hereditary.

SUCCESSOR, ōris, m. [succedo]. A successor in office, possession, time, &c., alicujus; s. studii, in a business.

SUCCESSUS, ūs, m. [succedo]. 1) An advance, approach, hostium. 2) (Lat.) A succession, course, temporis. 3) A happy issue, success, rerum; ss. prosperi.

SUCCIDIA, æ, f. [succido]. A side or flitch of bacon: hortum agricolæ succidiam alteram appellat (because yielding something on every occasion, like a side of bacon).

SUCCIDO (I.), idi, isum, 3. v. tr. [sub-cado]. To cut off from below, to cut off, to cut down: s. arborem, frumenta, femora alicui, ora equis.

SUCCIDO (II.), idi, —, 3. v. intr. [sub-cado]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) To sink down, to sink, to fail, genua, aegri; *trop.*, mens s.

SUCCIDUUS, a, um, *adj.* [succido]. (Poet.) Falling down, sinking, failing, poples.

SUCCINGO, cixi, cinctum, 3. v. tr. [sub-cingo]. 1) (Poet.) To gird or to tuck up from below, tunicas. So esp. the part. succinctus: A) having the clothes tucked up, girt, trussed up, Diana; pinus s. comas, with a bare trunk and foliage at the top only: B) girded for work, i. e., prepared, ready. 2) To gird around or about (below): freq., succinctus gladio; (poet.) Scylla feris atram succingitur alvum, is girt about the waist with hideous dogs. Hence, in gen. = to surround with something, to furnish, to equip: s. se canibus; *trop.*, s. se terrore; Carthago succinota portubus.

***SUCCINGŪLUM**, i, n. [sub-cingulum]. (Pl.) An under-girdle.

SUCCINO, 3. v. intr. [sub-cano]. (Poet.) To sing to, to accompany; *trop.* = to accord, to agree: succinit alter, another chimes in.

SUCCLĀMATIO, ōnis, f. [succlamo]. A calling out, shouting, acclamation.

SUCCLĀMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [sub-clamo]. To call or to cry out (as a mark of applause or disapprobation), alicui aliquid; also (lat.) pass., to be called out or exclaimed against.

SUCCOENO, 1. v. tr. [sub-coeno]. (Lat.) To eat or to consume from below or underneath.

SUCCOLLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [sub-collum]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To take upon the neck, to shoulder, alicquem.

*SUCCONTUMELIOSE, *adv.* [sub-contumeliose]. Somewhat insolently or contumeliously.

SUCCRESCO, cŕevi, cŕētum, 3. v. *intr.* [sub-cresco]. 1) To grow forth from below, to grow up: vīna ss. per se. 2) To grow up to: a. gloriæ seniorum, to attain to.

SUCCUMBO, cūbui, cūbitum, 3. v. *intr.* [sub-cubo]. 1) To fall, to sink or to lie down: victima s. ferro; oculi ss., close; also = to take to one's bed, i. e., to be taken sick. 2) Trop., to be overcome, to be conquered, to yield, to succumb, &c.: orator s. philosopho; a. alicui, somno, oneri, fortunæ, inimico; s. labori, not to be equal to; s. temporī, to yield to; s. precibus, to comply with; s. culpæ (to be overcome by temptation) = to commit a fault; a. animo, to lose courage.

SUCCURRO, 3. v. *tr.* [sub-curro] *1) (Lucr.) To run under: tempore eo corpus aliud lunæ s. non potest. Hence, trop. = to encounter, to undergo: s. et subire. 2) To hasten to the aid of, to assist, to help, to succour: s. alicui laboranti, oppido; pleonastically, s. suis laborantibus auxilio. Hence = to remedy, to cure, malis. 3) To come into the mind, to occur to: illud mihi s., grave esse, etc.; versus s.

SUCCUS — v. SUCUS.

SUCCUSSIO, ōnis, *f.* [succutio]. (Lat.) A shaking, quaking.

*SUCCUSSUS, ūs, *m.* [succutio]. (Ante-cl.) A shaking, jolting.

*SUCCUSTOS, ōdis, *m.* [sub-eustos]. (Pl.) An under-keeper.

SUCCŪTIO, ussi, ussum, 3. v. *tr.* [sub-quo]. (Poet. & lat.) To fling up from below, to toss up, to shake, to agitate: equorum vis s. currum; s. mare.

SUCIDUS, a, um, *adj.* [sucus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Full of juice, juley, sappy; trop., mulier s., plump.

SUCINUM, i, n. [sucus]. Amber.

SŪCO, ōnis, *m.* [sugo]. (Ante-cl.) A sucker; trop. = a usurer (= 'a bloodsucker').

SUCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [sucus]. (Lat.) Full of juice, juley, sappy.

SUCRO (I.), ōnis, *m.* 1) A river of Hispania Tarraconensis, now the Jucar or Xucar. 2) A town at the mouth of the Sucro.

SUCRO (II.), ōnis, *m.* The name of a Rutulian.

SUCRŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Sucro I.]. Of or belonging to the Sucro, Sueronian, proelium, sinus.

SŪCŪLA, æ, *f.* [dim. of sus]. 1) A little sow. 2) A windlass, winch.

SŪCUS, i, *m.* [kindr. w. sugo]. 1) The natural moisture in plants and animals, julee, sap: s. quo alimur; stipes ex terra trahit s.; corpus plenum suci = vigorous. Hence: A) a medicine, potion, draught: B) expressed juice: sucus lactis, piscis; a. rosæ, rose-oil; s. olivi, ointment. 2) Trop.: A) life, spirit, vigour, force, energy; in partic.

of a speech or a speaker: s. et sanguis orationis; ille Periclis s.: B) (poet.) = taste, flavour: ova suci melioris; piscis suco ingratus.

SŪDĀRIUM, ii, n. [súdo]. (Poet. & lat.) A cloth for wiping off sweat, a handkerchief, napkin.

SŪDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [súdo]. (Lat.) 1) A sweating. 2) A sweating-room.

SŪDĀTŌRIUM, ii, n. [sudatorius]. A sweat-bath, sweating-room, sudatory.

SŪDĀTORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sudator, 'a sweater,' from súdo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Pertaining to or serving for sweating, unctio.

SŪDES (or Sŭdis), ia, *f.* (The nom. sing. is wanting.) A stake, pile (of. stipes, palus, etc.); also, as a weapon: multa vulnera sudibus facta.

*SŪDICŪLUM, i, a. [súdo?]. (Pl.) A kind of whip.

SŪDO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr. & tr.* I. *Intr.* — To sweat, to perspire: s. et algere. Hence: A) to sweat = to drip with, to be wet with, to be drenched in: scuta ss. sanguine; litus s. sanguine, is drenched with blood: B) (poet.) of the moisture itself, to exude, to distil: balsama ss. ligno: C) trop. = to labour, to toil, to exert or to fatigue one's self; s. pro communibus commodis. II. *Tr.* — 1) To sweat out, to exude, to distil: quercus s. mel: tura sudantur. 2) To sweat through, to saturate with sweat: vestis sudata.

SŪDOR, ōris, *m.* [súdo]. 1) Sweat, perspiration. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Moisture, in gen.: a. maris. 3) Trop., exertion, pains, toil, fatigue: res multi sudoris, demanding much labour.

SŪDUM, i, n. [sudus] Dry, clear weather.

SŪDUS, a, um, *adj.* [se-udus]. Without moisture, dry; in partic. of the air, cloudless, clear.

SUEO, 2. v. *intr.* (Lucr.) To be wont, to be accustomed, dicere.

SUESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. *intr. & tr.* [inch. of sueo]. I. *Intr.* — To become accustomed, militiae; hence, perf., I am accustomed, I am wont, aliquid facere. II. *Tr.* (lat.) — To accustom to: s. viros disciplinā.

SUESSA, æ, *f.* 1) S. Arunca, an ancient town of the Arunci, in Campania, now Sessa. 2) S. Pomestia, an ancient town of the Volaci, in Latium, near the Pontine marshes.

SUESSĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Suessa]. Suessan; subst., Suessanum, i, n., the district of Suessa.

SUESSIONES, num, *m. pl.* A Gallic people in the neighbourhood of the modern Soissons.

SUESSITĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* A people of Hispania Tarraconensis.

SUESSŪLA, æ, *f.* A town in Campania.

SUESSŪLĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Suessula]. The inhabitants of Suessula.

SŪETŌNIUS, ii, *m.*, and Sŭetōnia, æ, *f.* The name of a Roman gens. Among the most noted is S. Tranquillus S., private secretary of the Em

peror Adrian, and author of a history of the lives of the first twelve Roman emperors.

SUETUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of *suesco*]. 1) *Accustomed, habituated to any thing:* s. latrocinis; s. aliquid facere. 2) *That to which one is accustomed, customary:* proelia ss. alicui.

SUEVI, ōrum, m. pl. *A powerful and wide-spread people in North-eastern Germany.*

SUEVIA, ae, f. [*Suevus*]. *The country of the Suevi.*

SUEVICUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Suevus*]. *Suevic.*

SUEVUS, a, um, *adj.* [*Suevi*]. *Suevan;* hence, as a *subst.* — a) *Suevus, i, m., a Suevan* — b) *Sueva, ae, f., a Suevan woman.*

SUFES, ōtis, m. [*a Phœnician word*]. *The chief magistrate of the Carthaginians.*

SUFFARANEUS, a, um, *adj.* [*sub-far*]. *That carries corn.*

SUFFARCINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*sub-farcio*]. (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) *To stuff full, to cram:* vidi Cantharam suffarcinatam, *stuffed out, i. e., with a bundle under her dress; trop., to load, aliquem re aliqua.*

SUFFERO (the forms sustūli, sublātum, belong to *tollo*), 3. v. tr. [*sub-fero*]. 1) (*Ante-cl.*) *To bring under, to hold under:* s. corium, *to present or to offer.* 2) (*Lat.*) = *To hold up, to support:* s. se, *to hold one's self upright.* 3) *Trop., to bear, to suffer, to endure, vulnera, laborem; s. poenas, to suffer; s. sumptus, to bear; claustra eum non ss., do not resist him; (Pl.) s. anhelitum, to be able to fetch breath.*

SUFFERTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*sub-farcio*]. (*Lat.*) *Prop., crammed full; of the voice = full, sonorous, vox.*

SUFFICIO, fēci, factum, 3. v. tr. & intr. [*sub-facio*]. I. Tr. — 1) *To bring, to put or to place under:* s. opus, *to lay the foundation of a building; nebulae ss. nubes (coelo), spread under; angues suffecti oculos sanguine, suffused with blood (under the skin); nubes suffecta sole, shone through, irradiated.* Hence (*poet.*), in *gen.*, *to afford, to furnish, to supply:* s. alicui aliquid: s. alicui animum, *to inspire; s. lanam medicamentis, to imbue, to tinge.* 2) *To put in the place of, to substitute:* s. alios dentes; venti suffecti, *side-winds.* In *partic.*, *to elect in the place of (one dead or illegally chosen), to choose subsequently:* s. aliquem consulem in locum alicujus and (*lat.*) alicui; hence, *consul suffectus, a subsequently-chosen consul (in opp. to 'consul ordinarius,' the first chosen).* II. Intr. — *To suffice, to be sufficient or enough, to be equal to:* quoad remiges s. poterant, *to hold out, to be equal to the task; haec ss.; sufficit dicere, res s. mihi; vires ss. labori; s. cupiditati alicujus; s. excursionibus, to be strong enough for inroads; plebs non a. ad tributum; unus dux s. adversus quatuor populos; also (poet. & lat.), s. in rem, with an infn. or ut (ne).*

SUFFIGO, xi, xum, 3. v. tr. [*sub-figo*]. 1) (*Poet. & lat.*) *To fasten beneath or below:* janua suffixa tigillo. 2) *To fasten to (by lifting up), to affix:* s. aliquem cruci, also (*poet.*) in cruce or (*lat.*) in crucem; caput suffixum hastā, *stuck upon a spear.* 3) *To line or to cover below, to stud or to tip below, &c.:* s. crepidas clavis; s. trabes auro.

*SUFFIMEN, Inis, n. [*suffio*]. (*Poet.*) *In-cense.*

SUFFIMENTUM, i, n. [*suffio*]. *Incense.*

SUFFIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. tr. & intr. [*sub-ſſw, as ferveo from ſipw*]. (*Mostly poet. & lat.*) *To fumigate, to perfume:* s. thymo, *with thyme; s. domum, se odoribus; (poet.) s. terram ignibus aetheris, to warm.*

SUFFITIO, ōnis, f. [*suffio*]. *A fumigating, perfuming:* s. facere, *to fumigate.*

SUFFLÄMEN, Inis, n. *A break, drag-chain; trop. = a hindrance.*

SUFFLÄMINO, 1. v. tr. [*sufflamin*]. (*Lat.*) *To check by a clog or drag, rotam; trop., to check, to repress, to hinder.*

SUFFLÄTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [*part. of suffio*]. *Prop., swollen, bloated; hence, 1) inflated, proud; of an orator, pompous. 2) Swollen with anger, angry.*

SUFFLÄTUS (II.), ūs, m. [*suffio*]. (*Lat.*) *A blowing or breathing upon, breath.*

SUFFLÄVUS, a, um, *adj.* [*sub-flavus*]. (*Lat.*) *Yellowish, flaxen.*

SUFFLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*sub-flo*]. (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) *To blow or to puff up, to inflate:* s. buccas sibi; *trop., s. se alicui, to get into a rage with any one.*

SUFFOCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*sub-fancoes*]. *To choke, to stifle, to suffocate, aliquem; vox suffocata, not clear; s. urbem fame, to starve.*

SUFFODIO, fōdi, fossum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To dig under, to sap, to undermine, muros. 2) To pierce through, to stab below, equos, illa equo.*

SUFFOSSIO, ōnis, f. [*suffodio*]. (*Lat.*) *A digging under, undermining.*

SUFFRÄGÄTIO, ōnis, f. [*suffragor*]. *A voting for one; a favouring, recommending of one, esp. for an office, support, suffrage:* s. consulatus, *for the consulship; s. militaris, on the part of the soldiers.*

SUFFRÄGÄTOR, ōris, m. [*suffragor*]. *One who votes for another, a favourer, supporter, partisan.*

*SUFFRÄGÄTORIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*suffragator*]. *Relating to the support of a candidate, recommendatory:* s. amicitia, *limited to the time of voting.*

SUFFRÄGIUM, ii, n. [*suffrago*]. *A broken piece of a tablet, used by the ancients in voting: — 1) Tech. t.: A) a voting-tablet, a ballot; hence, in gen., a vote, suffrage, esp. of citizens in the comitia (without assigning motives or explana-*

mot — *of. sententia*): *ferre* s., *to vote, to cast one's vote*; *inire* s., *to commence voting*; *mittere aliquem in s.*, *to let vote*; *creari suffragie, by voting*: B) = *the right of voting, the right of suffrage*: *cives sine s.*; *dare s. alicui*; *res est militaris suffragii, the army has the right of voting or electing*. 2) *Trop.*, *favorable judgment, assent, approbation*, in gen.: *concordi s.*, *unanimously*.

SUFFRAGOR, *âtus*, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [*suffragium*]. 1) Tech. term, *to vote for, to support by one's vote, alicui*. 2) In gen., *to favour, to support, to recommend, alicui, dignitati suae*.

SUFFRIGIDE, *adv.* [*sub-frigide*]. (Lat.) *Somewhat coldly*; *trop.* = *rather insipidly*.

SUFFRINGO, *frēgi, fractum*, 8. *v. tr.* [*sub-frango*]. *To break below, to break, talos, crura alieni*.

SUFFUGIO, *fūgi*, —, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* [*sub-fugio*]. I. *Intr.* — *To flee away*: *s. in tecta*. II. *Tr.* (*ante-cl. & lat.*) — *To flee from, to shun, to escape, aliquem*; *s. sensum*.

SUFFUGIUM, *ii, n.* [*suffugio*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *A place of refuge, a shelter, covert*. 2) *Trop.*, *a refuge, remedy*: *s. malorum, against evils*.

SUFFULCIO, *fulsi, fultum*, 4. *v. tr.* [*sub-fulcio*]. 1) *To prop underneath, to support, to prop up*: *porticus suffulta columnis*; *trop.*, *cibus s. artus, strengthens*. 2) (Pl.) *To apply as a support, to put under*: *s. columnam mento*; *aba, a firmiter, to apply a firm support*.

SUFFUNDO, *fūdi, fūsum*, 3. *v. tr.* [*sub-fundo*]. 1) *To pour under, to cause to flow under*; *mostly in pass.*: *sanguis cordi suffusus, poured through the heart*; *aqua suffunditur per cuniculos, flows through underground channels*; *aqua suffusa, dropsey*; *sanguis suffusus oculis, suffused through*; *rubor mihi suffunditur, I blush*; *also (poet.)*, *s. ruborem ore (cf. 2)*. Hence: A) in gen., *to pour out, to pour into*: *s. mare vinis, sea-water into wine*; *s. merum in os*: B) *prov.*, *s. aquam frigidam, to throw cold water upon, to disparage*. 2) *To suffuse, to wet, to moisten, &c., with any thing, to fill, to overspread*: *s. lumina rore, to have the eyes full of tears*; *oculi suffusi cruore, bloodshot*; *lingua suffusa veneno*; *lacrimis oculos suffusa*; *facies suffusa rubore, red, blushing*; *suffundi (ora) rubore, to blush*; *æther suffusus calore*; *nebulæ ss. coelum caligine, overspread*; *trop.*, *animus nulla malevolentia suffusus, filled with no ill will, knowing no malevolence*.

SUFFUROR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [*sub-furor*]. (Pl.) *To steal away, to flash*.

SUGGERO, *gessi, gessum*, 3. *v. tr.* [*sub-gero*]. 1) *To carry or to lay under*: *s. flammam costis aëni*; *trop.*, *s. flammam et materiem invidiæ, to nourish*. 2) *To carry or to bring to*: *s. tela alicui*; *s. humum, to heap up*. Hence: A) *to add, to subjoin*: *s. rationes huic sententiæ*; *s. verba quæ desunt*; *suggerbantur sæpe damna, were often added thereto*: B) *to place next to or imme-*

diately after: *s. hos consules Fabio et Decio*; C) *to afford, to furnish, to supply*: *s. animalibus cibum*; *s. sumptus, the means of bearing the expense*: D) *trop.*, *s. alicui ludum, to mystify any one*.

SUGGESTIO, *ōnis, f.* [*suggero*]. (Lat.) *An adding, addition*. In rhetoric, *the answering of a question put by one's self*.

SUGGESTUM, *i, n.*, and **SUGGESTUS**, *ūs, m.* [*suggero*]. 1) *A raised place, an elevation, e. g., an elevated seat in a theatre*. 2) In partic., *an elevated place for public speaking, a platform, tribune (in a town, camp, &c.)*.

***SUGGRANDIS**, *e, adj.* [*sub-grandis*]. *Somewhat great, rather large*.

SUGGREDIOR, *gressus*, 3. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* [*sub-gradior*]. (Tac.) I. *Intr.* — *To go or to come up to, to approach, propius*. II. *Tr.* — *To attack*.

SUGILLATIO, *ōnis, f.* [*sugillo*]. (Mostly lat.) *Prop.*, *a beating black and blue*. 1) *A black and blue mark made by a blow, a bruise*. 2) *Trop.*, *an insult, affront*.

SUGILLO, *āvī, ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To beat black and blue, aliquem*. 2) *Trop.*, *to insult, to taunt, to revile, aliquem*.

SUGO, *xi, ctum*, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To suck, mammam matris*. 2) = *To imbibe, errorem cum lacte nutritis*.

SUI — *v. Sæ*.

SUILLUS, *a, um, adj.* [*sus*]. *Pertaining to swine, of swine, grex*.

SUIONES, *num, m. pl.* *A people dwelling in the north of Europe (probably in the territory of modern Sweden)*.

SULCATOR, *ōris, m.* [*sulcus*]. (Lat. poet.) *One who makes furrows, a plougher*.

SULCO, *āvī, ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* [*sulcus*]. 1) *To furrow, to plough, agros*; *s. eutem rugis (poet.)*, *to wrinkle*. 2) *Trop.* = *to sail over, to pass through, mare*.

SULCUS, *i, m.* [*Sæc.*]. 1) *A furrow*: *imprimere s.*, *to make a furrow* (said of carriages or ships). 2) *Trop.*: A) *meton.* = *a ploughing*: B) *a trench, ditch, rut, track*; *the trail of a motor, &c.*

SULFUR (Sulph.), *ūris, n.* 1) *Brimstone, sulphur*. 2) *Trop.* (lat. poet.), *lightning*.

SULFURATIO (Sulph.), *ōnis, f.* [*sulfur*]. *A vein of sulphur underground, a sulphur mine*.

SULFUREUS (Sulph.), *a, um, adj.* [*sulfur*]. 1) *Containing or impregnated with sulphur, sulphureous*. 2) *Like or resembling sulphur, sulphureus*.

SULLA, *ae, m.* *A Roman family name (vide Cornelius)*.

SULLANUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Sulla*]. *Of or belonging to Sulla*; *subst.*, *Sullani, ōrum, m. pl.* *the adherents of (the dictator) Sulla*.

*SULLATŪRIO, 4. v. int. [Sulla]. To desire to imitate Sulla.

SULMO, ōnis, m. A town in the territory of the Peligni, the birthplace of Ovid — now Sulmona.

SULMŌNENSIS, e, adj. [Sulmo]. Of or belonging to Sulmo; *subst.*, Sulmonenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Sulmo.

SULPICIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Sulpicius I.]. Of or belonging to Sulpicius, Sulpician; classis S., commanded by the prætor P. Sulpicius.

SULPICIUS (I.), ii, m., and Sulpicia, ae, f. The name of an old Roman gens; most noted are — 1) Publius S. Rufus, a tribune of the people, 88 B. C., originator of the law transferring the command against Mithridates from Sulla to Marius. 2) Publius S. Galba, a prætor in the consulship of Cicero. 3) Servius S. Rufus, a famous jurist, contemporary with Cicero.

SULPICIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Sulpicius I.]. Of or belonging to Sulpicius, Sulpician: lex S., proposed by P. Sulpicius.

SULTIS = Si vultis, if you please, if you wish (cf. sis).

SUM, fui, esse, v. irr. intr. [*sipi*-Fuo]. To be. 1) Copulative, denoting merely the connexion of the subject with the predicate: deus est bonus. In partic.: A) to indicate possession = to belong to (in the widest sense of the word): domus est fratris; ager est meus; hence, totus ejus sum, I belong entirely to him, attach myself to him; sum Philippi, I am subordinate to; suarum rerum erant, they minded their own business; hominum erant non causarum, they looked only to the persons, not to the causes; adolescentis est, it becomes a youth; esse ab aliquo (v. Ab, 1, d): B) to indicate an effect, capability, quality, &c. = to be fit or convenient for, to be able to do a thing: res est mihi honori, is honourable for me; hæc res est dissolvendarum legum, contributes to; solvendo est, he is able to pay, he is solvent; sum oneri ferendo, I can carry, &c.; res quæ sunt ad incendia, are serviceable for: summi laboris sunt, capable of great labour: C) to describe the nature or quality of a person or thing = to be of, to have: esse bono ingenio; esse magni animi; nullius consilii sum, without advice: D) to denote a relation, circumstance, &c. = to be or to find one's self (in a certain situation): res mihi est, is at my disposal, i. e., I have; esse in ære alieno, in servitude, in spe; spes omnis est in eo; soror mea est cum illo, lives with him, cohabits with him: E) to denote value = to cost: hæc res est magni; sal erat sextante: F) of a place = to live, to stay: sum Romæ, Carthaginæ; and with the *accus.*, fuisse in Tusculanum, in conspectum, to have been in Tusculanum, &c.: G) id est, hoc est, that is, that is to say. 2) Including the predicate in itself = to be, to exist, to live: deus est, there is a God; dum ero, so long as I live; fuit, he has lived, is dead; nullus (or

nulla) sum, I am lost, undone; silentium est, reigns; provocatio est, takes place, occurs. Hence: A) est (sunt) qui dicat (dicant), there is some one who says, there are those who say; sunt bestiae quaedam in quibus, etc.; nemo erat in quem ea suspicio conveniret; (poet.) est quibus (*terre hæc*), there are some for whom, &c.; est ubi peccat vulgus, there are cases in which, &c.; in the same sense, est quum = sometimes: B) est quod hoc gaudeam, quod id dicas, there is a reason why, &c.: C) emphatically = to be really so, to be the case: sunt ista, that is as you say; dicam tibi quod est; sit (or esto) ita, let it be so, grant it; in partic., impera., est ut, it happens, it is the case; si est ut hoc dicat: D) impera., est = it is allowed, it is possible, one can, one may: non est ut putemus, we are not allowed to suppose; est quadam prode tenus; non est ut copia major tibi dari possit. 3) With an adv. = to be, to be situated: bene est mihi, I am well; so, also, recte est apud matrem, everything goes well with my mother; sic sum ut vides, I am as you see.

SŪMEN, inis, n. [for sugimen, from sugo]. 1) A breast, teat. 2) In partic., a sow's udder (considered by the Romans as a dainty); hence (poet.) = a sow.

SUMMA, ae, f. [*f.* of summus]. 1) The result of a reckoning, a sum, sum total: facere, subducere, conficere s., to sum up, to reckon together; trop., facere s. cogitationum sanarum, to sum up his thoughts; s. copiarum, the amount, number. 2) That which any thing amounts to, the whole, substance or essence of a thing, the main thing, chief point: s. reipublicæ, the whole state, or the most important affairs, on which the welfare of the state depends (= summa reipublica); s. belli, the final success or issue of the war; s. rerum = the chief particulars, the whole, or = the general interests of the state, or = the supreme power (præesse summæ rerum, to hold the supreme power; lectis rerum summis, the main points); s. imperii, in partic. = the highest military power, the chief command; in the same sense, s. belli gerendi; s. philosophiæ, the chief point in philosophy; s. illius philosophi, the main principle or doctrine; s. exercitus, the main body of the army; s. totius spei, the entire hope; s. victoriæ, the glory of the victory; s. consilii, ordinis, the first place, rank in a council, in a class, &c. In partic., ad s. (also in summâ), in general, in a word, on the whole, briefly, 3) (Lat.) Completion, perfection: summam alicui rei dare.

*SUMMĀNO, 1. v. tr. [Summanus]. (Pl.) To hold fast like Summanus (a comically-formed word).

SUMMĀNUS, i, m. A Roman deity, to whom lightning during the night was ascribed.

SUMMĀRIUM, ii, n. [summa]. (Lat.) A short abstract of the chief points, a summary, epitome.

SUMMAS, *summa*, m. [summa]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) High-born, distinguished: ss. viri, the grandees.

SUMMATIM, *adv.* [summa]. Taking the *summa* points only, briefly, summarily, slightly.

*SUMMATUS, *us*, m. [summus]. (Lucr.) Supremacy, sovereignty.

SUMME, *adv.* [summus]. In the highest degree, most highly, extremely: s. iucundus, cupere.

SUMMOPERE, or sep. SUMMO OPERE, as an *adv.* (Cf. magnopere.) In the highest degree, very much, extremely.

SUMMOLA, *ae*, f. [dim. of summa]. (Lat.) A small sum.

SUMMUS — v. Superus.

SUMO, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. tr. [sub-emo]. 1) To take, to take up (in order to use, or in a general and indefinite sense — cf. capio), to lay hold of: s. fustem; s. legem in manus; s. arma, etc., to take up arms; s. togam virilem; so, also, s. diadema, to put on; s. cibum, potionem, to partake of; s. litoras, to receive; s. argentum ab aliquo, also s. pecuniam mutuam ab aliquo, to borrow from any one; s. supplicium, poenam de (ex) aliquo, to punish. Hence, 2) in partic.: A) = to take out, to select, to choose: s. aliquem ex populo; s. monitorem officii; s. sibi studium; s. liberos, to adopt; s. diem, to appoint; B) to undertake, to begin, bellum, facere aliquid; s. inimicitias, to draw upon one's self; C) to take as an example = to cite, to mention, homines notos; D) to take as one's own, to arrogate, to appropriate, aliquid; s. imperatorias partes sibi; mihi non tantum sumo ut, etc.: E) to take for a certain purpose = to employ, to use, to apply: s. operam, argentum; s. diem rei (Com.): F) to take by purchase, to buy, aliquid tanti; G) to assume — a) = to assert, to maintain, to affirm: s. deos esse beatos — b) s. arrogantiam, vultus acerbos, mores antiquos: H) (poet.) sumptus curia, consumed.

*SUMPTI-FACIO, *feci*, —, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) To lay out, to expend, restim.

SUMPTIO, *onis*, f. [sumo]. Prop., a taking; an assumption, premises in a syllogism.

SUMPTUARIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sumptus]. Pertaining to expense, sumptuary, lex.

SUMPTUOSE, *adv.* w. comp. [sumptuosus]. Expensively, sumptuously.

SUMPTUOSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [sumptus]. 1) Of things, occasioning great expense, costly, expensive, sumptuous, ludi, ager. 2) Of persons, lavish, extravagant, homo.

SUMPTUS, *us*, m. [sumo]. 1) Charge, expense, cost (as a diminution of wealth or capital — cf. impensa): afferre s., and esse sumptui, to occasion; s. nedilitatis, of the aduleship; s. epularum, of a feast; (Com.) exercere sum a., to earn what they cost (of slaves). 2) Money for expenses: dare alicui s.

SUNIUM, *ii*, n. [= *Sunium*]. A promontory, the southern point of Attica, now Capo Colonna.

SUO, *sui*, *sutum*, 3. v. tr. To sew, to sew together, to join together by sewing or any like process: s. tegumentum corporis; (poet.) aerea suta, a brazen coat-of-mail; trop. (Com.) suo aliquid capiti s., to contrive.

SUOVETAURILIA, *ium*, *a*, *pl.* [sus-ovis-aurus]. A solemn sacrifice of a pig, a sheep, and a bull, offered at lustrations.

SUPELLEX, *lectilis*, f. [super-lego]. Household utensils, furniture, goods (used collectively and only in the sing.); trop., s. verborum, stock; s. oratoria, qualities; quam tibi curta s., what an ill-furnished mind you have.

SUPER, *prep.* and *adv.* [sibilated for *super*]. I. Prep. — 1) With *accus.*: A) of space, over, above, upon (with verbs denoting either rest or motion) — a) prop., s. aspidem sedere, on; stans s. telum; concremare domos s. se ipsos; s. currum, upon; s. vallum praecipitare, over the wall; alii s. aliorum capita ruebant, over the heads — b) of situation, above: s. aliquem sedere; instruere aciem s. flumen — c) beyond: s. Numidiam Gaetuli erant; s. Sunium navigans: B) of time (rar.), during, at: super vinum et epulas: C) in stating an addition, increase, &c., besides, above: s. ceteros honores; s. morbum; vulnus s. vulnus, wound upon wound: D) in stating a preference or a superiority, before, above, more than: invidia facti erat s. gloriam ejus, was greater than; s. omnia, before all. 2) With *abl.*: A) of space (poet.), above, upon, over: s. foco; s. fronde; s. cervice: B) (poet.) of time, in, during: s. nocte; s. coena: C) of abstract relations, upon, concerning, about: s. hac re scribam ad te; multa s. Priamo rogitant; nimis s. re, I have already said too much about the matter; s. tali causa missi; s. qua re venisset, on account of which affair he came.

II. Adv. — 1) Above, upwards, from above: haec s. prospectant e vallo. 2) (Poet.) Moreover, besides, over and above: super poenas poscunt; adde s., add thereto. In partic., s. quam quod, besides that. 3) Over, left, remaining: nihil mihi est s. (= superest); satis superque, more than enough.

SUPERA, *adv.* & *prep.* (Lucr.) = Supra. SUPERABILIS, *e*, *adj.* [supero]. 1) That may be passed over, muras. 2) Surmountable, conquerable: caecitas ope humana s., curable.

SUPER-ADDO, —, *ditum*, 3. v. tr. (Poet.) To add over and above, to superadd: s. carmen tumulo.

*SUPER-ADDÜCO, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) To bring besides or in addition.

*SUPER-ADORNATUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Poet.) Adorned above, i. e., on the surface.

SCPERANS, *tis*, *adj.* w. comp. [part. of supero]. (Lucr.) Getting the upperhand, prevailing

SUPERATOR, ōris, m. [supero]. (Poet.) A conqueror, victor.

***SUPER-ATTOLLO**, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) To lift over: s. pedes limen.

SUPERBE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [superbus]. Haughtily, proudly.

SUPERBIA, ae, f. [superbus]. 1) A raising one's self above others, haughtiness, pride, loftiness (cf. arrogantia, insolentia); in partic. of a ruler = *tyranny, despotism*. 2) In a good sense, pride, spirit.

SUPERBIFICUS, a, um, adj. [superbus-facio]. (Lat. poet.) That makes haughty.

SUPERBI-LŌQUENTIA, ae, f. (Ante-cl.) Arrogant discourse (as a translation of ἀσέλγεια γλῶσσαι).

SUPERBIO, 4. v. intr. [superbus]. 1) To be haughty or proud, to take pride in any thing: s. re aliqua. 2) (Poet.) To make a show, to be superb or splendid.

SUPERBUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [super]. Raising one's self above others, proud, haughty, arrogant, high-minded: s. re aliqua, proud of something; in a pun, faciam hodie to superbum, I will make a high personage of you, i. e., I will beat you so that they will have to carry you; esp. of a ruler = *despotic, tyrannical*: Tarkinus s. (the common surname of the younger Tarquin, the last king of the Romans). Hence: A) = *severe in one's judgment, fastidious, critical, judicious* aurium, dens: B) (poet. & lat.) magnificent, splendid, superb, superior, distinguished, triumphus, domus, populus bello superbus.

SUPERCILIOSUS, a, um, adj. [supercilium]. (Lat.) Austere, strict; disdainful, supercilious.

SUPERCILIUM, ii, n. [super]. 1) An eyebrow; prov., s. salit, twitches, i. e., I have a presentiment of something good. 2) A brow, ridge, summit, tumuli. 3) Trop., sternness, arrogance, superciliousness.

***SUPER-CORRUO**, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) To fall down upon.

SUPER-CRESCO, crēvi, —, 3. v. incl. intr. (Lat.) To grow upon; trop., to be added to, caritati.

SUPER-CURRO, 3. v. intr. and tr. (Lat.) I. Intr. — To run over. II. Tr. — Trop. = to exceed, to surpass, aliquem.

SUPER-EMINEO, 2. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) To rise above, to overtop, omnes viros.

SUPER-ENĀTO, 1. v. tr. (Lat. poet.) To swim across, amnem.

***SUPER-EO**, 4. v. tr. (Lucr.; doubtful read.) To pass over, salvas lacunas.

***SUPER-ERŌGATIO**, ōnis, f. (Lat.) A paying over and above, supererogation.

SUPER-ĒVOLO, 1. v. tr. (Lat. poet.) To fly over, Alpem.

SUPER-FĒRO, ferre, tūli, lātum, v. irr. tr. (Lat.) To carry over or beyond; hence, part. Superlatus, a, um, as an adj., exaggerated, hyperbolic.

SUPERFICIARIUS, a, um, adj. [superficies] (Lat.) That is on another's ground; trop., ma thematica ut ita dicam s. est: in alieno aedificat.

SUPERFICIES, ei, f. [super-facies]. 1) (Lat.) The upper part, surface, aquae, arboris. 2) A building (in opp. to the ground and foundation).

SUPER-FĪO, fieri, v. irr. pass. (Pl.) To be over and above, to remain, to be left.

SUPER-FIXUS, a, um, adj. [part. of superfigo, a verb not otherwise in use]. Fastened above, stuck up.

SUPER-FLUO, 3. v. intr. & tr. (Lat.) I. Intr. — To run over, to overflow: flumen s. Hence, trop.: A) to be superabundant, pecunia s.: B) to be superfluous: nihil s.: C) to have a superabundance: orator exsultans et s., extravagant. II. Tr. — To flow by, aures.

SUPERFLUUS, a, um, adj. [superfluo]. (Lat.) 1) Overflowing. 2) Superfluous, unnecessary.

SUPER-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. tr. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) To pour over, to pour upon, unguentum, tela; pass., of a river = to overflow; of a multitude of people = to pour forth, to spread over: hostes superfusi, rushing upon (him); laetitia se superfundens, extravagant; regnum s. in Asiam, extended. 2) To pour one thing over another, to cover something by pouring: s. aliquid re aliqua.

SUPERGRĒDIOR, gressus, 3. v. dep. tr. [super-gradior]. (Lat.) 1) To step over, limen. 2) Trop.: A) to pass beyond, to surpass, to excel, reliquas pulchritudine: B) to endure, necessitates.

SUPER-IMMINEO, 2. v. intr. (Poet. & lat.) To hang over, to overhang.

***SUPER-IMPENDENS**, tis, part. (Poet.) Overhanging.

SUPER-IMPŌNO, —, pōsitum, 3. v. tr. To place upon or over, to lay upon, saxum.

SUPER-INCIDENS, tis, part. Falling from above, falling down.

***SUPER-INCŪBANS**, tis, part. Lying over or upon.

SUPER-INCUMBO, cūbui, —, 3. v. intr. (Poet.) To lay one's self upon.

SUPER-INDŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) To draw over, rem.

SUPER-INDUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) To put on over other clothes, paenulam.

SUPER-INGĒRO, —, gestum, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) To bring or to pour down.

SUPER-INJICIO, —, jectum, 3. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To cast over or upon, terram.

*SÜPER-INSTERNO, strāvi, —, 3. v. tr. To spread or to lay over or upon, tabulas.

SÜPĒRIOR — v. Superus.

SÜPĒRIUS, comp.: 1) *Neut.* of superior — v. Superus. 2) Of supra, q. v.

• SÜPER-JÁCIO, jēci, jectum, 3. v. tr. 1) To cast or to throw over or upon, terram; s. se rogo; aequor superjectum, spread over, overflowing. 2) (Poet. & lat.) With that over which something is thrown as the object, to overtop, to cover over: s. arborem jaculo; s. scopulos undā. Hence, trop., to go beyond, to exceed: s. fidem augendo, to exaggerate the affair so that the statements are not believed.

SÜPER-JACTO, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To cast or to toss upon, infantes pilis.

SÜPERJECTIO, ōnis, f. [superjacio]. (Lat.) Prop., a throwing over or on; trop., in rhetoric, exaggeration, hyperbole.

*SÜPERJUMENTĀRIUS, ii, m. [super-jumentum]. (Lat.) A superintendent of the drivers of beasts of burden.

SÜPER-LĀBOR, 3. v. dep. intr. (Lat.) To glide over.

SÜPERLĀTIO, ōnis, f. [superfero]. (Rhet.) An exaggeration, hyperbole.

SÜPERLĀTUS — v. Superfero.

SÜPER-MICO, 1. v. intr. (Lat.) To leap over; trop., to excel.

SÜPER-MITTO, misi, missum, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) To throw or to pour over or upon, to add by pouring: s. aquam potioni.

SÜPERNE, adv. [supernus]. Up, upwards. 1) (Poet.) = Above. 2) From above: superne jugulare aliquem.

SÜPER-NO, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To swim above or on the top.

SÜPERNUS, a, um, adj. [super]. (Poet. & lat.) That is above, on high, upper: s. oris pars; (poet.) = celestial, numen; Tusculum s., situated on high ground.

SÜPERO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [super]. I. Tr. — 1) To go or to pass over, to surmount, munitiones, ripas fluminis, Alpes; (poet.) s. aliquid ascensu, to ascend; s. aliquid saltu, to leap over; s. flumen, to swim over a river; s. multum itineris, to travel a great distance; animus s. eam regionem, elevates itself above; turris s. fastigium, Parnasi cacumen s. nubes, rises above, overtops. 2) To pass by; esp., as a tech. t. in nautical lang., to sail by, to double, to weather: s. promontorium, Euboam. Hence = to anticipate: fama s. epistolam sua celeritate; s. aliquem sorte, to be chosen by lot before another. 3) Trop.: A) to surpass, to excel, to outstrip: s. aliquem doctrinā; s. omnes scelere; s. aliquem in artibus: B) to overcome, to conquer, to vanquish: s. hostem equestri proelio; s. Asiam bello; s. difficultates, casus, omnia. II. Intr. — 1) To have the preeminence, to be superior: s. re ali-

qua. 2) To rise above, to overtop, to project above: sol superabat ex mari; superant capite et cervicibus altia. 3) To be abundant, to abound: divitiae mihi ss.; multitudo s., there is a great crowd. 4) To be left over, to remain, to survive: nihil s.; sex versus ss.; dies s. aliquot horae, a few hours of the day still remain; s. vita, or (poet.) simply s., to be still alive; (poet.) s. urbi, to outlive.

SÜPER-OBRUO, ui, ūtum, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) To cover over, to overwhelm, aliquem sentis.

*SÜPER-PENDENS, tis, part. Overhanging, saxum.

SÜPER-PŌNO, pōui, pōitum, 3. v. tr. 1) To place over or upon, to put upon: s. pileum capiti; villa superposita colli. 2) (Lat.) Trop.: A) to place above something = to prefer: s. aliud genus huic: B) to place after, to postpone: s. aliquid rei alieni.

SÜPER-SCANDO, 3. v. tr. To climb or to step over: s. corpora somno strata.

SÜPER-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3. v. tr. (Lat.) To write upon or over, to superscribe, aliquid.

SÜPER-SĒDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. intr. 1) (Lat.) To sit upon, elephanto. 2) Trop., to give over doing any thing, to desist or to refrain from, to spare, to forbear: s. labore, proelio, multitudine verborum, litibus et jurgis; * (lat.) s. pugnae, and s. operam; s. facere aliquid.

*SÜPER-STAGNO, āvi, —, 1. v. intr. (Tac.) To spread out into a lake, to overflow.

SÜPER-STERNO, —, strātum, 3. v. tr. To spread or to strew upon, to cover over, corpora.

SÜPERSTES, itis, adj. [super-sto]. 1) (Archaic.) That stands by or is present at a thing = a bystander, witness: suis utrisque superstibus praesentibus. 2) Still living after the death of some one, surviving: relinquere aliquem s.; s. alieni (and more rar.) alienus; s. sibi (of one who has just escaped a great danger).

SÜPERSTĪTIO, ōnis, f. [super-sto, 'a standing still over or by any thing']. 1) A groundless and excessive dread of the gods, superstition (of. religio, which is a just and proper fear of the gods): superstio ... in qua est timor inanis deorum; superstitione tollenda non tollitur religio; s. anilis; in the pl. = foreign (i. e., not Roman) religions, usages, superstitions, ceremonies: introducere novas ss. 2) (Lat.) Religious awe, sanctity, templi, virtutis. Hence: A) a scrupulous regard or observance, in gen.: s. praeceptorum: B) (poet.) an object of sacred awe (of the Styx, by which the gods swore an inviolable oath).

SÜPERSTĪTIOSE, adv. [superstitiosus]. 1) Superstitiously. 2) Too scrupulously, too nicely or exactly, in haerere cogitatis.

SÜPERSTITIOSUS, a, um, adj. [superstitio]. 1) Superstitious, philosophi. 2) (Ante-cl.) Prophetic, vox, homo.

SUPERSTITIO, 1. *v. intr.* [*superstes*]. (Pl.) To be over or remaining.

SUPER-STO, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* To stand upon or over: *s. rupibus, corporibus*; but also, *s. ossa*.

SUPER-STRUO, xi, *ctum*, 3. *v. tr.* To build upon or over, *molem*. (Lat.)

SUPER-SUM, fui, *esse*, *v. irr. intr.* 1) To be left, to remain: *exigua pars exercitus s.; non multum temporis s.; superest dicere, etc., it still remains to say, &c.*; more freq., *superest ut id faciam*; *quod superest, as for the rest*. Hence = to outlive, to survive, *pugnae, reipublicae*. 2) To be in abundance, to abound: *verba mihi ss.*; (poet.) *modo vita supersit, if I do but live*. Hence: *A) to be superabundant, to be superfluous: *B) (poet.) *s. labori, to be equal to, to be sufficient for*: *C) (= *assum*) to assist (said of an advocate), *alicui*.

***SUPER-URGENS**, tis, *part.* (Tac.) Pressing from above.

SUPERUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*super*]. (The *nom. sing. masc.* is doubtful; the *sing.* generally rare.) I. *Posit.* — Above, upper: *limen s., the beam above the door*; *mare s., the Adriatic Sea* (in opp. to *mare inferum*, 'the Etruscan Sea'); *templum superi Jovis, of supreme Jupiter* (in opp. to *Jupiter inferus*, 'Pluto'); *de supero, from above*; *dii s., the celestial gods* = *superi*; *subet.*, *Superi, ōrum, m. pl.* — a) = the gods (in opp. to men) — b) = the celestial deities (in opp. to the infernal) — c) = living men (in opp. to the dead); so, in gen., *that which belongs to heaven or earth* = heavenly, earthly: *ss. aerae, the upper air*.

II. *Comp.* **Sūpĕrior**, us. — 1) Of place, situated above, the upper, the higher: *s. pars collis*; *s. domus, the upper part of the house*; *locus s.* (or, more freq., in the *pl.*, *loca ss.*), *a height, eminence*; *dicere, etc., e loco s., from the tribune or rostra*. 2) Of time, former, earlier, previous, past; also, more advanced, older: *s. nox, annus*; *s. crudelitas, vita: s. Dionysius; omnes aetatis s.; Africanus superior, the elder*. 3) Of quality, condition, &c., superior, higher, greater, more eminent or distinguished: *nostri bello ss. esse coeperunt, began to get the upperhand*; *is populus a. factus est, conquered*; *discessit s., departed as victor*; *facilitate superior fuit, was superior in affability*; *quanto ss. sumus, the more we are elevated (above others)*.

III. *Sup.*: A) **Suprĕmus**, a, um. — 1) (Rar.) Of space, highest, topmost: *s. mons, the top, the summit of the mountain*. Hence, *trop.* — a) = the highest, most exalted, supreme, Jupiter — b) of degree, utmost, extreme: *s. macies*; *s. supplicium, capital punishment*. 2) Of time, the last, latest, extreme, final: (poet.) *s. manum imponere operi, the finishing touch*; in *partic.*, *s. dies, the last day of life (obire diem s., to die)*; but,

suprema nocte, in the last part & the night; (poet.) *s. sole, at sunset*; (poet.) *ss. ignes = a funeral pile*; *ss. tori = a bier*; *s. honor, the las. honours, funeral ceremonies*; *tituli ss., epitaphs*; *vorat ore supremo, with dying mouth*. Hence —

a) *subet.* (lat.), *Suprema, ōrum, n. pl.*: a) — the last moments of life: *circa ss. Neronis*; β) the last will, the testament: in *ss. Augusti*; γ) = the last honours paid to one deceased, a burial — b) *adv.*, *Supremo, or Supremum* (poet. & lat.), for the last time.

B) **Summus**, a, um [*supimus*]. — 1) Of place, the uppermost, highest, topmost, locus; *s. urbs, the highest part of the town*; *s. aqua, the surface of the water*. Hence —

a) *subet.*, **Summum**, i, n., the uppermost part, the summit: *a s., above, from above*; so, also, in *summo, at the top of, on the highest part of* — b) (lat.) *summa riguerunt, the extremities of the body*; *ss. digiti, the tips of the fingers*. 2) Of time, the last, latest, final: *venit s. dies*; *s. manum imponere rei*. Hence, *adv.*, *Summo, at the last, at the end, at the close* (opp. to *initio*).

3) Of degree, rank, &c., the highest, greatest, utmost, extreme; the most excellent, distinguished, important, &c.: *s. bonum*; *s. jus*; *s. periculum, cruciatus*; *s. paupertas, extreme poverty*; *vir s. = a distinguished man, a man of very high standing*; *s. voluntate ejus, entirely according to his wish*; *omnia summa facere, to do all that one can*; *summa omnia sunt in eo, all qualities are found in him in the highest degrees*. In *partic.* — a) *s. res, the principal thing*; *s. controversia, the main question*; *dimicare de rebus ss., to fight a decisive battle*; *s. respublica, the highest welfare of the state* — b) *summo reipublicae tempore, at a very critical juncture for the state* — c) (Com.) *amicus meus s., my best friend* — d) *vir summo loco natus, of very noble birth* — e) (poet.) *n. pl., chiefs, leaders: summa ducum Atrides* — f) *adv.*, **Summum**, or *ad summum*, in the highest degree.

SUPERVACĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [*super-vaco*].

1) Superfluous, needless, unnecessary, oratio.

2) In a good sense, supernumerary, extra: *s. opus, done at extra hours*.

***SUPER-VĀCO**, 1. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To be superfluous.

SUPER-VĀCUUS, a, um, *adj.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) = *Supervacaneus*.

SUPER-VĀDO, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar.) To go or to climb over, to surmount, muros.

SUPER-VEHOR, vectus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* To go, to ride or to sail over or past, &c.: *s. montem*.

SUPER-VĒNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. tr. & intr.*

I. *Tr.* — To come over or upon: *unda s. undam, presses upon, follows quick upon*; *terra s. crura ejus, covers*. II. *Intr.* — To arrive or to come up to unexpectedly, to surprise, *alicui*; *militibus munientibus hostis s.; legati ss. animis jam aegris*,

came while their minds were excited; Q. s. lili laetitiae, *came amid that rejoicing*; imber s.

SUPERVENTUS, ūs, m. [supervenio]. (Lat.) *A coming up or upon, an arrival.*

SUPER-VIVO, vixi, —, 3. v. intr. (Lat.) *To outlive, alicui.*

***SUPER-VOLITO**, āvi, —, 1. v. freq. tr. (Poet.) *To fly frequently over, tecta.*

SUPER-VOLO, 1. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) *To fly over, terras.*

***SŪPINE**, ade. [supinus]. (Lat.) *Trop., carelessly, negligently.*

SŪPINITAS, ātis, f. [supinus]. (Lat.) *A bending backward.*

SŪPINO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [supinus]. (Poet. & lat.) *To bend or to lay backward, to place or to throw on the back; testudo supinata, lying on its back; s. glebas, to plough, or to turn up with a hoe; (poet.) supinari nasum, to turn up the nose (while the head is bent back, in order to enjoy a pleasant smell); quid te supinat? what makes you carry your head so high (makes you so proud)?*

SŪPINUS, a, um, adj. [sub, ſupine]. 1) *Bent or thrown backward, lying on the back: cubare s.; s. caput, cervix; stertit s., lying on the back. Hence: A) trop. (lat.) = careless, negligent, supine: otiosus ac s.: B) (poet. & lat.) turned upwards, upward: manus supinas (with the palms turned up) ad coelum tendere (the position of one praying); cornua s.; jactus s.: C) (lat.) with the head turned back, proud, haughty. 2) (Of places: A) (poet. & lat.) spread out, extended, flat, vallis, mare: B) rising upwards, sloping, inclined, collis, Tibur. 3) (Poet.) Running backwards, retrograde: cursus fluminum (denoting an impossibility).*

SUPPALPOR (Sub-p.), 1. v. dep. intr. (Pl.) *To caress or to stroke a little, to coax or to wheedle a little, alicui.*

SUPPAR (Sub-p.), āris, adj. (Rar.) *Almost equal, alicui.*

SUPPĀRĀSITOR (Sub-p.), 1. v. dep. intr. (Pl.) *To flatter or to fawn upon a little, like a parasite, alicui.*

SUPPĀRUM, i, n., and **SUPPĀRUS**, i, m. [an Oscan word]. 1) *A linen garment worn by women. 2) (Lat.) A small sail on the foremast, a topsail.*

***SUPPĒDĪTATIO**, ōnis, f. [suppedito]. *A rich supply, superabundance, bonorum.*

SUPPĒDITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. I. Tr. [sub-pest?]. — *To give, to afford, to furnish or to procure in abundance or sufficiently: s. alicui aliquid; s. alicui varietatem in scribendo; terra s. cibos; s. alicui suum ingenium, to serve with one's skill. II. Intr. [suppeto?]. — 1) To exist in abundance, to be in store, to be at hand: multitudo s.; ne charta quidem s.; omnis apparatus dicendi s.; oratio s. 2) To be*

sufficient, to suffice: ea quae sa. ad victum; manubiae ss. in fundamenta; si vita suppeditasset = if he had lived long enough; (Com.) s. labori, to be equal to. 3) To abound in: s. re aliqua. 4) Impera., suppeditat (dicere, etc.), i is easy.

***SUPPĒDO** (Sub-p.), 3. v. intr. *To break wind gently.*

SUPPERNĀTUS, a, um, adj. [sub-perna]. (Poet.) *Lame in the hip = cut down, felled, arbor.*

***SUPPERTURBO**, 1. v. tr. [sub-perturbo]. (Lat.; doubtf. read.) *To alarm a little.*

SUPPĒTIAE, as, f. pl. [suppeto]. (Only the nom. and accus. pl. are found; ante-cl. & lat.) *Help, assistance, succour: suppetiae mihi sunt; suppetias venire, proficisci, etc., to one's aid.*

SUPPĒTIOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [suppetiae]. (Rar.) *To assist, to succour.*

SUPPĒTO (Sub-p.), Ivi or ii, Itum. 3. v. intr. 1) *To be on hand or in store, to be present; in partic. = to be at hand in abundance: haec mihi ss.; nihil s. praeter voluntatem, I have nothing but, &c.; consilium ei non s., he does not know what to do; res mihi s., I have plenty of money, I have money enough; si vita s., if I be still alive. 2) To be present in a sufficient number, &c., to be sufficient, to be equal to, to suffice: lingua ejus non s. libertati; facta dictis ss., correspond; (poet.) s. novis laboribus, to be obliged to submit to, to be exposed to.*

SUPPĒLO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [sub-pilus]. (Ante-cl.) *To pull out the hair secretly. Trop.: — 1) To steal craftily, to pilfer, to purloin, to fitch: s. aurum alicui; s. pallam uxori. 2) With a personal object, to strip, to fleece, aliquem.*

SUPPINGO, —, pactum, 3. v. tr. [sub-pango]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) *To fasten under: s. clavos crepidis. 2) To cover below: s. crepidas clavis.*

SUPPLANTO (Sub-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. *To trip up one's heels, to throw down, aliquem; hence, trop. = to throw to the ground, to overthrow, judicium; tenero supplantat verba palato, distorts, minces.*

SUPPLEMENTUM, i, n. [suppleo]. 1) *That by which any thing is completed or filled up, a filling up, supply, supplement (by supplying omissions — cf. complementum): s. gregis. In particular, as a milit. tech. t., a filling up a body of troops, a reuniting; and, concr. = reinforcements, recruits: juvenus delecta in supplementum classis, to complete the manning of the fleet; pars supplementi; scribere s. 2) (Lat.) Help, assistance.*

SUPPLEO (Sub-p.), āvi, ātum, 2. v. tr. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *In gen., to fill up, to fill again, to supply: s. rugas, venas sanguine; s. inania moenia, to people; s. vicem alicujus = to supply the place of. Hence = to make good, to repay damnum. 2) To make complete or full by sup-*

plying what is wanting: s. bibliothecam, summam. In partic., as a milit. tech. t., to recruit, legiones; s. classem remigio, to furnish with the full complement of rowers.

SUPPLEX, *lois*, *adj.* [sub-*plio*]. Prop., *bending the knees, kneeling down*; hence, *humbly entreating or imploring, suppliant*: miser et s.; *supplex manus tendo*; s. esse (feri) alicui, to beseech one humbly; vota, preces ss., *humble*. Hence, as *subst.*, a *suppliant*: s. alicujus, of any one; s. meus, to me.

SUPPLICATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [supplicio]. A public supplication of the gods:—1) A supplication or religious humiliation, in times of distress, to avert the wrath of the gods. 2) A thanksgiving for victory, &c.

SUPPLICITER, *adv.* [supplex]. Humbly, suppliantly.

SUPPLICIUM, *ii*, *n.* [supplex]. Prop., a *knocking down for prayer or to receive punishment*:—1): A) an humble supplication offered to a deity, a prayer; hence also (ante-cl.) sometimes = an act of worship, in gen., a sacrifice, offering: ss. deorum, to the gods; placare deos supplicio: B) (Sall.) an humble entreaty, in gen. 2) A punishment, esp. capital punishment: sumere (capere, exigere, etc.) s. de aliquo, afficere aliquem supplicio, to inflict capital punishment; dare alicui supplicium, to be punished by any one; ultimum s., suicide. Hence: A) = torment, pain: cruciatus et supplicium: B) = need, suffering from a wound, &c.

SUPPLICO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. v. *intr.* [supplex]. 1) To beg or to pray humbly, to beseech, to supplicate (cf. rogare, orare): s. alicui; s. pro aliquo. 2) In partic., to entreat a deity in a suppliant manner, to pray to; hence, in gen. = to worship: s. diis per hostias.

SUPPLŌDO, *ōsi*, *ōsum*, 3. v. *tr.* [sub-plaudo]. To stamp with the foot, pedem.

SUPPLŌSIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [supplodo]. A stamping with the foot, pedis.

SUPPOENITET (Sub-p.), 2. v. *impers. tr.* To repent a little: s. illum furoris, hunc copiarum suarum, that man repents of his madness, this one is dissatisfied with his means.

SUPPŌNO (Sub-p.), *pōui*, *pōsitum*, 3. v. *tr.* 1) To put, to place or to set under: s. ova gallinis, collum oneri, ignem tecto; (poet.) s. aliquem terrae, etc., to bury; s. dentes terrae, to sow in the earth; s. pecus fano agresti, to drive under; s. cultros, to put the knife to the throat (in slaughtering animals). Hence, *trop.*: A) to subject, to subordinate: s. se criminibus, aliquid sibi: *B) (poet.) to postpone, to value less than: s. rem rei alicui: C) to annex, to subjoin: s. generi partes, s. exempla. 2) To put in the place of, to substitute: s. aliquem in locum alicujus; s. meliorem alicui; s. stannum pro auro. In partic. = to substitute the false for the true, to

forge, to counterfeit: s. infantem, testamentum aliquem alicui.

SUPPORTO (Sub-p.), *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. v. *tr.* To carry, to bring or to convey to a place: s. frumentum ex Sequanis; s. omnia in castra.

SUPPŌSĪTICIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [suppono]. (Pl.) Substituted; in partic., not genuine false, supposititious.

SUPPŌSĪTO, *ōnis*, *f.* [suppono]. (Pl.) A substituting.

***SUPPOSTRIX**, *lois*, *f.* [for suppositrix, from suppono]. (Pl.) She that substitutes fraudulently. s. puerorum, a kidnapper of boys.

SUPPRESSIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [supprimo]. An embezzlement of money.

SUPPRESSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* with *comp.* [part. of supprimo]. Of the voice, suppressed, low.

SUPPRĪMO, *pressi*, *pressum*, 3. v. *tr.* [sub-premo]. 1) To press down or under: s. navem, to sink, to send to the bottom. 2) *Trop.*, to suppress: A) = to keep back, to conceal, to keep to one's self, to embezzle: s. testamentum, pecuniam; s. nomen alicujus, not to name: B) = to check, to restrain, to stop: s. hostes insequentes, sanguinem, vocem, iram; s. fugam, iter.

SUPPRŌMUS (Sub-p.), *i*, *m.* (Pl.) An under-butcher.

SUPPŪDET (Sub-p.), 2. v. *impers. tr.* To be somewhat ashamed: suppuDET me, I am a little ashamed.

SUPPŪRATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* [suppuro]. An abscess, suppuration.

SUPPŪRO, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. v. *intr. & tr.* [suppus]. I. *Intr.*—To gather matter, to suppurate, to fester; *trop.* = to become noxious. II. *Tr.*—To cause to suppurate; but thus only the part. suppuratus, as an *adj.*, suppurated, full of ulcers; *trop.*, s. tristitia, festering, deep-seated.

SUPPŪTO (Sub-p.), *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. v. *tr.* 1) To cut off below, to prune, to lop, oleas. 2) To reckon, to count up, to compute.

SUPRA, *prep.* and *adv.* [prop. for superā (sc. parte)], which is found among the old poets as an *adv.*, instead of *supra*].

I. *Prep.* with *accus.*—1) Of space: A) over, above: s. aliquem accumbere; in partic. of geographical situation = beyond, above: s. oppidum; Syene est s. Alexandriam; also, with verbs of motion = over: saltu ferri s. venabula: B) over: exire s. terram; *trop.*, esse alicui supra caput = to annoy or to pursue one continually. 2) Of time, before: s. hanc memoriam, before our time. 3) (Rar.) Besides: s. belli Latini metum. 4) Denoting preëminence, excess in measure, &c., over, above: s. modum; hoc est s. fortunam hominis, this exceeds; esse s. leges, to be above the laws; id facinus s. fratres fuit, that surpassed that of the brothers; s. humanam fidem,

more than one can believe; also, of numbers, supra viginti millia.

II. *Adv. w. comp.* (superius) — 1) Of space: A) over, above, on the upper side: toto vertice n. esse, to be taller, to overtop: B) above (in opp. to below): omnia quae s. sunt = upon the earth (in opp. to the lower world). 2) Of time, before, earlier, formerly; in partic., in a speech, &c. = before, further back: quae s. dixi; ut s. demonstravimus, as we showed above; eo, also, s. repetere, to go further back (in a speech, in time). 3) Beyond that, more, higher: s. adicere, to offer more; nihil s., nothing more; tam accurate ut nihil possit s., so accurately that nothing can be more so; supra quam credibile est, more than is credible.

*SUPRA-SCANDO, 3. v. tr. To climb or to pass over, fines.

SUPRĒMUS, etc. — v. Superus.

SŪRA, ae, f. The calf of the leg; (poet.) in gen. = the leg, the shin: vincere suras cothurno.

SURCŪLUS, i, m. [*dim.* of surus, 'a branch']. A small branch (cf. ramus, ramalia): surculum defringere (a token of seizure or possession). In partic.: A) a thorn, splinter: extrahere s.: B) a scion, slip, set (of plants).

*SURDASTER, stra, strum, adj. [surdus]. Somewhat deaf, hard of hearing.

SURDITAS, ātis, f. [surdus]. Deafness.

SURDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [perh. contr. for suridus, from se and aur-is]. 1) That cannot hear, deaf, homo, aures; prov., surdo narrare fabulam, to preach to deaf ears. 2) Trop.: A) s. esse in sermone Graecorum, not to understand the Greek: B) (poet.) = that does not or will not hear, not listening, deaf, insensible, inexorable: s. ad preces, munera alicujus, that is not moved by the prayers, by the gifts of any one; saxa surda nautis, heedless of the lamentations of the sailors; s. mens, susceptible of no consolation; janua s., that will not open to one who wishes to enter: C) (poet.) = noiseless, still: s. lyra, silent, not sounding; gratia officii tui non s. erit: D) (lat.) dull, indistinct, vox.

SURENA, ae, m. Among the Parthians, the name of a dignitary, next in rank to the king.

SURGO, surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. tr. & intr. [for surrigo, from sub-rego]. I. (Also surrigo, poet. & lat.) Tr. — To raise or to lift up, to erect, to elevate, mucronem; s. aures, to prick up; s. lambos; hastae surrecta cuspidē. II. Intr. — 1) To raise one's self up, to rise, to stand up, to arise: s. e lecto, de sella; in partic. = to rise up from bed, from sleep, &c.: s. ante lucem; or = to rise or to get up for the performing of any action, e. g. of an orator, s. ad dicendum. 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) Of inanimate objects: A) to rise or to mount up, to ascend: ignis s. ab ara; nox s. ab aquis; fons s., spouts forth; thus of lefty objects, which overtop others:

mons s.; cervus surgens in cornua, with high horns; mare s. = the waves rise: B) to spring up, to arise, ventus, bellum, dolor, rumor; sententia s. animo: C) to grow up, puer.

SURRENTINUS, a, um, adj. [Surrentum]. Of or belonging to Surrentum; subat., Surrentini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Surrentum.

SURRENTUM, i, n. A town in Southern Campania, now Sorrento.

SURREPO (Sub-r.), psi, ptum, 3. v. intr. 1) To creep under, to creep along beneath: s. sub tabulas; (poet.) s. moenia urbis. 2) Trop. (poet. & lat.), to steal upon, to fall upon unawares, alicui; oblitio ei s., he gradually forgets; quies (sleep) s. oculis.

SURREPTICIUS, a, um, adj. [surripio]. (Pl.) 1) Stolen, surreptitious. 2) Concealed, clandestine.

SURRĪPIO, ripui, reptum, 3. v. tr. [sub-rapio]. To snatch or to take away secretly, to steal, to purloin: s. vasa ex sacro, puerum; s. alicui aliquid; s. se alicui, to steal away from one; s. se aliquo, to withdraw to a place privily; s. Parmam, to take by stratagem; (poet.) s. aliquid spatii, to snatch or to steal a little time; s. crimen oculis alicujus, to conceal; s. diem, to spend unprofitably; in the pass., surripi, to escape punishment (by bribery or other dishonourable means).

SURRŌGO (Sub-r.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. Tech. term, of the magistrate presiding in the comitia (cf. sufficio), to elect or to cause to be chosen in place of another, to substitute: s. consules; s. collegam in locum alicujus.

SURSUM (ante-cl. also Sursus), adv. [sub and versum or versus]. 1) With verbs of motion, up, on high, upward, scandere, conspicere; pleonastically, s. versus; s. deorsum, up and down; s. deorsum versare, to turn topsyturvy. 2) With verbs of rest, above, high up, on high: nares s. sunt.

SUS, suis, comm. [s]. 1) A hog, swine, pig, sow; prov., sus Minervam (sc. docet, said of an ignorant person trying to teach one wiser than himself). 2) A kind of fish.

SŪSA, ōrum, n. pl. [= Σούσα]. A town in Persia, the winter-residence of the Persian kings, near the modern Schuster; also, melon. = Susiana, q. v.

SUSCEPTIO, ōnis, f. [suscipio]. An undertaking, cause.

SUSCEPTOR, ōris, m. [suscipio]. (Lat.) One who undertakes any thing, an undertaker, contractor.

SUSCIPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. tr. [sub-capio]. 1) To take up, to lift up, to intercept, to catch up, &c. (in order to bear, support, &c. — cf. tollo, prehendo); s. labentem; s. sanguinem; s. ignem foliis. In partic.: A) to hold up any thing by supporting it, to prop up, to support: s.

theatrum fulturis; *trop.*, s. reum, *to defend, to take under one's protection*: B) of a child—a) prop. of the father, *to take up a newborn child from the ground, and thereby to show that he will bring it up*: *utinam die natali susceptus non essem, would that they had exposed me to perish on the day of my birth*; *simul atque in luccm editi et suscepti sumus*—b) hence, in gen., *to beget or to bear a child*: s. *filium ex aliqua*: C) *to take, to receive*: s. *discipulos*; s. *aliquem in civitatem*: D) s. *sermonem* (poet. & lat.) = *to answer*: E) s. *personam viri boni, to act the part of a good man*; s. *sibi auctoritatem, to arrogate to one's self*: F) s. *consolationem, to be capable of consolation, to take consolation*; s. *crimen, to entertain the charge*. 2) *Trop.*, *to take upon one's self, to assume, to undertake, onus, negotium, causam populi, legationem sibi*. Hence: A) = *to undertake, to commence, to begin, bellum, iter, negotium*; s. *scelus* (in se), *to commit a crime*: B) s. *odium, to conceive hatred (against one)*; s. *talem cursum vitae, to choose such a course of life*; s. *consilium, to form a determination*; s. *votum, to make a vow*; s. *maculam, to contract a stain*; s. *turpitudinem, to commit a disgraceful act*: C) s. *poenam, etc., to suffer*; s. *invidiam, to incur hatred*; s. *dolorem, to give one's self up to grief*: D) *to assume, to grant, to allow*: quae si suscipimus; s. *posse animum manere corpore vacante, to undertake to prove*.

SUSCITO (Subc.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Poet.) *To lift or to raise up, to turn up*: s. *humum* (in ploughing); *aura s. lintea, swells*; s. *cinerem, ignem, to rekindle*. Hence: A) = *to build, to erect*: s. *delubra deorum*: B) *to drive away*: s. *vulturium a capite*: C) *to produce*: s. *sententias*. 2) *Trop.*, *to arouse or to awaken one sleeping*: s. *aliquem e somno*; s. *aegrotum, to restore*; s. *mortuos, to restore to life*. Hence = *to stir up, to excite, to cause, to incite, &c.*: s. *clamores, bellum civile, odium, caedem*; s. *viros in arma* (poet.); s. *aliquem testem, to summon (to cause to rise)*.

SUSIĀNE, es, f. [*Σουσιανή*]. *A district of Persia, now Khuzistan.*

SUSIĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. [*Susiane*]. *The inhabitants of Susiane.*

SUSPECTO (Sub-s.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. 1) (Com.) *To look up at, tabulam*. 2) (Lat.) *To look at with suspicion, to mistrust, to suspect, aliquem, perfidiam*.

SUSPECTUS (I.), a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [*part. of suspicio*]. *That is an object of suspicion, suspected, mistrusted*: s. *aliqui*; s. *de tali scelerē*; s. *de noverca*; (lat.) s. *in morte matris*; s. *capitalium scelerum*; *habere aliquem a., to have suspicions of any one*; *locus a. = insecure, dangerous*.

SUSPECTUS (II.), ūs, m. [*suspicio*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *A looking up or upward*: *quantus a.*

ad Olympum, as high as is Olympus to the view; *turris vasto a. = height*. 2) *Trop.*, *regard, esteem, admiration*.

SUSPENDIOSUS, i, m. [*suspendo*] (Poet. & lat.) *One that has hanged himself*.

SUSPENDIUM, ii, n. [*suspendo*]. *A hanging*: (poet.) *arbor praebuilt ei suspendia, has served him for hanging himself*.

SUSPENDO (Sub-p.), pendi, pensum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To hang up, to hang, to suspend*: s. *nidum tigno*; s. *oscilla ex pinu*; s. *columbam ab alto malo*; s. *se de ficu*; s. *vestes*; *suspensus reste, suspended by a rope*; s. *piscem hamo, to catch, to hook*. In partic.: A) = *to hang up in order to kill, to hang*: s. *se, aliquem*: B) *to hang up a gift in a temple in honour of a deity = to devote, to consecrate*: s. *donum Quirino*; s. *vestes votas*: C) (poet.) s. *vultum mentemque tabulā, to fix the gaze and the thoughts on a picture*. 2) *To hold up as a prop, &c., to prop up, to support*: s. *opus*; *duo tigna s. contiguationem, prop up*; s. *pedem digitis, to go on tiptoes*; so, also, *suspensus gradu ire*; (Lucr.) s. *dentes, to bite gently*; s. *balneas, to build upon arches*; *turris s. tectum*. Hence: A) *trop.* = *to hold suspended*—a) of a thing = *to leave undecided, rem*—b) *to make uncertain or doubtful, to keep in suspense*: s. *animos judicium*; s. *senatum ambiguis responsis*—c) *to interrupt, to stop, sermonem, fletum*: B) (poet.) *to loosen, terram*: C) (Horat.) s. *aliquem or aliquid naso (adunco), to turn up the nose at some one or something*.

SUSPENSURA, ae, f. [*suspendo*]. (Lat.) *An arch on which a building rests*.

SUSPENSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [*part. of suspendo*]. 1) (Prop. mostly poet. & lat.) *Suspended, elevated, raised on high*: *vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumentis ferret iter*. 2) *Trop.*: A) *suspended, i. e., touching lightly, light, gentle, pes* (v. *Suspendo*, 3), *aura*; *suspensa manu aliquem commendare, slightly*: B) *depending from or resting on*: s. *ex re aliqua*; *rationes suspensas habere extrinsecus, to depend upon external things*: C) *uncertain, doubtful, undecided, spes, animus, consilium, omnia erant as*; *relinquere aliquid in suspensio, to leave undecided*; s. *res, critical*: D) *hesitating, wavering, unresolved*: s. *inter spem et metum*; s. *expectatione, through expectation*; s. *et anxius*: E) *anxious, fearful, manus*: F) *loosened, loose* (v. *Suspendo*, 2, B), *terra*.

SUSPICAX, ācis, adj. [*suspicio*]. (Rar.) 1) *Distrustful*. 2) *That excites suspicion, suspicious*.

SUSPICIO (I.), exi, ectum, 3. v. tr. and intr. [*sub-specio*]. I. Intr. — *To look up, in coelum*; *nec s. nec circumspicio*. II. Tr. — *To look up at, astra, coelum, aliquem*; *quae tellus tuam matrem* (i. e., *Pleiadem*) *suspiciat, is situated towards*. Hence, *trop.*: A) *to look upon with admiration and*

wonder, to honour, to admire, aliquem, honores: *B) to suspect, aliquem (hence *part. suspectas*, as an *adj.*)

SUSPICIO (II.), ōnis, *f.* [suspicio I.]. 1) *Suspiciōn*, distrust: in hac re nulla s. subest; incidit mihi suspicio; venire (vocari) in suspiciōnem, to become suspicious, to incur suspicion; vocare aliquid in s., to suspect something; mōvere a. alicui, to excite suspicion against any one; esse in suspiciōne alicui, to be suspected by some one, to be an object of suspicion; tu habes s., you entertain suspicion; but, res habet s., is suspicious, excites suspicion; s. et offensiones; orimen eoarguitur multis s., by many circumstances exciting suspicion. 2) In gen., supposition, belief: s. deorum, notion of the gods; attingere aliquid suspiciōne, to suppose something.

SUSPICIOSE, *adv.* with comp. [suspiciosus]. In a way to rouse suspicion, suspiciously.

SUSPICIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [suspicio]. 1) Entertaining suspicion, or ready to suspect, suspicious, mistrustful, homo. 2) Exciting suspicion, suspected, suspicious: res antea s. nunc manifesta est; tempus s.

SUSPICOR, ātus, *dep.* (ante-cl. also *Suspico*), 1. v. *tr.* [suspicio]. 1) To mistrust, to suspect, aliquid, res nefarias, malo consilio aliquem abire. 2) In gen., to suppose, to assume, to surmise, to suspect, to believe, aliquid; a. figuram divinam in deo; s. librum ei placere.

SUSPIRATIO, ōnis, *f.*, and SUSPIRATUS, ūs, m. [suspiro]. A fetching a deep breath, a sighing.

SUSPIRATUS, ūs, m. [suspiro]. 1) = *Suspiciatio*. 2) (Ante-cl.) = *Suspirium*, 2.

SUSPIRIUM, ii, n. [suspiro]. 1) A deep breath, a sigh: trahere s., to sigh, to breathe deeply; sine cura, sine s. 2) (Lat.) As a disease, shortness of breath, asthma.

SUSPIRO (Sub-s.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — To fetch a deep breath, to breathe deeply, to sigh (inarticulately, and as an involuntary expression of sadness — cf. *gemo*): s. ab imis pectoribus, occulte. Hence (poet.) — a) s. aliquid factum, to sigh because, &c.; s. ne, from fear that, &c. — b) s. in aliquā, to be deeply in love with, to sigh for. II. *Tr.* — 1) To cause to sigh, to make sigh: curae suspirantes. 2) To breathe out, to exhale, nebulas. 3) To sigh after, to long for, matrem, alios amores.

SUSQUE DEQUE, *adv.* [prob. for *sursum-deorsum*]. Prop., up and down, above and below — is only *trop.*, and used in conversational language to indicate a thing indifferent or of small value: s. d. habere aliquid, to pay no regard to a thing, to slight it; de Octavio s. d. (sc. habeo, fero or est), I do not care about Octavius, he is of no account to me.

SUSTENTACULUM, i, n. [sustento]. (Lat.) A support, prop, stay.

SUSTENTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [sustento]. (Bar.) 1) A deferring, delay: res habet s., can be delayed. 2) In partic., as a figure of speech, a keeping in suspense, suspension.

SUSTENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [intens. of sustineo]. 1) To hold up or upright, to uphold, to support (with difficulty and trouble — cf. *sustineo*): s. fratrem labentem manu. Hence, *trop.*: A) not to let fall or sink, to hold up, to sustain, to preserve, to maintain, &c.: s. aliquem, valetudinem; una consolatio me s.; s. opes Trojanas; s. aciem, to keep in order, not to let fall into confusion; sustentor literis; sustentare se, to preserve one's health: B) to nourish, to support: s. plebem frumento; s. se amicorum liberalitate; s. omnem familiam; in the *pass.*, sustentari, to support one's self, to get a living. 2) To endure, to bear: s. moerorem alicuius, bellum; s. luxuriam domesticam lenocinio, to bear the expense of. Hence = to withstand, to bear: s. impetum legionis, hostes; aegre sustentatur is dies or (*impers.*) eo die, they held out that day with difficulty; ultra s., to hold out longer. 3) To defer, to procrastinate, rem.

SUSTINEO, tinui, tentum, 2. v. *tr.* [subteneo]. 1) To hold up, to uphold, to support, to appear, to keep up (to keep up a burden, not to let it fall or sink — cf. *ferro, tolero, sino*): s. bovem humeris; fornix s. pontem; male s. arma; s. se a lapsu, to keep one's self from falling. Hence, *trop.*: A) to support, to help, amicum: B) to take upon one's self, to undertake, to sustain: s. munus, negotium, causam reipublicae; s. personam, to sustain a part (poet. also, s. Thaida = to play the part of Thais); hence, expectationem magnam sustineo, the great expectation which men entertain of me, rests upon me as a heavy burden; hence (mostly with a negative) non sustinet, he cannot bear, cannot endure, he does not take upon himself, does not venture: non s. aliquid facere. 2) To endure, to bear, to suffer, dolorem, curam, praesentia. 3) Of a person or thing, to hold out against, to withstand: s. potentiam alicuius, impetum, vim hostium; also, aba. = to hold out: diutius s. non possum. Hence: A) s. ea quae contra dicuntur, to defend one's self against: B) non s. rogantem, not to be able to resist the request of any one. 4) To keep up, to preserve, to maintain: s. dignitatem reipublicae; s. rem Romanam. Hence, to nourish, to support, liberos; res frumentaria nos s. 5) To hold on to keep back, to restrain, to stop, to check: s. remos, to hold the oars suspended, to stop rowing; s. agmen, milites; s. signa, to halt; *trop.*, s. impetum benevolentiae. Hence: A) to keep in suspense = to delay, to put off, to procrastinate: s. bellum, rem in noctem: B) to

check, to restrain: s. se ab omni assensu; sustinebam me ne scriberem.

SUSTOLLO (Subs-t.), 3. v. tr. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) To raise up, to lift or to take up, amiculum. 2) To remove, to destroy, aedes. 3) To take away, filiam ab aliquo.

*SUSURRATOR, ōris, m. [susurro]. A mutterer, whisperer.

SUSURRO, 1. v. intr. & tr. [cf. *susp[er]o*]. (Poet. & lat.) I. Intr. — To whisper, to murmur, to buzz, to rustle, homo, fama, apes, aura. II. Tr. — To whisper, to hum, alicui aliquid.

SUSURRUS (I.), i, m. [susurro]. A whispering, murmuring, humming, rustling.

*SUSURRUS (II.), a, um, adj. [susurro]. (Poet.) Murmuring, muttering, whispering.

SUTELA, ae, f. [suo]. (Pl.) Prop., a sewing together; trop., a cunning device, trick, artifice.

SUTHUL, n. indecl. A town in Numidia.

SUTILIS, e, adj. [suo]. Sewed together, cymba; corona s., of twined roses. (Poet. & lat.)

SUTOR, ōris, m. [suo]. A shoemaker; prov., v. Crepida.

SUTORIUS, a, um, adj. [sutor]. Of or belonging to a shoemaker, shoemaker's, atramentum; subst., Sutorius, ii, m., one that has been a shoemaker.

SUTRINUS (I.), a, um, adj. [for sutorinus, from sutor]. (Lat.) = Sutorius. Hence, subst.: A) Sutrina, ae, f. (sc. officina or taberna), a shoemaker's shop: B) Sutrinum, i, n. (sc. artificium), the shoemaking trade.

SUTRINUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Sutrium]. Of or pertaining to Sutrium, Sutrian; subst., Sutrinus, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Sutrium.

SUTRIUM, ii, n. A town in Etruria, now Sutri; prov., ire Sutrium = to set about a thing well prepared (as Camillus when he undertook the conquest of Sutrium).

SUTURA, ae, f. [suo]. A seam.

SUUS, a, um, poss. pron. [*σῦς, σῦς*]. 1) His own, her own, its own, their own: patrem s. interfecit; ostendit quid pater s. fecisset; hunc civis sui eiecerunt, his own fellow-citizens; sua cuique laus debetur, to each his own praise; suae injuriae, their own injuries (inflicted or received); sometimes, irregularly, for ejus, eorum, etc. (on these points consult the grammars). It is strengthened by the particles 'pte' and 'met': suoapte ingenio; capti suismet ipsi praesidiis. Hence, 2) figur. and emphat.: A) = becoming, peculiar, proper, accustomed, usual, &c.: habere s. numerum; sua morte defungi, to die a natural death; suo Marte pugnare, to fight in his usual manner, with his usual weapons; suo anno consulens fieri, in the first year in which it could be done according to law, i. e., in his proper year: B) = favourable, advantageous, wished for, propitious, &c.: suo loco pugnare, on favourable

ground; ss. venti, propitious; uti populo suo, to have the people favourably disposed to himself; so. also, deos ss. habere, gracious: C) = one's own master, in one's own power, free: ancilla nunc sua est; is in disputando suus esse poterit, independent; suus non est, he is not in his senses so, also, vix sua est: D) subst. — a) Sui, ōrum, m. pl., one's own followers, troops, friends, relatives, &c. — b) Suum, i, n., one's own possession, property, right.

SŶBĀRIS, is and Idis, f. [= Σῆβαρις]. 1) A river in Laconia, now the Sibar. 2) A town on the river Sybaris, destroyed 510 B. C., and rebuilt 443 B. C., with the name Thurii (q. v.), famed for its effeminacy and debauchery.

SŶBĀRITAE, ārum, m. pl. [Sybaris]. The inhabitants of Sybaris, the Sybarites.

SŶBĀRITĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Sybaris]. Of or belonging to Sybaris, Sybaritan; hence = voluptuous.

SŶBĀRITIS, Idis, f. [Sybaris]. The name of a lascivious poem.

SŶCHAEUS (I.), or SĪCHAEUS, i, m. The husband of Dido.

SŶCHAEUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Sychoaeus I.] Of Sychoeus, Sychman.

SŶCŌLATRONĪDAE, ārum, m. pl. (Pl.) The Fig-stealers, a facetiously-formed name of a fictitious people.

SŶCŌPHANTA, ae, m. [= συκοφάντης, 'one who informed against people exporting figs from Attica contrary to law']. (Com.) An informer, talebearer; an intriguer, deceiver. Hence = a parasite, sycophant.

SŶCŌPHANTIA, ae, f. [= συκοφάντια]. Craft, cunning, deceit (v. Sycophants).

SŶCŌPHANTIŌSE, adv. [sycophanta]. (Pl.) In an intriguing manner, deceitfully, knavishly.

SŶCŌPHANTOR, 1. v. dep. intr. [sycophanta]. (Pl.) To play the knave, to trick, to cheat: s. alicui.

*SYCURIUM, i, n. A town in Thessaly.

SYĒNE, es, f. [= Σῦνη]. A town in Upper Egypt.

SYĒNITES, ae, adj. m. [Syene]. Of or relating to Syene; in the pl., as subst. = the inhabitants of Syene.

SŶGAMBRI — v. Sigambri.

SYLLA — v. Sulla.

SYLLĀBA, ae, f. [= συλλαβή]. A syllable.

SYLLĀBĀTIM, adv. [syllaba]. Syllable by syllable, syllabically.

SYLLŌGISMUS, i, m. [= συλλογισμός]. (Lat.) A syllogism.

SYLLŌGISTĪCUS, a, um, adj. [= συλλογιστικός]. Of or belonging to a syllogism, syllogistic.

SŶMAETHEUS, a, um, adj. [Symaethus]. Of or belonging to Symaethus.

SYMAETHIS, *Idis*, *f.* [*Symaethum*]. *The nymph of the river Symaethum.*

SYMAETHIUS = *Symaethus*, *q. v.*

SYMAETHUM, *i. n.*, or **SYMAETHUS**, *i. m.* *A river (and a town situated upon it) on the east coast of Sicily, now the Giaretta.*

SYMBOLA, *ae, f.* [= *συμβολή*]. *A contribution to a common feast, one's share, soot; jocosely, of blows; also (lat.), of conversational questions for amusement.*

***SYMBOLICE**, *adv.* [*symbolum*]. (*Lat.*) *Symbolically, figuratively.*

SYMBOLUM, *i. n.*, and **SYMBOLUS**, *i. m.* [= *σύμβολον* and *σύμβολος*]. *A mark, token, symbol, by which one is expected to be recognized or his identity is proved.*

SYME, *es, f.* [*Συμή*]. *An island of the Aegean Sea, between Rhodes and Cnidus.*

SYMPHONIA, *ae, f.* [= *συμφωνία*]. (*Pure Latin, concentus.*) *A symphony, concert of musical instruments.*

SYMPHONIACUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *συμφωνιακός*]. *Pertaining to music, musical: pueri ss., singing boys, choristers.*

SYMPLEGÆDES, *dum, f. pl.* [= *Συμπληγάδες*, 'that strike together']. *The two islands (afterwards called Cyaneus) at the entrance of the Thracian Bosphorus, which, acc. to the fable, were always dashing against each other, and crushed whatever came between them, until after the successful passage of the Argo, when they became fixed — now Urek-Jaki.*

SYMPŌSIACUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *συμπόσιος*]. (*Lat.*) *Of or pertaining to a banquet, convivial, symposiae; subst., Symposiaca, ōrum, n. pl., the writings of Plutarch, entitled Συμπόσιον, Table-Talk.*

SYMPŌSIUM, *ii, n.* [= *συμπόσιον*, 'the banquet']. *The title of one of Plato's dialogues.*

SYNANCHE, *es, f.* [= *συνάγχη*]. (*Lat.*) *An inflammation of the throat, quinsy.*

SYNĀPŌTHNESCONTES [= *συναπώθνησcentes*, 'the dying together']. *The title of a comedy of Diphilus.*

SYNĀRISTOSAE, *ārum, f. pl.* [= *συναριστώσαι*, 'the women breakfasting together']. *The title of a comedy by Menander.*

SYNECDŌCHE, *es, f.* [= *συνέκδοχή*]. (*Lat.*) *A figure of speech, by which a part is put for the whole, a cause for an effect, an effect for a cause, a proper name for an appellative, &c., a synecdoche.*

SYNĒDRUS, *i. m.* [= *συνέδρος*]. *A counsellor, senator (among the Macedonians).*

SYNĒPHĒBI, *ōrum, m. pl.* [= *συνήφθοι*, 'the Fellow-Youths']. *The title of a comedy of Statius Caecilius.*

SYNGRĀPHA, *ae, f.* [= *συγγράφη*]. *A hand-writing = an obligation, bond, promissory note: fecere ss. cum aliquo, to take a bill of exchange (for a debt).*

SYNGRĀPHUS, *i. m.* [= *συγγράφος*]. (*Pl.*) 1) *A written contract.* 2) *A passport.*

SYNNĀDA, *ōrum, n. pl.*, also **SYNNAS**, *ēdis, f.* [= *να Σύνναδα*]. *A town in Phrygia Major, famous for its marble.*

SYNNĀDENSIS, *e, adj.* [*Synnada*]. *Of or belonging to Synnada.*

SYNŌDUS, *ōntis, m.* [= *συνόδους*]. *A fish, a kind of bream.*

SYNTHĒSINUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *συνθήςινος*]. (*Lat.*) *Pertaining to a dressing-gown: a vestia, a dressing-gown.*

SYNTŌNUM, *i. n.* [= *σύντονον*]. (*Lat.*) *A musical instrument.*

SYPHAX, *ēdis, m.* *A king of Numidia, in the time of the Second Punic war.*

SYPHEUM, *i. n.* *A town of the Bruttii.*

SYRĀCŌSIUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Syracusae*]. (*Poet.*) = *Syracusanus.*

SYRĀCŪSAE, *ārum, f. pl.* [= *Συρακῶσαι*]. *The chief city on the island of Sicily, founded by the Corinthian Archias, 758 B. C., now Siracossa.*

SYRĀCŪSĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Syracusae*]. *Syracusan; subst., Syracusani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Syracuse.*

SYRĀCŪSIUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Syracusae*]. = *Syracusanus.*

SYRI, *ōrum, m. pl.* [= *Σύριοι*]. *The inhabitants of Syria, the Syrians.*

SYRIA, *ae, f.* [*Syri*]. *Syria, a country of Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea, between Cilicia and Palestine; in its widest sense it embraced also the countries along the Euphrates and Tigris; hence = Assyria.*

SYRIĀCUS, also (*poet.*) **SYRISCUS**, *a, um, adj.* [*Syri*]. *Syrian.*

SYRIUS (I.), *a, um, adj.* [*Syri*]. *Of or pertaining to Syria, Syrian.*

SYRIUS (II.), *a, um, adj.* [*Syros*]. *Of or belonging to the island of Syros, Syrian.*

SYRINX, *ngis, f.* [= *Σύριγξ*]. *A nymph changed into a reed.*

SYRMA, *ētis, n.* [= *σέρμα*]. *A robe with a train. Hence, trop., a tragedy.*

SYRŌPHŌENIX, *icis, m.* [= *Συροφωινίξ*]. *A Syro-Phœnician (from the borders of Syria and Phœnicia).*

SYROS, *i. f.* [= *Σύρος*]. *An island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Pherecydes — now Sira.*

SYRTIS, *is, f.* [= *Σέρτις*]. 1) *A sand-bank or sandy place in the sea, esp. on the northern coast of Africa: S. major, near Cyrenaica, now the Bay of Sidra; S. minor, near Byzacene, now the Bay of Gabes.* 2) *Melon., the coast near the Syrtis.*

SYRTICUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Syrtis*]. *Of or belonging to the Syrtis, Syrtian.*

SYRUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Syria*]. *Syrian; subst., Syrus, i. m., a Syrian.*

TABAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town in Phrygia Major.*

TABAS, ae, *f.* *A town of Parastacene, in Persia.*

TABELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim. of tabula*]. 1) *A small board or table, a tablet.* Hence (poet.): *A) the trough in which Romulus and Remus were exposed:* B) *a fan:* C) *a gaming-board:* t. capit lapillos. 2) *In partic.:* A) *a writing-tablet; hence, meton. — a) a letter, note, billet: dare tt. = dare litteras — b) a writing, contract, will, &c.: tt. dotis, a marriage-contract; tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, in strict form; tt. quaestionis, minutes of evidence; tt. publicae, public papers or records:* B) *a votive tablet, hung up in a temple, in acknowledgment of help received from a deity: t. votiva, or simply tabella:* C) *a voting-tablet, used — a) in the comitia, for electing a magistrate, or for voting on the ratification or rejection of a bill; in the latter case, each voter received two tablets, one for approval, marked with the letters U. R. (uti rogas), the other for rejection, marked with the letter A. (antiquo = 'I reject the bill') — b) in courts of justice, each judge receiving three tablets, marked, one with A. (absolvo), the second with C. (condemno), and the third with N. L. (non liquet = 'the matter is not exactly clear to me'):* D) *a painted tablet, a small painting or picture.*

TABELLARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [*tabella*]. *Of or pertaining to tablets.* In partic.: *A) of or pertaining to voting-tablets:* B) *of or pertaining to writing or to letters: navis t., a packetboat, mail-packet; subst., Tabellarius, ii, m., a slave or messenger sent with a letter, a letter-carrier, courier.*

TABEO, ui, —. 2. *v. intr.* [*kindred w. Doric τῆω = τῆω*]. (Poet.) *To melt; trop. = to waste away: corpora tt. = pine away; artus tabentes sale (poet.), dripping with salt-water; genae tabentes, wet with tears.*

TABERNA, ae, *f.* [*root TAB, whence also tabula*]. 1) *A shed built of boards, a hut, booth:* A) *a miserable dwelling, a hovel: tt. pauperum:* B) *= a workshop, a shop, stall of a merchant, barber, &c.; concursare circum tt.: t. libraria, a bookseller's shop; exercere t., to have goods for sale in a shop; t. tonsoris, a barber's shop; t. laniationis, a butcher's shop:* C) *an inn, tavern: devertere in t.; also, a brothel, bawdyhouse.* 2) *A stand, made of wood, for spectators at the games.* 3) *Tres Tabernae, 'the Three Taverns,' a place on the Appian way, near Uthrae.*

TABERNACULUM, i, n. [*taberna*]. *A hut built of boards, a barrack; hence, a tent.* In partic., in augural lang. = *a place chosen by the augur for observing the auspices: capere t., to take possession of, to choose; capere t. recte, in the proper manner, with due ceremonies; capere t. vitio, improperly.*

TABERNARIUS, ii, m. [*taberna*] *One who works or sells in a shop, a shopkeeper; in Rome = a man of inferior standing.*

TABERNŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim. of taberna*]. (Lat.) *A small booth or shop; a little tavern.*

TABES, is, *f.* [*tabeo*]. (The *genit. and da. wanting.*) 1) *A gradual wasting away: A) a melting, rotting, putrefaction, &c.: t. absumit cadavera: B) a wasting away by disease, consumption: aegritudo affort t.; oculorum t., loss of sight.* 2) *A wasting disease; almost always trop., of a moral or political evil: t. fenoris crescentis, the plague, pest of increasing debt.* 3) *The moisture of a melting, decaying substance, corruption: t. nivis liquescentis, the slime of melting snow; t. sanguinis; t. tot annorum (of a coffin in which a corpse has lain for a long time); t. veneni.*

TABESCO, bui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [*tabeo*]. 1) *To melt gradually, to be dissolved, cera.* 2) *To waste or to pine away, to decline, to decay, to languish, &c., luctu, molestiis; dies t.*

***TABIDŪLUS**, a, um, *adj.* [*dim. of tabidus*]. *Consuming.* (Poet.)

TABIDUS, a, um, *adj.* [*tabeo*]. 1) *Melting, dissolving, nix.* 2) *Wasting away, decaying, from disease, &c., corpus; a. juvenicus, consumptive; hence, trop. (poet.), mens t., pining, languishing.* 3) *Meton., wasting, consuming, destroying, lues, venenum, vetustas.*

TABIFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [*tabes-facio*]. 1) (Poet.) *Melting, dissolving: ss. radii solis.* 2) *Pestilential, deadly, aër, venenum; trop., animi perturbationes tt., consuming passions.*

TABRĀCA, ae, *f.* *A town of Numidia, on the Mediterranean Sea.*

TABŪLA, ae, *f.* [*root TAB, whence also taberna*]. 1) *A board, plank (of wood or metal, smoothed or polished): arripere tabulam de naufragio.* In particular: *A) a gaming-board:* B) *tabula picta, or simply tabula, a painting; in partic. — a) t. votiva, a votive tablet, on which a shipwreck was painted, and which was hung up in a temple by the persons saved from a shipwreck — b) t. Dicearchi, a map:* C) *a writing or reckoning-tablet: t. cerata, a waxed writing-tablet:* D) *a tablet of laws: figere tabulas, to post up, to publish; duodecim tabulae, the twelve tables of the laws at Rome.* 2) *Of various kinds of writings: A) pl., a book of receipts and expenditures (tt. acceptorum et expensorum — such as every person of orderly habits had at Rome), an account-book: conficere tabulas; pecunia debetur in tabulis, stands charged on his books; hence, tt. novae, new account-books (by substituting which for the old ones, the old debts were cancelled in whole or in part); trop., tt. novae beneficiorum, a forgetting of past benefactions:* B) *tt. publicae — a) the account-books of the state, books of the public receipts and expenditures, financial books —*

b) documents, records, lists, state papers, relating to the census, legal causes, public acts, &c.; hence, in gen. = the archives: C) a tablet on which, after an election, the votes cast for each candidate were registered, a list or register of votes: D) a tablet hung up for advertising, an advertisement: figere, proscribere t.; t. decreti, beneficii; in partio. = a list of proscribed persons: tt. Sullanæ; also = an auction-list, and hence, an auction: adesse ad t.: E) tt. dotis, nuptiales (poet.), a marriage-contract; tt. quaestionis, minutes of evidence: F) (poet. & lat.) = a will, testament.

TABULARIUS, a, um, adj. [tabula]. Of or belonging to written documents; only as subst.: A) Tabularius, ii, m., a keeper of archives, a registrar: B) Tabularium, ii, n., a place where public records are kept, archives.

TABULATIO, ðnis, f. [tabula]. A covering of boards, a flooring; a floor, story.

TABULATUS, a, um, adj. [tabula]. Covered with boards, boarded, floored. Hence, subst., Tabulatum, i, n.: A) any thing covered with boards, a wainscot, floor, story: B) meton., a layer, row.

TABUM, i, n. [tabeo]. (The genit. and dat. not used.) 1) Corrupt moisture or matter, putrid gore, sanies: saxa spargere tabo (of a shipwrecked person); fluere sanie taboque. 2) Trop., an infectious disease, plague, pestilence: pabula tabo inficere.

TABURNUS, i, m. A small mountain-chain in Campania, now Rocca Rainola.

TACEO, ui, itum, 2. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr.—1) To be silent, to hold one's peace, to say nothing (cf. sileo): tace! be still! t. de re, about any thing. 2) (Poet.): A) = sileo, to be still, noiseless, quiet: omnis ager, nox t., is quiet: B) trop., oculi tt., express nothing; blanditine tt., cease. II. Tr. To be silent about, to pass over in silence, to keep secret: t. rem, arcana; ta-cenda, things unfit to be spoken.

TÁCITA, ae, f. [tacitus]. The goddess of Silence; also called Muta.

TÁCITE, or (lat.) TÁCITO, adv. [tacitus]. 1) Silently, in silence: habere aliquid tacite, to keep secret. 2) = Unobserved, secretly: perire tacite.

TÁCITURNITAS, ætis, f. [taciturnus]. 1) A being silent, silence: t. testium, curiae; hence poet. a not mentioning, silence (on the part of poets), t. invida. 2) Taciturnity: t. alienus experiri.

TÁCITURNUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [taciturnus]. 1) Not talkative, silent, taciturn, homo; obstinatio t., obstinate silence. 2) Trop. (poet.): A) still, quiet, ripa: B) = unread (t. pascos tinas).

TÁCITUS (I.), a, um, adj. [taceo]. 1) Act., that does not speak, silent, still, mute: me tacito, without my speaking; os tacitum alieni præbere,

not to answer; t. expectatio; tacitus id prætere, I pass it over in silence. Hence: A) t. servio, without undertaking any thing; t. morior, without making a defence; legentem aut tacitum impellit, meditating: B) that is done without words, tacit, silent: t. signum, a tacit sign; tt. induciæ, a truce tacitly agreed upon (without express stipulation); t. assensio; t. sensus, natural feeling (in opp. to instruction or direction); tt. exceptiones, implied: tacita lumina, silent glances; t. fulmen, without thunder: C) (= silens) still, noiseless, quiet: t. nox, nemus; per tacitum, in stillness, quietly. 2) Pass., that is passed over in silence, not spoken of, unmentioned: relinquere aliquid t.; esp., ferre aliquid ab aliquo tacitum, to carry something off without opposition from another: ne id quidem a Turno tacitum tulit, Turnus was not silent even about that; nunquam hoc (a me) tacitum feres, you shall not do it without opposition from me. Hence = Secret, hidden, unobserved: t. vulnus; tacitum abire; quod tacito opus est, what ought to be kept secret; subst., Tacitum, i, n., a secret.

TÁCITUS (II.), i, m. (C. Cornelius.) The celebrated Roman historian.

*TACTILIS, e, adj. [tango]. (Lucr.) That may be touched, tangible.

TACTIO, ðnis, f. [tango]. 1) (Pl.) A touching, touch: quid tibi hanc tactio est? why do you touch this one? *2) The sense of touch, feeling.

TACTUS, ūs, m. [tango]. 1) A touching, touch. 2) Effect, influence. 3) The sense of touch, feeling. 4) (Lucr.) Tangibility (opp. to intactus).

TAEDA, ae, f. [kindred with tæd; or tæd, accus. tæda or tæta]. 1) A resinous species of fir or pine-tree; hence = resinous fir or pine-wood. 2) That which is made out of resinous fir or pine-wood: A) a board or plank of pitch-pine: cupæ repletæ taedâ: B) a torch of pitch-pine, used sometimes in religious worship, also at funerals, and particularly at weddings (t. jugalis); hence, trop., denoting—a) a wedding, marriage: foedera taedæ—b) love: C) in the pl., firebrands of pine wood, as instruments of torture.

TÆDET, tæduit or tæsum est, —, 2. v. impers. tr. & intr. It irks, wearies, disgusts: t. me, I am disgusted, wearied, &c.: t. me vitæ; t. eum sermonis tui, he is tired of your speech; t. eadem audire milites, it disgusts me to hear the same things a thousand times over.

*TÆDIFER, æra, ærum, adj. [taeda-fero]. (Poet.) Torch-bearing: t. dea, i.e., Ceres, because she kindled a piece of pine-wood in order to search for her daughter.

TÆDIUM, ii, n. [tædet]. Disgust, weariness or loathing of a thing, arising from its too long continuance or too frequent repetition: t. op-

pugnationis; t. rerum adversarum; afferre t., to cause; t. capere, to conceive.

TAENÁRIDES, ae, m. [Taenarus]. The Tænarian; (poet.) = the Lacedaemonian (of Hyacinthus).

TAENÁRIDIS, Idia, adj. f. [Taenarus]. Tænarian; (poet.) = Lacedaemonian.

TAENÁRIUS, a, um, adj. [Taenarus]. Of or belonging to Taenarus, Tænarian; (poet.) = Lacedaemonian: deus T., Neptune (because he had a temple at Taenarus); T. soror, marita, Helena; T. porta, the entrance to the infernal regions; valles T., subterranean.

TAENÁRUS, i, com., and TAENÁRUM, i, n. [= Ταίναρος, Ταίναρον]. A promontory and town in Laconia, near which, according to fable, was a cavern, the entrance to the infernal regions; hence, meton. = the infernal regions, the kingdom of the dead.

TAENIA, ae, f. [= ταινία]. (Poet. & lat.) A band, ribbon; in partic., a head-band, fillet.

TÁGAX, ācis, adj. [tago = tango — cf. the Greek τᾱγᾱν]. (Rar.) Thievish.

TÁGES, ētis, m. An Etrurian deity or hero, the son of a Genius Jovialis, and thus grandson of Jupiter; he taught the Etrurians the art of divination.

TÁGO, 3. v. tr. [root TAG]. An obsolete form of tango, q. v.

TÁGUS, i, m. A river in Lusitania, now the Tajo (in Spain) or the Tejo (in Portugal).

TÁLAIONIDES, ae, m. [Talaus]. A descendant of Talaus = Adrastus.

TÁLAIONIUS, a, um, adj. [Talaus]. Of or belonging to Talaus; subst., Talaionia, ae, f. a daughter of Talaionius = Eriphyle.

TÁLĀRIS, e, adj. [talus]. Of or belonging to the ankles: A) reaching to the ankles, tunica: B) subst., Talaria, ium, n. pl. — a) the parts about the ankles, the ankles — b) sandals fastened to the ankles, winged shoes: (poet.) of the winged shoes of Mercury; prov., videamus talaria = let us flee speedily — c) (poet.) = tunica talaris.

TÁLĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [talus]. Of or belonging to dice, dice, ludas; t. lex, relating to dice-playing.

TÁLASSIO, ōnis, or TÁLASSIUS, ii, and TÁLASSUS, i, m. A senator, who, according to legend, had obtained, at the abduction of the Sabine women, a very beautiful maiden for a wife, and whose name on that account was used as a congratulatory expression: servire T. = to marry.

TÁLAUS, i, m. [= Τάλαιος]. An Argonaut, the father of Adrastus, Parthenopaeus and Eriphyle.

TÁLEA, ae, f. [root TAG, whence also talus, taxillus]. A twig cut off, a stick. In partic.: A) = a set, cutting, layer (of. ramus): B) a short pointed stake placed in the ground in order to

wound the cavalry of an enemy: C) tt. ferreae, iron rods, used as money by the Britons.

TÁLENTUM, i, n. [τάλαντον]. 1) A talent, a Greek weight, varying in different states, usually = 60 pounds. 2) A talent, a sum of money — the Attic talent consisted of 60 minae, or 6000 drachmae = \$1083.33, or £298, 15s.; the 'talentum magnum' was greater, and contained 80 minae.

TÁLIO, ōnis, f. [talis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A repaying like for like, retaliation.

TÁLIS, e, adj. [the demonstrative force of the 't' appears in Sansc. ta (this), Gr. τᾱ, Engl. this — cf. also tam, and, as it regards the ending, qualis]. Such, of such a nature or kind: aliquid tale, or tale quid, something of the kind; freq. corresponding to 'qualis,' such ... as: talis erat qualis putabatur (also with 'ac' or 'atque'); tales esse oportet ut jure laudemur; talem te esse oportet qui te ab impiorum societate sejungas, such a one as. In partic.: A) emphatically, such = so distinguished, great, remarkable, critical, &c., vir, occasio; tali tempore, at so critical a time: B) it often refers to a previous or immediately following description, and can be rendered, this, that, the following: tali modo, in this manner; talia fatur, as follows.

TÁLITRUM, i, n. [talus]. A rap with the fingers, a flip.

TALPA, ae, f. A mole.

TALTHYBIUS, ii, m. [= Τάλθύβιος]. A herald of Agamemnon.

TÁLUS, i, m. 1) The ankle: pulcher a vertice ad tt., from head to foot; prov., recto t. stare, to stand steadfast or firm; (poet.) fabula stat recto t., stands, i. e., succeeds; recto t. vivere, to act well. 2) A die (orig. made of the ankle-bones of certain animals). The 'talus' had four marked sides, on which it could fall, and two curved or unmarked. Four 'tali' were used in playing: the best throw (Venus) was when each side presented a different number; the worst (Canis), when all four turned up the same (of tessera).

TAM, adv. [of. talis, and, for the ending, quam, also palam, jam, clam]. So, to such a degree, so far, so much; usually with adjectives and adverbs, in comic and late writers also connected with verbs: t. multa; t. barbarus. Freq. corresponding to quam (sometimes ac, atque) = as much ... as; non t. ... quam, not as much ... as, less ... than; non tam pugnandi quam diffugiendi consilium; and sometimes = as well ... as, denoting a stronger connexion (nearly = et ... et): t. foederatis quam infestis gentibus. In partic.: A) (rare) with the superl.: t. gravissima judicia, such exceedingly severe judgments: B) (poet.) with the comp.: t. magis illa frequens quam, so much the more ... as: C) t. ... quam, with the superl. = by how much ... by so much,

the ... the: quam quisque pessime fecit, t. maxime est tutus: D) sometimes it is omitted: non facile loquor quam praesto, *not so easily*: E) before esse = talis, *such, of such a nature or quality*: haec tam esse quam audio.

TĀMĀSEUS (I.), or TĀMASSUS, i, f. [= *Tamēssos*]. *A town in Cyprus.*

TĀMĀSEUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Tamaseus I.]. *Of or belonging to Tamaseus, Tamasean.*

TAM-DIU, adv. So long: t. ... quamdiu, *so long ... as*; t. donec (dum, quoad), *until*.

TĀMEN, conj. [perhaps from tam, the 'en' being kindred with &]. Yet, nevertheless, for all that; usually corresponding to quamquam, quamvis, etsi, etc., or with the notion of a concession or condition implied in the context (sometimes 'tamen' being omitted, when such a conjunction precedes): quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione t. non caret; non sunt permolesiti sed t. insident et urgent; nonnihil t., *something at least*. In partic.: A) tamenne, or simply t., in a question involving indignation or astonishment: t. haec attenta vita et rusticana relegatio et amandatio appellabitur? B) (poet.) si t., *if indeed, provided that*: C) denoting impatience at delay = at length, but at last: egressus est t.

TĀMEN-ETSI, or more frequently contracted TĀMETSI, conj. Though, although, notwithstanding that: t. hoc intelligo, etc. Freq. like quamquam, without a conclusion, and denoting a correction of something preceding.

TĀMĒSIŖ, is, m. *A river in Britain, now the Thames.*

TAM-QUAM — v. Tanquam.

TANA, or Tanas, ae, m. *A river of Numidia, between Laras and Capsa.*

TĀNĀGER, grī, m. *A river of Lucania, now the Negro.*

TĀNAGRA, ae, f. [= *Távappa*]. *A town in Boeotia, now ruins near Skamino.*

TĀNAGRAEUS, a, um, adj. [Tanagra]. *Of or belonging to Tanagra, Tanagraean.*

TĀNAIS (I.), is, m. [= *Távaís*]. 1) *A river of Scythia, now the Don; also, a town near its mouth.* 2) (Curt.) = *The river Jaxartes, q. v.*

TĀNAIS (II.), is, m. [= *Távaís*]. *A proper name of a man.*

TĀNAĪTIS, is, f. [Tanaïs I.]. *She that lives near the Tanaïs = an Amazon.*

TĀNĀQUIL, ūis, f. *The wife of Tarquinius Priscus, king of Rome; hence, trop. = a proud, imperious wife.*

TANDEM, adv. [formed from] 'tam' and the demonstrative ending 'dem'. 1) At last, at length, but at last, finally (of something that takes place after long delay and expectation — cf. postremo, denique, etc.): t. pedem referunt; perficiam ut jam t. illi fateantur. 2) In inter-

rogative sentences, to denote impatience, displeasure or passion = pray, pray now, then: quonam t. modo? quousque t. haec patiemini? 3) (Rar.) In conclusions (instead of denique), finally, in short.

TANĒTUM, i, n. *A village in Upper Italy.*

TANGO, tēŋgi, tactum, 3. v. tr. [root TAG; obsolete form TĀGO = *τάγω*, whence the part. *ταράω*]. 1) To touch, aliquem digito, terram. Hence: A) = to enter a place, to reach, to arrive at, provinciam, portum: B) t. corpus aquā, to besprinkle, to moisten, to wash; t. supercilia fuligine, to colour; t. caput igne sulphuris, to fumigate: C) t. feminam, to violate: D) = to take away, aliquid de praeda: E) = to taste, to drink, to eat, cibum, saporem mellis: t. calicem, to empty: F) t. dente, morsu = to bite: G) = to hit, to strike, to beat; also, to kill; in partic., tactus fulmine or de coelo, struck by lightning: H) t. chordas, to strike the chords: I) of places, to border on, to be contiguous to: fundus t. Tiberim. 2) Trop.: A) of the mind, to touch, to move, to affect, to impress: t. animum alicujus; minae ejus me t.; t. deos; spiritu divino tactus, inspired by a deity; religione tactus est, he was influenced by a religious scruple: B) of a speech, to touch upon, to mention, to refer to briefly or occasionally: unumquodque leviter t.: C) (Com.) — a) to take in, to trick, to deceive, aliquem — b) to cheat out of something: t. hominem triginta minis — c) in a speech, to nettle, to sting: t. aliquem in convivio: D) to undertake, to apply one's self to: t. opus: E) prov., acu tangere (v. Acus).

TANQUAM, conj. [instead of tam-quam, which form also occurs]. 1) (Rar.) Of something that actually exists, so as, just as, like as, as well as: t. poetae boni solent, sic tu, etc.; t. boni valetudo jucundior est, sic, etc.; artifex partium in republica t. in scena optimarum. 2) Of something that is thought or assumed: A) introducing a figurative expression, as, just as, as it were: gloria virtutem t. umbra sequitur; te t. serpens intulisti: B) followed by a conditional clause, implying comparison: t. si, and sometimes simply t., as if, just as if: t. si claudus sim; t. clausa sit Asia.

TANTĀLEUS, or TANTĀLICUS, a, um, adj. [Tantalus]. *Of or belonging to Tantalus.*

TANTĀLIDES, ae, m. [Tantalus]. *A (male) descendant of Tantalus; esp. = Agamemnon, Pelops or Orestes: fratres TT. = Atreus and Thyestes; Tantalidarum internecione, i.e., nepotum Tantalii.*

TANTĀLIS, Idia, f. [Tantalus]. *A (female) descendant of Tantalus = Helena, Hermione, Niobe.*

TANTĀLUS, i, m. [= *Távrales*]. *A king of Phrygia, the son of Jupiter, father of Pelops and Niobe, and a favourite of the gods; on account*

of various crimes, esp. because he slew his son Pelops, and served him up before the gods for food (v. Pelops), he was punished in the lower world with eternal hunger and thirst, while water and fruit were continually near him.

TANTILLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of tantulus]. So little, so small; *subst.*, Tantillum, i, n., *such a little thing*.

TANTISPER, *adv.* [tantus]. 1) So long; usually with dum, donec, or quoad following: ut ibi esset t., dum culeus compararetur. 2) Abs., *so long* = meanwhile, in the mean time: videro quid effecerit, t. hoc magnum existimo quod pollicetur.

TANTOPÈRE, or sep. **TANTO OPÈRE**, *adv.* So greatly, so much, to such a degree, so.

TANTULUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of tantus]. So little, so small, statura, causa; *subst.*, Tantulum, i, n., *so little, such a trifle*: u. morae, *so trifling a delay*; tantulo vendere, *for so little*.

TANTUM, *adv.* — v. Tantis, 2.

TANTUM-MODO, *adv.* Simply, only: alia conditio t. aequa, *if only equitable*; t. ne, *provided only that not*.

TANTUS, a, um, *adj.* [tam]. 1) Of such size, so great, urbs, pecunia, vitium; t. res, *so important a thing*; t. homo, *of such great qualities, so distinguished*; tanta vestis, *such a great quantity of*; tantus natu, *so old*; freq. followed by quantus, ut or qui = *so great ... as*: t. vir fuit ut, etc.; nulla res tanta existet quae, etc., *that it, &c.*; freq. with the idea of limitation = *only so great, so small, so trifling*: osterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt ut, etc. 2) In partic.

I. Tantum: A) as *neut.* of the *adj.* — a) t. abest ut, *it is so far from it, it lacks so much of it, that*; t. potest, *he is so powerful*; superabant tantum quod Aetoli accesserant, *they were superior in number, so far as the Aetoli added to their number* — b) freq. with a *genit.*, t. frumenti, *so much corn*; t. librorum, *so many books*; t. gaudii, *so much joy* — c) in tantum, *so far, so much* — d) tanti, *of so great a value*: tanti facere, *to value at so much*; tanti vendere, *to sell for so much*; tanti interest, *it is of so great importance*; here belongs the phrase 'tanti est': a) of a good = *it is worth so much, it is of such consequence, it is prized so highly*: tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit; 3) of an evil which it is worth while to endure in order thereby to secure a greater good = *I don't concern myself about it, I esteem it a light thing*: est mihi tanti illam invidiae molem subire — e) alterum tantum, *just so much more* (v. Alter) — f) (colloq.) tantum est, *that is all, nothing more*: B) as an *adv.* — a) simply, only, merely: dixit t., *he has only said it (not proved it)*; t. illud vereor; t. ut, *simply that*; t. ne, *only that not*; hence, a) t. non = *almost, very nearly*: urbs t. non capta est, *the city barely escaped being taken*; 3) t.

quod, *just then, but just, hardly, scarcely*: tantum quod veneram cum mihi a te litterae reddi tae sunt; haec quum scribebam, t. quod existimabam, etc.; 7) t. quod non, *only that not, nothing is wanting but, &c.* — b) (poet. & lat.) with an adjective, instead of tam, so: t. magna; t. dissimilis.

II. Tanto, *abl. neut.*, sometimes as an *adv.* — a) with comparatives and like expressions (male, praestat, esp. ante and post), denoting measure and degree, by *so much, so much the*: t. crebriores nuncii mittebantur; t. pluris, *so much the dearer*; bis t. pluris, *twice as dear*; t. ... quanto, *by how much ... by so much, the ... the*; quanto doctior, t. modestior; (Com.) t. mellior (denoting satisfaction with something) = *bravo! well done! good!* tanto nequior! *so much the worse! shame!* — b) (poet.) = tam, so: t. dulcis; t. motus est; on this account also found with the *superl.*: t. pessimus.

TANTUS-DEM, tantadem, tantundem, *adj.* Just as great. In partic., Tantundem: A) as *neut.* of the *adj.* — a) tantundem scio quantum, *just as much as, &c.*; also, followed by a *genit.*: t. viae — b) of price, tantidem, *just as high*; t. aliquid facere quanti, etc., *to value as highly as, &c.*: B) as *adv.*, so much, so far: tantundem in latitudinem patere.

TÁPES, étis, m., or **TÁPÈTE**, is, n. [= τάρπης]. (Poet. & lat.) A carpet, tapestry, for covering tables, sofas, stools, &c.

TAPRÖBANE, es, f. [= Ταπροβάνη]. An island in the Indian Ocean, now Ceylon.

TĀRĀNIS, is, m. (Lat.) The name of Jupiter among the Gauls.

TARBELLI, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Aquitania, in the neighbourhood of the modern d'Acqs.

TARBELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tarbelli]. Tarbellian.

TARCHO, ōnis, or **TARCHON**, ontis, m. A noble Etruscan, who assisted Aeneas against King Turnus.

TARCONDIMOTUS, i, m. A Cilician prince and ally of the Romans.

TARDE, *adv.* w. comp. & sup. [tardus]. 1) Slowly, crescere. 2) Late: triennio tardius triumphare.

***TARDESCO**, 3. v. *inch. intr.* [tardus]. (Luor.) To grow or to become slow; trop., to hesitate.

***TARDIGEMULUS**, a, um, *adj.* [tarde-gemo]. (Ante-cl.) Slow-meaning.

***TARDIGRĀDUS**, a, um, *adj.* [tarde-gradior]. (Poet.) Slow-paced.

***TARDILOQUUS**, a, um, *adj.* [tarde-loquor]. (Lat.) Slow-speaking, slow of speech.

TARDI-PES, ēdis, *adj.* (Poet.) Slow-footed = limping.

TARDITAS, ātis, f. [tardus]. 1) Slowness, tardiness, delay, &c.: t. in rebus gerendis;

subvenire tarditati aliquorum vehiculis; t. navium; uti tarditatis in ingressu, to go slowly. 2) Trop., of the mind, slowness, dulness, stupidity, ingenit.

TARDITUDO, Inis, f. [tardus]. (Pl.) = Tarditas.

TARDIUSCULUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of tardus]. Somewhat slow.

TARDO, avi, atum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [tardus]. I. Tr. — To delay, to retard, to impede, to hinder, profectionem, impetum, celeritatem alicujus, hostem; t. aliquem in persequendi studio; animum ad persequendum negligentia t. II. Intr. — To tarry, to loiter, to linger.

TARDUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. 1) Slow, tardy, sluggish: t. homo, pecus; t. in decedendo or ad decedendum; also, of things = coming or happening late: t. poena; t. frumenti subvectio; t. nox, passing away slowly. In particular: A) (poet.) slow in acting, heedful, considerate, Apollo: B) making slow, causing one to be slow: t. senectus, podagra, causing one to move slowly. 2) Trop., of the mind, slow: A) = stupid, dull, ingenium: B) lazy: C) of a speaker or a speech = measured, deliberate.

TARENTINUS, a, um, adj. [Tarentum]. Of or belonging to Tarentum, Tarentine; subst., Tarentini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Tarentum.

TARENTUM, i, n., also (poet.) TARENTUS, i, f. [Táp̄s]. A rich and famous commercial city in Southern Italy, founded by the Spartan Parthians, now Taranto.

TARICHEA, ae, f., or TARICHEAE, ārum, f. pl. [= Tapix̄a]. A town in Galilee.

TARMES, Itis, m. (Pl.) A woodworm.

TARPĒIUS (I.), ii, m., and Tarpēia, ae, f. The name of an ancient Roman gens. A certain Tarpēia betrayed the Capitol to the Sabines, when they attacked Rome, but was put to death by them when she demanded the reward of her treachery.

TARPĒIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Tarpeius I.]. Tarpeian: T. mons, a rock on the Capitoline hill, from which criminals were thrown headlong; hence = Capitoline: Pater T. = Jupiter; fulmina TT., of Jupiter.

TARQUINIENSIS, e, adj. [Tarquinii]. Of or belonging to Tarquinii, Tarquinian, ager; subst., Tarquinienses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Tarquinii.

TARQUINII, ōrum, m. pl. A very ancient town in Etruria, now Corneto. (There is near the modern town a hill still called Tarchino.)

TARQUINIUS, a, um, adj. [Tarquinii]. 1) Of or belonging to Tarquinii, Tarquinian. Thus as the designation of the Tarquinian gens, from which came two of the kings of Rome — Tarquinius Priscus, and Tarquinius Superbus, — and which was banished after the founding of

the Republic. Hence, 2) of or belonging to the family of Tarquins, Tarquinian, nomen; subst. — a) Tarquinius, ii, m., a Tarquin, esp. Tarquinius Superbus — b) Tarquinii, ōrum, m. pl., the descendants of Tarquinius Superbus, the Torguins.

TARRACINA, ae, f., or TARRACINAE, ārum, f. pl. A town in Latium, whose earlier name was Anxur — now Terracina.

TARRACINENSIS, e, adj. [Tarracina]. Of or belonging to Tarracina, Tarracinian; subst., Tarracinenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Tarracina.

TARRACO, ōnis, f. A town in North-eastern Spain, now Tarragona.

TARRACONENSIS, e, adj. [Tarraco]. Of or belonging to Tarraco, Tarracoonian; subst., Tarracoonenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Tarraco.

TARSENSIS, e, adj. [Tarsus]. Of or belonging to Tarsus; subst., Tarsenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Tarsus.

TARSUS, i, f. [= Táp̄os]. The capital of Cilicia, now Tarso.

TARTAREUS, a, um, adj. [Tartarus]. Of or pertaining to the infernal regions, Tartarean, infernal; hence = fearful, hideous: rex T. = Pluto; T. custos = Cerberus; TT. sorores, the Furies; tenebrae TT.

TARTĀRUS (I.), i, m., in the pl. TARTĀRA, ōrum, n. [= Táp̄ap̄s]. The place of punishment in the infernal regions, Tartarus; hence = the infernal regions.

TARTĀRUS (II.), i, m. A river of Italy.

TARTESSIUS, a, um, adj. [Tartessus]. Tartessian.

TARTESSUS, i, f. [= Tap̄p̄os̄]. A maritime town in Southern Spain.

TARUSĀTES, tum, m. pl. A people of Aquitanian Gaul.

TARUTIUS, ii, m. A Roman proper name: C. Tarutius Firmanus, a celebrated astrologer.

TASGETIUS, ii, m. A prince of the Carnutes.

TAT, or TĀTAE, interj. (Pl.) An exclamation of surprise = sounds! strange! the deuce!

TĀTIENSES, ium, m. pl. [Tatius I.]. One of the three oldest patrician tribes of Rome (vide Tribus, 1 — cf. Titenses, Tities).

TĀTIUS (I.), ii, m. A king of the Sabines, afterwards joint-king with Romulus.

TĀTIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Tatius I.]. Of Tatius, Tatian.

TAULANTII, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Illyria.

TAUM, i, n. An arm of the sea, in Britain, now the Frith of Tay.

TAUNUS, i, m. A mountain range in Western Germany, between Frankfort and Mentz.

TAUREA, ae, f. [taureus]. A whip of bull's hide. (Poet.)

TAUREUS, a, um, *adj.* [taurus]. (Poet.) Of a bull or ox, bull's, ex-: tergum t.; *meton.* = a drum.

TAURI, ōrum, *m. pl.* A Scythian people, in the modern Crimea.

TAURICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tauri]. Of or belonging to the Taurians, Tauric: T. Chersonesus = the Crimea.

*TAURIFER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [taurus - fero]. (Lat. poet.) Bull-bearing, supporting bulls, campi.

*TAURIFORMIS, e, *adj.* [taurus - forma]. (Poet.) Bull-shaped, tauriform.

TAURII LUDI. Games at Rome, held in honour of the infernal gods.

TAURINI, ōrum, *m. pl.* A people of Northern Italy; their chief city was Augusta Taurinorum or Colonia Taurina, the modern Turin.

TAURINUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Taurini]. Of or belonging to the Taurini, Taurinian.

TAURINUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [taurus]. Of or belonging to bulls or oxen, bull's, ex-, tergum, cornua.

TAURIS, Idia, *f.* An island on the coast of Illyria, now Torcola.

TAUROIS, entis, *f.* A fortress on the seashore near Massilia (Marseilles), now Tarento.

TAURŌMENITANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tauromenium]. Of or belonging to Tauromenium; *subst.*, Tauromenitani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Tauromenium.

TAURŌMENIUM, ii, n. (poet. Taurŏmēnon). A town on the east coast of Sicily, now Taormina.

TAURŌPŌLOS, i, *f.* An appellation of Diana, who under this name had a temple at Amphipolis.

TAURUS (I.), i, m. [= ταῦρος]. A bull, bullock, ox, steer. Hence: A) a constellation in the zodiac: B) a root of a tree (acc. to Quint. Inst. 8. 2. 18): C) the brazen bull made by Perillus, and used by Phalaris as an instrument of torture.

TAURUS (II.), i, m. [= Ταῦρος]. A mountain range in Western Asia, now Ala-Dagh. Hence, Tauri Pylae, a narrow pass between Cappadocia and Cilicia.

TAX (Pl.) — a word expressing the sound of blows, whack: t. meo tergo erit, whack-whack, the blows will come upon me.

TAXATIO, ōnis, *f.* [taxo]. A taxing, rating, appraisal.

TAXILLUS, i, m. [root TAG, whence also ta-lus]. A small die.

TAXIMAGŪLUS, i, m. A king of Kent, in Britain.

TAXO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [intens. of tago, tango]. (Lat.) 1) To touch sharply or with force. 2) To censure sharply, to twit, to taunt or to tax with a fault, &c., aliquem. 3) To estimate the value of something by feeling or handling, to rate, to appraise: t. rem tribus denariis.

TAXUS, i, *f.* 1) A yew-tree, yew — on account of its poisonous berries, the yew was regarded as belonging to the infernal regions. 2) Poison prepared from the berries of the yew-tree. exanimare se taxo.

TAÏGĒTE, es, *f.* [= Ταῖγῆτη]. The daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades.

TAÏGĒTUS, i, m. (also TAÏGĒta, ōrum, *n. pl.*) [= Ταῖγῆτος]. A mountain range between Laconia and Messenia, now Pentadactylos.

TĒ — a pronominal suffix, added to 'tu' and 'te' = thou thyself, thee thyself.

TEANENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Teaun]. The inhabitants of Teaunum, in Apulia.

TEANUM, i, n. [= Τῆανον]. 1) T. Sidicinum, a town in Campania, now Teano. 2) T. Apulum, a town in Apulia.

TEATE, is, n. A town in Samnium, now Chieti.

TEATES, um, *m. pl.* A people of Apulia.

TEATINI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Teate]. The inhabitants of Teate.

TECHNA, ae, *f.* [= τέχνη]. (Com.) A sunning device, a wile, trick.

TECHNICUS, i, m. [= τεχνικός]. A teacher of art, a technologist.

TECMESSA, ae, *f.* [= Τεκμῆσσα]. The daughter of Teuthras, and mistress of Ajax, son of Telamon.

TECMON, ōnis, *m.* A town in Epirus.

TECTE, adv. w. comp. [tectus]. 1) Covertly, secretly. 2) Cautiously.

TECTOR, ōris, m. [tego]. A worker in stucco, a plasterer, pargeter.

TECTŌRIŌLUM, i, n. [dim. of tectorium]. A little plaster, parget or roughcast.

TECTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [tector]. 1) Suitable for covering, panícula. 2) That serves for overlaying walls, ceilings, &c., suitable for stucco-work, atramentum, opus. Hence, *subst.*, Tectorium, ii, n. — a) plaster, stucco-work, fresco-painting, &c. — b) trop., of speech, smooth words, flattery.

TECTŌSĀGES, gam, or TECTŌSĀGI, ōrum, *m. pl.* A people of Gallia Narbonensis.

TECTUM, i, n. [Prop. part. of tego]. 1) A roof (for sarta tecta — v. Sarcio). 2) *Meton.*: A) a house, dwelling, abode; a covering, shelter: discedite in tt. vestra; teoto recipi; accipere t., to accept lodgings: B) a room: tt. caelata; tt. solida, a prison.

TECTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [part. of tego]. 1) Furnished with a roof, covered. 2) Trop.: A) concealed, secret, cupiditas, amor: B) hidden, disguised, verba: C) reserved, cautious: tt. esse possumus ad alienos.

TEDIGNILŌQUĪDES, is, *m.* (Pl.) A comically-formed proper name = te digna loquens.

TEGEA, ae, *f.* [= Τῆγη]. A town in Arcadia, now ruins near Tripolitza.

TEGEARUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tegea]. *Of or belonging to Tegea, Tegoan; (poet.) = Arcadian: T. virgo = Callisto; T. aper, the Erymanthian boar; T. parens (sacerdos) = Carmentis; T. domus, of Evander; subst., Tegeaea, ae, f. = Atalanta.*

TEGEATES, ae, m. [Tegea]. A Tegoan; *pl., Tegeatae, ñrum, the Tegoans.*

TEGES, ñtis, *f.* [tego]. A covering, mat, made of rushes, sedges, &c.

TEGILLUM, i, n. [tego]. (*Pl.*) A small covering, a hood, cowl.

TEGIMEN, inis, n. [tego]. (*Mostly poet. & lat.*) A cover, covering (of garments, of mail, of the skins of animals, &c.): *t. capitis, a helmet; tt. oculorum, the eyelids; t. fagi, the spreading top of a beech-tree; t. coeli, the vault of heaven.*

TEGIMENTUM, or better **TEGUMENTUM**, i, n. [tego] = Tegimen: *tt. scutorum, the hide stretched over a shield; t. ætati meae, protection.*

TEGMEN, inis, n. (*poet.*), and **TEGMENTUM**, i, n. [tego] = Tegimen, tegimentum.

TEGO, texi, tectum, 3. *v. tr.* [= *εργω*, Germ. *decken*]. 1) To cover (so as to afford protection and security — of. operio, etc.): *t. corpus pallio; bestias coriis tectae; navis tecta, having decks, decked. Hence: A) = to cover by burying: humus (terra) t. ossa; B) to cover, to hide, to veil: feræ tt. se latibulis; silvæ tt. fugientes; via tecta (a certain street in Rome). 2) Trop.: A) to hide, to conceal, to keep secret: t. aliquid, mendacio; t. turpia facta oratione; B) to cover = to protect, to defend, to preserve: t. patriam armis; conservare et t.; tueri et t.; portus ab Africo tectus, sheltered; tecto latere, with a whole skin, unhurt.*

TEGULA, ae, *f.* [tego]. 1) A tile: *prov., extremâ tegulâ stare, to stand on the roof's edge, i. e., to be near one's fall. 2) In the pl., tiles, a tiled roof.*

TEIUS, or **TEJUS**, a, um, *adj.* [Teos]. *Of or belonging to Teos: T. senex Anacreon; hence (poet.) = Anacreontian, Musa, fides.*

TEGUMEN, etc. — *v. Tegimen, etc.*

TELA, ae, *f.* [texo]. 1) A web: *tt. exercere, to weave. Hence: A) = a spider's web; B) a web = a plan, design: ea tela textitur. 2) Meton.: A) the warp in a loom: B) a weaver's beam: C) a loom.*

TELAMO (or **Telamon**), ñnis, m. [= *Τελαμών*]. *The son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer.*

TELAMONIÁDES, ae, m. [= *Τελαμονιάδης*]. *The son of Telamon, i. e., Ajax.*

TELAMONIUS, ii, m. [Telamo]. *The Telamonian = Ajax.*

TELCHINES, num, m. *pl.* [= *Τελχίνες*] *A family of priests in Rhodes, famous, in fable, partly as magicians, and partly as demons.*

TELÉBOAE, ñrum, m. *pl.* [= *Τηλεβοῖαι*]. *A people of Acarnania, a colony of whom, in later times, went to the island of Capreae, near Italy.*

TELÉBOAS, ae, m. *A Centaur, killed by Nestor at the marriage of Pirithous.*

TELÉGONUS, i, m. [= *Τηλέγονος*]. *The son of Ulysses and Circe; he unintentionally slew his father in Ithaca, and afterwards founded Tusculum in Latium: Telegoni moenia = Tusculum. Hence, as an appellation, in the pl., Telegoni, ñrum, m., the amatory poems of Ovid, because his misfortunes arose from them.*

TELÉMACHUS, i, m. [= *Τηλέμαχος*]. *The son of Ulysses and Penelope.*

TELÉPHUS, i, m. [= *Τηλέφος*]. 1) *The son of Hercules and Auge, and king of Mysia; he was wounded by the spear of Achilles, on the march to Troy, and afterwards, according to the direction of an oracle, was carried into the Greek camp and healed by the rust of the same spear. 2) A friend of Horace.*

TELESIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Samnium.*

TELÉTHUSA, ae, *f.* *The mother of Iphig, changed into a man.*

***TELÍGER**, ñra, ñrum, *adj.* [telum - gero]. (*Post.*) *Weapon-bearing.*

TELLENÆ, ñrum, *f. pl.* *A town in Latium.*
TELLUS, ñris, *f.* 1) *The earth (considered as a globe — of. terra, humus, etc.): t. infima est et non movetur. 2) (Poet.) The surface of the earth, the ground, the soil: t. inarata; amore telluris, from a longing for the land. 3) (Poet.) A land, country, district, territory: t. Gnosis. Hence — a) = a people, nation — b) = a country-seat, farm, estate. 4) Personified, the Earth, as a productive, nourishing divinity.*

TELMESSES, ium, m. *pl.* [Telmessus]. *The inhabitants of Telmessus.*

TELMESSICUS, or (doubtful read.) **Telmessus**, a, um, *adj.* [Telmessus]. *Telmessian: T sinus.*

TELMESSIS, Idis, *adj. f.* [Telmessus]. (*Lat.*) = *Telmessus.*

TELMESSUS (or **Telmissus**, doubtful read.), i, *f.* [= *Τελμύσσυς*]. *A town in Lycia, whose inhabitants were famed as diviners.*

TELUM, i, n. [τέλη, 'thrown to a distance,' 'from a distance?']. 1) *A missile, missile weapon, in gen.; a spear, dart, javelin, &c.: conjicere tt.; esse cum t., to be armed. 2) An offensive weapon, in gen. (in opp. to arma); a sword, dagger, battle-axe: arma atque tela militaria. Hence: A) t. Jovis, lightning; B) tt. dei, the sunbeams; C) trop., weapons = the means, instruments by which any thing is accomplished: t. fortunæ; necessitas est ultimum ac maximum t.; nec mediocre t. ad res gerendas oportet existimare benevolentiam civium.*

TEMENIS, Idis, *f.* *The name of a gate at Tarentum.*

TEMENITES, ae, m. [= *Τεμενίτης*]. An epithet of Apollo, from Temenos, a place near Syracuse.

TEMERARIUS, a, um, adj. [temere]. 1) (Ante-cl.) Accidental, casual. 2) Indiscreet, thoughtless; and of abstract ideas, rash, inconsiderate: t. homo, consilium, factum.

TEMERE, adv. By chance, casually, at random; heedlessly, rashly, without order, plan, or design: t. emittere telum; argentum quibusdam locis t. coniectum; t. ac fortuito; domum t. administrare (opp. to ratione regere). In partic.: A) = carelessly, lazily, jacere: B) = without cause, without reason: non t. credere debemus; non t. est, it is not by chance, there is a reason for it: C) non (nihil) t., not easily (to soften and restrict a negative).

TEMERITAS, ātis, f. [temere]. 1) Accident, chance: res in quibus nulla t. est sed ordo apparent. 2) Thoughtlessness, rashness, temerity, a rash and inconsiderate opinion.

TEMERO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [temere]. To violate, to defile, to profane, to desecrate, to pollute, sacra, feminam, fidem; t. fluvios venenis, to poison.

TEMESA, or **TEMPSA**, ae, and **TEMĒSE**, es, f. [= *Τεψτα*]. A town in Bruttium, now Torre del Lupi.

TEMESAUS, or **TEMESANUS**, a, um, adj. [Temesa]. Temesean.

TEMĒTUM, i, n. [root TEM, whence also temulentus]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) Any intoxicating drink, wine, mead: carere temeto.

TEMNITAE, ārum, and **TEMNII**, ōrum, m. pl. [Temnos]. The inhabitants of Temnos.

TEMNO, 8. v. tr. [root TEM, Greek *την-ω*]. (Poet.) Prop., to cut off = to despise, to disdain, to slight, to scorn (cf. contemno).

TEMNOS, i, f. [= *Τήνος*]. A town in Æolis, now Menimen.

TĒMO, ōnis, m. A tongue, pole, shaft, of a wagon, &c.; meton. (poet.)—a) a wagon—b) a plough—c) the constellation Charles' Wain.

TEMPE, n. pl. indecl. [= *τὰ Τέπει*]. 1) A charming valley in Thessaly, through which ran the river Peneus, between Olympus and Ossa. 2) Appellatively, any beautiful valley: T. Heliconia.

TEMPĒRĀMENTUM, i, n. [tempo]. 1) That by which the right or proper relation, measure, &c., is secured (v. Temperatio); a means, expedient, way: inventum est t., quo tenuiores cum principibus se aequari putarunt. 2) (Lat.) Proper measure, due proportion, moderation: orationem habuit meditatio temperamento, with studied moderation.

TEMPERANS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [prop. part. of tempo]. That observes the proper measure of passion or desire, sober, temperate, moderate, forbearing: t. homo; temperantior a cupiditate imperii (lat.), refraining; (Com. & lat.)

with a *gemit.*, t. potestatis, using with moderation. t. famae, sparing of.

TEMPĒRANTER, adv. w. comp. [temperans] With moderation, moderately.

TEMPĒRANTIA, ae, f. [temperans]. A keeping within bounds, moderation, sobriety, discreetness, temperateness, temperance.

TEMPĒRĀTE, adv. w. comp. [tempo]. In due proportion, temporarily.

TEMPĒRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [tempo]. 1) A mingling or tempering of things in due proportion, a right condition, proportion or constitution, symmetry: t. aeris (Corinthii), caloris; t. corporis, sound condition; t. oculi, a moderate climate; t. juris, a uniform distribution and establishment of rights; t. civitatis, a good organisation; t. animi, tranquillity. 2)—a) t. vitii, a corrective—b) = an organising or ordering principle. sol t. mundi.

TEMPĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. [tempo]. A temperer, arranger, regulator: t. voluptatis, one that enjoys pleasure in moderation.

TEMPĒRĀTURA, ae, f. [tempo]. (Lat.) = Temperatio, l.

TEMPĒRĀTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of tempo]. 1) Properly arranged or mingled; hence = moderate, temperate: t. locus, a temperate region; t. esca. 2) Trop., keeping the right measure, sober, calm, temperate, considerate, homo, mens, oratio, genus dicendi.

TEMPĒRIES, ei, f. [tempo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) In gen. = Temperatio, l. 2) In partic. = a temperate condition of the atmosphere, a moderate climate, moderate temperature: t. coeli.

TEMPĒRI—v. Tempus.

TEMPĒRO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. & intr. [tempus]. I. Tr.—1) To combine or to mix in due measure or proportion, to proportion, to qualify, to temper: t. vinum, to mix in due proportion with water; t. venenum, to prepare; t. rem simplicem ex dissimilibus, to compound; (poet.) t. aquam ignibus, to make tepid; t. agrum scatebris, to water. 2) To alloy, to check, to restrain. calores; trop., t. acerbitem morum. 3) To rule, to guide, navem, res hominum, rempublicam, oculi fulgura; (poet.) t. Musam = to write poetry; t. citharam, to play. II. Intr.—1) To observe the proper measure, to restrain one's self, to be moderate or temperate: t. in amore. 2) To give to any thing the proper limit or measure, to moderate, to restrain, to control: t. irae (poet. also iras), linguae, manibus; t. sibi or animo. 3) To refrain from, to abstain, to forbear: t. ab injuria, a lacrimis; t. risu; non t. quin, quominus, or ne, etc.; (Com.) t. aliquid; t. facere aliquid. 4) To abstain from injuring, to spare, aliquid, templis; also, t. a sociis.

TEMPESTAS, ātis, f. [tempus]. 1) (Mostly poet.) A point or space of time, a season, time, period (usually pointing to the condition or cir-

circumstances of the time): illā t., at that time; multis t., in a long time; multis ante t., many years before. 2) The weather, clara, frigida. In partic. A) = fair weather: egregia t.; secundā t. portum tenuit, by means of a favourable wind; praetermittere t., to neglect to use a favourable wind: B) freq. = bad weather, a storm, tempest: adversa t., an unfavourable wind; tt. immoderate; hence, (trop. — a) = commotion, disturbance, misfortune, calamity, &c.: publica t., popularis t., a civil commotion; hence, t. macelli; Verres t. Siciliae, the ruin — b) = a storm, tempest, onset: t. telorum, querelarum; t. periculi, invidiae.

TEMPESTIVE, *adv. w. comp.* [tempestivus].

1) At the right time, seasonably, opportunely. 2) Fitly, appropriately.

TEMPESTIVITAS, *ātis, f.* [tempestivus].

A right or proper time, seasonableness, timeliness: sua cuique parti actatis tempestivitas data est.

TEMPESTIVUS, *a, um, adj.* with (lat.) *comp.* [tempestas]. Appearing or happening at a right or favourable time, timely, seasonable, opportune; fit, proper, suitable, favourable, &c.: t. ventus, imber, oratio; ludus t. pueris; mare t. est ad navigandum, it is now the right time of the year for sailing; multa mihi tempestiva fuere ad moriendum, there were many fitting occasions for me to die; (poet.) tempestivo, at the right time. Hence: A) seasonable, ripe: fructus tt. capere, in season: B) of a person, ripe for something: virgo t. (viro), marriageable; also, t. sequi virum, for a husband; tempestivus coelo, ripe for heaven = worthy of being received among the gods: C) = beginning before the usual time, early, convivium.

TEMPLUM, *i, n.* [= tempulum, *dim.* of tempus — cf. *tempus*, *tempus*]. 1) In augury: A) an elevated place, consecrated by an augur, and marked off by imaginary lines; a place for observing the auspices: Aventinum montem templum capere ad inaugurandum, to choose the Aventine mount as a place for observing auguries: B) an open space of the heavens, marked off by the augur with his staff, within which he watched for the appearance of omens. 2) In gen.: A) any place or building consecrated by auspices, a consecrated place, sanctuary; thus often of the senate-house or other public buildings where the senate assembled; thus, also, of the place before the rostra, and of the rostra itself; of the elevated seats of the magistrates; also, trop., pectus templaque mentis, the sanctuary, shrine: B) a building dedicated to a deity or to several deities, a temple, fane (cf. fanum, delubrum, aedes): C) (poet.) a clear, open space, in gen., a circuit (usually with the idea of loftiness and greatness): tt. mundi; tt. coelestia; tt. Neptunia, the sea; tt. Orci, the infernal regions; tt. linguae (Lucr.), the throat:

D) a height or elevation with a wide prospect: tt. Parnassi.

TEMPORĀLIS, *e, adj.* [tempus I.]. (Lat.) Pertaining to time, temporary, temporal.

TEMPORĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [tempus I.]. 1) Fit or proper for the time, liberalitas. 2) (Lat.) Lasting for a time, temporary: t. amicitia, changeable.

TEMPUS (I.), *ōris, n.* [TEM, root of tem-no and *rip-vu*]. 1) Time, in gen.: hoc tempore, at this time; eodem t., or per idem t., at the same time; ex quo t., from which time on = since; superioribus tt., in former times; omni t., at every time; ad hoc t., up to the present time; t. anni, diei, the season, time of day; ad or in tempus, for a time, for a moment; ex tempore, without time for preparation, extemporaneously. 2) In partic.: A) = the time for something: t. nascendi; t. proclii committendi; hence — a) = the right time, the fit time, the nick of time; hence = an opportunity, &c.: tempus est abeundi or abire, it is time to depart; also, t. est me id dicere, it is the time for me to say it; amittere, etc., tempus rei gerendae, to let slip an opportunity — b) ad t., in t., and (Pl.) per t., more freq. suo t., and adverbially Tempore, or with the old ablative forms Tempori and Tempēri (with *comp.* tempērius), at the right time, at the appointed time, in time, seasonably, venire: B) time in reference to its condition, i.e., the state of the times, the times, circumstances — a) in gen.: tempore cedere, to adapt one's self to circumstances; in hoc (tali) t., under these circumstances; ad t., ex t., and pro t., according to circumstances, according to the nature of the circumstances — b) freq., in partic. = difficult and dangerous circumstances; hence it often = danger, misfortune, affliction, &c.: t. in ultimum deductus, reduced to the last extremity; thus mostly in the pl.: t. meum, or tt. mea (my fate), in which terms Cicero often speaks of his banishment and the unpleasant circumstances connected with it; tt. reipublicae; omne t. meum amicorum temporibus transmitendum putavi, all my time must be devoted to the exigencies of my friends. 3) Time in poetry and rhetoric, measure, quantity. 4) (Lat.) In grammar, a tense.

TEMPUS (II.), *ōris, n.* The temple of the head; mostly in the pl., the temples; (poet.) — a) = the face, visage — b) = the head.

TEMPYRA, *ōrum, n. pl.* A town in Thrace.

TEMULENTUS, *a, um, adj.* [cf. temetum]. Showing signs of intoxication, drunken, drunk, intoxicated, vox, homo.

TENACITAS, *ātis, f.* [tenax]. 1) A holding fast, tenacity: ungulium tenacitate arripiunt, they seize it with tenacious claws. 2) Trop., stinkiness.

TENACITER, *adv. v. comp. & sup.* [tenax].

1) Holding fast, firmly, tenaciously. 2) *Trop.*, perseveringly.

TENAX, *acis*, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [teneo].

1) Holding fast, tenacious, gripping, hederæ, forceps. Hence = *that holds firmly together*, tough, firm, adhesive, &c., cera, sabulum; passus t., *firm*; navis tenacior pondere, *steady*. 2) *Trop.*: A) in a good sense, holding fast to something, persistent, steadfast, tenacious: t. propositi, *to his purpose*; memoria t., *retentive*; t. iustitiæ, *adhering to the right*: B) in a bad sense, stubborn, obstinate, equus, morbus: C) holding fast to money, stingy, avaricious: parcus ac t.; t. quaesiti, *of his earnings*; regnum, umbræ tt. (of the infernal regions).

TENCHTERI, or TENCTERI, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* A German people, on the Rhine, famed for their excellent cavalry.

TENDEBA, *ōrum*, *n. pl.* A town of Caria.

*TENDICŪLA, *ae*, *f.* [tendo]. A trap, snare, for catching birds; *trop.*, t. literarum = a caviling interpretation of laws, a quirk.

TENDO, tēndi, tentum or tensum, 3. v. tr. and intr. [root TEN, Gr. *τείνω*]. I. Tr. — 1) To stretch, to distend, to extend, arcum (of C), chordam, vela, retia, plagas. Hence: A) t. insidias (dolum) alicui, *to lay snares for one*: B) t. tentorium, tabernaculum, etc., *to pitch a tent* (of II. 3); t. cubilia, *to make*: C) t. direct, to turn: t. cursum, iter, etc., in Hispaniam; t. oculos telumque pariter; t. lintea (= vela) ad portum; hence (poet.) t. sagittas arcu, *to shoot*: D) (poet.) to string, barbiton. 2) To stretch forth or out, manus alicui or ad aliquem. Hence: A) to reach, to present, puerum patri: B) to offer, munera. II. Abs., and hence intr. — 1) To direct or to shape one's course, to go or to travel towards: t. Venusium. Hence, *trop.*: A) t. ad aliquem, *to be inclined towards one's party*; so, also, t. ad societatem Romanam: B) to tend to, to strive or to aspire after: t. ad altiora; via t. ad moenia, *leads to the town*; quorsum haec tendant quae loquor, *tend*. 2) To exert one's self, to strive, to endeavour, to labour: t. ut aliquid fiat; (poet.) with an *infin.*, tendo rumpere, *I strive to break*; nihil ultra t. quam ut, etc., *for nothing more than that*, &c.; t. adversus, contra = to combat, to contend (with words, arguments, &c.); t. ad sua consilia; haud sane tenderunt, *they were indeed not very zealous*; also, t. aliquid, *to labour or to struggle for something*; acrius t. (in wooing), *to strive earnestly*; nihil illi tendere contra, *to reply*. 3) (Cf. I. 1, B.) = To pitch a tent = to encamp: t. sub vallo, Lugduni.

TĒNEA, *ae*, *f.* [= Τενία]. A town between Corinth and Mycenæ.

TĒNEBRÆ, *ārum*, *f. pl.* 1) Darkness, duskiness (of the stronger 'caligo,' and the weaker 'obscuritas'): tenebris, or per tt., *in darkness*. Hence: A) = the night: tenebris (in opp. to

lucē, 'in the day'): B) (poet.) the darkness of death: ad extremas tt.: C) = a dark and dreary place, a hole, haunt: ex tt. lustrorum ac stuprum; clausi in tt. = in prison; also of the infernal regions: D) (poet.) = blindness: E) = the darkness of a swoon, a swoon: tt. oboriuntur mihi, *it becomes dark to me*. 2) *Trop.*: A) obscurity of reputation or rank, low birth, baseness, &c.: familiam e tt. in lucem revocare, *to recall from a low condition to fame and honour*: B) darkness = indistinctness, unintelligibility: offundere (obducere) tenebras rei alicui, *to make dark or unintelligible*: mihi tenebrae sunt, *the thing is a riddle to me, I cannot solve it*: C) = misfortune, reipublicae; in tt., during the confusion; tt. superioris anni, vitae: D) (Pl.) quas tu mihi tt. cūdis? *what deception are you playing upon me?*

TĒNEBRICUS, TĒNEBRICŌSUS (w. *sup.*), and (poet. & lat.) TĒNEBRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae]. 1) Dark, gloomy, popina, aſr. 2) *Trop.* — a) unknown, tempus aetatis — b) indistinct, obscured, sensus.

TĒNĒDIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tenedos]. Of or belonging to Tenedos; *subst.*, Tenedii, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Tenedos.

TĒNĒDOS, or TĒnĒdus, i, f. [= Τένεδοι]. An island near Troy, now Tenedo.

TĒNELLŪS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of tenellus] (Ante-cl. & lat.) Very tender or delicate.

TĒNELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of tener]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Very tender or delicate.

TĒNEŌ, tēni, tentum, 2. v. tr. & intr. [root TEN, Gr. *τείνω*, whence also ten-do]. I. Tr. — 1) To hold, to keep, to have (in physical possession — cf. habeo, possido): t. baculum dextrā; t. rem in manu; prov., aliquid manu tenere, *to seize, to grasp*, i. e., *to comprehend*.

2) To hold fast: A) = to keep shut up, pecus: B) t. se domi, in castris, *to keep one's self, to remain*; *trop.*, t. aliquem in officio, *to keep one within the limits of duty*: C) to keep back, to detain, to retard: t. tabellarium diutius; ne diutius (vos) teneam, *not to detain you any longer (by my speech)*: D) teneo te! *I have you!* (of one who in a controversy believes himself to have gained an advantage over his antagonist — cf. 3, A): E) to repress, to curb, to moderate, iracundiam, lacrimas, dolorem, cupiditatem. Hence — a) = to check, to keep off, to restrain: vix ab aliquo manus t.; vix se ab accusando t.; nec te teneo quin, etc. — b) = to keep to one's self, to conceal, ea quae dici possunt — e) (lat.) = to hinder, to impede: Phoebi tenuere viam, *closed up*: F) to defend, to hold, locum, castra: G) to preserve, to maintain, to observe, to remain true to an order, regulation, &c.: t. consuetudinem, ordines; t. cursum, iter, *to keep the course*; animantium vita tribus rebus tenetur, *is sustained*; t. modum, *to observe moderation*; t. fidem, *foe-*

das praesens, *u keep, to fulfil*: H) to accomplish, to effect, propositum; tenait ne consules crearentur: I) to hold fast to an assertion, to assert, to maintain, aliquid; t. voluptatem esse summum bonum: J) to bind, to obligate: lex me t.; ut quod plebs iussisset, populum teneret; freq. in the *pass.*, teneri legibus, iurejurando, interdito, to be bound by; teneri poenâ, to deserve a punishment, to incur a penalty; and similarly, teneri lege, to incur the penalty ordained by a law; teneri promisso, to be obliged to fulfil a promise: K) to comprehend, to include: haec formula reges t.: L) to gain, to win, causam: M) in partic. the *pass.* teneri — a) to be captivated, enchained or fascinated: teneri ludis; aures tt. cantibus; t. ab oratore — b) to be convicted: teneri testibus, by witnesses; t. cupiditatis ejusdem — c) to be proved, crimen — d) to be caught, in peccato — e) t. agnatione alicujus, to be bound to any one by ties of kindred.

3) To retain, to hold, to possess: t. provinciam liberam à praedonibus; t. aliquid hereditate; t. Cyprum ditione, to have under his power. Hence: A) teneo te! I have thee! (in my arms — an exclamation of one who after a long separation unexpectedly meets a friend — cf. 2, D): B) to have in one's power, to control, ea loca, rempublicam; t. scenam, to have sole possession of; also abs., qui tenent (sc. rempublicam), who have the control of public affairs: C) milit. tech. term, to keep possession of: t. locum praesidiis: D) in gen., to occupy, to find one's self in: t. locum, sedem; t. portum, insulam, litus, to be in the harbour, on the island, on the shore (cf. 5): E) trop., to be master of, to possess, to rule: cupiditas me tenerit; falsa opinio vos t.; memoria mei vos tenet, you remember me (cf. G, *infra*); spes me t., I have hope: F) to hold in the mind, to comprehend, to understand: t. sensus alicujus; t. quid velit Caesar: G) aliquid memoriâ t., or simply t., to remember: H) = to use, aliquid.

4) To turn, to direct: t. iter, cursum aliquo, one's course anywhere; t. oculos sub castra.

5) To reach, to arrive at, terram, regionem, portum (cf. 2, D). Hence, trop. = to attain to, to obtain, regnum, arcem.

II. Intr. — 1) (Accord. to I. 2, B.) To keep or to maintain one's ground, to hold out, to stay: statio paucorum armatorum ibi t. 2) (Accord. to I. 2, G.) To continue, to last, to prevail: consuetudo t., the custom obtains; fama t., the report prevails; imber per totam noctem t., continues; nomen t., is usual. 3) (Accord. to I. 4.) To take one's way, to betake one's self to sail, to steer: t. ad agrum Laurentem; medio tutissimus ibis; inter utrumque tene.

TENER, ñra, ñrum, adj. w. comp. & sup. [kindred with *tēper*]. 1) Tender, soft, delicate, gramen, planta; freq. = of tender age, young: t.

puer, aetæ; hence, a teneris unguiculis, or simply a teneris, de t. ungui = from childhood. 2) Trop., of the mind; A) tender, susceptible; hence, inexperienced, weak: t. animus, virtus; molle quiddam et t.: B) soft, delicate, affuminate: t. carmen.

*TENERASCO, 3. v. *incoh. intr.* [tener]. (Poet.) To grow tender.

TENERE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [tener]. (Lat.) Tenderly, softly.

TENERITAS, ãtis, f. [tener]. Tenderness, softness.

TENERITUDO, ñis, f. [tener]. (Lat.) Tenderness.

TENII, ñrum, m. pl. [Tenos]. The inhabitants of Tenos.

TENOR, ñris, m. [teneo]. 1) (Poet.) A holding on; hence, an (uninterrupted) course, career, continuance, tenor: hasta servat tenorem, keeps its course; placido educta tenore, by an unbroken and steady course; trop., idem t. pugnae, an uninterrupted continuance of the battle; unus et perpetuus t. juris; t. vitae, continuance of life; servare t. in narrationibus; duos consulatus eodem t. gestos, in the same spirit. In partic., uno t., adverbially = in one course or direction, uninterruptedly, uniformly. 2) (Lat.) The accent, tone of a syllable.

TENOS, or TENUS, i, f. [= *Tēnos*]. One of the Cyclades, now Tino.

TENSA, or THENSA, ae, f. The chariot on which the images of the gods were borne in the Ludi Circenses.

*TENTABUNDUS, a, um, adj. [tento]. Trying the way or ground here and there by touching, groping.

TENTAMEN, ñis, n. [tento]. (Poet.) 1) A trial, attempt, essay: sumere tt. vocis, to try. 2) A temptation, fidei.

TENTAMENTUM, i, n. [tento]. (Poet. & lat.) A trial, proof, attempt, essay.

TENTATIO, ñis, f. [tento]. 1) A trial, proof. 2) An attack of sickness: novae tt.

TENTATOR, ñris, m. [tento]. (Poet.) A tamper, Dianae.

TENTIGO, ñis, f. [tendo]. (Poet.) Last, lecherousness.

TENTO, ãvi, ãtum, 1. v. tr. [freq. of tendo].

1) To handle, to feel, to touch, rem, acriem pugionis; t. aquam-pedibus; venas t., to feel the pulse. 2) Trop.: A) to examine, sc: B) to prove, to essay, to try, to put to the test (cf. experio, periclitor): t. belli fortunam; t. vires alicujus; t. patientiam inimici; tento quid in eo genere possim; t. aditum; (poet. & lat.) with an *infin.*, t. persuadere alicui; rarely with 'ut'; in partic. (freq. in Liv.) = to try whether any thing can be reached, accomplished or effected, to make trial of; t. spem pacis; t. libertatem, to essay liberty; t. silentium, whether one can obtain

silence; t. intercessionem; t. gentem, to test how a people will bear an injury; t. aures alicujus, how much one's ears will bear: C) to try = to seek to move, to incite, to tempt, to tamper with; to excite, to disturb: t. aliquem; t. judicem pecuniâ, to try to bribe; t. animos servorum metui; nationes t., to agitate: D) to try the strength of, to attack, to assail: t. urbem, moenia oppidi, Africam; trop., tentari morbo, to be attacked by disease; vina t. caput, affect.

*TENTORIOLUM, ii, n. [*dim.* of *tentorium*].

A small tent.

TENTORIUM, ii, n. [*tendo*]. A tent.

TENTÛRA, ae, or TENTÛRIS, Idia, f. [= *Tivropa* or *Tavropis*]. A town in Upper Egypt, now Denderah.

TENTÛRIAE, ârum, m. pl. [*Tentyra*]. The inhabitants of *Tentyra*.

*TENUICULUS, a, um, adj. [*dim.* of *tenuis*]. trifling, slight, poor.

TËNUIS, e, adj. w. comp. & sup. [kindred w. *tendo*, Gr. *τείνω*]. 1) Stretched out; hence, thin, fine, slender (without the idea of disparagement or censure—cf. *exilis*), vimen, nebula, vestis; t. agmen, coelum. Hence: A) narrow, limes; t. tellus, an isthmus, neck of land; t. frons: B) lean, lank, vulpecula: C) soft, vox: D) trop.—a) petty, cura—b) fine, nice, delicate, distinctio—e) genus dicendi t. = ornate, elegant, or plain, simple. 2) Meton., little, trifling, insignificant: A) of magnitude and quantity, small, inadequate, oppidum, foramen: B) of water, shallow, unda: C) of quality and value, praeda, honor; t. suspicio, causa, insufficient: D) weak, animus, valetudo: E) of birth, rank, &c., low, mean: t. loco ortus; tenuiores, persons of the lower orders; t. ordo: F) of means and property, poor, needy: t. et obaeratus.

TËNUITAS, âtis, f. [*tenuis*]. 1) Thinness, fineness, tenuity: t. animi, the immaterial nature (in opp. to the solid mass of the body). Hence = leanness, slenderness, crurum, corporis. 2) Trop.: A) of speech and thought, fineness, subtlety, acuteness, verborum: B) poverty, searcity, hominis, aerarii.

TËNUITER, adv. with comp. & sup. [*tenuis*]. 1) Thinly. 2) Plainly, simply. 3) Poorly, indifferently: t. rem gerere, to be in need. 4) Slightly, superficially.

TËNUO, âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr. [*tenuis*]. (Poet.) 1) To make thin, slender or lean: usus t. vomerem, wears; t. flumina per rivos, to diminish by distributing into several streams; t. vires alicujus, to weaken; t. se in undas, to be dissolved into water; t. viam vocis, to narrow, to contract; t. aera spissum, to rarify. 2) Trop., to diminish, to lessen, to debase, iram, grandia facta; magna modis t. parvis.

TËNUS (I), ôris, n. [= *τενός*]. (Pl.) A cord, snare.

TËNUS (II), prep. with the abl. and also with the genit. pl. [kindr. w. *ten-do*, *ten-oo*]. Up or down to, as far as, unto (but no farther, hence with the idea of limitation—cf. *usque ad*): Tauro t. regnare eum jusserunt, as far as the Taurus only; Cumarum t.; orurum t.; yet also, pectoribus t.; vulneribus tenuis, until wounds were inflicted. Hence, in partic.: A) verbo t., as far as the meaning of the word extends, in name, nominally (in opp. to the reality); nomine t.; B) Hac-tenuis, Ea-tenuis, etc., v. under the first words of these compounds.

TEOS, i, f. [= *Τέως*]. A town on the coast of Ionia, the birthplace of Anacreon.

TEPË-FÂCIO, fêci, factum, 1. v. tr. To make tepid or lukewarm, to warm, solum.

TËPEO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. 1) To be tepid or lukewarm, to be warm. 2) Trop.: A) (poet.) t. aliqua, to be enamoured of: B) (poet.) = to be indifferent in love, to be without ardour: juvenis t.

TËPESCO, pui, —, 3. v. intr. [*inch.* of *tepeo*]. 1) To become tepid or slightly warm, maria. 2) (Lat.) Trop., to decrease in ardour, to cool off, mentes.

TËPIDE, adv. with comp. [*tepidus*]. (Lat.) Tepidly.

TËPIDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [*tepeo*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Moderately warm, tepid, lukewarm, jus, vapor; t. focus, growing cold. 2) Trop., without ardour, lukewarm, languid; t. mens.

TËPOR, ôris, m. [*tepeo*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A moderate warmth, tepidity, lukewarmness: primus t. solis. 2) (Lat.) A want of warmth, coolness. 3) Trop., of style, languor, coldness.

TER, num. adv. [*tres*]. 1) Three times, thrice: terni t. = nine. 2) Transf. = often, repeatedly: ter uxor capta virum plorat; terque quaterque manu pectus percussit; hence, with adjectives, to denote a very high degree, ter felix, exceedingly happy; on the other hand, ter amplius (of Geryon) = having three bodies.

TER-DËCIES, or TRËDECIES, num. adv. Thirteen times.

TERËBINTHUS, i, f. [= *τερεβινθος*]. A terebinth-tree.

TERËBRA, ae, f. [*tero*]. An instrument for boring, a borer.

TERËBRO, âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr. [*terebrâ*]. 1) To bore: A) to bore through, ossa, latebras uteri (of the wooden horse before Troy): B) to bore out: t. lumen, the eyes: C) (lat.) to bore about: t. digito salinum, to search about for salt in all corners of a salt-cellar (as a sign of extreme poverty). 2) (Pl.) Trop. = to insinuate one's self, to coax: ut illa terebrat! how she bores me! how she tries to persuade me!

TĒRED-, *Inis*, *f.* [*tero*]. 1) A boring worm, woodworm. 2) A moth (in clothes).

TĒREIDES, *ae*, *m.* [*Tereus*]. The son of *Tereus*, *i. e.*, *Itye*.

TĒRENTĪANUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Terentius* L.]. *Terentian*: *T. Chremes*; *T. verbum*, occurring in the comedies of *Terence*; *T. exercitus*, of *Caius T. Varro*.

TĒRENTINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Terentus*]. Of or belonging to *Terentus*, *ludi*, *tribus*.

TĒRENTIUS (L.), *ii*, *m.*, and *TĒrentia*, *ae*, *f.* The name of a Roman gens: thus, esp. 1) *Caius T. Varro*, consul, and commander of the Roman army (B.C. 216) in the battle of *Cannae*. 2) *Marcius T. Varro*, a famous grammarian and antiquary of the time of *Cicero*. 3) *Publius T. Afer*, a noted writer of comedy, about 170 B.C. 4) *Terentia*, the wife of *M. T. Cicero*.

TĒRENTIUS (LL.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *Terentianus*.

TĒRENTUS, or **TĒRENTOS**, *i*, *f.* A place on the *Tiber*, at the extremity of the *Campus Martius*, where the *Ludi Seculares* were held.

TĒRES, *ŏtis*, *adj.* *w. comp.* [kindr. with *tero*]. Prop., rubbed off; hence, 1) rounded off, rounded, well-turned, smooth, stipes, hastile, digitus, *cer-vix*, *sura*. 2) Trop., polished, elegant: *sapiens t. atque rotundus*; *tt. aures*, acute; *t. oratio*, smooth, fluent.

TĒREUS, *ei* or *os*, *m.* [= *Τηρέος*]. 1) A king of *Thrace*, husband of *Procne*, and father of *Itye*. (Vide *Procne* and *Philomela*.) 2) The name of a tragedy by *Attilius*.

TĒRGĒMINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Poet.) = *Trigeminus*.

TĒRGĒO, *si*, *sum*, 2., and (more rare) **TĒRGĒO**, 3., *v. tr.* [kindr. *w. tero*]. 1) To wipe off, to wipe dry, *oculos*, *manus*; *t. scuta*, *vasa*, to make bright, to scour, to polish, to burnish; *aridus aures tergot sonus*, grates upon. 2) Trop.: A) *t. palatum pavone*, to tickle the palate: B) (poet.) = to atone for, *scelus*.

TĒRGĒSTE, *is*, or *Tergestum*, *i*, *n.* A town in *Istria*, now *Trieste*.

TĒRGĒSTINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Tergeste*]. Of or belonging to *Tergeste*; *subst.*, *Tergestini*, *ŏrum*, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of *Tergeste*.

TĒRGĒINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*tergum*]. (Ante-cl.) Of leather, leather-; *subst.*, *Terginum*, *i*, *n.*, a whip made of leather.

TĒRGĒVERSĀTIO, *ŏnis*, *f.* [*tergiversor*]. A refusing; a shift, subterfuge.

TĒRGĒVERSĀTOR, *ŏris*, *m.* [*tergiversor*]. (Lat.) One who declines or hangs back, a laggard.

TĒRGĒ-VERSOR, *ŏtus*, *i*, *v. dep. intr.* Prop., to turn the back upon any thing; hence, to be backward or reluctant; to shuffle, to boggle, to tergiversate; to hesitate, to delay: *t. in re aliqua*; *t. contra aliquem*.

TĒRGO — *v.* *Tergoo*.

TĒRGUM, *i*, *n.* 1) The back (cf. *dorsum*): a *t.*, from behind; post *t.*, behind, behind the back; *vertere*, dare *tergum* = to flee, to yield; in the same signification (lat.), *terga praeberere* (*prae-stare*) *fugae*; on the other hand, *praeberere tt. Phoebō* (poet.), to bask in the sun; *tergo ac capite puniri*, to be punished by stripes and beheading. 2) Trop.: A) the back part, rear of any thing: *t. montis*: B) the surface of land or water: *t. aquae*: C) (= *tergus*), the covering of the back, the skin, hide, leather: *t. taurinum*, an ox-hide; hence = any thing made of leather, e.g., a shield, bag, cestus: D) (poet.) melon. = the body of an animal: *centum tt. suum*, a hundred head of swine.

TĒRGUS, *ŏris*, *n.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) = *Tergum*. 2) The hide, skin of an animal (cf. *cutis*): *deripere t.*, to take off, to flay. Hence = a shield made of a bull's hide.

TĒRĒNA, *ae*, *f.* A town of *Bruttium*.

TĒRĒNAEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Terina*]. Of or near *Terina*: *T. sinus*, now *Golfo di S. Eufemia*. ***TĒRMENTUM**, *i*, *n.* [*tero*]. (Pl.; doubtful read.) An injury.

TĒRMES, *itis*, *m.* (Poet. & lat.) A bough cut off (cf. *ramus*).

TĒRMESSENSES, *ium*, *m. pl.* [*Termessus*]. The inhabitants of *Termessus*.

TĒRMĒSSUS, *i*, *f.* [= *Τερμασός*]. A town in *Pisidia*, now *Schenet*.

TĒRMINĀLIS, *e*, *adj.* [*terminus*]. Of or pertaining to boundaries, boundary-, terminal; only *subst.*, *Terminalia*, *ium*, *n. pl.*, the festival of *Terminus*, the god of Boundaries, held on the 23d of February.

TĒRMINĀTIO, *ŏnis*, *f.* [*termino*]. A bounding — only trop.: A) a determining, *rerum*; *t. aurium*, the decision of the ears: B) a conclusion, end.

TĒRMĒNO, *ŏvi*, *ŏtum*, *i*, *v. tr.* [*terminus*].

1) To mark off or to circumscribe by boundaries, to bound: *mare t. terras*; *t. spem possessionum Janiculo*; *t. gloriam iisdem finibus* = to limit; *t. fana*, to fix the boundaries for. Hence: A) to bound off, to separate by a boundary: *t. agrum publicum privato*: B) trop., to determine, to fix, to define, *finis*; *t. bona voluptate*, the good by pleasure, *i. e.*, to maintain that it consists in. 2) To set bounds to, to close, to terminate (in opp. to *continuo*): *t. bellum*, *orationem*.

TĒRMINUS, *i*, *m.* [root *TER*; Greek *τερμα*].

1) A boundary-line, limit, boundary (the mark of a boundary — cf. *finis*; usually a row of stones or stakes — cf. *limes*): *revellere tt. et ultra limites salire*. 2) Trop.: A) a limit, bound: *t. diligendi*, of love; *t. contentionum*, *vitae*: B) = a conclusion, end: C) personified, *Terminus*, the god of Boundaries.

TĒRNI, *ae*, *a*, *dist. num. adj.* [*ter*]. 1) Three

each; (poet.) in the *sing.*, terno ordine, in a triple row. 2) (Poet.) Three.

TERNIO, ōnis, m. [ter]. (Lat.) *The number three, a ternion.*

TĒRO, trīvi, tritum, 3. v. tr. [*terpio* = *τρῖπω*]. 1) To rub: t. oculos, to rub the eyes; t. dentes in stipite; t. lignum ligno; (poet.) t. labellum calamo = to blow the flute; t. calcem = to overtake one in running; ubi lapis lapidem terit (Pl.) = in the mill; bis frugibus area trita est, it has twice been harvest time. 2) Meton.: A) to rub or to wear away by use, to wear out, adamantia; t. ferrum, to dull; vestis trita, worn out: B) of grain, to tread out, to thresh by treading, frumentum: C) to smooth, to polish, crura pumice: D) t. radios rotis, to turn (by a lathe): E) (poet.) to tread often, to frequent a way, &c., viam, iter: F) in an obscene sense, to cohabit with. 3) Trop.: A) = to have often in the hand, to use, librum: B) of language, to wear out by use, to render trite or common-place, verbum: C) to fret, to fatigue: t. se in opere longinquo; t. plebem in armis: D) of time, to spend, to wear away: tempus teritur; generally in a bad sense = to spend uselessly, to waste: t. aetatem in rebus inutilibus; t. diem, to do nothing.

TERPSICHŌRE, ea, f. [= *Τερψιχόρη*]. (Poet.) *The muse of dancing; hence, in gen. = a muse, poetry.*

TERRA, ae, f. 1) Earth (the mould of the surface of the globe — cf. tellus, etc.): injicere alicui terram. 2) The earth, ground: accidere ad t.; tollere de t.; terrae procumbere (poet.), to fall to the ground; terrae filius, a son of the earth, i. e., a mortal, human being (of a person of whom nothing else is known); terrae motus, earthquakes. 3) The earth = the land (in opp. to the sea): terrā, on land; terrā marique (mari terrāque, et mari et terrā), by land and sea. Hence, trop., esse in terra, to be on dry land = to be secure; terram videre = to see the end of danger, embarrassment, &c. 4) A land, region, country: in hac t.; t. Gallia, Italia; omnes tt.; terrā orti, aborigines. Here belongs the pl. terrae, all lands = the whole earth, the world: in terris, in this world; sub terris, in the infernal regions: in partio., orbis terrarum (more rarely orbis terrae), the whole earth, the circle of the earth; ubi terrarum? where in the world? 5) (= Tellus) The Earth as a planet: t. locata in media mundi sede. 6) Personified, the Earth as a goddess.

TERREŒNUS, a, um, adj. [terra]. 1) Consisting of earth, earthy, earthen, collis, genus, corpora nostra; t. campus, covered with deep earth; hence, subst., Terrenum, i, n., land, ground, herbidum. 2) Pertaining to the earth, found in or on the earth, earthly, terrestrial: hiatus t., a fissure in the earth; numina tt., dwelling on the

earth; t. eques = mortal, human. 3) Living on the land, land-, bestiae.

TERREO, ui, itum, 2. v. tr. 1) To frighten to terrify, aliquem. 2) Meton.: A) (poet.) to drive away by terror, to scare away: t. profugam per totam urbem: B) to deter, aliquos a repetenda libertate.

TERRESTER (or Terrestris), stris, e, adj. [terra]. 1) Pertaining to the earth, earthly, terrestrial, res; Capitolium domicilium t. Jovis. 2) Pertaining to the land, land-, iter; copiae, exercitus tt., land forces; pugna t., a battle on land; t. bestia, a land animal. 3) (Pl.) Coena t. (jocosely), consisting of vegetables, i. e., poor.

TERREUS, a, um, adj. [terra]. (Rare.) Of earth, earthen, tumulus.

TERRIBILIS, e, adj. w. comp. [terreo]. Exciting dread, frightful, terrible, homo, facies, ira.

TERRICŪLA, ōrum, n. pl. [terreo]. A means of exciting terror, a terror, scarecrow, bugbear.

TERRIFICO, 1. v. tr. [terreo-facio]. (Poet.) To make afraid, to terrify.

TERRIFICUS, a, um, adj. [terror-facio]. (Poet.) Exciting terror, terrific.

TERRIGĒNA, ae, com. [terra-gigno]. (Poet.) Sprung from the earth, earthborn — a) of the first man — b) of the giants — c) of the men who according to fable sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Jason and Cadmus.

TERRILOQUUS, a, um, adj. [terreo-loquor]. (Lucr.) That speaks fearful things, fear-inspiring.

TERRIPĀVIUM, TERRIPŪDIUM — v. Tripudium.

TERRĪTO, 1. v. tr. [freq. of terreo]. To terrify much or frequently, aliquem.

TERRITŌRIUM, ii, n. [terra]. The land lying around and belonging to a town, a territory, district.

TERROR, ōris, m. [terreo]. Dread, terror, alarm: t. alicujus rei, of something; t. meus, of me; t. externus, of foreign enemies; ad t. ceterorum, in order to strike terror into others; hence = an object causing fear or dread, a terror: Carthago t. Romanorum; jacere terrores, words that excite terror.

TERSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of tergeo]. (Poet. & lat.) Prop., wiped off. Hence, 1) clean, neat, mulier, planta. 2) Trop., faultless, elegant, neat, terse, auctor, judicium.

*TERTIA-DECIMĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. (Lat.) Soldiers of the thirteenth legion.

TERTIANUS, a, um, adj. [tertius]. Pertaining to the third: t. febris, the tertian fever; hence, subst., Tertiani, ōrum, m. pl., the soldiers of the third legion.

TERTIO, num. adv. [tertius]. 1) For the third time. 2) Thirdly.

TERTIUM, *num. adv.* [tertius]. For the third time.

TERTIUS, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* [ter]. The third: *tt. Saturnalia, on the third day of the Saturnalia*; *ab Jove tertius Ajax, the third in descent, i. e., the great-grandson*; *tt. numina, infernal*; thus, also, *tt. regna*.

TERTIUS-DÉCIMUS, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* The thirteenth.

TÉRUNCIVS, *ii, m.* [ter-uncia]. 1) Threewelfths of an *as*, a quarter-*as*; *prov. = a trifle: ne t. quidem, not a farthing*; *teruncii aliquem facere, to care nothing at all about one*. 2) The fourth part of an inheritance.

***TER-VÉNÉFICUS**, *i, m.* (Pl.) *Prop., the thrice-poisoner = a thorough knave*.

TESCA, or **TESQUA**, *trum, n. pl.* (Poet.) Waste regions, wastes, deserts (a Sabine word, which perhaps originally signified a consecrated piece of land, and therefore uncultivated).

TESSELLA, *ae, f.* [dim. of *tessera*]. A small square piece of stone, a little cube for pavements, &c.

***TESSELLÁTUS**, *a, um, adj.* [tessella]. Made of small square stones, checkered, tessellated: *t. pavimentum, a mosaic pavement*.

TESSÉRA, *ae, f.* [= *réseape*, Ion. for *réseape*]. 1) A square piece of wood, stone or metal, used for pavements, &c. 2) A die, for playing, with all the six sides marked: they played with three *teserae* (cf. *talus*). 3) A mark, token, in gen.; in partic.: A) *t. militaris, a tablet on which the watchword or command was written*; hence, a watchword, pass, countersign: *it bello t. signum*; *omnibus dare t.* B) *t. frumentaria* or *frumentii, a provision-ticket, billet, which entitled the holder to receive corn (or money in its stead) at the public distribution*: C) *t. hospitalis, a token, tally, by which friends or their descendants recognized each other, usually a tablet or bit of wood, of which each had a half: confringere t. (Pl.) = to break up a friendship*.

TESSÉRÁRIUS, *ii, m.* (Lat.) *He who receives and distributes the watchword of the commander*.

TESSÉRŪLA, *ae, f.* [dim. of *tessera*]. 1) A small square of stone for paving. 2) (Lat.) A small ticket or tally for the distribution of corn. 3) (Gell.) A die for playing.

TESTA, *ae, f.* [for *tosta*, from *torreo*]. Any a thing made of burned clay: — 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.)

T. brick, tile. 2) A piece of earthenware, a pot, *refusaúra*; also = an earthen lamp. 3) A broken

TERGIV *thenware, a sherd, potsherd*; in par- (Lat.) *One sherd, potsherd, in the ostracism of the gaid.*

TERGIV-VERSOR; B) a covering of ice, an icy to turn the back upon y with the flat of the hands backward or reluctant; vented by Nero.

tergiversare; to hesitate, [testor]. (Lat.) *That quæ, t. contra aliquem*.

TERGO — *v.* **Tergeo**.

TESTACEUS, *a, um, adj.* [testa]. (Lat.) 1) *Consisting of bricks or tiles, brick-, tile-*. 2) *Covered with a shell, testaceous*.

TESTAMENTÁRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [testamentum]. 1) *Pertaining to wills, testamentary, lex*. 2) *Subst., Testamentarius, ii, m., a forger of wills*.

TESTAMENTUM, *i, n.* [testor]. A will, testament: *t. facere*; *conscribere t.*; *mutare, rumpere, irritum facere t.*

TESTATIO, *ōnis, f.* [testor]. 1) (Lat.) A bearing witness. 2) A calling to witness.

TESTĀTOR, *ōris, m.* [testor]. One who makes a will or testament, a testator.

TESTĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* *w. comp.* [part. of testor, with a passive signification, 'attested']. Known, manifest, evident, undeniable: *t. res*; *t. virtus alicujus*.

***TESTÍCŪLOR**, *l. v. dep. tr.* [testis I]. (Pl.) To call to witness.

TESTÍCŪLUS, *i, m.* [dim. of *testis* II]. A testicle: *trop., vena testiculi paterni, manly vigour, manliness*.

TESTIFICATIO, *ōnis, f.* [testiflor]. 1) A bearing witness, giving testimony. 2) In gen., an attestation, proof.

TESTIFÍCŌR, *ātus, l. v. dep. tr.* [testis-facio].

1) To give evidence, to testify, to bear witness, to attest, aliquid; *t. te id fecisse*. 2) In gen., to publish, to bring to light, to show, to prove. *t. sententiam suam*; *t. amorem suum*. 3) To call to witness: *t. deos hominesque*.

TESTIMŌNIUM, *ii, n.* [testis I]. 1) Testimony (oral or written): *dicere (edere, etc.) t. contra (in) aliquem, to bear witness against any one*; *legere t., to read a written testimony*. 2) Evidence, proof: *t. rei alicujus; illud testimonio ejus rei est, serves as a proof*; *res est testimonio quod, etc., is a proof that, &c.*

TESTIS (I), *is, comm.* One who attests (orally or in writing), a witness: *t. rei alicujus* or *de re aliqua, of something*; *testis es, quam multa ei tribuerim, you know, have seen, &c.*; thus, also, *t. es, me in eo non perseverasse, you can testify that, &c.* Hence = an eye-witness, *spectator*: (poet.) *lunâ t., with the moon as a witness*.

TESTIS (II), *is, m.* A testicle.

TESTOR, *ātus, l. v. dep. tr. & intr.* [testis I].

I. Tr. — 1) (Rare, poet. & lat.) To depose as a witness, to testify, to attest. 2) To assure solemnly, to aver, to declare: *t. se id pacis causa fecisse*. 3) To give evidence of, to make known, to show, to prove, to manifest: *t. vim divinam*; (poet.) *res t. impia proelia, curas alicujus, mores barbaros, betrays*. 4) To call upon or to invoke as a witness, deos, aliquem; *t. foedera rupta, to call to witness*. 5) To publish one's last will or testament, to make a will: *nomen testatus in tabulas inferre, into his will*. II. *Intr.* — *I. de re, to provide by a will for something*.

TESTU (*indecl.*), or **FESTUM**, *i. n.* [from *torreo*, like *testa*]. (*Ante-cl. & poet.*) An earthen cover or vessel.

TESTUDINEUS, *a, um, adj.* [testudo]. 1) Like a tortoise, gradus. 2) Made of or overlaid with tortoise shell, lyra.

TESTUDO, *inis, f.* [testa]. 1) A tortoise. 2) A tortoise shell, used for inlaying. 3) Of things having the arched shape of a tortoise shell: A) a lyre, either: B) a shed, covering, made of wood, for the protection of besiegers: C) a covering or shed, made of shields, held together by soldiers over their heads: D) a vault, arch in a building.

TESTULA, *ae, f.* [*dim.* of *testa*]. Prop., a small potsherd; hence, a voting-tablet, used at Athens.

TETE = *Te* — *v. Tu*.

TETER (*Taeter*), *tra, trum, adj. w. comp. & sup.* Foul, offensive, noisome; and, in a moral sense, horrid, hideous, abominable, disgraceful: *t. odor, locus, spectaculum; t. homo, vitium, facinus, bellum.*

TETHYS, *ἥος, f.* [= *Τηθύς*]. 1) A sea-goddess, daughter of Uranus and Gaia, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods. 2) Melon, as an appellative = the sea.

TETRACOLON, *i, n.* [= *τετρακόλον*]. (*Lat.*) A period of four members.

TETRADIUM, *ii, n.* [= *τετράδιον*]. The number four, a quaternion.

TETRADRACHMUM, *i, n.* [= *τετραδράχμων*]. A Greek silver coin of the value of four drachmas.

TETRAO, *ōnis, m.* [= *τετράων*]. A meow-fowl.

TETRAPHYLIA, *ae, f.* A town of Athamania.

TETRARCHA, or **TETRARCHES**, *ae, m.* [= *τετράρχης*]. A ruler who governed the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch; hence, in gen., the title of a petty prince.

TETRARCHIA, *ae, f.* [= *τετταρχία*]. The dominions of a tetrarch, a tetrarchy.

TETRASTICHOS, *on, adj.* [= *τετράστιχος*]. (*Lat.*) Having four verses: *t. carmen, a tetrastris.*

TETRE, *adv. w. comp. & sup.* [teter]. Faultily, detestably, abominably.

TETRICA, *ae, f.* A mountain in the territory of the Sabines, now Monte S. Giovanni.

TETRICUS, *a, um, adj.* [teter]. Gloomy, harsh, sour, stern (from bad temper or pedantry — cf. *austerus, severus*): *t. disciplina, animus, frons, puella.*

TEUCER (*poet. Teucrus*), *ori, m.* [= *Τεύχερ*]. 1) A son of the river-god Scamander and the nymph Ide; according to other legends, a son of Scamander of Crete, and son-in-law of Dardanus. He was the first king of Troy, and after him the Trojans were called Teucri (*v. Teucrus*). 2) A son of

Telamon and Hesione, and half-brother of Ajax After his return from Troy, being banished by his father from Salamis, he went to Cyprus and founded a city, which he called Salamis, after his native country.

TEUCRIA, *ae, f.* [Teucer]. (*Poet.*) The Trojan territory.

TEUCRIS, *Idis, f.* [Teucer]. A pseudonymic designation of a person otherwise unknown (Cicero, *Att.* 1. 12 and 18).

TEUCRUS, *a, um, adj.* [Teucer]. Of or belonging to Teucer; (*poet.*) = Trojan; *subst.*, Teucri, *ōrum, m. pl.*, the Trojans.

TEUTHRANTEUS, *a, um, adj.* [Teuthras]. Teuthrantean; (*poet.*) = Mysian.

TEUTHRANTIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Teuthras]. Teuthrantean: turba T., the fifty sisters or daughters of Theopius.

TEUTHRAS, *antis, m.* [= *Τεύχρας*]. 1) A river in Campania. 2) A king of Myria, and father of Theopius.

TEUTOMATUS, *i, m.* A king of the Nitio-briges.

TEUTONI, *ōrum, or TEUTONES*, *num, m. pl.* A people of Germany, the Teutons.

TEUTONICUS, *a, um, adj.* [Teutoni]. Teutonic; *subst.*, Teutonici, *ōrum, m. pl.*, the Teutons.

TEUTONUS, *a, um, adj.* [Teutoni]. Teutonic; *subst.*, Teutonius, *i, m.*, a Teuton.

TEXO, *xui, xtum, 3. v. tr.* 1) To weave, telam, vestes; *t. rete* (of a spider). 2) Trop., to join together as by a web, to plait, to braid: A) *t. sepes*; vites *tt. umbracula*, form a bower by their branches interwoven together: B) *t. navem*, basilicam, to build: C) *t. epistolam, librum*, to weave, i. e., to compose, to write; *ea tela textitur*, is devised, contrived.

TEXTILIS, *e, adj.* [texo]. Woven, wrought, textile, stragulum, donum; trop., pestis *t.*, a garment steeped in poison; *subst.*, Textile, *is, n.*, a piece of cloth, linen.

TEXTOR, *ōris, m.* [texo]. A weaver.

TEXTORIUS, *a, um, adj.* [textor]. (*Lat.*) Woven; trop., of style = entangling, deceitful.

TEXTINUM, *i, n.* [for *textorium*, from *textor*]. A weaving — a) = the art of weaving — b) = a weaver's shop.

TEXTUM, *i, n.* [part. of *texo*]. 1) (*Poet. & lat.*) That which is woven, a web, cloth: *tt. pretiosa*. 2) That which is plaited or fitted together, a plait, texture, fabric, carinae; trop., *t. dicendi*, style of composition.

TEXTURA, *ae, f.* [texo]. (*Poet.*) 1) A weaving. 2) A web, texture: *t. Minervae*. 3) A construction, structure.

TEXTUS, *ūs, m.* [texo]. (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) 1) Texture, structure. 2) Construction, connection, context, orationis.

THABENA, *ae, f.* A town in Nubia.

THABENENSES, *ium, m. pl.* [Thabena]. The inhabitants of Thabena.

THÄIS, *Idia, f.* [= Θαῖς]. A famous Athenian courtesan.

THALA, *ae, f.* A town in Numidia, now Ferreanah.

THÄLÄMEGUS, *i, m.* [= Θαλαμῆγος]. (Lat.) A state-barge fitted up with cabins.

THÄLÄMUS, *i, m.* [= Θαλάμης]. 1) An inner room, a sitting-room in the inner part of the house. 2) In partic.: A) a sleeping-room, bed-chamber; hence — a) = a marriage-bed — b) = marriage or love: vita expers thalami, unmarried; per-taesus thalami; ne desere thalamos pactos, thy bride: B) the women's apartment in a house: C) in gen. = a residence, habitation.

THÄLASSICUS, and THÄLASSINUS, *a, um, adj.* [= θαλασσιεύς, θαλασσίνος]. (Ante-cl.) Sea-coloured, sea-green: t. vestis.

THÄLES, *ōtis, m.* [= Θαλῆς]. A philosopher of Miletus, one of the Seven Wise Men, and founder of the Ionic school.

THÄLIA, *ae, f.* [= Θάλεια]. 1) The muse of Comedy. 2) One of the Graces. 3) A sea-nymph.

THÄLIARCHUS, *i, m.* [= θαλιάρχης, 'he who presides at a banquet']. The name (probably fictitious) of a young friend of Horace.

THALLUS, *i, m.* [= θαλλός]. A green stalk or bough: t. Amyclaeus, perh. a myrtle-bough.

THÄMYRAS, *ae, or* THÄMYRIS, *Idia, m.* [= Θαμύρας]. A Thracian poet in the Mythic Age, who, being vanquished in a contest with the Muses, was deprived of his eyes.

THAPSIA, *ae, f.* [= Θάψις]. A poisonous shrub.

THAPSITANI, *ōrum, m. pl.* [Thapsus]. The inhabitants of Thapsus in Africa.

THAPSUS, *i, f.* [= Θάψος]. 1) A peninsula and town in Sicily. 2) A town in Africa, famed for Cæsar's victory over the partizans of Pompey — now Demass.

THÄSIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Thasos]. Thasian; subet., Thasil, *ōrum, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Thasos.

THÄSOS, or THÄSUS, *i, f.* [= Θάσος]. An island in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Thrace.

THAUMÄCI, *ōrum, m. pl.* A town of Thessaly.

THAUMANTEUS, *a, um, adj.* [Thaumas]. Thaumantian: T. virgo = Iris.

THAUMANTIAS, *ēdis, or* THAUMANTIS, *Idia, f.* [Thaumas]. The daughter of Thaumas = Iris.

THAUMAS, *antis, m.* [= Θαύμας]. A son of Pontus and Gaia, and father of Iris.

THEATRÄLIS, *e, adj.* [theatrum]. Of or belonging to the theatre, theatrical, consensus; t. lex, concerning the order of sitting in the theatre; trop., humanitas t., feigned, spurious.

THEATRUM, *i, n.* [= theatron]. 1) A play-house, theatre; hence (poet.) = a place for exhibiting martial games, a circus. 2) Meton. = the audience in a theatre, the spectators: tota theatra reclamant. Hence = an assembly, in gen. (of the people, of judges). 3) Trop., a stage, theatre for the exercise of one's talents, virtues, &c.: forum fuit quasi th. illius ingenii; th. virtutis; familiaritas magno theatro spectata, openly, publicly.

THEBAE, *ārum, f. pl.* [= Θῆβαι], also (lat.) THÈBE, *es, f.* The name of several cities: — 1) The ancient capital of Boeotia, founded by Cadmus — the birthplace of Pindar. 2) The ancient capital of Upper Egypt. 3) Th. Phthiae, a city in Thessaly, later named Philippopolis — now Armiro. 4) A town in Mysia, the birthplace of Andromache.

THEBAIS (I.), *Idia, adj. f.* [Thebae]. Of or pertaining to Thebes, Theban: Th. hospes, of Thebes in Boeotia; subet., Thebais, *f.*, a Theban woman: Andromache est Th., of Thebes in Mysia; Thebaidēs, the woman of Thebes (in Boeotia).

THEBAIS (II.), *Idia, f.* [Thebais I.]. The district of Upper Egypt around Thebes, the Thebaid.

THEBANUS, *a, um, adj.* [Thebae]. 1) Of or belonging to Thebes in Boeotia, Theban: modi Th., Pindaric; Th. dea = Ino; TT. semina, the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus; Th. deus = Hercules; Th. soror = Antigone; subet., Thebanus, *i, m.*, a Theban; and *pl.*, Thebani, *ōrum, m.*, the Thebans. 2) Of or pertaining to Thebes in Mysia, Theban; subet., Thebana, *ae, f.*, a Theban woman, i. e., Andromache.

THÈBE, *es, f.* [= Θῆβη]. 1) = Thebae. 2) A nymph, mistress of the river-god Asopus, and wife of Zethus. 3) The wife of Prince Alexander of Phærae.

THECA, *ae, f.* [= Θῆκη]. A hull, cover, case; a box for preserving valuables, &c.): th. nummaria.

THEIUM, *i, n.* A town of Athamania.

THELXINOE, *es, f.* [= Θελξυνοῦς, 'the spirit-charmer']. One of the four first Muses (Cic. Nat. Deor. 3, 21, 54).

THÈMA, *ētis, n.* [θήμα]. (Lat.) 1) That which is treated of, a proposition, theme. 2) The position of the heavenly signs at one's birth, a nativity, horoscope.

THÈMIS, *Idia, f.* [= Θέμις]. The goddess of Justice and Law, who appears also, esp. among the Romans, as a goddess of Prophecy (Fati-dica).

THÈMISON, *ōnis, m.* [= Θέμισων]. A famous physician of Laodicea, in Syria — lived about 60 B. C.

THÈMISTA, *ae, f.* [= Θέμιστα]. An Epicurean philosopher of Lampsacus.

THEMISTOCLES, *is, m.* [= Θέμιστοκλῆς]. A famous Athenian general.

THEMISTOCLEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Themistocles]. Themistoclean.

THEOCRITUS, i, m. [= Θεικρίτος]. *A famous Greek idyllic poet, who lived in the time of the Ptolemies.*

THEODÁMANTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Theodamas]. Theodamantean.

THEODÁMAS, antis, m. [= Θεοδάμας]. *A king of the Dryopes, and father of Hylas.*

THEODECTES, is, m. [= Θεοδέκτες]. *A Greek orator of Cilicia, a disciple of Isocrates.*

THEODOREI, ōrum, m. *pl.* The disciples of the philosopher Theodorus.

THEODŌRUS, i, m. [= Θεόδωρος]. 1) *A Greek sophist, contemporary with Socrates, and an adherent of the Cyrenaic school.* 2) *A famous rhetorician, instructor of Tiberius.*

THEODŌSIA, ae, f. [= Θεοδοσία]. *A town of the Tauric Chersonese.*

THEOGNIS, Idias, m. [= Θεογνις]. *A Greek elegiac poet of Mysia — lived about 600 B. C.*

THEOGŌNIA, ae, f. [= Θεογονία, 'the origin of the gods']. *The title of a poem by Hesiod.*

THEOLŌGUS, i, m. [= Θεολόγος]. (Lat.) *One that treats of the origin and nature of the gods, a theologian.*

THEON, ōnis, m. [= Θεων] 1) *A freedman, notorious for his slanderous propensities.* 2) *A celebrated Samian painter.*

THEONINUS, a, um, *adj.* [Theon]. *Of or belonging to Theon (1), Theonine, dens.*

THEOPHĀNES, is, m. [= Θεοφάνης]. *A historian, a friend of Pompey.*

THEOPHĪLUS, i, m. *A freedman of M. Marcellus.*

THEOPHRASTUS, i, m. [= Θεοφράστης]. *A Grecian philosopher of Lesbos, a disciple of Plato and Aristotle.*

THEOPOMPEUS, and **THEOPOMPINUS**, a, um, *adj.* [Theopompus]. Theopompean.

THEOPOMPUS, i, m. [= Θεοπομπος]. *A Grecian historian of Chios, a disciple of Isocrates.*

THEOREMA, ktis, n. [= θεωρημα]. (Lat.) *A proposition to be proved, a theorem.*

THERA, ae, or **THERE**, es, f. *An island near Crete.*

THERAPNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Therapne]. Therapnaean; (poet.) = Spartan, Laconian: Th. marita = Helena.

THERAPNE, es, f. [= Θεραπνη]. *A town in Laconia, the birthplace of Helen.*

THERICLES, is, m. [= Θερικλης]. *A famous Grecian potter of Corinth.*

THERICLEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thericles]. Thericlean, pocula.

THERMAE, ōrum, f. *pl.* [= Θερμαι]. 1) *Warm springs, warm baths (natural or artificial).* 2) *As a proper name, a town in Sicily, the birthplace of Agathocles — now Sciacca.*

THERMAEUS, or **THERMAÏCUS**, a, um, *adj.* [Therma]. Thermaic: sinus Th.

THERME, es, f. [= Θερμη]. *A city of Macedonia, later called Thessalonica.*

THERMITĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thermæ]. *Of or belonging to Thermæ; subst. Thermitani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Thermæ.*

THERMŌDON, ntis, m. [= Θερμόδων]. *A river in Pontus, near which the Amazons dwelt — now the Terma.*

THERMŌDONTĒUS, or **Thermōdontius**, a, um, *adj.* [Thermodon]. Thermodontean; (poet.) = Amazonian.

THERMŌDONTIĀCUS, a, um, *adj.* = Thermodonteus.

THERMŌPŌLIUM, ii, n. [= Θερμοπώλιον]. *A place where hot drinks were sold, a tavern, pot-house.*

THERMŌPŌTO, ēvi, —, 1. v. tr. [Θερμός-poto]. (Pl.) *To refresh with warm potations, gutturate.*

THERMŌPYLAE, ōrum, f. *pl.* [= Θερμοπύλαι]. *A famous pass in Locris, between the sea and Mount Œta, where Leonidas and his brave companions fell.*

THERMUS, i, m. *A Roman cognomen in the Minutian gens.*

THERŌDÁMANTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Therodamas]. *Of or belonging to Therodamas, Therodamantean, leones. (Others read 'Theromedonteus.')*

THERŌDÁMAS, antis, m. [= Θηροδάμας]. *A king of Scythia, who fed lions with human flesh. (Others read 'Theromedon.')*

THERSĪTES, ae, m. [= Θερσίτης]. *A Greek before Troy, noted for his ugliness and scurrility; hence, appellatively, for a very ugly man or a calumniator.*

***THESAURĀRIUS**, a, um, *adj.* [thesaurus]. (Pl.) *Of or pertaining to a treasure, treasure, fur.*

THESAURŌCHRYŌNICOCHRYŌIDES, ae, m. *A facetiously-formed proper name (Plant. Capt. 2. 2, 35).*

THESAURUS, i, m. [= Θησαυρός]. 1) *A hoard, store, especially of money or jewels, a treasure; trop., th. mali, a mass of disasters.* 2) *A place where any thing is laid up to be kept, a storehouse, treasure-vault, treasury: publicus th. sub terra; also, trop., a magazine, repository: memoria th. omnium rerum; th. argumentorum.*

THĒSIS, Idias, f. [Theseus II.]. *The title of a poem concerning Theseus, the Theseid.*

THĒSIUS, or **THĒSEUS** (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Theseus II.]. *Of Theseus, Thesean: Th. crimen, the desertion of Ariadne by Theseus; Th. fides, like that of Theseus to Pirithous; Th. laus, the glory of having slain the Minotaur; (poet.) = Athenian: Th. via, that leads to Athens.*

THĒSEUS (II.), ei and eos, m. [= Θησεύς].

A king of Athens, son of Ægeus; subjugator of many robbers and monsters, and finally of the Minotaur.

THESIDES, æ, m. [Thescus II.]. A (male) descendant of Thescus = *Hippolytus*.

THESIS, is, f. [= θῆσις]. (Lat.) A rhetorical tech. t., a proposition, thesis.

THESMOPHORIA, òrum, n. pl. [= θημοφωρία]. The festival of Demeter or Ceres (as law-giver) among the Greeks.

THESPIAE, ærum, f. pl. [= Θησπιάς]. A town in Boeotia.

THESPIAS, ædis, adj. f. [Thespiæ]. Thespiæ; (poet.) = Boeotian: deae TT., or subst., Thespiades, um, f. pl., the Muses.

THESPIENSES, ium, m. pl. [Thespiæ]. The inhabitants of Thespiæ.

THESPIIS, is, m. [= Θησπιάς]. The founder of the Attic comedy, a contemporary of Pisis-tratus.

THESPROTIA, æ, f. [= Θεσπρωτία]. A district of Epirus.

THESPROTIUS, a, um, adj. [Thesprotia]. Thesprotian; subst., Thesprotii, òrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Thesprotia.

THESPROTUS, i, m. [= Θεσπρωτός]. A king of the region about Puteoli; hence, regnum Thesproti = Puteoli.

THESSALIA, æ, f. [= Θεσσαλία]. Thessaly, a country of Greece, between Macedonia, Doris and Locria. It abounded in poisonous herbs, whence its reputation for sorcery. It was also famed for the raising of horses; hence it appears as the home of the Centaurs, who were doubtless expert horse-breakers.

THESSALICUS, a, um, adj. [Thessalia]. Thessalian: TT. juga = Mount Pelion; Th. dux = Achilles, or Acastus, the son of Pelias; Th. axis, the chariot of Achilles; Th. color, the purple colour which was made in Thessaly; Th. trabs, the ship Argo; Th. caedes, the battle between Caesar and Pompey.

THESSALIS, Idis, adj. f. [Thessalia; = Θεσσαλίς]. (Poet.) Thessalian: Th. ara, of Laodamia; as a subst.: A) a Thessalian woman: B) a sorceress.

THESSALIUS, a, um, adj. [Thessalia]. (Poet. & rar.) = Thessalicus.

THESSALÓNICA, æ, f. [= Θεσσαλονίκη]. A town in Macedonia, also (earlier) called Therme—now Salonichi.

THESSALÓNICENSES, ium, m. pl. [Thessalonica]. The inhabitants of Thessalonica.

THESSALUS, a, um, adj. [Thessalia; = Θεσσαλός]. Thessalian: TT. tola, of Achilles; TT. ignes, in the camp of Achilles; Th. pinus, the ship Argo. Hence = magical (v. Thessalia), vox, venena. Subst.: A) Thessala, æ, f., a Thessalian sorceress: B) Thessali, òrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Thessaly, the Thessalians.

THESTIÆDES, æ, m. [Thestius]. A (male) descendant of Thestius: Thestidae duo = Plexippus and Toxeus.

THESTIAS, ædis, f. [Thestius]. The daughter of Thestius = Althaea.

THESTIUS, ii, m. [= Θηστιός]. A king of Ætolia, father of Leda and Althaea, and of Plexippus and Toxeus.

THESTOR, òria, m. [= Θηστωρ]. The father of the soothsayer Calchas.

THESTORIDES, æ, m. [Thestor]. A (male) descendant of Thestor = Calchas.

THËTA, n. indecl. [θῆτα]. (Lat. poet.) The Greek letter θ (theta). As the initial letter of the Greek word θάνατος, 'death,' it denoted, on the voting-tablets of the Greeks, 'condemnation'; hence (poët.), theta nigrum.

THËTIDIUM, ii, n. A town of Thessaly.

THËTIS, Idis, f. [= Θητις]. 1) The daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles. 2) (Poet.) As an appellative = the sea.

THEUDORIA, æ, f. A town of Athamania, now Todoriano.

THEUMA, ætis, f. A village of Macedonia.

THIA, æ, f. [= Θηία]. The daughter of Uranus and Gaea, wife of Hyperion, and mother of Sol.

THIÆSUS, i, m. [= Θηῆσος]. A dance performed in honour of Bacchus, the Bacchic dance.

THIRMIDA, æ, f. A town of Numidia.

THISBE, es, f. [= Θηῖβη]. 1) A young Babylonian girl, loved by Pyramus (q. v.). 2) A town in Boeotia, now Kakosia.

THISBEUS, or THISBAEUS, a, um, adj. [Thisbe]. Of or belonging to the town Thisbe, Thisbean.

THOANTEUS, a, um, adj. [Thoas]. Thoantean; (poet.) = Taurian: Th. dea.

THOANTIAS, ædis, f. [Thoas]. The daughter of Thoas = Hyppipyle.

THOAS, antia, m. [= Θῆας]. 1) A king of the Tauric Chersonesus, to whom Iphigenia was brought by Diana; he was killed by Orestes (v. Iphigenia). 2) A king of Lemnos, father of Hyppipyle (q. v.).

THOLUS, i, m. [= Θῆλος]. 1) A round and arched roof, a cupola, dome. 2) Meton. = a building with a cupola, a rotunda.

THORAX, æcis, m. [= Θώραξ]. 1) A breast-plate. 2) A stomacher.

THÖRIUS, ii, m., and Thöria, æ, f. The name of a Roman gens; one Spurius Th., a tribune of the people, 111 B.C., was the author of an agrarian law.

THOT, m. indecl. The Egyptian name of the fifth Mercury (Cic. Nat. Deor. 3, 22, 56).

THRACIA, æ, f. (poet.) also THRACE (Thrace), es, or Thræca, æ, f. [= Θράκη, Θρακη]. The country of Thrace, now Roumelia.

THRĀCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thracia]. Thracian; *subst.*, Thracius, ii, m., a Thracian.

THRĀCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thracia]. (Lat.) = Thracius.

THRĀSO, ōnis, m. [= θράσων, 'a braggart']. The name of a braggart soldier in 'the Eunuch' of Terence.

THRĀSYBŪLUS, i, m. [= θρασύβουλος]. A famous Athenian, who freed his native city from the dominion of the Thirty Tyrants.

THRĀSYLLUS, i, m. [= θρασύλλος]. A court-astrologer of Tiberius.

THRĀSYMĀCHUS, i, m. [= θρασύμαχος]. A Greek sophist of Chalcedon.

THRAUSI, ōrum, m. *pl.* A people of Thrace.

THRAX, ācis, *adj.* m. [Thracia]. Thracian: *subst.*, Thrax, ācis, m.: A) a Thracian: B) melon., a gladiator in Thracian equipments—in this sense the form 'Threx' is frequent.

THRECE, is, *f.* (Poet.) = Thracia.

THRECIDĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Threx]. Of or pertaining to a Threx or Thracian gladiator, Thracian; *subst.*, Threcidica, ōrum, n. *pl.*, the weapons of a Threx.

THRECIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Threx]. (Poet.) Thracian.

THREICIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Threce]. (Poet.) Thracian: Th. sacerdos, vates = Orpheus; Th. lyra = of Orpheus; Samos Threicia = Samo-Thracia.

THREISSA, or (contr.) **THRESSA**, ae, *f.* [Threce]. (Poet.) 1) *Adj.*, Thracian. 2) *Subst.*, a Thracian woman.

THREX, ācis, m. = Thrax, q. v.

THRŌNIUM, or Thrōnion, ii, n. A town of the Locri, on the Boagrius.

THŪCYDĪDES, is, m. [= Θουκυδίδης]. A celebrated Athenian general, and historian of the Peloponnesian war.

THŪCYDĪDIUS, or **THŪCYDĪDEUS**, a, um, *adj.* [Thucydides]. Of or belonging to Thucydides, Thucydidian; *subst.*, Thucydidii, ōrum, m. *pl.*, imitators of Thucydides.

THŪLE, es, *f.* [= Θούλη]. A large island in the extreme north of Europe (Iceland or Norway?).

THUNNUS — v. Thynnus.

THŪREUS, a, um, *adj.* [thus]. Of frankincense, dona. (Poet.)

THŪRIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* A town in Calabria, in the territory of the Salentines.

THŪRIBŪLUM, i, n. [thus]. A vessel to burn incense in, a censet.

THŪRICRĒMUS, a, um, *adj.* [thus-cremo]. (Poet.) On which incense is burnt, incense-burning, ara.

THŪRĪFER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [thus-fero]. Producing incense, incense-bearing, regio.

THŪRII, ōrum, m. *pl.*, or Thūrium, ii, n. [=

Θούριαι]. A city of Lucania, built by the Athenian colonists on the site of the destroyed Sybaris, q. v.

THŪRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thurii]. Of or belonging to Thurii, Thurine; *subst.*, A) Thurini, ōrum, m. *pl.*, the inhabitants of Thurii: B) Thurinum, i, n., the Thurine territory.

THŪRILĒGUS, a, um, *adj.* [thus-lego]. (Poet.) Incense-gathering, Arabs.

THUS, ūris, n. [= ῥεῦς]. Incense, frankincense.

***THUSCŪLUM**, i, n. [*dim.* of thus]. (Pl.) A little frankincense.

THYA (Thyia), ae, *f.*, or **THYON**, i, n. [= ῥεῦς, ῥεῦς]. (Poet. & lat.) = Citrus, q. v.

THŪĀMIS, Idis, m. [= Θέαμις]. A river in Epirus, now the Callama.

THYATĪRA, ae, *f.*, and Thyatīra, ōrum, n. *pl.* [= Θυάτιρα]. A town in Lydia, formerly called Pelopia — now Akhissar.

THŪBRIS (I), Idis, m. (Poet.) — v. Tiberis.

THŪBRIS (II), Idis, *adj. f.* [Thybris I]. Of or belonging to the Tiber, Tiberine, undae.

THŪĒNE, ea, *f.* A nymph, who suckled Jupiter.

THYESTES, ae, m. [= Θέστης]. A son of Pelops, brother of Atreus, and father of Aegistheus, q. v.

THYESTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thyestes]. Of or belonging to Thyestes, Thyestean: Th. amor.

THYESTĪADES, ae, m. [Thyestes]. A (male) descendant of Thyestes, i. e., Aegistheus.

THŪIAS, or **THŪAS**, ādis, *f.* [= Θούϊς]. (Poet.) A Bacchant.

THYMBRA (I), ae, *f.* [= Θέμβρα]. A town in Troas, with a temple of Apollo.

THYMBRA (II), ae, *f.* [= Θέμβρα]. Savory (a plant).

THYMBRAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thymbra I]. Thymbraean; *subst.*, Thymbraeus, i, m., a surname of Apollo.

THŪMĒLE, es, *f.* [= Θυμῆλη]. A celebrated female dancer.

THŪMIĀMUS, i, m. [thymum-amō]. (Pl.) Fond of thyme.

THŪMUM, i, n. [= ῥεῦς]. Thyme.

THŪNI, ōrum, m. *pl.* [= Θυνί]. A Thracian people, who migrated from the neighbourhood of Salmydessus, on the Black Sea, to the northern part of Bythinia.

THŪNIA, ae, *f.* [Thyni]. The country of the Thyni.

THŪNIĀCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thyni]. Thyniae: Th. sinus, in Thrace, communicating with the Black Sea.

THŪNIAS, ādis, *adj. f.* [Thyni]. (Only in the Greek *dat. pl.* Thyniasin.) Thynian.

THYNNUS, or **THUNNUS**, i, m. [= ῥεῦς]. A tunny fish.

THŪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thyni] = Thyniacus

THYONE, es, *f.* [= Θύων]. *The mother of the fourth Bacchus* (Cic. Nat. D. 3, 23, 58), identified by some with Semele; *meton.* (poet.) = *wine*.

THYONEUS, ei, *m.* [Thyone]. *The son of Thyone* = *Bacchus*.

THYRE, es, or **THYREA**, ae, *f.* [= Θύρε]. *A town in Argolis*.

THYREÁTIS, Idis, *adj. f.* [Thyre]. *Of or belonging to Thyre, Thyreatis*.

THYREUM (Thýrium), i, *n.* [= Θύρεον]. *A town in Acarnania*.

THYRIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Thyreum]. *The inhabitants of Thyreum*.

THYSAGĒTAE, or **THYSAGĒTAE**, ārum, *m. pl.* *A people of Asiatic Sarmatia, near the Volga*.

THYSIGER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [thysus-gero]. (Poet.) *Bearing the thyrus or Bacchic staff*.

THYSUS, i, *m.* [= Θύσος]. 1) *A stalk, stem of a plant*. 2) *The thyrus, a staff twined around with ivy and vine-shoots, carried by Bacchus and the Bacchantes*.

THYSDRITĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thysdrus]. *Thysdritan; subst., Thysdritani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Thysdrus*.

THYSDRUS, i, and **TISDRA**, ae, *f.* *A town in Byzacene, now El-Yemme*.

TIĀRA, ae, *f.*, also **TIĀRAS**, ae, *m.* [= τιάρα and τιάρας; ὅ]. (Poet. & lat.) *The head-dress of the Orientals, a turban, tiara*.

TIBARĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Cilicia*.

TIBĒRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tiberius]. *Of or belonging to the Emperor Tiberius, Tiberian*.

TIBĒRINIS, Idis, *adj. f.* [Tiberis]. (Poet.) = *Tiberinus*.

TIBĒRINUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tiberis]. *Of or belonging to the Tiber, Tiberine: T. pater (deus), the river-god Tiber. Hence, subst., Tiberinus, i, m.: A) the river Tiber: B) a king of Alba, after whom the Tiber is said to have been named (according to fable he was drowned in it)*.

TIBĒRIŌLUS, i, *m.* [dim. of Tiberius]. *Dear little Tiberius*.

TIBĒRIS, is, also (poet.) *Thybris, Idis, m.* 1) *The Tiber, a river of Italy*. 2) *The Tiber as a god, the river-god Tiber*.

TIBĒRIUS, ii, *m.* *A Roman prænomen; the second emperor of Rome, Tib. Claudius, Tib. F. Nero, is usually thus designated*.

TĪBIA, ae, *f.* 1) *The shinbone: frangere t.* 2) *A pipe, flute (originally made of bone—cf. fistula): tibiā canere, to play upon the flute; but also, tibia canit, the flute sounds; prov., apertis tibiis = with a loud voice. In partic., t. dextra and sinistra, prob. = a treble flute, and a bass flute; tt. pares, when two 'dextrae' or two 'sinistrae' were played; tt. impares, when one was 'dextra,' the other 'sinistra.'*

TĪBIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [tibia]. *Of or pertaining*

to the shinbone; hence, subst. (lat.), Tibiale, is, n., a warm covering for the leg, a stocking or leggin.

TĪBICEN, Inis, *m.* [tibia-cano]. 1) *A flute-player, piper: transit idem jurisconsultus tibi-cinis Latini modo, rehearses the legal formulas (as a flutist accompanies the actors)*. 2) *A pillar, prop of a building*.

TĪBICĪNA, ae, *f.* [tibicen]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A (female) flute-player*.

TĪBICĪNIUM, ii, *n.* [tibicen]. (Lat.) *A playing on the flute, a piping, flute-playing*.

TĪBULLUS, i, *m.* (Albius). *A Latin elegiac poet, a friend of Horace and Ovid*.

TĪBUR, ūris, *n.* *An ancient town of Latium, famed for its beautiful and cool situation—now Tivoli*.

TĪBURNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tibur]. *Tiburnian; subst., Tiburnus, i, m. = Tiburtus*.

TĪBURS, rtis, *adj.* [Tibur]. *Of or belonging to Tibur, Tiburtian; subst., A) Tiburtes, um, m. pl., the inhabitants of Tibur: B) in Tiburti, in the Tiburtian territory, in the country about Tibur*.

TĪBURTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tibur]. *Tiburtian; subst., Tiburtinum, i, n., an estate or villa of Scipio at Tibur*.

TĪBURTUS, i, *m.* [Tibur]. *The founder of Tibur*.

TĪCHIUS, iuntis, *m.* *One of the summits of Mount Œta*.

TĪCĪNUM, i, *n.* *A town on the river Ticinus, now Pavia*.

TĪCĪNUS, i, *m.* *A river in Upper Italy, a tributary of the Po, now the Tessino*.

TĪFĀTA, ae, *f.* *A mountain in Campania, on which was a temple of Diana*.

TĪFERNUM, i, *n.* *A town: A) in Umbria, on the Tiber, now Citta di Castello: B) in Umbria, on the Aufidus, now Angelo in Vado: C) in Samnium*.

TĪFERNUS, i, *m.* 1) *A mountain in Samnium*. 2) *A river flowing near, now the Biferno*.

TĪGELLIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of two musicians: A) T. Sardus, a contemporary of Cicero: B) T. Hermogenes, a censurer of Horace*.

TĪGILLUM, i, *n.* [dim. of tignum]. *A small beam*.

TĪGNĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [tignum]. *Of or pertaining to beams: faber t. = a carpenter*.

TĪGNUM, i, *n.* *A piece of building-timber, a beam (shorter than 'trabs')*.

TĪGRĀNES, is, *m.* [= Τίγρις]. 1) *A king of Greater Armenia, and son-in-law and ally of Mithridates*. 2) *A son of Tigranes, I*.

TĪGRIS, Idis or is, *comm. & m.* [= Τίγρις]. 1) *Comm., a tiger*. 2) *M., the Tigris, a rapid river of Asia*.

TĪGURINI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people living in the territory of the modern Zurich, Switzerland*.

TIGURINUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tigurini]. Of or pertaining to the Tigurini: T. pagus = the modern Canton of Zurich.

TILIA, ae, f. The linden or lime-tree.

TIMAEUS, i, m. [= Τιμαίος]. 1) A Greek historian of Sicily, under Agathocles. 2) A Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary with Plato, one of whose dialogues is named after him.

TIMAGĒNES, is, m. [= Τιμαγῆνης]. A learned and plain-spoken rhetorician of the time of Augustus.

TIMANTHES, is, m. [= Τιμάνθης]. A Greek painter, contemporary with Parrhasius.

TIMĀVUS, i, m. A river of Istria, between Aquileia and Trieste, now Timavo.

TIME-FACTUS, a, um, *adj.* [part.]. Made afraid, frightened.

TIMENS, entis, *adj.* [part. of timeo]. (Poet.) Fearful: t. mortis.

TIMEO, ui, —, 2. v. tr. & intr. 1) To fear (from anxiety and timidity—cf. metuo, vereor), to dread, to be afraid of, to be fearful or apprehensive: t. aliquem, perſidiam; t. de republica, to be anxious about the state; timeo quid hoc sit; t. ne id fiat, that this may happen; t. ut (ne non) fiat, that it may not happen; on the other hand, t. alicui, to fear for the safety of some one; t. libertati, for freedom (lest it may be lost). 2) With an infin. = not to venture, to be afraid: t. facere aliquid.

TIMIDE, *adj.* with comp. and sup. [timidus]. Fearfully, timidly (opp. to audacter).

TIMIDITAS, ātis, f. [timidus]. Fearfulness, timidity, cowardice (as a habitual quality—cf. timor).

TIMIDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [timeo]. Fearful, timorous, timid, cowardly: t. atque ignavus; (poet. & lat.) t. rei alicujus, of any thing.

TIMŪCHĀRES, is, m. A courtier of Pyrrhus, who proposed to Fabricius to kill his master.

TIMŌLEON, ntis, m. [= Τιμόλεων]. A Corinthian general, contemporary with Phillip of Macedon.

TIMŌLEONTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Timoleon]. Of Timoleon, Timoleontean.

TIMON, ōnis, m. [= Τιμων]. A celebrated misanthrope of Athens.

TIMOR, ōris, m. [timeo]. 1) Fear, dread, apprehension (as a temporary condition—cf. timiditas): t. mali, of an evil; esse in t., to be in fear. 2) (Poet.): A) = awe, reverence, veneration: B) that which excites fear, a terror: timor fuisti ei.

TIMŌTHEUS, ei, m. [= Τιμόθεος]. 1) An Athenian general, son of Conon. 2) A musician of Miletus.

TINCTA, ōrum, n. pl. [tingo]. Dyed or coloured stuffs.

***TINCTĪLIS**, e, *adj.* [tingo]. (Poet.) In which something is dipped.

TINEA, ae, f. A gnawing worm; in partic., a moth, book-worm.

TINGE, f. A town in Mauritania, now Tangier.

TINGĪTANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tinge]. Of or belonging to Tinge.

TINGO (Tinguo), nxi, notum, 3. v. tr. [τιγγω]. 1) To wet, to moisten, to bathe in any liquid: t. ora lacrimis; t. pedes in undis; t. ferrum aquā. 2) To colour, to dye: A) t. lanam murice; (poet.) rubor t. ora: B) (poet.) vis aurea t. flumen, changed the natural properties of the water. 3) Trop., tinotus re aliqua = tintured with, versed in: orator t. literis; oratio t. elegantia; verba sensu tincta, full of.

***TINNIMENTUM**, i, n. [tinnio]. A tinkling.

TINNIO, Ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. intr. 1) To ring, to clink, to jingle, to tinkle. 2) Trop.: A) of persons and animals having sharp and shrill voices = to cry aloud, to scream, to sing: nimum jam tinnia, you have already screamed too long in my ears; t. aliquid sufferi, to ring something sonorous: B) (colloq.) = to jingle money, i. e., to pay: jamdiu exspecto, eoquid D. tinniat.

TINNĪTUS, ūs, m. [tinnio]. (Poet. & lat.) A ringing, jingling; trop., of language, a jingle of words.

TINNŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [tinnio]. (Poet.) Ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding; trop., rhetor t., using many jingling words.

TINTINNĀBŪLUM, i, n. [tinnio]. A bell, used, on doors, to call the servants; in baths, to let the bathers know when to enter; and also on the necks of oxen, &c.

***TINTINNĀCŪLUS**, a, um, *adj.* [tintinno]. (Pl.) Prop., ringing: t. vir = an executioner, who put bells on malefactors.

TINTINNO, or **TINTĪNO**, 1. v. intr. [freq. of tinnio]. (Poet.) = Tinnio.

TINUS, i, m. The pine-tree.

TIPHYS, yos, m. [= Τιφης]. The pilot of the Argo.

TIPPŪLA (Tipŭla), ae, f. A water-spider; trop. of any very light object.

TIRENUS (i, m.) PONS. A bridge at Minturnae.

TIRĒSIAS, ae, m. [= Τιρῆσις]. A celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes, contemporary with Œdipus; hence, as an appellative = a blind man.

TIRĪDĀTES, is, m. [= Τιρῑδάτης]. The name of several kings of Armenia.

TIRO (I.), ōnis, m. 1) A young or raw soldier, a recruit; also, as an *adj.*, raw, inexperienced: exercitus t. 2) Trop., in gen., a beginner, novice, tiro: t. in re aliqua; also, as an *adj.*: tt. gladiatores, raw, without experience. Freq. of young men, esp. young orators, when

entering the forum, after having assumed the toga virilis.

TIRO (II.), ōnis, m. *The name of a freedman of Cicero.*

TIROCINIUM, ii, n. [tiro I.]. 1) *Military rawness or inexperience: paucitas et t. exercitiis.* Hence: A) *the first military service: (lat.) t. ponere (deponere), to make one's first campaign:* B) *in gen., a first beginning, trial or attempt; a first appearance: t. fori, in the forum, i. e., after assuming the toga virilis; t. eloquentiae, in eloquence.* 2) *Young soldiers, raw recruits.*

TIRONIANUS, a, um, adj. [Tiro II.]. Of Tiro, Tironian, cura, liber.

TIRUNCŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of tiro]. (Lat.) A young beginner, little tiro.

TIRYNS, nthis, f. [= Tīrēs]. A town in Argolis, where Hercules was said to have been brought up.

TIRYNTHIUS, a, um, adj. [Tiryna]. (Poet.) Tirynthian; esp. of Hercules. Hence, subst.: A) Tirynthius, ii, m., *the Tirynthian, i. e., Hercules:* B) Tirynthia, ae, f., *Alcmena.*

***TIS** (Pl.) = Tui.

TISAEUS, i, m., or **TISAEUM**, i, n. A mountain in Thessaly.

TISIAS, ae, m. A Sicilian, who wrote on oratory. **TISIPHONE**, es, f. [= Tisiphōn, 'the avenger of murder']. *One of the Furies.*

TISIPHONEUS, a, um, adj. [Tisiphone]. Tisiphonaeum; (poet.) = guilty, criminal, tempus.

TISSE, es, f. [= Tisēn]. A town in Sicily, now Randazzo.

TISSENSES, ium, m. pl. [Tisse]. *The inhabitants of Tisse.*

TITAN, ānis (sometimes Latinized **Tītānus**, i), m. [= Tītēr]: 1) *Usually in the pl., Titans, or Titani, the ancient race of gods, sons of Uranus and Gaea. They were six in number, viz., Oceanus, Coeus, Crius, Hyperion, Japetus, and Chronos or Saturnus. They at first deprived their father Uranus of his throne, and reigned in his stead in heaven; later, Chronos hurled them into Tartarus, where also Jupiter, after he had obtained supreme power, confined them.* 2) *In the sing. = a deity descended from a Titan — hence: A) Sol (the sun), the Sun-god, son of Hyperion: B) Prometheus, son of Jupiter.* 3) (Pl.) *As an appellative = an old man.*

TITANIACUS, a, um, adj. [Titan]. (Poet.) Titanian: TT. dracones (because they sprang from the blood of the Titans).

TITANIS, Idis, adj. f. [Titan]. Titanian: (poet.) T. pugna, *the battle between the Titans and Jupiter; subst., a daughter or female descendant of a Titan — a) = Circe, the daughter of Sol — b) = Latona, the daughter of Coeus — c) = Thetis, the sister of the Titans.*

TITANIUS, a, um, adj. [Titan]. Titanian: (poet.) pubes TT. = *the Titans; subst., Titania,*

ae, f. — a) = Circe — b) = Latona or Diana (v. Titanis) — c) = Pyrrha, the grand-daughter of Japetus.

TITHONIUS, a, um, adj. [Tithonus]. Of Tithonus, Tithonian, conjux; subst., Tithonia, ae, f. = *Aurora.*

TITHŌNUS, i, m. [= Tītōnēs]. *The son of Laomedon, brother of Priamus, husband of Aurora, and father of Memnon — changed, in old age, into a cicada.*

TĪTIES, ium, and **TĪTIENSES**, um, m. pl. [Titus, the prsn. of Tatius] = Tatienses, q. v.

TITILLATIO, ōnis, f. [titillo]. A tickling, titillation.

TITILLO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. To tickle, aliquem; trop., voluptas t. sensus.

TĪTIO, ōnis, m. (Lat.) A firebrand.

TĪTIUS (I.), ii, m., and **TĪtia**, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens; one Sextus T. had such a dance-like walk, that a dance was named after him.*

TĪTIUS (II.), a, um, adj. 1) [Titius I.] *Of or belonging to Titius, Titian, lex, atrium.* 2) [Titus.] *Of or originating with the Sabine king Titus or Tatius, Titian: TT. sodales, a college of priests.*

***TĪTĪVILLICIUM**, ii, n. (Pl.) A triße, begatelle.

TĪTUBANTER, adv. [titubo]. Hesitatingly, waveringly, aliquid dicere.

TĪTUBANTIA, ae, f. [titubo]. (Lat.) A staggering, wavering: t. linguae, a stammering.

TĪTUBATIO, ōnis, f. [titubo]. A staggering, wavering; hesitation, uncertainty.

TĪTŪBO, āvi, ātum, l. v. intr. 1) *To stagger, to totter, to reel (with reference to the giving way of the feet, in partic. of a drunken person — cf. vacillo).* 2) *Trop.: A) of speech, to falter, to stammer, to hesitate, verbo: B) to be at a loss, to be embarrassed or perplexed: C) to fail, to blunder: t. aliquid, in something; si quid titubatam, if any thing should go wrong; in quacunque parte titubatam est, a mistake is made.*

TĪTŪLUS, i, m. 1) *A superscription, inscription upon any thing. In partic.: A) the title of a book: B) the inscription on a building (giving an account of the builder, the time of building, &c.), on a wine cask (stating the year the wine was made), freq. also on tombs and monuments: t. sepulchri, an epitaph: C) a tablet, label put on slaves offered for sale: D) a bill, placard, notice posted up on a house that is for sale or to rent: ire sub t., to be set up for sale; mittere sub t., to offer for sale: E) a brief list of the poets of honour held by one, and of his memorable deeds, affixed to his 'imago.'* 2) *Trop.: A) an honourable appellation, title of honour: t. conjugis: B) the glory, honour of any thing: t. belli perpetrati; insignis t. crudelitatis, reputation; t. victoriae: C) an alleged reason or*

ground, a pretext, pretence: uti specioso t.; sub t. aequandarum legem; praetendere t.

TĪTURIANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Titurius]. Of Titurius, Titurian, clades.

TĪTURIUS, ii, m. *A legate of Caesar in Gaul.*

TITURNIUS, ii, m. *The name of a Roman family.*

TĪTUS, i, m. *A Sabine and Roman praenomen, e. g., Titus Tatius.*

TĪTYOS, i, m. [= Τίτυος]. *A son of Jupiter and Elara, who was put to death for his attempt on the chastity of Letona. In the lower world a vulture preyed upon his liver, which grew again as fast as it was devoured.*

TĪTYRUS, i, m. [= Τίτυρος, perh. Doric for Σίτυρος]. *The name of a shepherd in Virgil's Eclogues. Hence, meton.: A) in gen. = a shepherd: B) a designation of Virgil's Eclogues: C) a designation of Virgil himself.*

TLĒPŌLEMUS, i, m. [= Τληπόλεμος]. *A son of Hercules, leader of the Rhodians before Troy.*

TMĀRUS, i, m. [= Τμήρος; syncopeated from Tomarus]. *A mountain in Epirus, near Dodona.*

TMŌLTES, is, m. [Tmolus]. *An inhabitant of Mount Tmolus, a Tmolian.*

TMŌLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tmolus]. Tmolian.

TMŌLUS (also Týmōlus), i, m. [= Τμήλος]. *A mountain (now Boz-dag) and town in Lydia.*

***TŌCULLIO**, ōnis, m. [τόκος]. *A usurer.*

TOECHARCHUS, i, m. [= τοιχαρχος]. *A commander of rowers.*

***TOFINUS**, a, um, *adj.* [tofus]. (Lat.) *Of sandstone or tuff.*

TŌFUS, or **TŌPHUS**, i, m. *A loose calcareous sandstone, tufa or tuff.*

TŌGA, ae, f. [tego]. *The toga, the outer garment of a Roman citizen, consisting of a single piece of woollen cloth, hanging loosely from the neck, and extending to the feet; hence, togae oblitus, a Roman who had forgotten his native land; the toga was worn in time of peace only, hence, meton. = peace. In partic., t. praetexta (v. Praetexta); t. pura, unadorned = t. virilis, the ordinary toga; t. candida (v. Candidatus); t. sordida, a soiled toga, worn by mourners and accused persons. Meton.: A) = peace (see above): B) = a prostitute (because prostitutes sometimes wore a togn, instead of the stola, which was forbidden them).*

***TŌGĀTĀRIUS**, ii, m. [togatus]. *An actor in the 'fabula togata' (v. Togatus).*

TŌGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [toga]. *Dressed in a toga, wearing a toga: gens t. = the Romans; fabula (comoedia) t., the national drama of the Romans, a comedy representing Roman life (cf. palliata, praetexta). In partic.: A) as the toga was worn in time of peace, 'togatus' sometimes = a Roman citizen (in opp. to a foreigner, or a Roman soldier): ei togato supplicatio decreta est; qui togati reipublicae praefuerant (in opp. to imperatores): B) = a prostitute (v. Toga, B):*

C) = a poor citizen, a client: D) Gallia t., that part of Gallia Cisalpina which had become Roman, on the hither side of the Po.

TŌGŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of toga]. *A little toga.*

TŌLENUS, i, m. *A river in the Sabine territory, now Turano.*

TŌLERĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* with comp. [tolero]. *That may be borne, endurable, supportable, tolerable, orator, condicio, dolor; Etruria t., resistible.*

TŌLERĀBĪLĪTER, adv. w. comp. [tolerabilis].

1) Tolerably, passably. 2) Patiently.

TŌLERANS, tis, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. [part. of tolero]. *Bearing, enduring, tolerant: t. laborum.*

TŌLERANTER, adv. with comp. [tolerans]. *Patiently.*

TŌLERANTIA, ae, f. [tolerans]. *The power of endurance, tolerance, endurance.*

***TŌLERĀTIO**, ōnis, f. [tolero]. *A bearing, enduring.*

***TŌLERĀTUS**, a, um, *adj.* w. comp. [part. of tolero]. (Lat.) *Supportable, tolerable.*

TŌLĒRO, ēvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [lengthened form of the root TOL, whence also tuli, tollo]. I. Tr. — 1) To bear, to support, to sustain, to endure (something heavy or oppressive — cf. fero): t. hiemem, labores, dolorem, tributa; t. famem, sitim re aliqua, to support; t. inopiam manuum mercede = to earn a scanty livelihood; t. sumptum, to bear the expense. 2) to nourish, to maintain: t. equitatum pabulo; t. vitam, to live, to get one's livelihood. II. Intr. — To hold out: paulo longius tolerare; tolerare in penatibus iisdem, to continue, to remain.

TŌLĒTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Toletum]. *Of or belonging to Toletum; subst. Toletani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Toletum.*

TŌLĒTUM, i, n. *A town in Spain, now Toledo.*

TOLLĒNO, ōnis, m. [tollo]. *A swing-beam, swipe, for raising any thing up (as water from a well, or men to a level with the enemy's ramparts).*

TOLLO, sustūli, sublātum, 3. v. tr. [root TOL, whence tuli-i, tol-ero]. 1) To lift up, to raise up, to elevate: t. caput, oculos, aliquem jacentem; t. tectum altius, to build higher; t. freta, to stir up. In partic.: A) t. onus = to take upon one's self; t. poenas, to suffer: B) t. clamorem, vocem, to raise; clamor se t. in auras, rises; t. risum, to set up a laugh; t. aliquem in crucem, to crucify; sortes t., to draw lots: C) = to take up, to take with or to one's self: t. aliquem in currum, in navem, or rhedā, into the carriage, &c.; also, simply t. aliquem, to take some one with one's self; sublatis rebus, after they had taken all their property with them; freq., of vessels = to take on board: naves equites sustulerant; in partic., t. liberum (= suscipere, 1, B, a),

• *to tak: up a child from the ground, as a sign that one will bring it up as his own*—a) = to bring up, to educate, to support—b) = to beget, ex aliqua: D) nautical tech. t., ancoras t., to weigh anchor, to set sail. 2) *Trop.*: A) t. aliquem (in coelum) laudibus, to extol; so, also, t. laudes alicujus in coelum, to extol the merits of any one to the skies: B) tollunt animos, they hold up their heads = they have the spirit of defiance or resistance; t. animum alicui, to encourage, to animate, to incite to resistance or battle; t. amicum, to cheer up, to console: C) t. aliquem honoribus, etc., to elevate one to honours, &c.: D) (poet.) serpens t. minas, erects itself threateningly. 3) To take away, to carry off, to remove: t. praedam, frumentum de area, simulacra e templo, solem e mundo; pass., in a middle sense = to betake one's self away: tolli in Sabinos; t. aliquem (aliquid) de medio, or simply t. = to make way with, to kill. Hence, *trop.*: A) t. deos, to deny the existence of the gods: B) t. memoriam rei, to obliterate; t. alicui metum, dubitationem, to remove: C) to do away with, to abolish, to annul, to abrogate: t. dictaturam, fidem, legem, amicitiam; t. Carthaginem, to destroy, to ruin utterly: D) of a writer, to rub out, to erase: t. aliquid litera: E) t. diem = to consume, to waste: F) milit. tech. t., signa t., to break up the camp, to march.

TŌLOSA, ae, f. A city in Gallia Narbonensis, now Toulouse.

TŌLOSĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Tolosa]. Of or belonging to Tolosa, Tolosan: T. aurum, plundered from Tolosa, by the consul Q. Servilius Cæpio; subst., Tolosani, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Tolosa.

TŌLOSĀTES, ium, m. pl. [Tolosa]. The inhabitants of Tolosa.

***TŌLŪTĀRIUS**, a, um, adj. [tolutim]. (Lat.) Trotting, equus.

TŌLŪTIM, adv. [tollo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) On a trot, full trot, ingredi.

TŌMĀCŪLUM, i, n. [τόμας]. A kind of sausage. (Lat.)

TŌMENTUM, i, n. (Lat.) Stuffing (of wool, hair, &c.) for cushions.

TŌMI, ōrum, m. pl., or **TŌMIS**, Idia, f. [= Τόμι, Τόμις]. A town of Lower Moesia, on the Black Sea; according to fable, the place where Medea tore (τίρω) her brother Absyrtus to pieces; it was also Ovid's place of exile—now Tomisvar.

TŌMITAE, ārum, m. pl. [Tomi]. The inhabitants of Tomi.

TŌMITĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Tomi]. Of or belonging to Tomi.

TŌMYRIS, Idia, f. [= Τόμυρίς]. A queen of the Messagetae, by whom Cyrus was defeated and killed.

TONDEO, tōtondi, tonsum, 2. v. tr. & intr. 1) To shear, to clip, to shave, capillum, oves;

abs., docuit filias tondere. 2) *Trop.*: A) = to mow, to reap, segetem: B) = to lop, to prune, vites; corona tonsa (tonsilis), a trimmed garland; ilex tonsa, smoothly hewn: C) to crop, to graze or to browse upon, gramina, campum, (poet.) jecur: D) = to pluck, violas: E) to fleece, to plunder, aliquem.

***TŌNITRĀLIS**, e, adj. [tonitrus]. (Lucr.; doubtf. read.) Thundering.

TŌNITRŪALIS, e, adj. [tonitrus]. Pertaining to thunder: t. liber, treating of thunder and its augural signification.

TŌNITRUS, ūs, m., and **TŌNITRUM**, i, n. [tono]. Thunder.

TŌNO, ui, —, 1. v. intr. & tr. I. Intr.—To thunder: tonat, it thunders; tonans, the thunderer = Jupiter; also, sceptriferi tonantes = Jupiter and Juno. Hence, *trop.*: A) to make a loud, thundering noise, to roar, to crash: Aetna t. fragore: B) = to speak loudly, with a thundering voice: Pericles t. dictus est. II. Tr.—To say something with a loud voice, to thunder out: t. verba; t. deos, to invoke with a voice of thunder.

TONSA, ae, f. (Poet.) An ear.

TONSĪLIS, e, adj. [tondeo]. (Lat.) Shorn, clipped.

TONSILLAE, ārum, f. pl. The tonsils in the throat.

***TONSĪTO**, 1. v. tr. [freq. of tondeo]. (Pl.) To be accustomed to shear, oves.

TONSOR, ōris, m. [tondeo]. One who cuts hair, beards, nails, &c., a hair-cutter, barber: prov., omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse, to be known to all the world.

TONSORIUS, a, um, adj. [tonsor]. Of or pertaining to a barber, tonsorial, barber's: t. culter, a razor.

***TONSTRĪCŪLA**, ae, f. [dim. of tonsor]. A little (female) hair-cutter or barber.

TONSTRĪNA, ae, f. [tondeo]. (Com. & lat.) A barber's shop.

TONSTRIX, icis, f. [tondeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A (female) barber or hair-cutter.

TŌNSŪRA, ae, f. [tondeo]. (Lat.) A shearing, clipping, pruning.

TONSUS, ūs, m. [tondeo]. (Ante-cl.) The cut or mode of dressing the hair.

TŌNUS, i, m. [= τόνος]. 1) The sound, tone of an instrument. 2) The accent of a syllable. 3) (Lat.; for tonitrus.) Thunder.

TŌPIA, ōrum, n. pl. [= τόπος]. (Lat.) 1) Landscape painting. 2) Ornamental gardening.

TŌPIĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [topia]. Of or pertaining to ornamental gardening; subst., A) Topiarius, ii, m., an ornamental gardener, a florist: B) Topiaria, ae, f. (sc. ars), and Topiarium, ii, n. (sc. opus), fancy gardening.

TŌPICA, ōrum, n. pl. [= τόποι]. 'The Art of finding Arguments,' the title of a work by Cicero.

TOPPER, *adv.* (Obsol.) Quickly, instantly.

TÖRAL, *älis*, *n.* [torus]. A valance of a couch.

TORCULAR, *äris*, *n.* [torqueo]. A press, used in making wine or oil.

TORCULARIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [torcular]. Of or belonging to a press.

TORCULUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [torqueo]. Of or belonging to a press; *subst.*, *Torculum*, *i*, *n.*, a press.

TÖREUMA, *ätis*, *n.* [= *répave*]. A work of art executed in relief, raised or embossed work.

TÖREUTA, *ae*, *m.* [= *repavér*]. An artist who makes embossed work, a chaser, engraver.

TÖREUTICE, *es*, *f.* [= *repavérice*]. The art of making raised work, the art of chasing or embossing.

TORMENTUM, *i*, *n.* [torqueo]. 1) A twisted cord, a rope. 2) An engine for hurling missiles (*v.* *Ballista*, *Catapulta*). Hence = a dart or stone hurled by a tormentum: *t.* missile; *fenestrae ad tt. mittenda*. 3) An instrument of torture, a rack. Hence, *trop.*: A) torment, torture: B) in gen., pain, anguish, affliction, distress (bodily or mental). 4) A clothes-press, mangle.

TORMINA, *num*, *n. pl.* [torqueo]. A gripping of the bowels, the gripes, colic.

TORMINOSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [tormina]. Suffering from colic.

TORNO, *ävi*, *ätum*, *l. v. tr.* [tornus]. To round off in a lathe, to turn, sphaeram, hastas: *trop.*, versus male tornati, badly composed.

TORNUS, *i*, *m.* [= *répos*]. A turner's wheel, lathe.

TÖRONAÏCUS, or **TÖRONAEUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Torone]. Toronean.

TÖRÖNE, *es*, *f.* [= *Τορώνη*]. A town in Macedonia, on the Aegean Sea, now Toron.

TÖRÖSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* with *comp.* [torus]. (Poet. & lat.) Muscular, brawny, fleshy: *virgula t.*, knotty, thick.

TORPĒDO, *Inia*, *f.* [torpeo]. 1) (Lat.) Numbness; hence, *trop.*, sluggishness, inactivity, torpidity, &c. 2) The cramp-fish or electric ray, the torpedo.

TORPEO, *ui*, —, 2. *v. intr.* 1) To be numb, stiff or motionless, to be torpid: *t.* gelu, from cold; *nervi tt. rigore*; *torpet simillimus saxo*; (poet.) *palatum t.*, is without taste. 2) Of the mind, to be stupefied or astounded, to be dull, listless, &c. (from wonder, fright, &c., or in consequence of inactivity): *t.* metu; *timeo*, *totus torpeo*; *vox spiritusque torpebat*; *quid torpentes subito obstupuistis?* *t.* tabellâ, to stand in admiration of; *consilia tua tt.*, you are at a stand, you know not what counsel to take.

TORPESCO, *pui*, —, 3. *v. intr.* [inch. of torpeo]. 1) To become stiff, numb or torpid (*v.* *Torpeo*, which specifies a state whose beginning and progress are indicated by torpesco). 2) Of the mind, to become slack or inactive.

TORPĪDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [torpeo]. Benumbed, stupefied, torpid: *t.* miraculo, by a prodigy, *t.* somno, heavy with sleep.

TORPOR, *ōris*, *m.* [torpeo]. 1) Numbness, torpor, stupor. 2) (Tac.) Inactivity, listlessness, &c.

TORQUĀTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [torquis]. Adorned with a neck-chain, esp. as a surname in the gens *Manlia*; (poet.) *Allecto t. colubris*, with snakes coiled about her neck.

TORQUEO, *rsi*, *rtum*, 2. *v. tr.* [kindred with *ῥῑττω*]. 1) To wind, to turn around or about, to twist (cf. *verto*): *t.* stamina pollice; *t.* aliquid in orbem; *flumen t. saxa*, whirls along; *t.* spumas (aquas) remis, to turn up with the oar; *t.* capillos ferro, to curl; (poet.) *t.* axem humero, tegumen = to bear; *t.* tignum, to draw up. Hence, *trop.* — A) *t.* omnia ad sua commoda; *t.* orationem aliquo; *t.* bella, to conduct, to direct; *t.* et flectere imbecillitatem animorum — B) to wrench, to wrest, to distort, talos, ora; *trop.*, *t.* jus; conditiones tortas, insidious, admitting different significations. 2) To hurl, to fling, to cast, hastam; (poet.) *t.* sibila, to coil up with a hissing sound. 3) To wrench the limbs on a rack, to rack, to torture: *t.* aliquem equaleo. Hence, *trop.*: A) to torment, to torture: *t.* convivam fame; *invidia* (labor, etc.) eum *t.*; *torqueri sollicitudine*; *torqueri ne*, etc., to feel anxiety lest, &c.: B) = to examine closely, to try, to test (as slaves were forced by torture to give evidence in court): *t.* aliquem vino, to find out what one is by making him drink deeply; *torqueatur vita Sullae*, let Sulla's life be strictly examined.

TORQUIS (Torques), *is*, *m.* and *f.* [torqueo]. Any thing twisted, a neck-chain or necklace of gold, silver, &c. Hence: A) a neck-yoke, coupling-collar for oxen: B) a wreath, chaplet, garland.

TORRENS, *tis* [part. of torreo]. 1) *Adj.* *w. comp.* and *sup.* (poet. and lat.), of water, rapid, rushing, foaming, impetuous, fluvius, cursus amnium; *trop.*, *t.* oratio, copia verborum. 2) *Subst.*, *Torrens*, *tis*, *m.*, a wild, dashing mountain-stream, a torrent: *rapidus montano flumine torrens*; *t.* sanguis, a stream of blood; *trop.*, *t.* verborum.

TORREO, *ru*, *stum*, 2. *v. tr.* & *intr.* I. *Tr.* — To dry up, to dry; hence, to roast, to parch, to scorch, to burn: *ignis t.* aliquid; *t.* carnem; *t.* panem, to bake; *t.* aliquid in igne; *sol t.* corpus. Hence, *trop.*: A) *amor* (illa mulier) me torret, I am inflamed with love: B) of a raging thirst. II. *Intr.* — To be heated, to be scorched: *miles torrens sole*.

***TORRESCO**, 3. *v. intr.* [inch. of torreo]. (Lucr.) To become parched or burned.

TORRIDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [torreo]. 1) *Pass.*, parched, burned, dried up (by an external heat — cf. *aridus*): *t.* fons; *campi siccitate tt.* Hence, *trop.*: A) = shrivelled, dried up: *t.* homo; also,

torridas macle: B) torridus frigore, *pinched, nipped*. 2) *Act.*, scorching, burning, hot, torrid, aetas

TORRIS, is, m. [torreo]. A firebrand (with or without flame).

*TORTE, adv. [tortus]. (Lucr.) Crookedly, awry.

TORTILIS, e, adj. [torqueo]. (Poet. & lat.) Twisted, twined, wreathed: t. aurum, a golden chain.

TORTO, 1. v. tr. [freq. of torqueo]. (Lucr.) To torment, to torture.

TORTOR, ōris, m. [torqueo, 3]. An executioner, tormentor, torturer: Apollo t. (an epithet of Apollo as the slayer of Marsyas).

TORTUOSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [tortus]. 1) Full of turns or crooks, winding, tortuous, loca, serrula. 2) Trop.: A) intricate, complicated, disputandi genus, visum: B) not open or sincere, feigned.

TORTUS, ūs, m. [torqueo]. (Poet.) A twisting; (poet.) a wreath.

TORULUS, i, m. [dim. of torus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Prop., a slight elevation; hence, a tuft of hair.

TORUS, i, m. Prop., a swelling, protuberance, elevation. 1) A knot, bulge: vitis toris ad arborem religitur. 2) A tuft or knot in a garland. 3) The fleshy fibres of a man or beast, brawns, muscle: O lacertorum tori! tt. pectoris. 4) A pillow, bolster of a bed or sofa: premere t., to lie upon; sternere t. Hence, meton.: A) a sofa, lounge: B) a bed, couch; and hence (poet.)—a) a bridal bed, marriage: socia tori, a wife: primi tt., the first marriage; illiciti tt., illicit love—b) (lat.) a concubine, mistress: C) a bier: D) (poet.) t. ripae, an elevation of the shore.

TORVITAS, ātis, f. [torvus]. (Lat.) Savageness, grimness, severity of aspect, character, &c.

TORVUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [kindred with taurus?]. (Poet. & lat.) Rough or terrible of aspect, grim, stern, savage, fierce, leaena, aper, vultus, oculi, clamor.

TOT, adj. pl. indecl. [from the same root as the demonstratives *tū, tūc, tam*, etc.]. So many: quot homines, t. causae; t. hominum, so many men; rarely as a subst., t. unum non superabant, so many.

TOTIDEM, adj. pl. indecl. [tot-dem]. Just so many, just as many: t. ... quot (ac, atque), as many ... as.

TOTIES, num. adv. [tot]. 1) So many times, so often. 2) Just so many times.

TOTUS, a, um, adj. The whole, entire, total (of a whole which is only by some extraordinary means divided into parts—cf. *omnis, universus*): t. urbs, navis, respublica, equitatus; t. mens, vox; adverbially, ex toto, or in totum, wholly, completely, altogether, totally; also, *in toto, upon the whole, generally; totum se alicui tradere (totus mihi est deditus), to give one's self wholly up to

another; totum esse alicuius, to be wholly devoted to, to cleave to any one. With plurals and collective nouns it must often be rendered, all: tt. copiae; totis viribus, with all one's might.

TÖXICUM, i, n. [= *τοξικόν*]. (Poet. & lat.) A poison in which arrows were dipped; hence, poison, in gen.

TRĀBĀLIS, e, adj. [trabs]. 1) Of or pertaining to beams, beam: t. clavus, a spike; prov., clavo trabali figere, very fast. 2) Stout as a beam, beam-like, telum.

TRĀBEA (I.), ae, f. A robe of state, a toga bordered with purple stripes, which was worn by kings, augurs and consuls on certain public occasions, and by the knights at their annual review before the censor.

TRĀBEA (II.), ae, m. An ancient Roman comic poet, who lived about 180 B.C.

TRĀBEĀTUS, a, um, adj. [trabea]. 1) Dressed in a trabea. 2) Subst., Trabeata, ae, f., a kind of drama, in which the actors wore the trabea.

TRABS (obsolet. Trābes), trābis, f. [= *τράβις*]. A beam (long and slender—cf. *tignum*). Hence (poet.): A) = a ship or vessel: t. currit aquas; B) a tall, slender tree: silva frequens trabibus: C) a torch: D) a roof.

TRĀCHAS, antis, f. [= *Τράχης*]. A town near the Pontine Marshes, usually called Tarracina.

TRĀCHIN (Trāchyn), inis, f. [= *Τραχίς*]. A town in the Thessalian district Phthiotis, the death-place of Hercules, and residence of Ceyx.

TRĀCHINIUS, a, um, adj. [Trachin]. Trachinian: T. heros = Ceyx; subst., Trachiniae, ūrum, f. pl., 'the Trachinian Women,' a tragedy of Sophocles.

TRACTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. with comp. [tracto]. 1) That may be touched, felt or handled, manageable, tractable: corporum et t.; materia t. Hence, ocelum t. = calm, not stormy; mare t. nantī, in which one can swim; vox t., flexible. 2) Trop., that can be persuaded, soothed or quieted, tractable, yielding, pliant, animus, virtus.

TRACTĀBĪLĪTER, adv. with comp. [tractabilis]. (Lat.) Tractably, without opposition.

TRACTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. [tracto]. 1) A handling, using, ase, armorum. 2) A handling, management, treatment, scriptorum, literarum. In partic., in rhetoric: A) the special use of a word: B) a more exact investigation, a handling, discussion. 3) (Lat.) A handling; hence, treatment of a person, behaviour towards him.

TRACTĀTOR, ōris, m. [tracto]. (Lat.) A handler; among the Romans, a slave who rubbed and manipulated his master's limbs, while bathing, a shampooer.

TRACTĀTUS, ūs, m. [tracto] = Tractatio.

TRACTĀM, adv. [traho]. (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) By drawing along: A) t. tangere, to stroke one gently: B) little by little, slowly, ire.

TRACTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [intens. of traho]. 1) (Poet., rar.) To drag violently, to drag or to

haul about: *tracta comis, dragged by the hair*; *malis morsusque ferrarum tractari, to be torn, lacerated*. 2) To touch, to handle: t. aliquid manu (manibus); ille restitit ad manum tractantis; t. fila lyrae, to strike, to play. Hence: A) mansuefacere plebem permulcendo tractandoque, by caressing and stroking: B) = to handle, to wield, arma, tela, fabrilis: C) t. gubernaculum, to hold the helm, to steer the ship; t. terram, to cultivate, to till; t. artem, to practise, to exercise; t. lanam, to spin. 3) To treat, to use a person in any manner: t. aliquem placidius; benignius se t., to indulge one's self freely. Hence: A) to handle, to manage, to conduct, to govern, rempublicam, regnum, pecuniam; t. causam, bellum: B) t. se ita, tali ratione, etc., to conduct or to behave one's self: C) to spend or to employ one's time: t. vitam honeste: D) t. personam, to perform a part: E) t. animos, to move, to work upon: F) to handle, to treat or to discourse of, to discuss: t. de re, and t. rem.

TRACTUS (I.), a, um, adj. [part. of traho]. Drawn on = flowing, smooth, oratio.

TRACTUS (II.), ūs, m. [traho]. 1) A drawing or dragging, a draught: tractu ferre rotam; uno t. bibere; t. calami, a stroke of the pen; t. serpentis, the drawing or trailing of its body; vellera mollire longo t., to spin. Hence, t. aquae, a drinking; t. coeli, a drawing in, inhalation. 2) The extent, reach, stretch of any thing: is est t. ductusque muri; quis esset t. castrorum. Hence: A) a tract, district, region: t. Venafranus; t. coeli, a quarter of the heavens: B) a train, trail: Phaëton longo t. volvitur; tt. flammam, streaks of flame; t. fluminis, the course of a river. 3) Trop.: A) course, progress, movement: t. lenis orationis: B) a drawing out, protracting: t. verborum, a drawing: C) = copiousness, extent: historia placet tractu: D) of time, space, lapse, period: eodem t. temporis; perpetuo t. aevi (Lucr.), constantly; t. mortis, the delay of: E) in gram., a lengthening in derivation (as beatitudo from beatitas).

TRADITIO, ōnis, f. [trado]. 1) A giving or delivering up, surrender, oppidi. 2) (Lat.): A) teaching, instruction: B) a tradition.

TRADITOR, ōris, m. [trado]. (Lat.) A betrayer.

TRĀDO, or TRANS-DO, dīdi, dītum, 3. v. tr. 1) To give over, to consign, to deliver, alicui aliquid; t. urbem; t. arma; t. aliquem in custodiam, ad supplicium, to deliver up. In partic.: A) to commit or to entrust to any one for shelter and protection: t. alicui aliquem; trop., t. memoriae, to commit to one's memory, to remember: B) to give up treacherously, to abandon, to betray, aliquem, patrios penates: C) to yield, to surrender: t. se studiis et otio, voluptatibus: D) to transmit, to bequeath as an inheritance, alicui regnum: E) to transmit orally or by writing, to narrate, to relate, to recount, aliquid alicui;

Fabius Pictor tradit in annalibus suis, rem ita factam esse; tradunt or traditur, it is related, it is said (with an accus. c. infin.); also, is traditur justissimus fuisse; freq., t. memoriam rei alicujus posteris, and t. rem aliquam memoriae, to transmit by writing to posterity: F) to impart by teaching, to teach: t. praecepta dicendi; t. civibus optimarum artium vias.

TRĀ-DŪCO, or TRANS-DŪCO, duxi, ductum, 3. v. tr. 1) To lead, to bring or to conduct over: t. aliquem ad vos; t. cohortes in castra ad aliquem; t. exercitum ex Gallia in Ligures, to remove. Hence: A) = to bring into a new situation, position or relation, to transfer, to bring over, to promote, &c.: t. aliquem in superiores ordines; t. ad (in) partem suam, to bring over to his own side (party); t. aliquem in rerum abundantiam, to raise to affluence; t. aliquem ad hilaritatem, to cheer up; t. aliquem ad plebem, to transfer from a patrician to a plebeian family; t. aliquem ad optimates, to the party of the nobles; so, also, t. aliquem ad aliquem, ad suam sententiam: B) to refer, to apply to any thing: t. hanc rationem ad id genus: C) (lat.) to translate from one language into another: D) (lat.) to derive one word from another. 2) To lead, to carry or to transport across something: t. copias Rhenum; Belgae Rhenum transducti, led across the Rhine. 3) To lead by: t. copias praeter castra; t. victimas in triumpho, to lead along; exercitus traductus silvam. In partic.: A) to lead along as a public spectacle, to make a show of: trop., t. aliquem per ora hominum, to expose to ridicule: B) traduc equum! (tech. t.) lead your horse by! (said, at the annual inspection, to a knight by the censor, to indicate that he had found nothing deserving reproach in his conduct): C) (lat.) t. se, to appear in public. 4) Of time, to spend, to pass: t. tempus illa ratione; t. vitam placide; hence, t. munus modeste, to exercise one's office with moderation.

TRĀDUCTIO, ōnis, f. [traduco]. 1) A carrying over, transferring: t. alicujus ad plebem. 2) (Lat.) A making a show of, exposure, disgrace. 3) Of time, passage, lapse, course. 4) In rhetoric: A) a transferring, metonymy: B) the repetition of the same word.

*TRĀDUCTOR, ōris, m. [traduco]. The Conveyer: T. ad plebem, a nickname of Pompey, who had promoted the passage of Clodius from a patrician into a plebeian family.

TRĀDUX, ūis, m. [traduco]. A vine-branch trained for propagation.

TRĀGICE, adv. [tragicus]. In a tragic manner, tragically.

TRĀGICOCŌMOEDIA, ae, f. [= τραγικοκωμῳδία]. A drama combining tragedy and comedy, a tragicomedy.

TRĀGICUS, a, um, adj. [= τραγικός]. Of or pertaining to tragedy, tragic: poeta t., a writer of tragedies; Orestes t., as he is represented in

tragedy, *τραγῆν* t., a *tragedy*; *subst.*, *Tragic*, *δρῆμ*, m. pl., *tragic actors*, *tragedians*. Hence: A) = *sublime*, *lofty*: t. orator, *who speaks in grand, sublime language*; t. color, *the air of tragedy* (in style and language); *tragicum spirare*, *to have a lofty, sublime spirit*: B) *terrible*, *cruel*, *tragical*: t. *soelus*, *such as occurs in tragedy*, *tragical*; so, also, *ignis* (sc. amoris) t., *a fierce and tragical love*.

TRAGOEDIA, ae, f. [= *τραγῳδία*]. 1) A *tragedy*. 2) Pl., *trop.*: A) = *a lofty style, grandiloquence*: *istis tragediis tuis perturbor*: B) = *a tumult, commotion*: *excitare* (agere, movere) tt.

TRAGOEDUS, i, m. [= *τραγῳδός*]. 1) A *tragic actor*, a *tragedian*. 2) *Jupiter Tragoedus*, a *status of Jupiter*, which had its name from the *Vicus Tragoedus*, where it stood.

TRAGOPAN, pānis, accus. pāna, m. [*τρῖπας* and *πᾶν*]. A *fabulous bird*, perh. *the bearded vulture*.

TRAGULA, ae, f. 1) A (Gallio) *javelin*. 2) *Trop.*, a *snare*, *plot*: (Pl.) *injicere* t. in aliquem; *decidere* t., *to escape*.

TRAGUS, i, m. [= *τρῖπας*]. A *kind of sea-fish*. TRAHA, or TRAHEA, ae, f. [*τραῖν*]. A *sledg*, *drag*, *used in threshing out grain*.

*TRAHAX, *ῥοῖς*, adj. [*τραῖν*]. (Pl.) *That draws everything to himself*, *greedy*, *covetous*.

TRAHO, xi, otum, 3. v. tr. 1) To *draw*, *to drag*, *to drag along* (cf. *duco*): t. aliquem vincunt; t. aliquid per terram. In partic.: A) *to draw or to drag to something*: t. ferrum ad se; t. aliquem ad suppliolum, *to drag away to punishment* (also simply t. in the same sense); hence — a) *trahi et duoi ad cupiditatem cognitionis, to be drawn by natural impulse to*; *trahit sua quemque voluptas* — b) *to draw or to bring over to something*; and, in a bad sense = *to mislead, to seduce*: t. aliquem in aliam partem, *ad defectionem*, *ad mutandam fidem* — c) t. rem ad hostes, *to go over to the enemy* — d) *to refer, to attribute*: t. decus ad consulem: t. crimen in se — e) = *to construe, to interpret*: t. aliquid in meliora, *in virtutem*; t. aliquid in religionem, *to regard an event as having religious significance*: t. aliquid in prodigium, *to consider an omen* — f) t. aliquem in diversum, *to make one undecided, to distract*; *auctores utroque trahunt, are divided, disagree*: B) *to draw with or after one's self*: t. gregem, *agmen*; t. corpus, *membra aegra, to drag along*; t. vestem, *corpus fessum*; hence, *trop.*, t. aliquos in eandem calamitatem; *contagio* t. ceteros, *takes in the rest*: C) *to draw to one's self*: t. aquam, *to drink*; t. auras ore; t. animam, *to inhale, to breathe*; *navigium* aquam t., *leaks*; hence, *trop.* — a) t. et rapere, *to plunder and rob* — b) *to lay claim to, regnum* — c) *to take on, to assume, colorem, vitium, contagium* — d) t. molestiam ex re aliqua, *to receive* — e) t. stipendia, *to draw pay* — f) *dejecto Fabio fratrem traxit, he drew up his brother to himself*, i. e., *car-*

ried his election, had him chosen consul: D) *to draw out*: t. ferrum ex corpore; t. aquam ex puteis; hence = *to take from, to derive, to deduce*: t. originem ex (ab) aliquo; t. nomen inde; t. sermonem ex re aliqua: E) = *to pull or to tug about*: t. corpus; *Britanni trahuntur factionibus, are torn by factions*; *trop.* — a) t. pecuniam, *to squander* — b) (poet.) *to distribute*: t. laborem sorte — c) *to think of, to ponder*: t. aliquid animo (in animo); t. belli pacisque rationes: F) *to draw together, to contract, vultum*; t. vela, *to furl*.

2) *To protract, to delay, to put off*: t. bellum, *tempus*; t. aliquem sermone, *to detain in conversation*. Hence: A) t. vitam (in tenebris, etc.), *to drag on, to pass wearisomely*: B) (poet.) t. laborem, *to endure a long time*: C) *senecta in hoc me traxit, has allowed me to live up to this time*: D) *to spin, lanam*.

TRAJANUS, i, m. (M. Ulpus.) A *Roman emperor*, who reigned A. D. 98—117.

TRAJECTIO, *ὄνις*, f. [*τραγῖο*]. 1) A *crossing or passing over, a passage*; hence, t. stellae = *a shooting star*. 2) *Trop.*, in rhetoric: A) a *transposition of words*: B) *exaggeration, hyperbole*.

TRAJECTUS, *ῥα*, m. [*τραγῖο*]. A *crossing over, a passage* (both *abstr.* and *concr.*).

TRAJECTIO, *ῥα*, m. [*τραγῖο*]. 1) *To throw, to fling or to cast over* (with the thing thrown as object): t. antennas de nave in navem; t. signum trans vallum; t. rudentem, *to throw across from one bank to another*. Hence: A) (poet.) t. pedes, *membra super acervos, to leap over*; t. oculos aliquo, *to cast the eyes in any direction*; *funis* *trajectus, wound around (the mast)*: B) *to bring over to another place, to remove*: t. pecudes in silvam; *trajectus in Galliam*; hence — a) = *to turn or to transfer*: t. invidiam, *arbitrium* in aliquem; t. culpam in alium — b) t. verba, *to transpose*. 2) *To convey across a body of water, a mountain, &c., to transport*: t. milites trans flumen; t. legiones in Siciliam; t. copias Rhenum; t. se Alpes, *to cross the Alps*; *exercitus* *Padam* *trajectus, having crossed the Po*. 3) *With that over which something is conveyed or cast as object*: A) t. murum jaculo, *to throw a javelin over the wall*: B) *to cross over, to pass a body of water and the like* (cf. 2): t. fluvium navibus; t. mare nando, *to swim across the sea*; *fluvius* *trajectus, which one has passed over*: hence, C) *to run or to stab through, to pierce, to transfix*: t. aliquem tragula; t. femur uno ictu; also, t. aciem, *to break through*. II. *Intr.* (acc. to I. 2.) — *To pass over, to go over, to cross*: t. in Africam; *classis* t. ex Africa; *incendium* *illud ad nos* t., *will spread itself*.

TRALATICIUS, a, um, adj. — vide *Translativus*.

TRALLES (I.), ium, *f. pl.* *A town in Lydia, now ruins near Idin.*

TRALLES (II.), ium, also TRALLI, òrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Illyria.*

TRALLIANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tralles I.]. Trallian; *subst.*, Tralliani, òrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Tralles.*

*TRALÔQUOR, 3. *v. dep. tr.* [trans-loquor]. (Pl.) *To tell through, to recount to the end, aliquid.*

TRĀMA, ae, *f.* [trameo]. *The filling of a web, the woof; hence, trop.* (Pl.), *tt. putridae = trifles, bagatelles.*

TRĀMEO — *v.* Transmeo.

TRĀMES, Itis, *m.* [trameo]. 1) *A cross-way, side-walk, by-path* (cf. semita, callis); (poet.) *a path, road, way, in gen.; trop.* (Lucret.), *a method, course, way.* 2) (Gell.) *A branch of a family.*

TRĀMIGRO, TRĀMITTO, TRĀNĀTO — *v.* Transmigro, etc.

TRĀNO, or TRANS-NO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *To swim over or across, to swim through, ad suos; t. fluvium; aquae tranantur.* 2) (Poet.) *To go through, to fly, to sail or to pierce through, auras, foramina.*

TRANQUILLE, *adv.* with *comp. & sup.* [tranquillus]. *Quietly, calmly, tranquilly.*

TRANQUILLITAS, ātis, *f.* [tranquillus]. *Rest, stillness: — 1) Of wind or weather, calmness, a calm.* 2) *Of the mind, freedom from care or violent passion, tranquillity: t. animi, vitae.* 3) *In later writers, a title of the Roman emperors: Tranquillitas tua, Your Highness.*

TRANQUILLO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [tranquillus]. *To quiet, to calm, to tranquillise, mare; trop., t. animum, vultum, to cheer up, to brighten.*

TRANQUILLUM — *v.* Tranquillus.

TRANQUILLUS, a, um, *adj.* *w. comp. & sup.* *Quiet, still, calm, tranquil* (in opp. to excitement and violent motion — cf. quietus): A) *of the sea and of the elements, t. mare, coelum; serenitas t.; hence, subst., Tranquillum, i, n., a calm: tranquillo, or in t., in fair weather: B) of the mind, animus t.; facere aliquem ex irato tranquillum; litterae tt., written with composure; subst., Tranquillum, i, n., calmness of mind: aut t. aut procellae in militibus sunt: C) of outward, and esp. of political relations; in partic., subst., Tranquillum, i, n. = quiet, peace, tranquillity: rempublicam in tranquillum redigere; ex t., after peace had prevailed; tranquillo aliquid peragere, in peace, without strife.*

TRANS, *prep.* with *accus.* 1) *With verbs of motion, over, across: trajicere telum t. vallum.* 2) *With verbs of rest, beyond: t. Rhenum incolere.*

TRANS-ĀBEO, ii, —, 4. *v. tr.* (Poet.) *To go beyond or by; hence, to pierce through, to transfix, costas.*

*TRANSACTOR, ōris, *m.* [transigo]. *A manager.*

TRANS-ĀDIGO, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poe. & lat.) 1) *To drive or to thrust through: t. ensem costas.* 2) *To pierce, to transfix, costas*

*TRANSALPĪBUS, *adv.* [trans-Alpes]. (Lat.) *Beyond the Alps. (Others read, trans Alpibus.)*

TRANS-ALPINUS, a, um, *adj.* *That is beyond the Alps, Transalpine; subst., Transalpini òrum, m. pl., the nations beyond the Alps, the Transalpine nations.*

TRANSCENDO, di, sum, 3. *v. intr. & tr* [trans-scando]. I. *Intr.* — *To climb over, to pass over, to go over: t. in hostium naves; t. in Italiam; trop., to pass over, to make a transition, in speaking: t. ad leviora.* II. *Tr.* — *To surmount, to step over, to pass, fossas, flumen exercitu, limen; trop., to transcend, to transgress, to violate, fines juris, ordinem.*

*TRANSCIDO, idi, —, 3. *v. tr.* [trans-caedo]. (Pl.) *To cut through = to flog soundly, aliquem.*

TRANSCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* [trans-scribo]. 1) *To write over, to copy, to transcribe: t. librum in mille exemplaria; t. tabulas publicas.* 2) A) *tech. t. in the lang. of business, to make over, to assign, to convey: t. nomen in aliquem, as item of debt: B) in gen., to transfer something to a person: t. sceptrum alicui; t. alicui spatium vitae suae: C) to transfer or to remove to another place or station: t. equites in alas funditorum; t. matres urbi; trop., philosophia te in viros transcripsit, has enrolled you among men, has made a man of you.*

TRANSCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [transcribo]. (Lat.; doubtful read.) *A transfer, assignment.*

TRANS-CURRO, curri or cūcurri, cursum, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) *To run over or across, ad aliquem, in castra; trop. (poet.) t. ad melius, to pass over to.* 2) *To run by or past, praeter oculos; trop., t. aliquid, to pass over, not to mention; of time, to pass by, aetas.* II. *Tr.* — *To run through, to pass through, to hasten through, Campaniam; trop. — a) t. cursum suum, to complete one's course — b) (lat.) in discourse, to run over, to touch upon lightly.*

TRANSCURSUS, ūs, *m.* [transcurro]. (Lat.) 1) *A running or passing through: t. fulguris, a flash of lightning.* 2) *Trop., of speech, a running over, cursory mention.*

TRANSDĀNŪBIANUS, a, um, *adj.* [trans-Danubius]. *Situated beyond the Danube, Transdanubian.*

TRANS-DO, TRANS-DUCO — *v.* Trado, Trduco.

TRANSENNA, ae, *f.* [trans]. (Something braided, net-work.) 1) *A net for catching birds; trop., a trap, snare.* 2) *A grating or lattice to an opening (so close that a person on the outside*

could see through it imperfectly): *videre quasi per t.* = *at a distance, indistinctly.*

TRANS-EO, ii, Itum, 4. v. intr. and tr. I. Intr. — 1) To go over or across, to pass over, ad aliquem, in Britanniam; t. per illorum corpora, *over their bodies*; Mosa t. in Oceanum, *empties itself into*. Hence, trop.: A) to go over to a party or opinion: t. ad hostes; t. a patribus ad plebem; t. in alicujus sententiam; in alia omnia t., *to embrace an entirely different opinion*: B) (poet. & lat.) = to be changed or transformed, in plures figuras: C) in speaking or writing, to pass over to something else: t. ad partitionem; transeat ad alteram concionem. 2) To pass by; in partic., of time = to elapse, to pass away: dies legis transiit; gloria, fortuna imperii t., *vanishes, passes away*. 3) To go through, per media castra; res t. per gulam; trop., intelligentia transiit per omnia, *pervades*.

II. Tr. — 1) To pass over, to go across something: t. flumen, paludem, forum; flumen transiri potest. Hence, trop. — a) to overstep, to transgress, modum — b) (lat.) to excel, to surpass: si non transierit, aequabit. 2) To pass by: t. omnes mentes; t. equum cursu. Hence, trop., in a speech, to pass over, to omit: t. aliquid silentio. 3) To go through, to pass through: t. Formias. Hence, trop.: A) of a speech or writing, to treat cursorily, to touch lightly upon: t. omnia leviter: B) of time, to pass, to spend, vitam, annum, quiete et otio.

TRANS-FERO, tūli, lātum (trālātum), 3. v. tr. 1) To carry, to bring or to convey over or across, to transport, to transfer: t. rem a se illuc; t. castra ultra illum locum; t. bellum in Italiam; trop., t. idem in alios, *to apply to others*; t. sermonem alio, *to turn to something else*; t. similitudinem ab oculis ad animum, *to transfer*; t. culpam in alios, *to lay upon others*; so also, abs., t. crimen (Tac.), *to shift from one's self to another*; t. se ad artes, *to apply one's self to*; (poet.) t. amores alio, *to turn to another object, to love another*. In partic.: A) to transfer by writing, to copy, to transcribe: t. rationes in tabulas: B) of language, to translate: t. aliquid ex Graeco in Latinum: C) t. verbum, *to transfer to a secondary or figurative signification, to use figuratively*; verba translata, *metaphors*: D) to postpone: t. causam in proximum annum; t. se in proximum annum, *to postpone one's application for an office to the next year*: E) = to change: t. aliquid in novam speciem. 2) (Rar.) To bear or to carry along: t. coronas in triumpho.

TRANS-FIGO, fixi, fixum, 3. v. tr. 1) To thrust or to pierce through, to transfix: t. aliquem gladio. 2) (Poet.) To thrust one thing through another: hasta transfixa.

TRANS-FIGURO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To change in shape, to transform: t. aliquem in lupum.

TRANS-FŪDIO, fodi, fossum, 3. v. tr. To thrust or to run through, to stab through: t. aliquem.

TRANSFORMIS, e, adj. [trans-forma]. (Poet.) Changed in shape, transformed.

TRANS-FORMO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. (Poet. & lat.) To change in shape, to transform: t. membra in juvencos.

***TRANS-FORO**, 1. v. tr. (Lat.) To pierce through, aliquem.

***TRANSFRĒTATIO**, ōnis, f. [transfreto]. (Lat.) A sailing over the sea.

TRANSFRĒTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. [transfretum]. (Lat.) To cross a strait, to sail over the sea.

TRANSFUGA, ae, comm. [transfugio]. One that goes over to an enemy, a deserter (who simply forsakes, while 'perfuga' is a betrayer of his party).

TRANS-FŪGIO, fūgi, —, 3. v. intr. To go over to the enemy, to desert, ad hostes.

TRANSFŪGIUM, ii, n. [transfugio]. A going over to the enemy, desertion.

TRANS-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. tr. 1) To pour out from one vessel into another: t. aquam in alia vasa; (Lucr.) t. aliquem in urnam, *to pour one's ashes into an urn (for burial)*. 2) Trop., to transfer: t. laudes suas ad aliquem; t. amorem omnem in aliquam; sunt alia (studia) transfusa latius, *of a wider application*.

TRANSFŪSIO, ōnis, f. [transfundo]. (Very rare.) Prop., a pouring out or forth; meton. = a migration of a people.

TRANSGRĒDIOR, gressus, 3. v. dep. intr. & tr. [trans-gradior]. I. Intr. — To step over, to go or to pass over: t. in Italiam; t. per montes. Hence, trop.: A) (lat.) to go over to one's party or opinion: t. ad aliquem; t. in partes alicujus: B) in a speech or writing, to pass over to another subject: C) t. ab indecoris ad infesta, *to advance*. II. Tr. — To go over or through, to pass over, to cross: t. Taurum montem, flumen; t. munitionem, to scale; t. colonias, to traverse. Hence, trop. (lat.): A) to surpass, aliquem: B) transgressus annum vicesimum, *one that has passed his twentieth year, over twenty years old*: C) in a speech, to pass over in silence, to omit: t. mentionem rei alicujus.

TRANSGRESSIO, ōnis, f. [transgredior]. 1) A going across, a passage, Gallorum; tua t. in Germaniam; trop. = a transition in speaking. 2) In rhetoric, a deviation from the usual order of words, a transposition.

TRANSGRESSUS, ūs, m. [transgredior]. (Lat., rare.) A going over, passage.

TRANSIGO, ēgi, actum, 3. v. tr. [trans-ago]. 1) Properly: *A) (poet.) to drive or to thrust through: t. enssem per pectus: B) to pierce through, to transpierce: t. pectus gladio. 2) (Lat.) Of time, to pass, to spend: t. actatam

per hæc; mense transacto, *after the lapse of a month.* 3) *To bring to an end, to finish, to dispatch, to accomplish, to execute:* t. negotium, rem; transactum est, *it is all over.* Hence, in business lang., to settle, to adjust, to come to an agreement or understanding with one: t. rem cum aliquo, and freq., abs., t. cum aliquo; but out of the sphere of business, t. cum re aliqua, *to be done with, to make an end of.*

TRANSILIO (Trans-*silio*), Nvi or lui, —, 4. v. intr. & tr. [trans-*salio*]. I. Intr. — To leap or to spring over: t. in naves hostium; trop., t. ab uno consilio ad alterum, *to pass suddenly.* II. Tr.: — A) *to leap over something:* t. muros; t. quaternos senosque equos, *to vault over, leaping from one to the other;* hence, *to hasten over:* rates t. vada: B) trop. — a) *to pass over in silence, to skip over, to neglect, aliquid* — b) *to overstep, to transgress, limina;* (poet.) t. munera Liberi, *to indulge in too freely.*

*TRANSITANS, ntis, [part. of an otherwise unusual verb, trans-*ito*]. Passing by.

TRANSITIO, ōnis, f. [trans-*eo*]. A passing or going over: — 1) *a passing by:* cernere speciem similitudine et transitione. 2) *A going over to the enemy, desertion.* Hence: A) (poet.) infection, contagion: t. morbi: B) in rhetoric, a transition. 3) *Concr., a passage:* tt. perviae Jani nominabantur.

TRANSITORIUS, a, um, adj. [trans-*eo*]. (Lat.) *That one may pass through, having a passage, domus.*

TRANSITUS, ūs, m. [trans-*eo*]. 1) *A going over:* A) *abstr. = a going, passing or crossing over, a passage:* t. fossae, Alpium; t. impeditus erat flumine; hence, trop. — a) *a going over to the enemy, desertion* — b) (poet. & lat.) a transition, in sounds, in colours, from one shade to another, in language, from one subject to another, in life, from one age to another, &c.: B) *concr. = a passage-way, passage:* insidere transitus. 2) (Lat.) *A passing by; in partio, in t. = in passing, superficially.*

*TRANSJUGATUS, a, um, adj. [trans-*jugo*]. (Lat.) *Passed through, mons Athos.*

TRANSLATICIUS (Tral.), a, um, adj. [trans-*fero*]. 1) *Transmitted from one person to another, hereditary, customary:* t. edictum, *an edict copied or taken from the edicts of one's predecessors.* 2) In gen., ordinary, common, mos, funus.

TRANSLATIO, ōnis, f. [trans-*fero*]. 1) *A removing from one place to another, a transferring:* t. pecuniarum a justis dominis ad alienos; hence, t. criminis, *a shifting off of the accusation, and putting it upon another.* 2) (Lat.) *A translation, version into another language.* 3) In rhetoric, *a transfer to a figurative signification, a trope, metaphor.* 4) In grammar: A) *a transposition of words:* B) *a changing of tenses.*

TRANSLATIVUS, a, um, adj. [trans-*latio*].

Of or pertaining to a transference, constitutio, quaestiones.

*TRANSLATOR, ōris, m. [trans-*fero*]. A trans-*ferer:* t. quaesturae, a term applied by Cicero to Verres, because he had, as quaestor, taken the public money and paid it over to Sulla.

TRANSLATUS, ūs, m. [trans-*fero*]. (Lat.) *A carrying along, a bearing in procession.*

TRANS-LĒGO, 8. v. tr. (Pl.) *To read over or out, syngraphum.*

TRANS-LŌQUOR — v. Traloquor.

TRANS-LŪCEO, 2. v. intr. 1) *To shine across:* imago t. e speculo in speculum. 2) *To shine through, to be transparent.*

TRANSLŪCIDUS, a, um, adj. [trans-*luceo*]. (Lat.) *Clear, transparent; trop., t. elocutio.*

TRANS-MĀRINUS, a, um, adj. *Beyond the sea, transmarine, foreign:* A) = *situated or occurring beyond the sea:* t. gens; t. legatio, peregrinatio, in countries beyond the sea: B) = *coming from beyond the sea, doctrina, auxilia.*

TRANS-MEO (Trāmeo), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. & intr. *To pass through, to go through, locum; often abs., to pass through.*

TRANS-MIGRO, āvi, —, 1. v. intr. *To remove to another place, to migrate:* t. Gabios, to Gabii.

TRANSMISSIO, ōnis, f., and TRANSMISSUS, ūs, m. [trans-*mitto*]. *A passing over, passage.*

TRANS-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 8. v. tr. & intr.

1) *To send over or across, to carry or to convey across, to dispatch, to transmit:* t. alicui aliquid; t. classem in Euboeam; t. bellum in Italiam, *to transfer.* Hence: A) *to construct or to build from one point to another, to lay across:* t. tigillum per viam; t. pontem: B) trop., *to give up* — a) = *to entrust, bellum Pompeio* — b) = *to make over, hereditatem filiae;* (lat.) t. munia imperii, *to lay down, to surrender to another:* C) = *to devote, to sacrifice:* t. omne tempus amicorum temporibus. 2) (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) *To let pass through, to give passage to; to thrust, to run or to drive through:* t. brachium per viscera; t. ense per latus; t. equum per flumen, *to ride through;* t. exercitum per fines eorum; domus t. imbrem, *admits the rain:* thus, also, is t. venenum, *passed (without harm) through his body;* animus transmittens, *forgetting;* mensem transmissum, *omitted.* Hence — a) (poet.) t. campum cursu, *to run through;* t. coelum fundā, *to hurl through the air with a sling* — b) trop., t. discrimen, *to go through, to get over.* 3) *To go, to pass or to cross over or through, to fly, to drive, to swim, &c., through, to mount or to cross over:* t. Iberum; avis t. mare, *flies over the sea;* t. in Sardiniam; t. ad vastandas oras; also, t. Euphratem ponte. Hence, trop., t. ad alia, *to pass to;* t. ad Caesarem, *to desert.* 4) Trop. (lat.): A) *to pass over, to disregard:* t. aliquid

silentio: B) of time, to spend, to pass: t. vitam per obscurum.

TRANS-MONTANUS, a, um, *adj.* That is beyond the mountains; *subst.*, Transmontani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, tribes living beyond the mountains.

TRANS-MOVEO, —, ōtum, 2. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To convey over, to remove from one place to another, to transfer: t. legiones inde; *trop.*, to ascribe, gloriam in se.

TRANSMŪTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [transmutō]. (Lat.) A transposition of letters, metathesis.

TRANS-MŪTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To change, to shift, to transmute: t. dextera laevis.

TRANS-NĀTO (Trānāto), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* To swim over, across or through.

TRANS-NŌMĪNO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To change the name of, nomen.

*TRANS-NŪMĒRO, 1. *v. tr.* To count over, to count out.

TRANS-PĀDĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* That is beyond the Po; *subst.*, Transpadani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the nations beyond the Po.

*TRANSPECTUS, ūs, *m.* [transpicio]. (Lucr.) A looking or seeing through.

TRANSPĪCIO, 3. *v. tr.* [trans-specio]. (Lucr.) To look or to see through, aliquid.

TRANS-PŌNO, pōsui, pōsitum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) To set over or across, to transfer, to transport: t. victorem exercitum in Italiam; t. locum ex Pisonis annali, to transfer. 2) To transplant, arborem in alium locum.

TRANSPORTATIO, ōnis, *f.* [transporto]. (Lat.) A removing = a migration, populi.

TRANS-PORTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To carry or to convey across, to bring over, to transport: t. duas legiones; t. exercitum in Hispaniam; t. milites fluvium, over the river. 2) *Trop.* (lat.) = to exile, to banish: t. aliquem in insulam.

TRANSPŌSĪTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [transpono]. Pertaining to transposition; hence, *subst.*, Transpositiva, ae *f.*, transposition.

TRANS-RHĒNĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* That is beyond the Rhine; *subst.*, Transrhenani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the nations beyond the Rhine.

TRANS-TĪBERĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* That is beyond the Tiber, Transiberinus; *subst.*, Transiberini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the people dwelling beyond the Tiber.

*TRANSTĪNEO, 2. *v. intr.* [trans-teneo]. (Pl.) To reach through.

TRANSTRUM, i, *n.* [trans]. A cross-beam; in partic., a bench, for rowers, extending crosswise from the ribs of a ship.

*TRANSULTO, 1. *v. intr.* [transilio]. To leap over or across.

*TRANSMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [trans-sumo]. (Lat.; as a translation of μεταλήψις.) In rhetoric, a taking of one thing for another, metalepsis.

TRANSMPTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* [trans-sumo].

(Lat.) In rhetoric, taking one thing for another, transferring.

TRANSUO, or TRANS-SUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To sew through = to pierce through, rem acu.

TRANSVECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [transveho]. 1) A passing over: t. Acherontia, over the Acheron. 2) A) a carrying across or past: t. immanium saxorum: B) tech. t., of the knights (v. Transveho, 2), a riding past = a review, munus before the censor.

TRANS-VEHO, vexi, vectum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To bring, to carry or to convey across, to transport: t. copias in Britanniam; navis humeris transvecta Alpes, borne across the Alps. 2) To carry, to lead or to conduct along, esp. in triumph: t. arma spoliisque carpentia. Hence, in the pass., in a middle sense: A) to sail, to ride or to pass over or across: t. in Africam, Corecyram, to Corecyra; (poet.) t. caerulea, over the sea: B) tech. t., of the knights = to ride past the censor, for review (cf. traduco): C) *trop.*, of time = to pass, to elapse.

TRANS-VERBĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To beat through = to thrust or to pierce through, to transfix: t. bestiam venabulo.

TRANSVERSĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [transversus]. Lying across, cross-, transversus, lignum.

TRANS-VERSUS, a, um, *adj.* Going or lying athwart or across, cross-, transversus, traverse: t. via, fossa; itineribus tt. accedere, marching across: prov., non digitum t. discedere, not a finger's breadth = not in the least; (poet.) transversa tueri, to look sideways; *trop.*, transversum agere aliquem, to lead one aside, to turn him from the right way; fortuna t. incurrit in adolescentiam alicujus, in his way, stopping his course. *Freq.* adverbially: de (ex) transverso, and per (in) transversum, sometimes, prop. = crosswise, obliquely, sometimes, *trop.* = unexpectedly, contrary to opinion or expectation.

*TRANS-VŌLĪTO, 1. *v. intens. intr.* (Lucr.) To fly through, amor.

TRANS-VŌLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to fly or to hasten over or across: t. in aliam partem; t. ad hostes; and hence *v.* to pass over, Alps. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To fly or to hasten through: vox t. auras; cogitato transvolans animum, flitting through. 3) To fly or to hasten by or past, aliquem; verbum t. audientem, is not rightly understood; t. rem, not to heed, to pass over heedlessly.

TRĀPĒTUS, i, *m.* [= τράπεζος]. A mill.

TRĀPEZĪTA, ae, *m.* [= τραπεζίτης]. (Pl.) A money-changer, banker = mensarius.

TRĀPEZUS, i, *f.* [= τραπεζή]. A town in Pontus, now Trebisond.

TRĀSMĒNUS (I), i, *m.* (With and without 'lacus.') A lake in Etruria, noted for the victory

gained by Hannibal, B. C. 217—now Lago di Perugia.

TRASIMENUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Trasimenus I.]. Of or pertaining to Lake Trasimenus, litora.

TRÁVIO, 1. *v. intr.* [trans-*via*]. (Lucr.) To go through, to penetrate.

TRĒBĀTIUS, ii, m., and TrĒbātia, ae, *f.* The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Caius T. Testa, a lawyer, a friend of Cicero and Horace.

TRĒBELLIIUS, ii, m. The name of a Roman gens; one Lucius T. was for a while an opponent, but afterwards a partizan of Cæsar.

TRĒBIA, ae, m. & *f.* 1) *M.*, a river in Upper Italy, famed for Hannibal's victory over the Romans, B. C. 217—now the Trebbia. 2) *F.*, a town in Umbria, now Trevi.

TRĒBIĀNI, ōrum, m. *pl.* [Trebia]. The inhabitants of Trebia.

TRĒBŌNIUS, ii, m., and TrĒbōnia, ae, *f.* The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Caius T., who was at first an opponent of Clodius, later a legate of Cæsar in Gaul, and (45 B. C.) became consul; he joined the conspiracy against Cæsar, and while proconsul in Asia was put to death by Dolabella.

TRĒBŪLA, ae, *f.* The name of three towns in Italy: A) Trebula Mutusca, called also Trebula, or Mutusca only, in the Sabine territory: B) Trebula Suffena, likewise in the Sabine territory: C) in Campania, near Suessula and Saticula—now Maddaloni.

TRĒBŪLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Trebula]. Of or pertaining to Trebula: T. ager, of Trebula in Campania; *subst.*, Trebulanum, i, n., a villa near Trebula in Campania.

TRĒCĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [trecenti]. Three hundred each.

TRĒCENTESĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [trecenti]. The three-hundredth.

TRĒCENTI, ae, a, *card. num. adj.* [trecentum]. Three hundred.

TRĒCENTIES, *num. adv.* [trecenti]. Three hundred times.

TRĒCHĒDIPNUM, i, n. [= *ῥαχιδίπνον*, 'running to a banquet']. (Lat. poet.) A light garment, in which the parasites of Rome went to feasts.

TRĒDECIES, *num. adv.* Thirteen times.

TRĒDECIM, *card. num. adj.* [tres-decem]. Thirteen.

TRĒMĒBUNDUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* [tremo]. Trembling, quivering, manns.

TRĒMĒ-FĀCIO, feci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To cause to shake or to tremble, Olympum.

TRĒMENDUS, a, um, *adj.* [gerund of tremo]. (Poet. & lat.) Causing fear or trembling, fearful, terrible, tremendous.

TRĒMISCO (TrĒmesco), 3. *v. intr. & tr.* [incho. of tremo]. (Poet.) To begin to tremble or to

shake; hence, *tr.*, to tremble or to quake at, vocem alicujus.

TRĒMO, ūi, —, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* [= *τρίσω*] I. *Intr.*—To shake, to quiver, to quake, to tremble: vox t.; artus tt., move convulsively; tellus t. pulsu pedum; hasta t., quivers (after it has pierced the body). II. *Tr.* (mostly poet.)—To tremble at, to dread, rem, aliquem.

TRĒMOR, ōris, m. [tremo]. A tremulous motion, a trembling, quaking, tremor; (poet.) an earthquake.

TRĒMŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [tremo]. (Poet.) Trembling, quaking, shaking, tremulous, manns, anus, vox; t. flamma, flickering. Hence = that causes to shake or to quiver, frigus.

TRĒPIDANTER, *adv. with comp.* [trepid]. With anxious haste, tremblingly, with trepidation.

TRĒPIDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [trepid]. Confused hurry or alarm, trepidation, consternation: t. nervorum, a trembling.

TRĒPIDE, *adv.* [trepidus]. Anxiously and hastily, with trepidation.

TRĒPIDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. & (poet.) tr.* 1) To run up and down in disorder, to hurry about anxiously, to be in a state of trepidation; sometimes the idea of haste, at other times the idea of alarm prevailing, so that it may be rendered, to hurry, to hasten, or to be anxious, to fear, to be in a state of alarm: t. ad arceum, ad arma; trepidabant circa eum, they ran about in confusion; trepidatur in castris, the camp is in an uproar; equus t., takes fright; t. consiliis, to be undetermined; (poet.) t. umbram, to be frightened at; t. facere aliquid, to fear to do something; also, t. ne, etc., to fear that, &c. 2) (Poet.) Of things, to shake with a tremulous motion, to tremble: pectus t., palpitates; aqua t., ripples; flamma t., flickers; penna trepidans, rapid.

***TRĒPIDŪLUS**, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of trepidus]. (Lat.) Trembling, anxious.

TRĒPIDUS, a, um, *adj.* [old Latin, trepo = *τρίω*, 'to turn', 'to put to flight']. Running about in anxious haste:—1) Uneasy, anxious, agitated, alarmed: t. senatus, nuncios; scilicet tt. me deseruerunt, in their anxious haste; homo, civitas t., uneasy, unsettled; (rar.) trepidus rei alicujus, solicitous about something. 2) (Poet.) In haste, hastening, bustling: tum trepidæ (apes) inter se coeunt, etc., assemble together. 3) Of things without life: A) the idea of uneasiness and anxiety predominating: t. vita; tt. literæ, announcing sudden danger; res tt., a perilous state of affairs, a critical emergency; t. metus, cursus: B) the idea of rapid motion predominating: aqua t., boiling, seething; so. also, ahenum t., bubbling, foaming; vena t., throbbing.

TRES, tria, *card. num. adj.* [= *τρίς*, *τρία*]. Three; sometimes used to denote a small number in gen.: tria non commutabilia verba.

TRESSIS, is, m. [tres-as]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Three asses; hence, a tripe: non tressis agaso, is not worth three coppers.

TRES-VIRI, ōrum, m. pl. The Three Men, a board of commissioners, appointed as overseers of prisons, as inferior priests (tt. epulones), or as commissioners to distribute public lands.

TREVERICUS, a, um, adj. [Treveri]. Of or belonging to the Treveri, tumultus.

TREVERI (Trēviri), ōrum, m. pl. 1) A powerful German nation, living upon the Lower Rhine. 2) The capital of the Treveri, called also Augusta Treverorum — now Treves.

TRI-ANGULUS, a, um, adj. Triangular; subet., Triangulum, i, n., a triangle.

TRIARIi, ōrum, m. pl. [tres]. The soldiers of the third rank in the Roman legion (stationed behind the hastati and principes), the veteran warriors, the Triarii: prov., res redit ad tt., the affair is pushed to the last extremity.

TRIBAS, ōdis, f. [= τριβάς]. A woman who practises lewdness with herself or with other women.

TRIBOCCI, ōrum, m. pl. A German nation, in the modern Alsace.

TRIBRACHYS, yos, m. [= τριβραχυς]. A poetical foot consisting of three short syllables, a tribrach.

TRIBUARIUS, a, um, adj. [tribus]. Of or pertaining to a tribe or tribes, res; t. crimen, of bribing the tribes.

TRIBULIS, is, m. [tribus]. One of the same tribe, a fellow-tribesman; in partic. = a man of the lower class of people, a common man.

TRIBULUM, i, n. [τερό]. A threshing-sledge.

TRIBULUS, i, m. [= τριβλος]. 1) A caltrop, thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry. 2) A prickly weed, a thorn.

TRIBUNAL, ālis, n. [tribunus, originally, 'the elevated seat of a tribune']. A raised platform, on which the seats of magistrates (esp. the sella curulis) were placed when they held a court, a judgment-seat, tribunal — there was also in the camp of an army a tribunal of turf or stones, from which the general addressed the soldiers, and where the consuls and military tribunes administered justice: — de sella ac t. pronunciare; agitur pro t., before; de t. citari jussit, from the tribunal. Hence: A) = the elevated seat of the praetor in the theatre: B) = a monument in honour of a deceased general or magistrate: C) melon. = the persons seated on the tribunal (in opp. to forum = 'the crowd of people present in the forum').

TRIBUNATUS, ūs, m. [tribunus]. The office of a civil or military tribune, the tribuneship.

TRIBUNICIUS (Tribūntius), a, um, adj. [tribunus]. 1) Pertaining to a tribune or to the tribuneship, tribunitial, honor, potestas; lex t., proposed by a tribune; comitia tt., for the election of tribunes; t. candidatus, for the tribuneship.

2) In partic., subet., Tribunicius, ii, m. (ss. vir), an ex-tribune of the people.

TRIBUNUS, i, m. [tribus]. A) Originally, the chief officer of a tribe, a tribune (v. Tribus, 1): B) later, there were among the Romans different kinds of tribuni: — 1) TT. plebeii, tribunes of the people (originally two or five, finally ten in number), who were appointed for the protection of the plebeians against the patricians; during the latter period of the Republic, they obtained great power and influence, which they often abused. 2) TT. militum consulari potestate, military tribunes with consular power, who at times during the period from 444—367 B.C. were provisionally chosen, instead of consuls, from the plebeians as well as patricians. 3) TT. militum (militares), military tribunes, the chief officers of a Roman legion, six in number, a part of them chosen by the chief commander, and the rest by the people in the comitia (v. Rufuli). 4) TT. aerarii, paymasters; who, under the supervision of the praetor, paid the soldiers their wages. 5) T. Cōlērū, the commander of the royal bodyguard, in the time of the kings (v. Celeres).

TRIBUO, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. tr. [tribus]. (Prob. originally of the tribute required of each tribe for the support of the state.) 1) To allot, to assign, to distribute, to give: t. suum cuique; t. praemia militibus; t. beneficia alicui; t. pacem terris; t. alicui gratiam, to give thanks; t. alicui misericordiam, laudem; t. oratori silentium = to accord silence to. Hence: A) t. diem, tempus rei alicui, to bestow or to spend upon, to devote to: B) (rar.) = to impose: plus quam tibi a nobis tributum est. 2) To concede, to give up, to yield, to allow: t. alicui priores partes, the first place. Hence = to do out of regard for or for the sake of: t. aliquid valetudini, out of regard for one's health; is mihi omnia t., did all for my sake; t. aliquid honori alicujus, to do something out of regard to one; tantum t. commendationi alicujus, to do so much out of respect for one's recommendation; ejus observantia tribuebatur officio, proceeded from complaisance; multum t. alicui, to pay great deference to one; also, aba., t. alicui magno opere, to esteem one very highly; t. ordini publicanorum liberalissime, to comply with; so, also, t. in vulgus, to serve everybody. 3) To ascribe, to impute, to attribute: t. casus adversos hominibus; t. alicui aliquid ignaviae, superbiae. 4) (Rar.) To divide: t. rem in partes.

TRIBUS, ūs, f. [cf. tres, tria, and the ἔθλο τριπάρτης = τριπάρτης]. Originally, a third part of the Roman people, a tribe: — 1) One of the three stocks into which the citizens (i. e., the patricians) were at first divided: Ramnes, Titules, Luceres. 2) One of the tribes into which the whole Roman people were divided by Servius Tullius, according to their places of abode and the amount of their pro-

party. The number of these tribes was originally twenty-six (with some variations), but it was ultimately increased to thirty-five; of these thirty-one were rustic tribes (tt. rusticae), and four city tribes (tt. urbanae). 3) *Melon.*, the commonalty, the mass.

TRIBUTARIUS, a, um, adj. [tributum]. Pertaining to tribute: t. necessitas, the necessity of paying tribute; solum t., subject to tribute, tributary; tabulae tt., which contained a promise of the payment of money.

TRIBUTIM, adv. [tribus]. Tribe by tribe, by tribes, numos dividere.

*TRIBUTIO, ōnis, f. [tribuo]. A distributing, distribution.

TRIBUTUM, i, n. [tribuo]. 1) A duty, tax, tribute (a direct personal or property tax, in natural products or money—cf. vectigal, stipendium): imperare, imponere tt. 2) *Trop.* = a gift, present, contribution.

TRIBUTUS (I.), ūs, m. [tribuo]. (Ante-cl.) = Tributum.

TRIBUTUS (II.), a, um, adj. [tribus]. Arranged according to tribes: tt. comitia, in which the people voted according to tribes.

TRICAE, ārum, f. pl. 1) Tricks, trumpery, nonsense. 2) Veiations, hindrances, tricks: domesticae tt.

TRICCA, ae, f. [= Τρίκκα]. An ancient town in Thessaly, the birthplace of Aesculapius, with a temple dedicated to him—now Tricala.

TRICENARIUS, a, um, adj. [tricen]. Containing thirty: t. homo, thirty years old.

TRICENI, ae, a, distr. num. adj. [triginta]. Thirty each; also, thirty, in gen.

TRICEPS, ipitis, adj. [tres-caput]. Three-headed.

TRICESIMUS, or TRIGESIMUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. [triginta]. The thirtieth.

TRICHILA, ae, f. An arbour, summer-house.

TRICIES, num. adv. [triginta]. Thirty times.

TRICIPITINUS, i, m. A surname in the gens *Lucretia*; thus, esp. L. Lucretius T., a consul, and conqueror of the Volsci.

TRICLINIUM, ii, n. [= τρικλινιον]. 1) A couch or sofa, on which the Romans reclined at table, an eating-couch, dining-couch; hence, sometimes = a table: sternere, curare t. 2) A dining-room.

TRICO, ōnis, m. [tricae]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A mischief-maker, trickster.

TRICOLUM, i, n. [= τρικολον]. (Lat.) A period or sentence consisting of three clauses.

TRICOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [tricae]. To make difficulties, to trifle, to shuffle.

TRICORII, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Gallia Narbonensis.

TRICORPOR, ōris, adj. [tres-corpus]. (Poet.) Three-bodied.

TRICŌSUS, a, um, adj. [tricae]. Full of difficulties, full of tricks.

TRICUSPIS, Idis, adj. (Poet.) Having three points, three-pointed, three-tined.

TRIDENS, tis, adj. Having three teeth or tines, three-pronged; usually subst. m., the trident (esp. as an attribute of Neptune).

TRIDENTIFER, and TRIDENTIGER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [tridens and fero or gero]. (Poet.) Trident-bearing (an epithet of Neptune).

TRIDUUM, i, n. [tres-dies]. A space of three days, three days.

TRIENNA, ium, n. pl. [tres-annus]. (Prop. an adj., sc. sacra.) A festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival.

TRIENNIIUM, ii, n. [tres-annus]. A space of three years, three years.

TRIENS, tis, m. [tres]. 1) The third part of an as (v. As). 2) In gen., a third part, a third.

*TRIENTĀBŪLUS, a, um, adj. [triens-tabula]. (Doubtful read.) T. ager, land given by the state as an equivalent for one-third the sum owed by it.

*TRIENTIUS, a, um, adj. [triens]. (Doubtful read.) Others read, Trientabulus, q. v.

TRIERARCHUS, i, m. [= τριηραρχος]. A captain of a trireme, a trierarch.

TRIERIS, e, adj. [= τριηρης]. Having three banks of oars; usually subst. f. (sc. navis), a galley of three banks of oars, a trireme.

TRIETĒRICUS, a, um, adj. [= τριετηρικός]. Recurring every third year, triennial; in partic., sacra tt., or subst. Trieterica, ōrum, n. pl., a festival of Bacchus, recurring every three years.

TRIETĒRIS, Idis, f. [= τριετηρίς] = Sacra trieterica.

TRIFĀRIAM, adv. [tres]. In a threefold manner = on three sides or in three places.

TRIFAUX, ois, adj. [tres-faux]. (Poet.) Having three throats, triple-throated, latratus.

TRIFAX, ōis, f. A kind of missile weapon.

TRIFIDUS, a, um, adj. [tres-fido]. Cloven or cleft into three parts, three-cleft, three-forked, fulmen, via.

TRIFŌLINUS AGER. A district in Campania.

TRIFORMIS, e, adj. [tres-forma]. Having three forms: t. diva = Diana; mundus t., consisting of three parts (air, water, and earth).

TRIFUR, ūris, m. (Pl.) A triple thief, an arrant thief.

TRIFURCIFER, ōri, m. (Pl.) A triple rogue, an arrant knave.

TRIGĒMINUS, or (mostly poet.) TERGĒMINUS, a, um, adj. 1) Three born at a birth, fratres; spolia tt., of three twin brothers. 2) Triple, victoria; (poet.) t. vir = Geryon (three-bodied); t. caput, the head of Cerberus; t. canis =

Corberus; t. Hecate (because she was also called Luna and Diana). *Trop.* = *very great*: tt. honores (the ædileship, prætorship and consulship). In partic., t. porta, a gate in the old city-wall of Rome, at the foot of the Aventine Mount (perhaps so called because it had three arches).

TRIGINTA, num. adj. [= τριάκοντα]. Thirty.

TRIGON, ōnis, m. [= τριγων]. 1) A hand-ball for playing with. 2) A game of ball.

TRIGONUS, i, m. (Pl.) A kind of fish, the sting-ray.

TRILIBRIS, e, adj. [tres-libra]. (Poet.) Of three pounds weight.

TRILINGUIS, e, adj. [tres-lingua]. Having three tongues, triple-tongued.

TRILIX, icis, adj. [tres-licium]. Composed of three threads, triple-twisted, tunicae.

TRIMEMBRIS, e, adj. [ter-membrum]. (Lat.) Having three sets of limbs, triple-membered: t. Geryon.

TRIMESTRIS, e, adj. [tres-mensis]. (Lat.) Of three months.

TRIMETROS, or TRIMETRUS, a, um, adj. [= τριμετρος]. In prosody, containing three metres or double feet, trimeter; subst., Trimetros, i, m., a trimeter.

TRIMŌDIA, ae, f., or TRIMŌDIUM, ii, n. [tres-modius]. A vessel that contains three modii, a three-peck measure.

TRIMŪLUS, a, um, adj. [dim. of trimus]. Three years old.

TRIMUS, a, um, adj. [tres]. (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) Of three years, three years old.

TRINACRIA, ae, f. [= Τρινακρία, 'having three promontories']. The ancient name of Sicily.

TRINACRIS, Idia, adj. f. [Trinaecris]. Trinacrian, Sicilian, terra; subst. = Trinaecria.

TRINACRIUS, a, um, adj. [Trinaecris]. Trinacrian, Sicilian.

TRINI, ōe, a, distr. num. adj. [tres]. 1) Three each. 2) Threefold, triple, catenae, subsidia; (Pl.) in the sing., t. pugna.

TRINOABANTES, tum, m. pl. A people of Eastern Britain.

TRINOCTIUM, ii, n. [ter-nox]. (Lat.) A space of three nights, three nights.

TRINŌDIS, e, adj. [tres-nodus]. (Poet.) Having three knots, three-knotted.

TRINUMMUS, i, m. [tres-nummus]. The title of a comedy by Plautus.

TRINUS — v. Trini.

TRIO, ōnis, m. [tero]. (An old form.) An ox (used in ploughing); only applied to the two constellations, the Greater and the Lesser Bear; hence, gemini tt.; mostly, also, in the combination septem-triones, q. v.

TRI-ŌBŌLUS, i, m. [= τριάβολος]. A coin of the value of three oboli, a half-drachma; trop. = a trifle.

TRIŌCĀLA, ae, f. A mountain-fortress in Sicily.

TRIŌCĀLINUS, a, um, adj. [Triocala]. Of or pertaining to Triocala; subst., A) Triocalini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Triocala: B) Triocalinum, i, n., the territory of Triocala: in Triocalino.

TRIŌPAS, ae, m. [= Τριόπας]. A king of Thessaly, father of Eriachthon.

TRIŌPEIS, Idia, f. [Triopas]. The granddaughter of Triopas = Meatra.

TRIŌPEIUS, a, um, adj. [Triopas]. Triopelian; subst. = Eriachthon.

TRI-PARCUS, a, um, adj. (Pl.) Very sparing, stingy, niggardly.

TRIPARTITO (Tripartito), adv. [tripartitus]. 1) On three sides, hostes aggredi. 2) Into three parts, rem dividere.

TRI-PARTĪTUS (Tripartitus), a, um, adj. Divided or divisible into three parts, threefold, tripartito, divisio.

TRIPECTOR, ōris, adj. [tres-pectus]. (Poet.) Having three breasts, triple-breasted.

TRIPĒDĀLIS, e, and TRIPĒDĀNEUS, a, um, adj. [tres-pes]. Of three feet, three-footed.

TRIPES, ēdis, adj. [ter-pes]. (Poet.) Of three feet in measure.

TRIPHŪLIA, ae, f. A country of Elis.

TRIPLEX, icis, adj. [tres-plico]. Consisting of three parts, threefold, triple: t. acies, murus; philosophiae ratio t. (as the ancients always divided philosophy into three parts); (poet.) regnum t. (shared by Jupiter, Neptune and Pluto); mundus t. (consisting of air, earth and water); t. Diana (as Dianna, Luna and Hecate); cuspis t., a trident; porticus t., with three rows of columns; gens t., three clans. Hence: A) (poet.) of three persons or things associated together = three, Gratiae; tt. dene = the Fates: B) as a subst. — a) n. s., a threefold portion — b) m. pl. (sc. codicilli), a writing-tablet with three leaves.

TRIPLICĪTER, adv. [triplex]. In a threefold manner, in three ways.

TRIPLICŌ, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [triplex]. (Lat.) To multiply by three, to triple.

TRIPLUS, a, um, adj. [= τριπλος]. Threefold, triple; subst., Triplum, i, n., a threefold portion, three times as much or as many.

TRIPŌLIS, is, f. [= Τριπολις, prop. 'three towns']. 1) A mountainous region in Thessaly, with three towns. 2) A town in Thessalia Heracleotis, with the surname Scea. 3) A district in Arcadia, near Tegea, with the three towns Kallia, Dipona and Nonacris. 4) A district in Africa, on the Lesser Syrtis, with the three towns (Ea, Sabrata and Leptis Magna). It is still called Tripoli. 5) A town in Phoenicia, — a colony of three towns, Tyre, Sidon and Aradus — now Trapoli or Tripoli.

TRIPŌLITĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Tripolis]. Of or pertaining to Tripolis, ager, provincia.

TRIPTŌLEMUS, i, m. [= Τριπτόλεμος]. A king

of Eleusis; according to fable, the inventor of agriculture and a judge in the lower world. Hence, prov., Triptolemo dare fruges = to do something superfluous.

TRIPÜDIO, 1. *v. intr.* [tripudium]. To dance, to leap, to caper; in partic., to dance the armed-dance, common in certain religious festivals (esp. the Salian dance).

TRIPÜDIUM, ii, *n.* [acc. to Cicero, for terrapavium, from terra-pavio; acc. to others, kindr. with trepidus, or from terra-pes or ter-pes—cf. repudium]. 1) A leaping, jumping, dancing; a solemn dance, practised in certain religious festivals, esp. by the Salian priests. 2) T. solistimum (tech. t. in augurial lang.), a favourable omen, taken from the feeding of the sacred chickens, when they ate their corn so greedily, that it fell from their mouths and rebounded from the ground.

TRIPUS, ödís, *m.* [= τριπῶν]. Any vessel or utensil, e. g., a pot or caldron, an altar, a table, &c., supported upon three feet. Hence, 1) a three-footed seat, a tripod. 2) The tripod of Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi. Hence: A) the oracle at Delphi: B) an oracle, in gen.

TRIQUETRUS, *a, um, adj.* [tres]. Three-cornered, triangular; (poet.) = Sicilian.

TRIRĒMIS, *e, adj.* [tres-remus]. Having three banks of oars; freq. as *subst.*, Triremis, *is, f.* (sc. navis), a vessel with three banks of oars, a trireme.

*TRISCURRIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [ter-scurra]. (Lat. poet.) Gross buffooneries.

*TRISECLISENEX, *is, m.* [ter-seculum-senex]. (Ante-cl.) He who has lived three ages (of Nestor).

TRISTE, *adv.* with *comp.* [tristis]. 1) Sadly, sorrowfully: tristius curantur, with more difficulty. 2) Harshly, severely.

TRISTICULUS, *a, um, adj.* [dim. of tristis]. Somewhat sorrowful, rather sad.

TRISTIFICUS, *a, um, adj.* [tristis-facio]. (Poet.) Making sad, saddening.

*TRISTIMONIA, *ae, f.* [tristis]. Sadness, sorrowfulness.

TRISTIS, *e, adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) Troubled, dejected, sad, homo; trop., dies t., a sad day. 2) Causing sadness, betraying or denoting sadness, sad, melancholy, mournful, eventus, nuncius, tempora, morbus; t. vultus, donum; t. ira, bellum; (poet.) t. medicamen, bringing misfortune. Hence (poet.) = dismal, horrible, Styx, Tartara. 3) Gloomy, morose; harsh, stern: t. natura, puella, senex, dicta, sententia; t. navita = Charon. Hence = bitter, succus.

TRISTITIA, *ae, f.* [tristis]. 1) Sadness, sorrow, grief: ponere t.; tristitia se dedere. 2) Of things, a sad condition or state: t. rei aliujus; haec t. temporum, this sad condition of the times; t. rei, harshness. 3) Gloominess, moroseness; harshness, severity: tristitia ac severitas. Hence (poet.) = anger.

TRI-SULCUS, *a, um, adj.* (Poet.) Having three furrows; hence = three-forked, three-pronged, lingua; t. telum Jovis or ignis = lightning.

TRISTOR, —, —, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Lat.) To be sad.

TRITĀVUS, *i, m.* [tres-avus]. The father of an alavus or alavia.

TRITIA, or TRITAEA, *ae, f.* A town of Achaia.

TRITICEUS, also (Pl.) Triticeus, *a, um, adj.* [triticeum]. Of wheat, wheaten, wheat.

TRITICUM, *i, n.* Wheat.

TRITON, ōnis, *m.* [= Τρίτων]. 1) A sea-god, son of Neptune, at whose command, according to fable, he blows a shell to calm or arouse the sea. 2) A) a lake of north Africa, from which a river flows into the Lesser Syrtis—now El Lodiah. According to Ægypto-Grecian legends, it was the birthplace of several deities, esp. Minerva: B) a lake in Thrace, called by Ovid (Met. 15, 858) Tritoniaca palus.

TRITONIACUS, *a, um, adj.* [Triton]. Tritonian:—1) Of or pertaining to Minerva: T. arundo, invented by Minerva. 2) Lacus T., Lake Triton in Thrace (v. Triton, 2, B).

TRITONIS, Idis, *adj. f.* [Triton]. Tritonian:—1) Of or pertaining to Lake Triton (v. Triton, 2, A): T. Pallas. Hence, *subst.*, Tritonis, Idis, *f.* = Pallas (Minerva). 2) Of or pertaining to Minerva: T. pinus, the ship Argo (because built according to the direction of Minerva; T. arx = Athens).

TRITONIUS, *a, um, adj.* [Triton] = Tritonis: virgo T., or *subst.* Tritonia, *ae, f.* = Minerva.

TRITOR, ōris, *m.* [tero]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A rubber, chafer: (Pl.) t. compedum, a chain-rubber, i. e., a chained slave.

TRITŪRA, *ae, f.* [tero]. A threshing of grain (with the tribulum, q. v.).

TRITUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [tero]. A rubbing or wearing.

TRITUS (II.), *a, um, adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [part. of tero]. 1) Worn-out, ventis. 2) Worn smooth by treading, beaten, much-trodden, frequented, via, iter. 3) Much-used, common, trite, familiar, proverbium. 4) Practised, expert: tt. aures.

TRIUMPHĀLIS, *e, adj.* [triumphus]. Pertaining to a triumph, triumphal, currus, corona; t. vestis, worn at a triumph; t. porta, through which a triumphal procession passed; t. statua, representing one as triumphing; provincia t., affording a chance for winning a triumph; vir t., one who has had the honours of a triumph; imago t., a bust of one who has enjoyed triumphal honours; ornamenta tt., the badges of distinction or insignia of a triumphing general (these were the corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus, etc.). *Subst.*: Triumphalia, *ium, n. pl.*

or ornamenta tt: B) Triumphalis, is, m. = vir t.

TRIUMPHO, ἄνι, ἄνι, 1. v. intr & tr. [triumphus]. I. Intr. — To hold or to celebrate a triumph, to triumph: t. de Numantinis, ex urbe, over the N., over a city: t. ex bello Transalpino, on account of a victorious war beyond the Alps; equi triumphantes, drawing the triumphal chariot; also, figurat., amor de vate triumphat. Hence, trop. = to rejoice exceedingly, to exult. II. Tr. — 1) Triumphum triumphare, to hold a triumph. 2) To triumph over some one or something, to lead in triumph, or, in gen., to conquer: t. Mithridatē; Roma caput triumphati orbis; bos triumphatus, obtained as booty.

TRIUMPHUS, i, m. [ter-pes]. 1) A solemn and magnificent entrance into Rome of a victorious general and his army, a triumph: agere t., deportare t. de (ex) aliquo, to celebrate a triumph over one. 2) Trop. = a victory.

TRIUM-VIR, i, m. One of a board of three joint-commissioners, a triumvir: — 1) TT. coloniae deducendae, commissioners of emigration, appointed to lead out a colony and to distribute the land among its members. 2) TT. capitales, superintendents of the public prisons, who also acted as police magistrates. 3) TT. epulones (v. Epulones). 4) TT. nocturni, fire-wardens, who had the care of the city at night, esp. to guard it against fire. 5) A board of three men, appointed on extraordinary occasions; in partic., Octavianus, Antony and Lepidus, when they seized the supreme power, called themselves tt. reipublicae constituendae. 6) In several municipal towns the highest authority was vested in a board of three men, tt.

TRIUMVIRALIS, e, adj. [triumvir]. Of or pertaining to a triumvir, triumphal: tt. flagella, of the triumviri capitales.

TRIUMVIRATUS, ūs, m. [triumvir]. The office or dignity of triumvir, the triumvirate.

*TRI-VENEFICA, ae, f. (Pl.) An arrant poison-mixer, a thorough hater.

TRIVIALIS, e, adj. [trivium]. (Lat.) Pertaining to cross-roads; trop. = that may be found every day, common, vulgar, ordinary, trivial.

TRIVICUM, i, n. A small town in the territory of the Hirpini, now Treviso.

TRIVIU, ii, n. [tres-via]. 1) A place where three roads meet, a cross-road. 2) Transferred, a public street, public square: prov., arripere maledictum ex t., from the street, i. e., the lowest of the mob.

TRIVIUS, a, um, adj. [tres-via]. Of or pertaining to cross-roads; esp. as an epithet of Hecate and other goddesses, who had sanctuaries at cross-roads; hence, subst., Trivia, ae, f. = Hecate; lacus Triviae, a lake in Latium, near Aricia, now Lago di Nemi.

TROAS, ādis or ādoe, f. [Tros; = Τρωες].

1) Adj., Trojan, humns, matres. 2) Subst.: A) a Trojan woman; thus, Troas, the title of a comedy by Q. Cicero, and Troades, the title of a comedy by Seneca: B) the region about Troy, the Troad.

TROCHAEUS, i, m. [= τροχαιεύς]. (Lat.) 1) A metrical foot, consisting of one long and one short syllable, a trochee. 2) = Tribrachys.

TROCHAICUS, a, um, adj. [= τροχαιεύς]. (Lat.) Trochale.

TROCHLEA, ae, f. [τροχάλια]. A machine for raising weights, a pulley, windlass, block: prov., trochleis pituitam adducere, to hawk violently.

TROCHUS, i, m. [= τροχός]. An iron hoop set with rings that jingled as the hoop rolled, a trundling-hoop.

TROCMI, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Galatia.

TROEZEN, ēnia, f. [= Τροιζήν]. An ancient town in Argolis, the residence of Pittheus, grandfather of Theseus.

TROEZENIUS, a, um, adj. [Troezen]. Troezenian: T. heros = Lelax, the son of Pittheus; subst., Troezenii, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Troezen.

TROGLŌDYTAE, ārum, n. pl. [= Τρωγλοδιτῆς], 'dwellers in caves'. A people of Aethiopia, dwelling in caves.

TROGMI, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Galatia. TROGUS POMPEIUS. A Roman historian of the time of Augustus, whose work was abridged by Justinus.

TROIADES, um, f. pl. [Tros; = Τρωαίδες]. (Poet.) The Trojan women.

TROICUS, a, um, adj. [Tros; = Τρωικός]. (Poet.) Trojan.

TROILUS, i, m. [= Τρωίλος]. A son of Priam, killed by Achilles.

TROIUS, a, um, adj. = Troicus.

TROJA, and TROIA, ae, f. [= Τροίη, Τροία]. Troy, a city of Phrygia; transf. — a) a place in Italy, built by Aeneas — b) a small town in Epirus, founded by Helenus — c) a Roman game, played on horseback.

TROJANUS, a, um, adj. [Troja]. Trojan: judex T. = Paris; ludi T. = Troja (e) q. v.; prov., equus T. (of a hidden danger); subst., Trojani, ōrum, m. pl., the Trojans.

TROJUGENA, ae, com. [Troja-gigno]. Troj-born, Trojan, gens; subst. = a Trojan, or a Roman (considered as a descendant of the Trojans).

TROMENTINA (ae, f.) TRIBUS. One of the tribus rusticae.

TROPÆUM, i, n. [= τροπαιεύς]. 1) A memorial or sign of victory erected on a field of battle, a trophy, originally consisting of the trunk of a tree, on which the arms, &c., of the conquered were hung; later, made of stone or metal. 2) Trop.: A) = a victory: B) = a monument, memorial, in gen.

TROPHONIANUS, a, um, adj. [Trophonius]. Trophenian.

TRŌPHŌNIUS, ii, m. [= Τροφῶνιος]. *A brother of Agamemnon*, q. v. Later, he was worshipped as a hero and a giver of oracles, to obtain which persons descended into a cave, near Lebadea, in Boeotia, with particular ceremonies.

TRŌPĪCUS, a, um, adj. [= τροπικός]. (Lat.) 1) *Of or pertaining to a turn or turning*, tropical: circuli tt., *the tropics* (Cancer and Capricorn), *where the sun begins to turn*. 2) *Figurative*, tropical: figura t., *a trope*.

TRŌPUS, i, m. [= τροπός]. *The figurative use of a word, a trope*.

TRŌS (I.), ōis, m. [= Τρώς]. *A king of Phrygia, son of Erichthonius, and grandson of Dardanus*, after whom the city of Troy was named.

TRŌS (II.), ōis, m. [Tros I.; = Τρώς]. *A Trojan*.

TROSMIS, ia, f. *A town in Moesia*.

TROSSŪLI, ōrum, m. pl. [prob. an Etruscan word = equites]. In ancient times, a surname of the Roman knights who had actually performed cavalry service; later = fops, coxcombs.

TRŪCIDĀTIO, ōnis, f. [trucidō]. *A slaughtering, massacring, butchery, civium*.

TRŪCIDŌ, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [trux-caedo]. *To kill cruelly, to slaughter, to butcher, to massacre* (cf. interficio, jugulo, etc.): t. captos sicut pecora; t. et necare cives Romanos. Hence, *trop.*, t. ignem (poet.), *to extinguish*; t. aliquem fenore, *to ruin*.

TRŪCŪLENTE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [truculentus]. *Savagely, fiercely, ferociously*.

TRŪCŪLENTIA, ae, f. [truculentus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Sullenness, churlishness, truculence*: t. coeli, *inclemency*.

TRŪCŪLENTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [kindr. w. trux]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) *Fierce, rough, savage, ferocious*: t. et saevus; t. aspectu, *in aspect*; aequor t., *stormy*; voces tt., *tumultuous, mutinous, threatening*; subst., Truculentus, i, m., 'the Churl', the title of a comedy by Plautus.

TRŪDIS, is, f. [trudo]. (Poet. & lat.) *A pointed stake, a pike*.

TRŪDŌ, si, sum, 3. v. tr. 1) *To thrust, to push, to shove*, aliquem, saxum; formicae tt. frumenta grandia; fallacia alia aliam trudit, *presses or follows hard upon the other*; thus, also, dies die truditur. 2) *Trop.*: A) of plants, &c., *to put forth*: pampinus t. gemmas; gemmae tt. se, *grow out*; so, also, radix truditur: B) *to press on, to drive, to impel any one against his will or pleasure*: t. inertem in proelia, ad mortem: C) = *to put forward, to try to obtain office for one*: t. filium.

TRUENTĪNUS, a, um, adj. [Truentum]. *Of or pertaining to Truentum, Truentine*: Truentinum castrum = Truentum.

TRUENTUM, i, n. *A town of Picenum, on the river Truentus* (the Tronto), now Torre di Seguro.

TRŪGŌNUS, i, m. — v. Trigonus.

TRULLA, ae, f. [dim. of trua, 'a ladle']. 1) *A small ladle*; esp. — a) *a scoop used for dipping wine out of the mixing-vessel (orator) and pouring it into the cups from which it was drunk* — b) *a mason's trowl*. 2) *A fire-pan*. 3) *A wash-basin*.

TRUNCO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [truncus]. (Rare, poet. & lat.) 1) (With the whole from which something is cut off as object.) *To dismember, to mutilate, to maim, corpus*; hence, t. olus foliis, *to strip of leaves*. 2) (With the severed part as the object.) *To cut off*: t. partem corporis.

TRUNCUS (I.), i, m. *The main stem of a body*, in opp. to its projecting parts: — 1) *The trunk, stem of a tree* (cf. stirps): t. arboris; *trop.*, t. aegritudinis, *the root, cause*; and, also, as a term of reproach, t. = *a blockhead, dunce, dolt*. 2) *The trunk of the human frame, the body* (as distinguished from the limbs): t. corporis. 3) *A piece cut off*, e. g., *a branch of a tree for an oar, a piece of flesh for smoking*.

TRUNCUS (II.), a, um, adj. [truncus I.]. 1) *Deprived of its projecting parts, mutilated, dismembered, maimed*: A) *arbor t., stripped of its branches*: B) *of a man*: t. corpus; frons t., *deprived of its horns*; hence — a) (poet.) with the part taken away as object, *deprived of, wanting in*: t. pedum; t. suis numeris, *lacking some of its parts* — b) abs. = *incomplete, imperfect, corpus*; urbs t., *sine senatu, etc.*; navis t., *without a rudder*. 2) (Lat.) *Of a member or part, cut off, manus*.

TRŪSĀTILIS, e, adj. [truso]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *That is or may be pushed*: t. mola, *a handmill*.

***TRŪSĪTO**, i. v. tr. [freq. of truso]. (Poet.) *To push or to thrust often, mulum*.

***TRŪSŌ**, i. v. tr. [intens. of trudo]. (Poet.) *To push strongly, aliquem*.

TRŪTĪNA, ae, f. [τρούτην]. *A balance, pair of scales*; *trop.*, *a proof, test*, in gen.

***TRŪTĪNOR**, ātus, i. v. dep. tr. [trutina]. (Lat.) *To weigh, to balance*.

TRUX, ūcis, adj. [kindr. w. taurus]. (Mostly poet.) *Frightful in appearance*; in gen., *grim, rough, ferocious, stern, savage, &c.*: t. vultus, fera; t. vox, cantus; t. pelagus; t. sententia, mores, inimicitiae; t. tyrannus, orator.

TRYBLUM, ii, n. [= τρυβλίον]. (Ante-cl.) *A plate, salver, bowl*.

TŪ, tibi, te, pers. pron. [= σὺ, Doric σέ]. *Thou*; often with the emphatic suffix 'te' or 'met' (self): tute, temet, etc.; alter tibi descendit de Palatio (dat. eth.); — 'vos' is sometimes used, with collective nouns in the sing.: vos, Romanus exercitus, ne destiteritis.

***TUĀTIM**, adv. [tuus]. (Pl.) *After your manner*.

TUBA, æ, *f.* [tubus, 'a tube']. A trumpet, esp. a war-trumpet (distinguished from the 'cornu' by being straight, whereas the latter was curved) — it was used also at religious festivals, games and funerals: *signum datur tubâ; tuba revocat milites*. Hence, *trop.* = an exciter, instigator: *t. belli*.

TUBANTES, um, *m. pl.* A people of Germany, living between the Rhine and Elbe.

TUBER (I.), Æris, *m. & f.* 1) *M.*, a kind of fruit, an apple or peach. 2) *F.*, a kind of apple or peach-tree.

TUBER (II.), Æris, *n.* [tumeo]. 1) A hump, swelling, protuberance, tumour, boil on an animal body; *trop.*, *tuberibus amicam offendere*, i. e., by great faults. 2) A kind of mushroom, perh. the truffle.

TUBERO, ðnis, *m.* A surname in the gens *Ælia*; thus, esp. 1) Q. Aelius T., a Stoic, an opponent of Tiberius Gracchus. 2) Q. Aelius T., a relative of Cicero, the accuser of Ligurius.

TUBERTUS, i, *m.* A Roman cognomen in the gens *Postumia*.

TUBICEN, Inis, *m.* [tuba-cano]. A trumpeter.

TUBILUSTRIA (Tubul.), ðrum, *n. pl.* [tubalustro]. A religious festival, at Rome, in which the trumpets used at other festivals were purified, the Feast of Trumpets.

TUBULATUS, a, um, *adj.* [tubulus]. (Lat.) Furnished with tubes, tubulated, tubular.

TUBULUS (I.), i, *m.* [dim. of tubus]. A small pipe or tube.

TUBULUS (II.), i, *m.* A Roman cognomen in the gens *Hostilia*.

***TUBURCINABUNDUS**, a, um, *adj.* [tuburcinor]. (Ante-cl.) Greedily eating, gobbling.

TUBURCINOR, Ætus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Ante-cl.) To eat greedily, to gobble up, aliquid.

TUBUS, i, *m.* A pipe or tube; in partic., a water-pipe.

TUCCETUM, i, *n.* (Lat.) A kind of sausage.

TUCCIUS, ii, *m.*, and *Tuccia*, æ, *f.* The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. *Tuccia*, a celebrated vestal.

TUDITANUS, i, *m.* A surname in the gens *Sempronia*.

TUDITO, 1. *v. tr.* [freq. of tundo]. (Ante-cl.) To strike or beat often (only in the part.).

TUEOR, Itus, 2. *v. dep. tr.* (ante-cl. also, w. signification 1, **TUOR**, 3. *dep.*, and **TUEO**, 2. *v. tr.*).

1) To look or to gaze at, to behold, to observe, to consider, aliquid; (poet.) *transversa t., to look askance*. 2) A) to look after, to guard, to protect, to defend (it presupposes only a possible danger — cf. *defendo*); *t. aliquem, castra*; *t. domum a furibus*; (lat.) *t. Siciliam contra piratas*: B) to keep in good condition, to preserve, to maintain: *t. dignitatem suam*; *t. societatem conjunctionis humanæ*; *t. mores et instituta vi-*

tae; *t. valetudinem*; *t. rempublicam, to apply one's self to public business, to labour for the state's welfare*; in partic., of a building = to keep in good order: *t. aedes*: C) to supply with the necessities of life, to support; *vix exiguas copias t.*; *t. se ac suos*: D) to perform: *t. officia, munus*.

TUGÛRIUM, ii, *n.* [tego]. A cottage, hut.

TUISCO, ðnis, *m.* The progenitor of the Germans, honoured by them as a god.

TUITIO, ðnis, *f.* [tueor]. (Rar.) A guarding, preserving, upholding; defense, protection: *t. sui*.

TULINGI, ðrum, *m. pl.* A people of Gallia Belgica.

TULLIANUM, i, *n.* [Tullianus]. A part of the Roman prison, so called after King Tullius, by whom it was built.

TULLIANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tullius]. Of or belonging to a Tullius, Tullian.

TULLIOLA, æ, *f.* [dim. of Tullia]. Little Tullia, a pet name of Tullia, the daughter of Cicero.

TULLIUS, ii, *m.*, and *Tullia*, æ, *f.* The name of a Roman gens, of which only King Servius T. and the Cicerones are known. 1) Marcus T. C., father of Marcus T. C. (v. 2); he lived sometimes at Rome, and sometimes on his paternal estate at Arpinum. 2) Marcus T. C., the famous orator, statesman and writer, born 106 B. C., died 43 B. C.

His public life is well known in history. He first married Terentia, but after divorcing her, 46 B. C., he married Publilia. By Terentia he had two children (v. 3 and 4). 3) Tullia, the daughter of M. T. Cicero, the orator, and Terentia, at first married to C. Piso Frugi, after his death to

Furius Crassipes, and finally to P. Cornelius Dolabella, from whom she separated, 46 B. C.

4) Marcus T. C., the son of M. T. Cicero, the orator, and Terentia; he served in the army of Pompey, in the Civil war; afterwards his father sent him to Athens, where, with others, he became a disciple of Cratippus. After the death of Cæsar, he joined Brutus, and, like his father, was outlawed by the triumvirate; but, having been pardoned by Augustus, he was made proconsul of Syria. 5) Quintus T. C., a younger brother of M. T. Cicero, the orator; he married Pomponia, the sister of Atticus; but this marriage was very unhappy, and ended in a divorce. He was at first a legate under Pompey, and afterwards under Cæsar, in Gaul. He was proscribed, and put to death, 42 B. C. 6) Quintus T. C., the son of Quintus T. C. (5); a young man of fine talents, but, at least in the latter part of his life, of bad character.

TUM, *adv.* and *conj.* [from the common demonstrative root, T — cf. *talis, tam*; for the ending, cf. *quum*]. I. *Adv.* — 1) Denoting a point of time which precedes or follows another period indicated, e. g., by a sentence beginning with

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'quum'—then, at this time, at that time: tum vero; t. denique; also, intensively, after a conditional proposition: si quaeret, t. dicas, and reductis legionibus, t. is, etc., *when ... then*. In partic., intensively: (Justin.) t. temporis, *at that time*. 2) In an enumeration, succession or series, then, therefore, further, in the next place. II. *Conj.*—As a correl., in the comb. t. ... tum, where both sentences are equal, first ... then, both ... and, as well ... as, at one time ... at another time; and, quum ... t., where the first sentence (with quum) stands as the introductory premiss, and gives the general, while the following sentence (with tum) gives the special fact, both ... and, especially if ... then surely, not only ... but also; but very rarely quum ... tum when both sentences are equal. When each of the two propositions has its own proper verb, 'quum' usually takes the indicative, but also the subjunctive when a cause or comparison is expressed.

TUMĒ-FÁCIO, fēci, factum, 3. v. tr. (Post.)

1) To cause to swell, to tumefy, humum. 2) *Trop.*, to puff up, to inflate: tumefactus laetitia inani.

TUMEO, ui, —, 2. v. intr. 1) To swell, to be swollen or tumid, to be puffed up: serpens t. veneno; freta tt.; germina tt. 2) *Trop.*, to denote emotion or passionate excitement: A) to swell with anger, &c., to be excited or incensed, to glow: animus tumens; t. irā, amore laudis: B) to be swollen or puffed up with pride: t. inani superbiā: C) to be in an unsettled state, to be in a ferment: Gallia t., *Gaul is in an unsettled condition, threatens a revolution*; negotia tt., *matters are coming to a crisis*: D) of a speech or a speaker, to be inflated, pompous, bombastic.

TUMESCO, mui, —, 3. v. intr. [*inch.* of tumeo]. To begin to swell, &c. (v. Tumeo—it denotes the beginning of what is expressed, both properly and tropically, by tumeo): mare t.; bella tt.; mens t.; t. superbiā.

*TUMIDE, adv. in the sup. [tumidus]. (Lat.) Haughtily, pompously.

TUMIDUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [tumidus]. 1) Swelling, swollen, tumid, venter, papillae, mare, Nilus; membrum t., *swollen*; terra t., *mountainous*; trop., homo t. = *with a full stomach*. 2) *Trop.*: A) puffed up, proud, elated: t. successu, *by his success*: B) (poet.) swollen with anger, &c., enraged, incensed, os, ira: C) (lat.) of a speech, inflated, turgid, bombastic, oratio. 3) (Poet.) Causing to swell, ventus; trop., honor t., *making proud*.

TUMOR, ōris, m. [tumeo]. 1) A being swollen, a swelling, tumour, oculorum; t. facit ora turpia, *the swelling of the cheeks in blowing the tibia*; t. terrae, a *hillock*. 2) *Trop.*: A) of the mind, excitement, fermentation: sometimes — a) = *anger*: t. et ira deorum—sometimes, b) = *sorrow*: animus erat in t.: B) pride, vanity: C)

a ferment, commotion, rerum: D) (lat.) of a speech, bombast: t. tragicus.

TUMŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [tumulus] (Poet.) To cover with a mound, to bury, aliquem.

*TUMŪLOSUS, a, um, adj. [tumulus]. Full of hills, hilly.

TUMULTUĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [tumultus] *Happening, made or done in great haste, confusion or tumult*; hence, freq. = *hurried, sudden, disorderly, tumultuous*: t. opus, castra, pugna: exercitus t., *hurriedly brought together*: dux t., *chosen hastily*.

TUMULTUĀTIO, ōnis, f. [tumultor]. (Rar.) A bustling, tumult.

TUMULTUOR, ātus, dep., and (esp. impera.) TUMULTUO, —, ātum, 1. v. intr. [tumultus]. To make a bustle or disturbance, to raise a tumult, to be in an uproar: milites tt.; Gallia t. = *is on the point of insurrection*; tumultuatur in castris, *the camp is in an uproar*. Hence, trop., to be uneasy = *to be disconcerted, to lose one's balance*: tumultuantem de gradu dejici.

TUMULTUOSE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [tumultuosus]. With bustle or confusion, tumultuously.

TUMULTUOSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [tumultus]. Full of bustle or tumult, restless, turbulent, tumultuous, concio, genus pugnae, mare; Italia t., *seditions*.

TUMULTUS, ūs, m. [tumeo]. A tumult, commotion, din, uproar: caedes major tumultu quam ra. In partic.: A) (poet.) — a) tt. aetherii, *thunder*; so, also, Jupiter ripens tumultu — b) a storm, tempest, in gen. — c) trop., t. mentis, *agitation, tumult* — d) tt. imitatorum, *noise, disorder* — e) a rumbling in the bowels: stomacho tumultum ferre: B) a sudden or impending war, a rebellion, insurrection (usually of a disturbance near Rome, but sometimes of one afar off): t. Gallicus, Italicus; provincia est in t.; gens nata in vanos tt.; tumultum decernere, *to proclaim that a sudden war is at hand*.

TUMŪLUS, i, m. [tumeo]. A mound, hillock: t. silvester. In partic. = a sepulchral mound: struere tumulum alicui, *to throw up*; t. inanis, a *cenotaph*; in Julii tumulo, *the mausoleum of Julius*.

TUNC, adv. [= tum, with the demonstrative suffix, ce—cf. hic]. Then, at that time, just then: (lat.) t. demum, *then at length*; si ..., tunc, *then, in that case*; (Justin.) t. temporis, *at that time*.

TUNDO, tūtūdi, tūsum or tunsum, 3. v. tr. 1) To beat, to strike, to thump, to hammer: t. terram pede; t. oculos alicui; hence = *to bruise, to pound*; prov., t. eandem incudem, *to keep at the same work*. 2) *Trop.*, to importune one with entreaties, &c., to stun: t. aures alicujus and aliquem vocibus.

TUNGRI, ōrum, m. pl. A tribe in North-western Germany.

TŪNICA, ae, f. 1) A woollen garment, worn at Rome by both sexes, under the toga, and fitting closely to the body, a tunic—it had nearly the shape of a shirt, and reached to the knees; in ancient times it was without sleeves, but later short sleeves (t. manicata) were added, long sleeves being worn by effeminate persons only; in later times the Romans often wore two tunics, of which the under one was called 'inferior': prov., t. propior pallio, my tunic is nearer to me than my cloak = near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) A skin, coating, tegument, husk, cicadae, frumenti.

TŪNICĀTUS, a, um, adj. [tunica]. 1) Wearing a tunic; hence = wearing a tunic only, i. e., wearing no toga—this was the case with every Roman while at work, and always with people of the lower classes, who did not use the toga; hence, t. popellus = the common people. 2) (Lat.) Having a coat or skin, coated (of bulbous roots).

TŪNICŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of tunica]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A little tunic.

TURBA (I), ae, f. [= rēpēs]. 1) Abstr., the noisy confusion of a crowd, a tumult, uproar, din: vivere in magna t.; t. omnium rerum; belli t.; in partic. = a riot, brawl, quarrel: turba atque rixa: tt. ac seditiones, civil commotions; t. inter aliquos, a strife; edere (facere) t. 2) Concr., a confused mass of men, a crowd, throng (pressing hard upon each other): t. fugientium; t. tumultuosa, circumfusa. Hence: A) a crowd, multitude, swarm, in gen.; a train, troop: t. hominum; t. forensis; exire in t.; ne in t. quidem; t. discipulorum; t. ferarum, canum: B) of things, t. voluminum, arborum, etc.

TURBA (II), ae, f. A town of Spain.

TURBAMENTUM, i, n. [turbo]. A means of disturbance.

TURBĀTE, adv. [turbo]. Confusedly, with disorder.

TURBĀTIO, ōnis, f. [turbo]. (Rar.) Confusion, disturbance.

TURBĀTOR, ōris, m. [turbo]. A troubler, disturber, exciter, vulgi; t. otii; t. belli, an instigator of war.

TURBĀTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. [part. of turbo]. Disturbed, aroused, excited: t. mare, stormy.

TURBELLAE, ārum, f. pl. [dim. of turba]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A bustle, row, brawl.

TURBEN, inis, n. A secondary form of turbo, q. v.

TURBIDE, adv. [turbidus]. In disorder, confusedly.

TURBĪDUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [turba]. 1) Confused, disordered, tempestas; t. aqua, turbid; t. coma, dishevelled; tt. nubila; t. imber; t. lux, obscured by dust. 2) Trop.: A)

vehement, excited, boisterous, turbulent, motus animi: B) disordered, troubled: t. animi, in mind; pectus t. = terrified: C) of circumstances, &c., agitated, unquiet, tempus, res; aest., Turbida, ōrum, n. pl., stormy times, times full of danger and commotion: in turbido, in perilous times: D, unquiet = seditious, ingenium.

***TURBINEUS**, a, um, adj. [turbo]. That turns like a top, whirling, vertex.

TURBO (I), inis, m. [root TER, whence torqueo]. Any thing that turns round in a circle:— 1) A) a whirlwind, hurricane, tempest: B) a circular motion or whirling round, a whirl, twist, rotation, revelation: t. lunae; cum coeli turbine ferri; t. saxi, the whirling force; hence, turbine hastam torquere, with power; trop. (poet.) turbine militiae, through the round of military gradation: C) trop., a hurricane, storm: tt. republicae; t. mentis, confusion. 2) A top, whirling. Hence, meton.: A) any thing having the shape of a top, a spigot, lanceet, stopple: B) any thing having the whirling motion of a top, a reel, whirl, spindle.

TURBO (II), āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. and intrans. [turba]. 1) To make restless, to stir up, to agitate: t. mare; t. aquam, to make turbid. 2) To throw into disorder or confusion, to disturb, to confuse: t. ordines, aciem, the ranks of an enemy; t. concordiam, spem, imperia; t. aspiciā, to interrupt; t. sacra, to violate, to desecrate. Hence: A) with a cognate object, an adj. or pron. in the neut., or abs., to make a disturbance, to raise a tumult, to create confusion: t. magnas turbas, to cause great disturbance; Aristoteles multa t., confuses many things; vide ne quid ille turbet, that he occasions no disaster; in Hispania turbatur, disturbances break out in Spain: quae in republica turbantur, the disturbances excited in the state: B) t. rem (censum) = to become bankrupt; and, t. in rebus omnibus, to derange one's affairs.

TURBŪLENTE, or **TURBŪLENTER**, adv. v. comp. [turbulentus]. In a turbulent manner, tumultuously, confusedly, boisterously.

TURBŪLENTER, adv. — v. Turbulente.

TURBŪLENTUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [turba]. 1) Pass.: A) troubled, turbid, boisterous, tempestuous: t. tempestas, loci Neptunii; t. aqua, muddy; t. concursio atomorum, confused: B) full of disturbance, trouble or commotion, disturbed, troublous, agitated, confused, respublica, tempus, annus; tt. animi, aroused, excited. 2) Act., making trouble, turbulent, factious, seditious: t. civis, tribuni, consilia.

TURCAE, ārum, m. pl. An Asiatic people, living near the Don, the Turks.

TURDETĀNI, ōrum, m. pl. A people of South-western Spain; their country was called Irdetania.

TURDÜLL, ðrum, *m. pl.* *A people dwelling near the Turdetani.*

TURDÜLUS, a, um, *adj.* [Turduli]. Turdulan.

TURDUS, i, *m.* 1) *A thrush.* 2) *A kind of fish.*

TÜREUS, etc. — *v.* Thureus, etc.

TURGEO, rsi, —, 2. *v. intr.* [root TER or TOR, the 'g' added, as in *mergo*, *tergo*, etc.]. 1) *To be swollen or tumid, to swell out (stronger than 'tumeo', since 'turgeo' = to be ready to burst): gemmae (the buds) tt.; herba t.; os t. (from blows); rana t.* 2) *Trop.: A) (Com.) to swell with passion, to be enraged: B) of speech, to be inflated or bombastic.*

TURGESCO, 8. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of *turgeo*]. 1) *begin to swell or to puff up.* 2) *Trop.: A) to swell with passion, to be enraged: animus sapientis nunquam t. B) of speech, to be inflated or turgid.*

TURGIDÜLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of *turgidus*]. Somewhat swollen. (Poet.)

TURGIDUS, a, um, *adj.* [*turgeo*]. Swollen, distended, inflated, turgid, digitus, oculi, velum; t. mare, *heaving*; trop., poeta *turgidus, inflated.*

TÜRIÄNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Turius]. Tarian.

TÜRIAS, ae, *m.* *A river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now the Guadalquivir.*

TÜRIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Turias]. Of or pertaining to the Turias: T. proelium (in the Sertorian war).

TÜRIUS, ii, *m.*, and *Türia*, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens.*

TURMA, ae, *f.* 1) *A division of Roman cavalry, a troop, squadron (consisting of thirty men).* 2) *Trop. (poet.), in gen., a troop, crowd, throng, Titanum, feminea; t. statuarum equestrium, a group; t. Gallica (of the priests of Isis).*

TURMÄLIS, e, *adj.* [turma]. Belonging to a troop or squadron; *subst.*, Turmales, ium, *m. pl.*, *the horsemen of a squadron: dixit turmales statuas displicere sibi, statues placed troopwise, i. e., a great number together.*

TURMÄTIM, adv. [turma]. By troops or squadrons; *trop. (poet.), in troops.*

TURNUS, i, *m.* *A king of the Rutuli, killed by Æneas.*

TÜRÖNES, num, and *Türöni*, ðrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, living near the site of the modern Tours.*

TURPE, ade. (Poet.) = Turpiter, *q. v.*

TURPICÜLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of *turpis*].

• *Rather ugly; somewhat foul or deformed.*

***TURPIFICÄTUS**, a, um, *adj.* [turpis-facio].

Corrupted, debased; trop., t. animus.

TURPILIUS, ii, *m.*, and *Turpilia*, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens; Sextus T. was a comic poet and friend of Terence.*

***TURPI-LUCRİ-CÜPIDVS**, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) Greedy of dishonest gain.

TURPIS, e, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) *Ugly filthy, unseemly, unsightly, deformed, piscis, homo, pes, vestitus, aspectus.* 2) *Trop., in a moral sense = shameful, unseemly, base, infamous, fuga, egestas; in ethica, 'turpe' is opp. to 'honestum': luxuria omni ætati turpis. In partic. = indecent, vile, factum, homo; t. adolescentia, dissolute.*

TURPITER, ade. *w. comp. & sup.* [turpis]. 1) *In an unsightly manner, claudicare.* 2) *Disgracefully, shamefully, basely.*

TURPITÜDO, Inis, *f.* [turpis]. 1) *Ugliness, unsightliness, deformity, corporis.* 2) *Baseness, shameful, disgrace, igneminy: t. fugae, verborum; t. iudicium, baseness; hoc nemini est turpitudini, is a disgrace to nobody; obicere alicui turpitudinem, to charge one with something disgraceful. In partic. = indecency, filthiness.*

TURPO, ävi, ätum, 1. *v. tr.* [turpis]. (Poet.) *To make ugly or unsightly, to disfigure, to soil: t. capillos sanguine; cicatrix t. frontem.*

TURRÄNIUS, ii, *m.*, and *Turränia*, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens; a certain T. was a tragic poet.*

TURRIGER, ära, ärum, *adj.* [turris-gero]. (Poet. & lat.) Turret-bearing, turreted, elephas, navis; in partic., dea t., or as *subst.*, Turrigera, ae, *f.* = *Cybele*, who was represented with a crown of turrets, as a personification of the earth and its cities.

TURRIS, is, *f.* [= *τῑρῑς, τῑρῑς*]. 1) *A tower. Hence: A) any high building, a castle, citadel: B) A dovecot in the form of a tower.* 2) *In partic. in war, a moveable wooden tower, used in sieges.*

TURRITUS, a, um, *adj.* [turris]. 1) *Furnished with a tower or with towers, towered, turreted, elephas, navis, moenia; dea t. = Cybele (v. Turriger).* 2) (Poet.) *Towering, lofty: corona t., a high head-dress.*

TURTUR, üris, *m.* *A turtle-dove.*

TURTÜRILLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of *turtur*]. *A small turtle-dove.*

TUS — *v.* Thus.

TUSCE, adv. [Tusci]. (Lat.) *In the Tuscan language or manner.*

TUSCI, ðrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Etruria = Etrusci (v. Etruria).*

TUSCÜLÄNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Tusculum]. Of or belonging to Tusculum: dies T., *a day spent at Tusculum.*

TUSCÜLÄNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tusculum]. Tusculan; in particular, *subst.* — a) *Tusculani, ðrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Tusculum* — b) *Tusculanum, i, n. (so. rus or praedium, an estate at Tusculum — among many other Romans, Cicero had one there, after which his Disputationes Tusculanae are named.*

TUSCULUM, i, *n.* *An ancient town of La-*

tista, *failed* to have been built by Telegonus — now Frascati.

TUSCULUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tusculum]. (Poet.) Tusculan.

TUSCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tusci]. Etrurian, Etruscan, Tuscan: T. mare, *the Tuscan Sea*; T. amnis, *the Tiber* (so, also, alveus); T. dux = *Masentius*; vicus T., *a street in Rome*, the abode of low people, esp. of prostitutes. Hence, as a *subst.*: A) Tusca, ae, *f.* = *a Tuscan woman*: B) Tusci, ōrum, *m. pl.* (sc. agri), *an estate of the younger Pliny*.

TUSSIO, 4. v. *intr.* [tussis]. (Poet. & lat.) To cough, to have a cough.

TUSSIS, is, *f.* A cough.

TŪTAMEN, inis, *n.* (poet.), and TŪTAMEN-TUM, i, *n.* (rar.) [tutor]. A means of defence, a defence, protection.

TŪTE (I.), *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [tutus]. Safely, without danger (v. Tuto, which is more frequent).

TŪTE (II.) — v. Tu.

TŪTĒLA, ae, *f.* [tueor]. 1) A watching, keeping charge, care, protection: esse in tutela alioquus, *to be under the protection of any one*; sub t. templi. Hence: A) in partic. = support, maintenance, pecudis, boum, tenuiorum (*of the poor*); t. aedificii, *the keeping in repair*: B) (poet.) *concr.* — a) a protector, guardian, keeper: tu es t. rerum mearum; t. navis, *the image of the tutelar deity of the ship*; prorae tutela Melanthus, i. e., *the pilot* — b) a charge, care: t. deae. 2) In partic., *the care of a ward or minor, guardianship*: esse in t. alioquus, *to be under the guardianship of some one*; venire in t. suam, *to become of age*. Hence, *that which is under the guardianship of any one* = A) a ward: B) the property of a ward.

TŪTO, *adv.* [tutus]. Safely, in or with security.

TŪTOR (I.), ōris, *m.* [tueor]. 1) (Rar.) A protector, preserver, religionum. 2) A guardian, curator of women, minors, &c.

TŪTOR (II.), ātus, *dep.*, and (ante-cl.) TŪTO, —, ātum, 1. v. *tr.* [tueor]. (= A strengthened tutor, q. v.) 1) To secure, to guard, to protect, to defend: t. se vallo, *contra aliquem*; t. locum, dignitatem suam. Hence: A) t. spes suas, *to take care that one's hopes are not disappointed*: B) t. partes ehebi, *to sustain the part of a youth*. 2) To secure one's self against something, to ward off, to avert, pericula, inopiam.

TŪTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [tutor I.]. (Lat., rar.) Of or pertaining to a guardian: nomen t.

TŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [prop. part. of tueor]. 1) Pass., safe: A) = secure, out of danger (cf. securus): testudo t. est ad omnes iotus; praestare aliquem tutum ab injuria; mens male tuta, *unsound, deranged*: B) = without danger, iter, consilium, mare; tutius vi-

sum est abire; *subst.*, pervenire in tutum, esse tuto or in tuto, *in safety, in security*. 2) (Rar.) Act., watchful, careful, cautious: homines minime tuti sunt ad id quod, etc.

TUUS, *poss. pron.* [tu]. Thy, thine, your, yours: tuus solius opera; in oblique cases it is strengthened by the suffix 'pte': tuopte ingenio, *according to thy own character*; pugnavisti loco non tuo, *on ground unfavourable to thee*; sometimes, instead of the *obj. genit.*, desiderium tuum, *the longing for thee*.

TYANA, ae, *f.* [= Τύανα]. A town in Cappadocia, now Kiz or Kilis Hissar.

TYANEIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tyana]. Of or belonging to Tyana.

TYBA, ae, *f.* A town on the borders of Syria, beyond the Euphrates, now Taibe.

TYBRIS — v. Tiberis.

TŶCHA, ae, *f.* [= Τύχη]. A part of Syracuse, so named from a temple of Fortune (Τύχη) built there.

TYDEUS, ei, *m.* [= Τυδείης]. A son of Aeneas, and father of Diomedes.

TYDIDES, ae, *m.* [= Τυδείδης]. A son of Tydeus = Diomedes.

*TYMPANIZO, 1. v. *intr.* [τυπανίζω]. (Lat.) To beat a tympanum, to play on a timbrel.

TYMPANOTRIBA, ae, *m.* [= τυπανοτριβός]. (Pl.) A tambourine-player; trop., an effeminate person.

TYMPANUM, i, *n.* [= τυμπανον]. 1) A timbrel, tambourine (freq. used, esp. at the feasts of Cybele); hence, trop., to denote any thing soft or effeminate, tt. eloquentiae. 2) A drum or wheel in a water-organ, in hoisting-machines, &c.

TYNDAREUS, ei, *m.* [= Τυνδαρεός]. A king of Sparta, son of Cebalus, husband of Leda, and father of Castor and Pollux and of Helen and Clytemnestra: Tyndarei gener, Agamemnon.

TYNDARIDES, ae, *m.* [Tyndareus]. A (male) descendant of Tyndareus; in the pl. also = the children of Tyndareus: fortissima Tyndaridarum, Clytemnestra.

TYNDARIS (I.), Idis, *f.* [Tyndareus]. 1) A (female) descendant of Tyndareus, i. e., Helen, or Clytemnestra. 2) The name of a female friend of Horace.

TYNDARIS (II.), Idis, *f.* [= Τύνδαρις]. A town on the north coast of Sicily.

TYNDARITANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tyndaris II.]. Of or belonging to Tyndaris; *subst.*, Tyndaritanus, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Tyndaris.

TŶPHŌEUS, ei or eos, *m.* [= Τυφώης]. A giant, the son of Tartarus and Gaea, slain by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Aetna (acc. to other fables, thrown into Tartarus — cf. Typhon).

TŶPHŌIS, Idis and Idos, *adj. f.* [Typhoeus]. Of or belonging to Typhoeus, Typhoean.

TYPHOIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Typhoeus]. *Of or belonging to Typhoeus, Typhoean.*

TYPHON, ōnis, *m.* [= Τυφών]. Prop., a personification of a pernicious whirlwind prevalent in Egypt; by the poets, usually identified with Typhoeus.

TYPHŌNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Typhon]. *Of or belonging to Typhon, Typhonian.*

TYPUS, i, *m.* [= τύπος]. An image, figure on a wall, &c.

TYBANNICE, *adv.* [tyrannicus]. *After the manner of tyrants, tyrannically.*

TYRANNICIDA, ae, *comm.* [tyrannus-caedo]. A killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide.

TYRANNICIDIUM, ii, *n.* [tyrannus-caedo]. The killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide.

TYRANNICUS, a, um, *adj.* [tyrannus]. Despotie, tyrannical.

TYRANNIO, ōnis, *m.* A Greek grammarian and geographer, teacher of Cicero's children.

TYRANNIS, idis, *f.* [= τειραννίς]. The rule of a 'tyrannus' (q. v.), tyranny, despotism; hence, sometimes = the resources of a tyrant: exhaustire t. alicujus.

TYRANNOCTŌNUS, i, *m.* [= τυραννοκτόνος]. Greek = tyrannicida.

TYRANNUS, i, *m.* [= τειραννός]. 1) Prop., One who in a free state seizes upon the supreme power against the will of the people, an absolute ruler, a tyrant, despot (without, however, implying cruelty in the use of power): t. ejus civitatis; clemens t. (opp. to rex importunus). 2) Transferred (post.) = a ruler, in gen.: Nepotinus t. maris; thus of Aeneas, Laomedon, and others.

TYRAS, ae, *m.* [= Τέρας]. A river in Sarmatia, now the Dniester.

TYRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tyris]. 1) *Of or belonging to Tyre, Tyrian:* T. puella, Europa; *subst.*, Tyrii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Tyre. Hence = purple-coloured, purple, amictus. 2) (Post.) = Carthaginian: T. urbs; TT. tori, the marriage of Aeneas with Dido, in Carthage; *subst.*, Tyrii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Carthaginians.

TYRO, ūs, *f.* [= Τυρῷ]. A daughter of Salmonius, and mother of Pelias and Neleus by Neptune.

TYRŌTÁRICHUS, i, *m.* [= τυροτάριχος]. A dish made of salt-fish and cheese.

TYRRHĒNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Τυρρηνῶν]. The Tyrrhenians, a Pelasgian tribe, who settled, about 1000 B. C., in Etruria, and coalesced there with the Rasenians (a Celtic tribe, who had migrated from the region of the Alps), and also with the Umbrians, the oldest inhabitants of the country: from these parent-stocks the Etrurians (Etrusci, Tusci) were derived; hence, Tyrrheni, etc., used = Etrusci, etc.

TYRRHĒNIA, ae, *f.* (Post.) = Etruria.

TYRRHĒNICUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Tyrrheni]
TYRRHĒNUS, } Tyrrhenian, Etrurian; flu-
men T., the Tiber.

TYRRHEUS, ei, or Tyrrhus, i, *m.* The shepherd of King Latinus.

TYRRHIDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Tyrrheus]. The sons of Tyrrheus, shepherds of King Latinus.

TYRUS, i, *f.* [= Τύρος]. The celebrated capital of Phoenicia, now the ruins of Sur.

UBER (I.), ōris, *n.* [uber]. 1) A teat, pap, udder; a breast which gives suck (in as far as it contains milk and nourishment — of. mamma). 2) (Post.) Trop., fertility, productiveness: u. glebae.

UBER (II.), ōris, *adj.* w. comp. & sup. 1) Rich in any thing, fertile, fruitful, productive, solum, ager; bellum u., affording abundant booty. Hence: A) quæstus u., lucrative: B) orator u., homo u. in dicendo, distinguished for fulness and copiousness of expression: C) u. re aliqua (post.) and rei alicujus (lat.), rich in any thing: D) (ante-cl.) eques u., stout, fat. 2) At hand in abundance, copious, abundant, frequent: u. fructus, aqua; præmium u., great; so, also, onus u., a heavy burden; trop., locus u., a prolific topic, on which much may be said.

UBERIUS, *adv.* in the comp. w. sup. [uber II.] More copiously; trop., more explicitly.

UBERTAS, ātis, *f.* [uber II.]. 1) Fertility, fruitfulness, productiveness, agrorum. 2) Copiousness, abundance, fulness, plenty, copious produce, piscium, frugum; trop. — a) u. in dicendo, verborum, etc., copiousness, fulness of expression — b) u. virtutis, the most precious fruits of virtue.

UBERTIM, *adv.* [uber II.]. (Lat.) Copiously, abundantly.

***UBERTUS**, a, um, *adj.* [uber I.]. (Lat.) Rich.

UBI, *adv.* 1) Prop., of place, where: A) interrogatively, ubi es? where are you? nescio ubi sis; strengthened by a part. genit.: ubi terrarum, gentium? where on earth? B) relatively, where: ibi ... ubi, there ... where: is locus ubi; sometimes it stands instead of a relat. pron. with a prep.: navem u. vectus fui (for in qua); nemo fuit, ubi jus nostrum obtineremus (for apud quem); multa ubi (for in quibus): C) ubi ubi = ubicunque, wherever, wheresoever. 2) Of time, relatively: A) when: ubi volēs; ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei postea credi non oportet: B) as soon as (freq. strengthened by the addition of primum): ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt; hostes u. primum nostros equites conspexerunt.

UBI-CUNQUE, *adv.* 1) Relatively, wherever, wheresoever: u. erit gentium (terrarum), a nobis diligetur. 2) Indefinitely, everywhere.

UBIL, ōrum, *m. pl.* A German people, originally, living on the right bank of the Rhine, in

the region of Cologne, later on the left bank: ara Ubiorum, perh. = *Boan*.

*UBI-LIBET, *adv.* (Lat.) *Wherever you like, anywhere.*

UBI-NAM, *inter. adv.* *Where? u. gentium sumus? where on earth?*

UBI-QUAQUE, *adv.* (Pl.; doubtful reading.) *Wherever, wheresoever.*

UBI-QUE, *adv.* *In any place whatever, anywhere, everywhere.* N. B. — We must distinguish from it, *ubique* = *et ubi*.

UBI-VIS, *adv.* *Wherever you please, anywhere, everywhere.*

UCALÉGON, *ontis, m.* *The name of a Trojan: U. ardet* = *the house of Ucalégon*.

UDUS, *a, um, adj.* [= *avidus*]. (Poet. & lat.) *Wet, moist* (wet through and through — cf. *madidus, humidus*): *u. humus, litus, oculi, palatum*.

UFENS, *tis, m.* 1) *A small river of Latium, now the Uffento.* 2) *The name of a chief of the Ægæi.*

UFENTINUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Ufens*]. *Of or belonging to the river Ufens, Ufentine: U. tribus*, one of the thirty-five Roman tribes.

ULCÉRATIO, *ōnis, f.* [*ulcero*]. (Lat.) *An ulceration; an ulcer.*

ULCERO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr.* [*ulcus*]. 1) *To cause to ulcerate.* 2) *To wound, aliquem; trop., u. jecur alicujus, to wound one's heart* = *to inflame with love*.

ULCEROSUS, *a, um, adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Full of ulcers, ulcerous.* 2) *Trop., jecur u., a wounded heart, i. e., enamoured.*

ULCISCOR, *ktus, 3. v. dep. tr.* 1) *To avenge one's self on, to take vengeance on, to punish by taking vengeance, aliquem; quos dii u. volunt; illos non tam u. quam sanare studeo.* 2) *To take revenge for, to avenge, injurias, mortem patris; ultum ire injurias, to intend to avenge; u. iram, to gratify.* 3) *To take vengeance for one who has been injured, to avenge, patrem, se.* N. B. — The word is sometimes used as a *pass.* = *to be avenged*.

ULCUS, *ōris, n.* [*ἔλκος*]. *An ulcer, sore; trop. — a) = a sore spot: tangere u., to touch upon a delicate point, the mention of which causes grief or embarrassment; quidquid horum attigeris, u. est = is good for nothing — b) = a wound made by love.*

ULCUSCŪLUM, *i, n.* [*dim. of ulcus*]. (Lat.) *A small ulcer or sore.*

ULIGO, *inis, f.* [*for uviligo, from uveo*]. (Rar.) *The natural moisture of the earth.*

ULIKES, *is* (poet. also *ei*), *m.* [*a Latinized name of Odysseus, formed after the Etruscan*]. *Ulysses, the son of Laërtes, husband of Penelope, and king of Ithaca, celebrated for his eloquence and prudence, and for his long wanderings after the fall of Troy.*

ULLA, *ae, m.* *A river in Hispania Tarraconensis, still called Ulla.*

ULLUS (*genit. ius, dat. i*), [*dim. of unus, contracted from unulus*]. 1) *Adj. (a, um) — Any (entirely undetermined and general — cf. aliquis); usually in negative, interrogative and hypothetical sentences; in affirmative sentences only where something entirely general and indeterminate is indicated: nemo ullius rei fuit emptor cui, etc.; estne ulla res tanti ut, etc.? si ulla mea apud te valuit commendatio, etc.; sine u. dubitatione, religione; magis quam in ulla alia re.* 2) (Rar.) *Subst.: A) Ullus, ius, m., any one = quisquam: B) Ullum, ius, n., any thing: nemo ullius nisi fagæ memor.*

ULMEUS, *a, um, adj.* [*ulmus*]. *Of elm, elm-, virgæ; trop. (Pl.), u. fieri = to be cudgelled.*

ULMITRIBA, *ae, m.* [*ulmus-rpiβa*]. (Pl.) *An elm-rubber = one who is often scourged with elm-rod.*

ULMUS, *i, f.* *An elm-tree; jocosely, Achærons ulmorum, a consumer of elms = ulmitriba.*

ULNA, *ae, f.* [*ὤλη*]. Properly, the elbow. Hence: A) (poet.) *an arm: B) an ell.*

ULTER, *a, um, adj.*, *an unusual posit. of I. Ulterior, us, ōris, comp.* — 1) *That lies beyond, farther, ulterior: Gallia u. (= Transalpina); u. pars urbis; hence, as subst., ultiores tentant, those more remote.* 2) *Trop. = further: nihil est eo ulterius, nothing surpasses it; ultiora, the rest, remainder; ultiora inventis petere, something further, more.* II. *Ultimus, a, um, sup.* — 1) *The uttermost, farthest, remotest, last: ultimi primis recessum non dabant: u. terræ; in ultimis, in the most retired part of the house; u. provincia, the remotest part of the province.* 2) *Of time: A) the last, latest, dies, ætas; ultimis quinquatribus, in the last days of the festival; (poet.) u. lapis, a grave-stone; substantively, ultima expectare, final events; hence, adverbially — a) ad ultimum, at last — b) ultimum, adv., for the last time: B) the remotest, earliest, first: u. antiquitas, principium, origo.* 3) *Trop., of rank or degree, the utmost, extreme: A) of the highest grade or degree = the greatest, worst, supplicium, necessitas, seclius; u. certamen, a decisive battle; so, also, ultimum dimicationis; u. natura, the most perfect; ultima experiri, pati, the utmost; ultimum bonorum, the highest good; ad ultimum demens, utterly: B) of the lowest rank = the least, lowest, last, laus; ultimi militum.*

ULTERIUS, *comp. adv.* — *v. Ultra, II.*

ULTIO, *ōnis, f.* [*ulcisor*]. (Lat.) *A taking vengeance, revenge; personified, the goddess of Revenge.*

ULTOR, *ōris, m.* [*ulcisor*]. *A revenger, avenger, punisher.*

ULTRĀ, *prep. & adv.* [*ulterā (sc. parte), abl. of ulter*]. I. *Prep. w. acc. — Beyond, (a bound-*

dary-line — *cf. trans.*, past: ultra terminos; u. Euphratem. Hence, *trop.*, of a boundary in time, measure, &c., beyond, past, above, over: u. Socratem duravit, until after the time of Socrates; u. fas, modum, vires, above; quid est u. multam, more than; u. eum numerum. II. *Adv.*, with *comp.* Ulteriùs (in the same sense). — 1) Farther, beyond: u. procedere; u. curas non habent locum, beyond it (i. e., death, which is mentioned before); oratio scripta elegantissime, ut nihil possit u., so beautifully that nothing can surpass it. 2) Further, more, besides: nihil u.; hence, as a *comp.*, with 'quam': u. quam satis est, more than enough; nihil u. motus, no further at all. 3) Of time, farther, later, longer: negavit u. plebem decipi posse; (poet.) quid u. provehor? why do I speak any longer?

ULTRIX, *icis, f.* [ulcisoor]. (Poet.) Aven-ging, Dirae.

ULTRŌ, *adv.* [*sc. loco, from ulter*]. 1) To the farther side, beyond; usually connected with 'citro': u. citroque, u. et citro = to and fro, currere, legatos mittere. Hence: A) *trop.*, u. et citro, on both sides, mutually, verba habere, beneficia dare: B) (Pl.) away with! off! ultro istum a me! away with him! u. te, amator, a dorso meo. 2) Besides, moreover: u. honor habetur violatoribus juris humani; u. accusantes (when they were guilty themselves); quum ipse u. deberet (he was himself a debtor, and yet he claimed money). 3) Of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously (*cf. sponte*): ultro aliquid afferro. 4) Tech. t., ultro tributa (also written as one word), the money appropriated by the senate for public buildings; prov., virtus est in u. tributis = gives rather than demands.

ULTRŌNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [ultro]. (Lat.) Of one's own accord, voluntarily.

ULUBRAE, *arum, f. pl.* A small town in Latium, near the Pontine Marshes, now the village of Cisterna.

ULUBRĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ulubrae]. Of or belonging to Ulubrae.

ULŪLA, ae, *f.* [ululō]. A screech-owl.

ULŪLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [ululo]. A howling, wailing, shrieking, yelling (of rapacious animals, of victors, of revelling bacchanals, of mourning women, &c.)

ULŪLO, ūvi, ūtum, 1. v. *intr. & tr.* [ululō]. I. *Intr.* — To howl, to shriek, to utter a mournful cry (v. Ululatus): (poet.) aedes u., resound with. II. *Tr.* — To cry aloud to, to invoke with loud cries: Hecate ululata per urbem.

ULYSSES, is, *m.* — v. Ulixes.

ULVA, ae, *f.* (Poet.) Sedge.

UMBELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim. of umbra*]. (Poet.) A parasol.

UMBER, ra, rum, *adj.* [Umbri]. Umbrian; *subst.*: A) Umber, ri, *m.*, an Umbrian dog or hound: B) Umbra, ae, *f.*, an Umbrian woman (a pun on umbra, 'a shade').

UMBILICUS, i, *m.* [ὀμφαλός]. 1) The navel. 2) *Trop.*: A) the centre, middle of any object, Siciliae: B) the projecting end of the roller around which a manuscript-book was wound (sometimes adorned with bosses, &c.); hence, ad u. adducere = to bring to a close: C) a kind of sea-mail

UMBO, ōnis, *m.* [kindr. w. *Isidorus*]. 1) Any convex elevation, a boss of a shield; hence, meton = a shield. 2) (Lat.) An elbow. 3) (Lat.) The gathers or puffs of a garment; hence, a garment 'umbo candidus, the toga.

UMBRA, ae, *f.* 1) A shade, shadow: in (sub) umbra, in the shade; prov., timere umbram, to be frightened at a shadow. 2) *Trop.*: A) of pictures, shade, shadow: B) = darkness, obscurity, or = night: ab ortu lucis ad u.: C) (poet.) that which gives shade (trees, houses, &c.), a shade, shady place: viridis u., the shady green; falce premere u., to prune the shady trees; Pompeia u., the Pompeian portico; u. tonsoris, the cool barber's shop: D) shelter, cover, protection: sub u. amicitiae (auxilii) Romanae latere: E) = retired life, retirement (in opp. to public life or an appearance in public): descendere ab umbra ad pugnam = to pass over from the exercises of a rhetorician's school or of one's own study to serious contests; studia in u. educata: F) (= *scia*) a shadow, i. e., a constant companion; in partic., an uninvited guest, whom an invited one brings with him: locus est et pluribus umbris: G) a shadow, trace, semblance; hence = a false appearance, pretext: ne u. quidem honestatis; falsa u. gloriae; sub u. foederis. 3) In partic. (poet.), in the pl. = the shades, ghosts of deceased persons; the pl., 'umbrae,' also of the shade of one person: uu. filii; in the sing., 'umbra' = the lower world (the kingdom of darkness, accord. to 2, B). 4) A fish, otherwise called 'sciaena.'

UMBRĀCŪLUM, i, n. [umbro]. That which gives shade: — 1) A bower, arbour: vites texunt u. 2) (Poet.) A sun-shade, parasol. 3) *Trop.* = umbra, 2, C: u. Theophrasti, the school of Theophrastus.

UMBRĀTICŪLA, ae, *m.* [umbra-colo]. (Pl.) One who is fond of the shade, an idler, loungeur.

UMBRĀTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [umbra]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Of or pertaining to shade: homo u., an idler, loungeur; vita u., retired; literae uu., composed in one's study (v. Umbra, 2, C); u. negotium, attended to at home.

UMBRĀTILIS, e, *adj.* [umbra]. Remaining in the shade, retired, private, inactive (v. Umbra, 2, C); hence — a) vita u., easy, comfortable — b) exercitatio u., in the manner of the schools (opp. to public or political).

UMBRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* The Umbrians, a primitive people of Italy, at first dwelling between the Padus and the Tiber, later driven out of Etruria farther south.

UMBRIA, ae, *f.* [Umbri]. The country of the Umbri.

UMBRIFER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [umbra-fero]. (Poet.) Casting a shade, shady.

UMBRO, āvi, ātum, *l. v. tr.* [umbra]. (Poet. & lat.) To shade, to cover, tellurem floribus.

UMBROSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [umbra]. Full of shade, shady, umbrageous: A) = shaded, locus: B) = giving shade, arbor.

UNĀ, *adv.* — *v.* Unus.

UN-ĀNIMANS, tis, *adj.* (Pl.) = Unanimus.

UNĀNIMITAS, ātis, *f.* [unanimus]. (Rar.)

Unanimity, accord.

UN-ĀNIMUS, a, um, *adj.* Unanimous, concordant.

UNCIA, ae, *f.* [Sicilian and Etruscan, *stynia*].

1) A twelfth part of an *as*, and, in gen., of a whole consisting of twelve parts, an ounce. 2) (Poet.) A trifle, bit.

UNCIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [uncia]. Pertaining to a twelfth part, containing a twelfth part, amounting to a twelfth part: fenus u., according to some = one-twelfth per cent. a month, i. e., one per cent. a year; according to others = one-twelfth of the capital; hence, eight and one-third per cent. a year.

UNCIĀTIM, *adv.* [uncia]. By twelfths, by ounces; hence, in gen. = by little at a time, by little and little.

*UNCINĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [uncinus]. Furnished with hooks or tenters, barbed.

UNCINUS, i, m. [uncus]. A hook, barb.

UNCIOLA, ae, *f.* [dim. of uncia]. A little ounce. (Poet.)

UNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ungo]. An anointing: unctiois causā, in order to anoint themselves (i. e., for wrestling in the palestra).

UNCTITO, *l. v. tr.* [freq. of ungo]. (Ante-cl.) To anoint frequently, se.

*UNCTIUSCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [dim. of unctus]. (Pl.) Rather fatter or more unctuous.

UNCTOR, ōris, *m.* [ungo]. An anointer.

UNCTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [ungo]. (Lat.) An anointing-room in a bath.

UNCTŪRA, ae, *f.* [ungo]. An anointing of the dead.

UNCTUS, a, um, *adj.* *w. comp. & sup.* [part. of ungo]. 1) Anointed or beameared, made oily, greasy: u. carina, daubed with pitch; u. manus, greasy, dirty; in the same sense, u. aqua. 2) Trop.: A) rich, sumptuous, luxurious: u. coena; Corinthus u., voluptuous; *subst.*, U n c t u m, i, *n.*, a rich banquet: qui unctum ponere possit, to set before one's guests: B) rich, wealthy: accedes siccus ad unctum: C) of speech, fine, elegant, oratio.

UNCUS (I), i, *m.* [ὑνκος] A hook, barb: prov., decutere u. = to escape a danger.

UNCUS (II), a, um, *adj.* [ὑνκος]. (Poet. & lat.) Bent in, curved, crooked, aratrum, cornu; aera un., a fish-hook.

UNDA, ae, *f.* [root UD, whence also udus].

1) A wave, billow: u. maris; agere undas, to roll like billows (of ascending smoke). 2) (Poet.) Water, in gen.: uu. = the sea. 3) Trop.: A) = a restless multitude, or (*abstr.*) a restless, turbulent motion; a stream, multitude, crowd: undae comitorum; uu. curarum; uu. rerum ad-versae, the billows of misfortune; civiles uu., the many disquietudes of civil life: B) (poet.) of other things, a stream: uu. aetherae, the air.

UNDE, *interr. & relat. adv.* [old form, cunde (cf. *alicunde*) from qui, as inde from is]. From which or from what place, whence: A) of space, inde venit u. mallem; u. is? u. domo? from what country? u. gentium? whence in the world? B) to denote an origin, a cause, &c.; thus, freq., with reference to a *subst.* or *pron.*, instead of the *relat. pron.* with a *prep.* (a, de, ex): locus u. venit; is u. petitur, a defendant; omnes u. petitur, all debtors; vix id reliquit u. efferretur, the wherewithal to pay the expenses of his funeral; u. jus stat, on whose side the right is; u. victoria ost, with whom victory remains.

UNDECENTESIMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [undecentum]. The ninety-ninth.

UN-DE-CENTUM, *card. num. adj.* Ninety-nine.

UNDECIES, *num. adv.* [undecim]. Eleven times.

UNDECIM, *card. num. adj.* [unus-decem]. Eleven.

UNDECIMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [undecim] The eleventh.

UNDE-CUNQUE, *adv.* (Lat.) Whencesoever, from what place or part soever: undecunque incoeperis.

UNDE-LIBET, *adv.* From any place whatever.

UNDENI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [undecim] Eleven each: uu. pedes, hexameters and pentameters, elegiac verses.

UNDENONAGESIMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [undenonaginta]. The eighty-ninth.

UN-DE-NŌNĀGINTA, *card. num. adj.* Eighty-nine.

UN-DE-OCTŌGINTA, *card. num. adj.* Seventy-nine.

UNDEQUADRAGESIMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [undequadraginta]. The thirty-ninth.

UN-DE-QUADRĀGINTA, *card. num. adj.* Thirty-nine.

UNDEQUINQUAGESIMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [undequinquaginta]. The forty-ninth.

UN-DE-QUINQUĀGINTA, *card. num. adj.* Forty-nine.

UN-DE-SEXĀGINTA, *card. num. adj.* Fifty-nine.

UNDETRICESIMUS, or UNDETRIGESIMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [undetriginta]. The twenty-ninth.

UNDE-UNDE, *adv.* = Undecunque.

UNDEVICENI *ae, a, distr. num. adj.* [unde-viginti]. Nineteen each.

UNDEVICESIMANI, *orum, m. pl.* [undevicesimus]. The soldiers of the nineteenth legion.

UNDEVICESIMUS, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* [undeviginti]. The nineteenth.

UN-DE-VIGINTI, *card. num. adj.* Nineteen.

UNDIQUE, *adv.* [unde-que = cunque]. From all parts, sides or places, from every quarter; also, on all sides, everywhere: *amens u. dicatur, by all people.*

UNDI-SONUS, *a, um, adj.* [unda-sonus]. (Poet.) *Sounding or roaring with waves, wave-sounding: dii uu. = the sea-gods.*

UNDO, *avi, ātum, 1. v. intr.* [unda]. (Poet. & lat.) To rise in waves, to surge, to swell: *fretum u.; ahenum undans, a caldron of boiling water.* Hence, *trop.* = to wave, to undulate: *fumus u.; Aetna u., the smoke of Aetna; habent undantes, loose, flowing; chlams u. (on account of the wind).*

UNDOSUS, *a, um, adj.* [undo]. (Poet.) Full of waves or surges, surgy, billowy.

UNELLI, *orum, m. pl.* A people in Gallia Lugdunensis.

UNETVICESIMANI, *orum, m. pl.* [unetvicesimus]. (Lat.) The soldiers of the twenty-first legion.

ON-ET-VICESIMUS, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* (Lat.) The twenty-first.

UNGO (Unguo), *nxi, netum, 8. v. tr.* To smear, to beamear, to anoint with oil, &c.: *u. aliquem unguentis; in partic., of the anointing of the hair, and of a corpse; u. caules oleo; arma uncta cruoribus, stained; trop., quem gloria supra vires ungit, who from vanity dresses beyond his means.*

UNGUEN, *inis, n.* [ungo]. (Poet.) = Unguentum.

UNGUENTARIUS, *a, um, adj.* [unguentum]. Of or pertaining to ointment, ointment-, vase. Mostly *subst.*: A) Unguentarius, *ii, m., a dealer in ointments, a perfumer*: B) (ante-cl.) Unguentaria, *ae, f. (sc. ars), the art of preparing ointments: facere u., to practise the art of, &c.*: C) (lat.) Unguentarium, *ii, n. (sc. argentum), money for buying ointments or perfumes.*

UNGUENTATUS, *a, um, adj.* [unguentum]. (Poet. & lat.) Anointed, perfumed.

UNGUENTUM, *i, n.* [ungo]. An unguent, ointment, perfume.

UNGUICULUS, *i, m.* [dim. of unguis]. A little finger-nail: *a teneris unguiculis (a translation of ἡ ἀνάλω δάκτυλῳ), from childhood.*

UNGUIS, *is, m.* [contracted from u-nug-is—cf. *ἄνυξ, ἄνυξ, Germ. Nag-el*]. A nail of a human finger or toe; a claw, talon, of an animal (cf. *ungula*): *ponere (resicare) uu., to cut or to pare the nails; mordere uu., to bite the nails (from vexation or remorse).* Freq., prov. — a) ab

(imis) uu. usque ad (sumum) verticem, from top to toe — b) a (de) tenero u., from childhood — c) ad (in) unguem (resectum) = *εἰς ἄνυξ* or *ἐκ ἄνυξ*, to a hair, to a nicety, most accurately (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who used to pass the nail over their work, in order to try its smoothness) — d) unguem transversum (latum) discedere, excedere (sometimes the verb is omitted) = a finger's breadth — e) medium u. ostendere, to show the middle finger (which was considered indecent) = to show the greatest derision or contempt.

UNGULA, *ae, f.* [unguis]. A hoof, equi; also (poet.), a claw, talon; (poet.) = a horse: *u. rapit currum.* Hence, *trop.* — a) toto corpore atque omnibus uu., with tooth and nail, with might and main — b) (Com.) injicere ungulas rei alicui, to steal something.

UNICE, *adv.* [unicus]. Singularly, exceedingly, in an extraordinary degree: *u. securus, quite unconcerned.*

UNI-COLOR, *oris, adj.* (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) Of one colour, all of the same colour.

UNICUS, *a, um, adj.* [unus]. 1) Only, sole, single, filius; *amare maritum u., only one's husband; strengthened, u. sola res.* 2) Alone in its kind = rare, eminent, distinguished, unparalleled, imperator, fides, liberalitas; *malitia atque nequitia u.; u. ad rem, singularly fit; (poet.) singularly dear, alicui.*

UNIFORMIS, *e, adj.* [unus-forma]. (Lat.) Uniform.

UNIGENA, *ae, adj.* [unus-geno]. 1) Only-begotten, only: *deus mundum hunc singularem atque u. procreavit.* 2) (Poet.) Of one origin, of one blood; *subst. = a brother or sister.*

UNI-MANUS, *a, um, adj.* One-handed.

UNIO (I), *Ivi, Itum, 4. v. tr.* [unus]. (Lat.) To unite, corpora.

UNIO (II), *onis, m.* [unus]. (Lat.) A single, large pearl.

UNITAS, *atis, f.* [unus]. (Lat.) 1) Oneness, unity. 2) A) oneness of quality, sameness, uniformity: B) oneness of sentiment, concord, agreement.

UNITER, *adv.* [unus]. (Lucr.) Into one, conjointly.

UNIUS-MODI, *adv.* (Also written separately, as two words.) Of one kind.

UNIVERSALIS, *e, adj.* [universus]. (Lat.) Pertaining to all or to the whole, universal, praecceptum, quaestio.

UNIVERSE, and (lat.) Unversim, *adv.* [universus]. In general, generally (opp. to proprie).

UNIVERSITAS, *atis, f.* [universus]. 1) The whole, generis humani. 2) U. rerum, or simply u., the universe, the world.

UNIVERSUS, *a, um, adj.* [unus-vertō]. Prop., turned into one, collected into one whole. 1) Sing.: A) the whole, entire, mundus, Europa,

vita u. *eventus belli*, the issue of the whole war; u. *dimicatio*, pugna, a decisive battle; u. *triduum*, full three days; in partic., *subst.*, *Universum*, i. n., the universe: B) relating to the whole, universal, general, natura; u. *odium*, common; u. pugna, in which all take part, a general engagement; u. *requies*, periculum; (rar.) in *universum*, adverbially, in general, generally. 2) Pl., all (in opp. to single or scattered individuals), all together: *universi tela coniciunt*; *universos pares esse dicebat*, if they were united together.

UN-ŌCULUS, a, um, adj. (Ante-cl.) One-eyed; *subst.*, *Unoculus*, i. m., a one-eyed man.

UNŌMAMMIA, ae, f. [*unus-mamma*]. (Pl.) One-breasted Land, a comically-formed name of the country of the Amazons.

UNQUAM, adv. [*unum-quam*]. At any time, ever; esp. in negative, interrogative and hypothetical sentences: *nec u.*, and never; *semel u.*, once only; *is praestat omnibus qui u. fuerunt*.

UNUS, a, um (*genit. ius, dat. i*), adj. [*1*, root of *1*-*4*, *ek*]. 1) One, a or an: u. *vallis*; una *castra*; u. *de illis*; u. *ex (de) multis*, rarely u. *multorum* = one of the many, an ordinary or common man; u. *aliquis*, an individual, some one; u. *et vicesimus*, the twenty-first; uno plus *Etruscorum cecidisse*, more Etruscans by one; in u. *locum cogere copias*; in *unum confluere*, into one place. In partic.: A) followed by 'alter' (more rarely 'alius'): una *ex parte* ... altera *ex parte*, on the one side ... on the other side; *unum, alterum, tertium annum*: B) = one and the same, the same: *uno animo*; *unum sentire*; una *aetas illis erat*. 2) Only, alone, single: *hoc in una virtute positum est*, depends on virtue alone; *unum hoc scio*, this alone; *excipiunt unam iracundiam*; in *uu. aedibus*, in one single house; *sequere me tres unos passus*, only three steps. In partic., strengthening superlatives, with or without 'omnium': *unus doctissimus*, the most learned of all; *rem esse unam omnium difficillimam*, the most difficult thing of all. Thus, also, u. *salvus*, the only one; *nemo u.*, not a single one. 3) Indef., a, some one, some: sicut u. *paterfamilias loquitur*; *eum ut iudicem u. vereri debemus*. Hence, *quilibet* or *quisvis u.*, somebody, whoever it may be; *unus alterque*, *unus et alter*, the one and the other, some. 4) In partic., *abl. s. f.*, *Unā*, adv., in one place, in company, together (of. *simul*): u. *esse*; u. *venire*; in connexion with 'simul': *simul bibere u.*; u. *cum*, together with; thus, also (poet.), u. *alicui*, together with some one.

ŪPILIO, ōnis, m. = *Opilio*.

ŪPŪPA, ae, [= *ὑρῶπις*]. 1) A hesper. 2) An instrument for digging, a kind of mattock.

ŪRANIA, ae, f. [= *Ὀυρανία*, 'the Heavenly One']. The muse of Astronomy.

URBANE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [*urbanus*].

As in cities, in city-fashion: — *Trop.*, 1) politely, courteously. 2) Of speech, wittily, acutely, ridere aliquem.

URBĀNITAS, ōtis, f. [*urbanus*]. 1) City-life: *desiderium urbanitatis*. 2) *Trop.*: A) in a good sense — a) refinement of manners, politeness, courtesy, urbanity — b) in particular, elegance in speaking; α) = a correct and elegant pronunciation and mode of expression; β) = wit, humour, pleasantry: *B) in a bad sense, trickery, roguery.

URBĀNUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [*urbs*]. 1) Pertaining to or living in a city or town, city-, town-, opes, artes, vita; competitors *uu.*; u. *tribus*, praetor, praedium (see these words); u. *administratio reipublicae*, in the city (opp. to provincialis); u. *exercitus*, consisting of Roman citizens; *populus u.* (opp. to *exercitus*); *insidiae uu.*, in Rome; *subst.*, *Urbani*, ōrum, m. pl., town-people. 2) In opp. to *rusticus*: A) in a good sense, refined, polished, well-bred, homo; in partic., of speech, α) elegant, choice, genus *dicendi*, oratio; *resinit urbanus quidam*; β) witty, facetious: *lepidus et u.*; B) in a bad sense, bold, impudent (as town-people are usually less timid and bashful than country-people): *frons u.*

URBICĀPUS, i, m. [*urbs-capio*]. (Pl.) A taker of cities.

URBĪCUS, a, um, adj. [*urbs*]. (Lat.) = *Urbanus*.

URBĪGĒNUS PAGUS. A district of Helvetia (perh. the modern canton de Vaud), with the capital *Urba* (now *Orbe*).

URBĪNAS, ātis, adj. [*Urbinum*]. Of or belonging to *Urbinum*.

URBĪNUM, i, n. A town in Umbria, now *Urbino*.

URBS, bis, f. [acc. to some from *orbis* = 'a surrounding wall', 'town-wall']. A city, walled town: u. *Romana*, the city of Rome; (poet.) u. *Palatii*, the city of *Palatium*. Hence: A) in partic., freq. (as *lerra* of Athens) = the city of Rome: *esse ad u.* (v. *Ad*, 1, C, a); B) = *ἀκρόπολις*, the upper city: C) (poet.) the city = the citizens: *urbs vino somnoque sepulta*.

URGEŌLUS, i, m. [*dim.* of *urceus*] — v. *Uroceus*. **URCEUS**, i, m. [*kindr.* w. *ur-na*]. An earthen water-pot, a pitcher.

ŪRĒDO, īnis, f. [*uro*]. Blight in plants, esp. in corn.

URGEO (*Urgueo*), rei, rsum, 2. v. tr. 1) To drive on or forward, to urge, to press, to push, to impel: *unda u. undam*; u. *naves in Syrtis*; *abs.*, *hostes uu.*, rush in; *uu. inter se*, they push each other; *trop.*, *nihil me urget*, nothing presses me = I am in no hurry. 2) *Trop.*: A) to press upon, to bear hard upon, to oppress: u. *ancillas laboribus*; *morbis eum u.*; *fames me u.*; also, u. *aliquem fame*; *invidia me u.*, pursues me. In partic. — a) to press an opponent closely with ar-

gments, to urge, to ply: u. aliquem interrogando, versibus suis — b) to importune with entreaties, &c.: instare atque u.: B) to urge a subject, to mention incessantly, aliquid; in partic. — a) == to quote always, to refer always to: u. jus (in opp. to u. aequitatem) — b) (poet.) u. aliquem flebilibus modis, to bewail the death of some one incessantly: C) to press upon (by one's nearness) == to crowd, to hem in, to confine: u. vallem; u. et premere urbem alia urbe, to found a town in the immediate vicinity of another. 3) To urge on any thing, to apply one's self to, to push forward: u. opus; u. arva, to till diligently; u. iter, to hasten; u. vestem, to urge forward the finishing of; u. orationem, to speak eagerly; u. vocem, to strain one's voice; u. forum, to be always or often in the forum; u. occasionem, to seize eagerly; u. propositum, to persist in.

URINA, ae, f. Urine.

URINATOR, ōris, m. [urinor]. A diver.

URINOR, 1. v. dep. intr. To dive.

URNA, ae, f. 1) A water-pot, water-jar. 2) A pot or jar, in gen.; an urn: A) an urn into which voting-tablets or lots were thrown; hence, freq., the urn of fate, an urn from which was drawn the lot deciding the fate of every individual, assigned by the ancient poets sometimes to Jupiter, sometimes to the Fates: omnium versatur urnā sors exitura; omne nomen movet urna: B) a cinerary urn, containing the ashes of a dead person: C) a money-pot, money-jar. 3) A measure of liquids = a half-amphora, four congi or twenty-four sextarii.

ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3. v. tr. [originally buro, whence bustum, amburo, comburo — the same root with ur̄]. 1) To burn: ignis, sol u.: uri calore, sole. In partic.: A) == to burn up, to consume, arceam, mortuum: B) in the lang. of art, of encaustic painting, to burn in: u. tabulam coloribus; puppis picta ustis coloribus. 3): A) of effects similar to those produced by burning — a) sitis, febris u. aliquem — b) == to dry up, to scorch, to parch: sol u. agros — c) to rub sore, to gall, to fret: calcus u. pedem — d) lorica u. lacertos, uri loris (of one who is whipped) — e) to burn, to inflame with love or with passion, in gen.: Glycerae nitor me urit; uri, to glow with love; u. in aliqua, to be enamoured of a woman — f) to pinch with cold, to nip, to blast: B) to disturb, to harass, to oppress: labor u. eum; bellum u. Italiam: C) to waste, to destroy: u. agros; pestilentia u. urbem, depopulates.

URSA, ae, f. [uruss]. 1) A she-bear; (poet.) = a bear, in gen. 2) *Meton.*, as a constellation in the northern sky, the Greater and the Lesser Bear (v. Arotos).

URSUS, i, m. [for ur-c-sus = ἄρως — the 'c' is dropped, as in parsum, from parco]. A bear.

URTICA, ae, f. [uro]. 1) A nettle, sting-

ing-nettle (sometimes the food of poor people) 2) *Trop.*, an itching desire, prurieney.

ŪRUS, i, m. [a Celtic word]. A kind of wild ox, the urus.

USCĀNA, ae, f. A town in Grecian Illyria, near the boundaries of Macedonia, now Voscopoli.

USCĀNENSES, ium, m. pl. [Uscana]. The inhabitants of Uscana.

USCUDĀMA, ae, f. A town in Thrace, on the Hebrus, afterwards called Hadrianopolis.

USĪPĒTES, tum, or USĪPIL, ōrum, m. pl. A German tribe, living in North-western Germany.

USĪTĀTE, adv. w. comp. [usitatus]. In the usual manner.

USĪTĀTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [usitor]. Usual, customary, common: homo hic u. est, has often been here.

USĪTOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [freq. of utor]. (Lat.) To use often, to be in the habit of using, verbo.

USPIAM, adv. [qui-piam — cf. unde]. Anywhere, somewhere: uspiam in istis locis, in that region. Hence, *trop.* (Pl.), in any thing.

USQUAM, adv. [qui-quam]. 1) Anywhere; esp. in negative, interrogative and hypothetical sentences: nullus ei u. est locus. Hence, *trop.*, in any thing, on any occasion: non est u. consilio locus; nihil u. facere adversus magistratum. 2) To any place, anywhere: nec usquam discedebam.

USQUE, adv. [qui-que]. 1) Prop., of time, continuously, constantly, incessantly, always (until a certain point of time — cf. semper): eamus u. cantantes; defessus sum u. verberando. Freq. with the *prep.* ad (in) or ab, to indicate up to what time something takes place or with what point of time it commenced = until, as far as, all the way from or to: u. ad extremum vitae spatium; u. ab heroicis temporibus. 2) Of place, to express continuity of motion to or from a point, all the way, as far as; usually in connexion with the *prep.* ad (in) or ab: u. ad Sinopen navigare; legatos ad eum misere u. in Pamphylia; trans Alpes u.; u. a mari supero; u. istinc, u. illo, from there, thither. Before the names of towns the preposition is of course omitted: proficisci u. Romam; in the poets and later writers 'usque' stands also with other substantives, as a *prep.* w. the *accus.*: u. terminos, as far as the boundaries; ab eo sidere u. Jovem. Hence: A) *trop.*, of measure and degree: u. ad mortem, even to death; consulares u. ad Pompeium, up to, i. e., except: B) u. adeo, or u. eo — a) to such a degree, so much, so far: u. eo novae erant illa — b) = so long; followed by donec, dum, quoad (till), rarely antequam (before).

USQUE-QUAQUE, adv. (written also separ.). 1) Everywhere. 2) At all times. 3) On every occasion, in everything, in all respects.

USTICA, ae, f. *A small hill in the Sabine territory. In the vicinity of Horace's villa.*

USTOR, ōris, m. [uro]. *A burner of dead bodies, a corpse-burner.*

USTŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [uro]. (Poet. & lat.) *To burn up, to consume, rem.*

USŪ-CĀPIO (I.), cēpi, captum, 3. v. tr. *To acquire ownership of a thing by long and undisputed possession, to acquire by prescription or usucaption.*

USŪCĀPIO (II.), ōnis, f. [usus-capio]. *The acquiring of property by long use and possession, usucaption (v. Usucapio, I.).*

USŪ-FĀCIO, 3. v. tr. (Pl.) = Usucapio, I.

USŪRA, ae, f. [utor]. 1) *A using, use or enjoyment of a thing for a certain period: u. hujus loci; natura dedit u. hujus vitae, nulla praestituta die; u. unius horae, longi temporis. In partic. = a use of borrowed capital: juvare aliquem usurā. 2) Interest paid for money lent, usury (cf. fenus): accipere, pendere u.; perscribere u., to put money out at interest: multiplicare u., to reckon interest upon interest; certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum, to have interest to pay to the amount of one's income.*

USŪRĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [usura]. (Ante-cl. 1) *Serving for use. 2) Of or pertaining to interest, that pays interest, aera.*

USURPATIO, ōnis, f. [usurpo]. *A frequent using, use, doctrinae, vocis; u. bonae mentis, possession, enjoyment; ad u. vetustatis, for the preservation of an old custom; u. itineris, an undertaking; u. civitatis, a frequent declaration of one's citizenship (v. Usurpo, B).*

USURPO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [usu-rapio, 'to seize to one's own use']. *To use, to make use of, to employ: A) in action: u. poenam, consolationem; u. jus, to insist upon; u. libertatem, to exercise (= to vote); u. officium, to discharge, to perform; u. hereditatem, to obtain, to enter upon; u. vestem, to use; pedibus u. terram, to set foot on; u. barathrum, to cast one's self into; in partic. — a) to assume or to appropriate unlawfully, to usurp, civitatem — b) to take cognizance of by means of the senses, to perceive, to observe: u. aliquid sensibus; u. aliquid oculis, to see; aures uu. sonitum: B) in speech, to take into one's mouth — a) = to mention: u. aliquid dictis, sermonibus; u. memoriam rei alicujus, to mention again — b) to name, to call: u. aliquem sapientem, illos fratres.*

USUS, ūs, m. [utor]. 1) *A using, making use of; use, enjoyment: u. rei alicujus; u. privatus, publicus; habere aliquem in usu (lat.), to employ one for some purpose; res est in usu, is usual, in use. Hence — a) = practice, exercise, virtutis, artis; habere aliquid in usu, to practise something; (poet.) natus in usum laetitiae, for joy — b) in law: u. et fructus (v. Ususfructus). 2) *Practice, experience, expertness, skill: u.**

*rerum nauticarum, in maritime affairs; habere u. in castris; usus est magister optimus; communis u., use and custom. 3) A fit opportunity or occasion: in the comb. — a) u. est, u. adest, an opportunity offers itself — b) usu venit = it happens, it occurs: quid homini potest turpius u. venire! mihi u. venturum non arbitrabar ut, etc. Also, separately: non venit idem usu mihi quod tibi. 4) Usefulness, utility, profit, advantage: afferre magnos uu. ad navigia facienda; in partic., usui or ex usu est, it is useful or profitable; esse alicui magno usui, to be of great use to one. 5) Necessity, need: expetuntur divitiae ad usus vitae necessarios; quae belli usus possunt; supplere u. provinciae; usus venit, it becomes necessary or requisite; also, u. venit re aliqua, something becomes necessary. Thus, in partic. (mostly ante-cl.), usus est (= opus est), it is necessary: navibus ei u. erat, he wanted ships; u. est dicto, it must be spoken; * (Pl.) u. est hominem astutum, a shrewd man is needed. 6) Intercourse, familiarity, intimacy: domesticus u.; familiaris u.; in tanto nostro u. Hence, in partic. = carnal intercourse.*

USUS-FRUCTUS, ūs, m. (also, separately, u. fructusque, u. et fructus). *Usufruct, omnium bonorum.*

UT, or ŪTI, adv. & conj. I. Adv. — 1) *Inter., in what manner? how! ut vales? videte ut iste hoc correxerit. Thus, also, in exclamations: ut ille tum demissus erat! 2) Relat., in the manner (that, as: A) in gen., perge ut instituiisti; in partic., in inserted sentences, referring to a statement, authority, testimony, &c.: homo demens, ut isti putant; haec civitas Rhenum, ut supra demonstravimus, tangit: B) in comparisons, frequently corresponding to ita, sic, etc.: uti initium, sic finis est; ut ex nimia potentia principum oritur interitus principum, sic, etc.; in partic. — a) = both ... and: ut cum Titanis, ita cum Gigantibus — b) in making a concession = although ... yet: haec omnia ut invitis ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, although against the will of the patricians, yet without resistance on their part — c) with a sup., and followed by ita or sic = the ... the (in English followed by the comparative): ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios esse improbos suspicatur — d) ut blandissime potest, in the most flattering manner; amat ut qui maxime, he loves most passionately; ut plurimum, mostly: domus celebratur ut quum maxime (sc. celebratur), most of all — e) ut si, etc., as if, &c.: C) to introduce a cause or an explanation, as; freq. in connexion with a rel. pron.: Fidenates at qui coloni additi Romanis essent, Latine sciebant, as a people who = because they; Diogenes liberius, ut Cynicus, locutus est; horret onus ut parvo corpore majus; also, with an independent sentence: aiant hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse, etc.; per-*

multa colligit Chr., ut est in omni historia curiosus; in partic., to denote a measure or proportion by which something must be measured or judged of, as being, for, as for: multae, ut in homine Romano, literae in eo fuerunt, *for a Roman*; Clisthenes eloquentissimus, ut pro illis temporibus, *fruit, for those times, as far as anybody could be in those times*: D) to introduce examples, as, such as: eadem mente res dissimilimas comprehendimus, ut colorem, saporem, calorem: E) of time — a) as soon as, as, when: ut huc venit; freq. strengthened by primum — b) = just when, just while: ut numerabatur pecunia, venit frater.

II. *Conj.* — 1) In sentences expressing a purpose, that, in order that, to the end that; freq. corresponding with a demonstrative ideō, idcirco, etc.: constituerunt sementes quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret. 2) In sentences expressing a consequence or result, with or without ita, sic, talis, tantus, etc., preceding = that: Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius. 3) In sentences expressing an effect = that: A) after verbs of effecting, happening, taking place, occurring, &c.: facis ut plebs rursus sevocanda videatur; non committam ut tibi insanire videar: B) an intended or imagined effect — a) after verbs of wishing, commanding, exhorting, endeavouring, &c.: dixit ut filius ad se veniret; suadeo ut abeas; peto ut id facias — b) after verbs of fearing = that not (because the verbs timeo, metuo, vereor, imply a negative idea, which passes over upon the dependent sentence): timeo, ut sustineas (labores). 4) A) elliptically (for fac ut), supposing that, even if: ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas: B) in passionate questions and exclamations (where, properly, a preceding sentence must be supplied): te ut ulla res frangat (supply fieri potest, etc.)? *can it be that any thing should, &c.*? me ut ille etiam derideat! *shall he deride me besides!* C) elliptically, to express a wish, would that.

UTCUNQUE, *adv.* 1) *Howsoever, in whatever manner, however*: orator u. se affectum videri vult, ita, etc. 2) (Poet.) *If only, as soon as*: u. mecum eritis.

UTENSILIS, *e, adj.* [utor]. *Fit for use, useful; and, in the n. pl., as subst., Utensilia, ium, things for use = utensils, necessaries.*

UTENTIOR, *ōris, adj.* in the comp. [*part. of utor*]. *Using or possessing more.*

UTER (I.), *tris, m.* [kindr. w. uterus]. *A bag or bottle made of an animal's hide, a skin*: uter vini, of wine; trop. = a vain man.

UTER (II.), *tra, trum, adj.* [qui — orig. form uter]. 1) *Interr., whether or which of the two?* u. nostrum popularis est? After a preceding uter or neuter = *the other*: quaeritur, uter utri insidias fecerit. In the *pl.*, of two parties,

sets, &c., of persons or things: utros libros habueris an utrosque, nescio (of two collections of books). 2) *Indef. (rar.)*, either of the two, one or the other (= alteruter): si uter volet; si in una tabula sint duo naufragi ilique sapientes, sibiue uter rapiat an, etc.?

UTER-UTRQUE, *utrūc., utrumc., pron.* 1) *Relat., whichever or whichever of the two*: u. vicerit. 2) *Indef., either of the two*: u. modo sequetur summa confusio.

UTER-LIBET, *utrūl., utruml., indef. pron.* *Which of the two you please, either of the two*: utrumlibet elige; fingamus utrumlibet non recte dictum; quae non dicerem, si utrumlibet esset liberum.

UTER-QUE, *utrāque, utrumque, indef. pron.* *Both the one and the other, both, each* (each one viewed individually and separately; hence the predicate as well as the pronoun is in the singular — cf. ambo): u. manus, *both hands*; u. frater mortuus est, *both of the brothers are dead*; tu mihi videris utrumque facturum, *both*; u. nostrum, *both of us*; u. horum occidit, *both of them fell*; (very rar.) uterque eorum exercitum educunt, etc.; u. Phoebus, *both the rising and the setting sun*; u. parens, *both the father and the mother*; disputatio in u. partem, *for and against, pro and con*; in u. partem respondere, *to answer yes and no*; sententia est tuta in u. partem, *in both cases*. In the *pl.* it is used: A) when there are several on each side; hence, of two parties secta, collections, &c.: quoniam utrique (*the Peripatetics and we, the Academicians*) Socratici et Platonici esse volumus; cognoscere quid boni utrisque (*to both his enemies and his friends*) aut contra esset: B) (rar.) of two single objects: quum salutem utrisque (i. e., fratribus) dederis; illa utrosque (patrem et aviam) intuens; binos scyphos habebam, utrosque proferri jussi.

UTERUS, *i, m.* 1) *The womb, matrix; also (Luor.) = the cavity of the earth, from which the first animals are represented as having been brought forth. Hence, gerere u. = to be pregnant.* 2) (Poet.) *A belly, paunch; in partic., the belly of the wooden horse before Troy.*

UTER-VIS, *utrāvis, utrumvis, indef. pron.* *Which of the two you wish, either one of the two*: u. vestrum; prov., dormire in u. aurem (oculum) = *to be entirely unconcerned.*

UTIBILIS, *e, adj.* [utor]. (Ante-cl.) = *Utilis.*

UTICA, *ae, f.* *A town in Africa, where Cato killed himself, after the battle of Thapsus — now ruins near Porto Farina.*

UTICENSIS, *e, adj.* [Utica]. *Of or belonging to Utica*: in partic., Cato U.; *subst., Uticenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Utica.*

UTILIS, *e, adj.* w. comp. & sup. [utor]. 1) *Fit for use, suitable, fit, adapted*: calamus u. fistulis; membrum u., *that can be used*; utilia operi, *things that may be used for the approaches*;

ligum u. *navigila*; (poet.) *radix* u. *medendi*, *fit to be used as a remedy*; u. *aspirare choris*, adapted for the accompaniment of a chorus of dancers. 8) *Freq.*, useful, profitable, serviceable: *res omnibus* u., to all; u. *rei alicui* and *ad rem aliquam*, for any thing; hence, the neut. *utile*, as *subst.*, what is useful, the useful: *omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci*.

UTILITAS, *âtia*, *f.* [utilis]. Use, usefulness, utility, advantage: *ea res habet* u., is useful; *eognosces* u. *moam*, how useful I can be; on the other hand, *uu. belli*, what is useful in war; *multae uu. mihi praebehit*, many useful services; so, also, *uu. tuae*, your services to me on several occasions; *utilitatem oculis obtinere* (Pl.), to have the right use of one's eyes, to see aright.

UTILITER, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [utilis]. Usefully, profitably, advantageously: *moenia utilius starent*, 'twere better for me that the walls stood.

UTI-NAM, *conj.* A particle expressing a wish, O, that! would that! u. *promissa liceret non dare!* *utinam* *ne*, O! that ... not, would that ... not.

UTI-QUE, *adv.* *Be it as it may* = at all events, by all means, at any rate, undoubtedly, certainly: *illud scire* u. *cupio*; *nisi alterum consulam* u. *ex plebe fieri necesse esset*; u. *postridie*, at least; *commota est plebs*, u. *postquam*, etc., especially (if not earlier, yet certainly) after, &c.; *quo die venies*, *utique cum tuis apud me sis*. (N. B. — It must not be confounded with *utique* = *et uti*, and that.)

UTO (ante-cl.), } 8. v. *intr.* and (ante-cl.) *tr.*

UTOR, *ûsus*, *dep.*, } 1) To use, to make use of, to avail one's self of: u. *bonis suis*, *armis*, *equis*, *speculo*; u. *tali oratione*, to make; u. *silentio*, to observe; u. *consolatione*, to apply; u. *celeritate*, to show; u. *condicione*, *pace*, to accept; u. *oraculo*, to consult; u. *honore*, to hold or to fill a post of honour. In partic.: A) (almost = *fruo*, yet with this distinction, that 'utor' denotes merely the act of using, 'fruo' the feeling of delight with which the use is accompanied) to take, to taste, *lacte*, *cibo*; hence (Com.) = to live upon: *dare alicui unde utatur*: B) = to have (yet different from 'habeo,' which denotes possession objectively, by itself, while 'utor' denotes a subjective possessing, indicating how an object appears to the possessor; and hence it is always in connexion with an *adj.*): *me facili utetur patre*, he will find an indulgent father in me; u. *valetudine non bona*, to be in poor health; *proeliis secundis uti*, to gain battles; *illis melioribus civibus uteremur*, they would be better citizens. (N. B. — Ante-cl. also u. *aliquid*; the *gerund* *utendus* is used also by good classic writers.) 2) U. *aliquo*: A) to associate with, to be familiar or intimate with: u. *aliquo familiariter*, *multum*: B) to treat one in a certain

manner: u. *aliquo*, *illis victis sic*: (Com.) u. *sa*, to enjoy one's self.

UTPÔTE, *adv.* Used to emphasize a causal relation = namely, as, inasmuch as, since; mostly before a *rel. pron.*, and then it is followed by the *subj.*: *satis nequam sum*, *utpote qui hodie incoeperim amare*; also, u. *quum*.

UTRARIUS, *ii*, *m.* [ûter]. One who brings water in skins, a water-carrier in an army.

UTRICULARIUS, *ii*, *m.* [utriculus, *dim.* of *uter*, *utris*]. A bagpiper. (Lat.)

UTRINQUE, *adv.* [uterque]. 1) From or on both sides: *nobilis* u., on the father's as well as the mother's side; *remotus* u., from both; *multis* u. *interfectis*, in both armies. 2) (Lucr.) In connexion with *secus* = on both sides.

UTRO, *adv.* [uter]. To which of the two sides? to which side?

UTRÔBI, or **UTRÛBI**, *adv.* [uter-ubi]. (Pl.) On which of two sides? in which of two places? where?

UTRÔBI-DEM, *adv.* (Pl.) On both sides.

UTRÔBI-QUE, *adv.* On each of two sides, on both sides; *trop.*, with each of the two, in both cases: u. *plus valuit* = both by land and by water; *pavor est* u. *molestus*; u. *inimicos habebam*, with both parties.

UTRÔ-LIBET, *adv.* (Lat.) To either one of two sides, to either side.

UTRÔQUE, *adv.* [uterque]. To both sides, in both directions; in connexion with *versum* (also written as one word) = in both directions; *trop.*, *dicere* u., in a twofold sense.

UTRUM, *adv.* [n. of the *pron.* *uter*]. It introduces the first member of a disjunctive interrogative sentence, and is followed in the second clause by *an*, *annon*, etc.; sometimes the second clause is entirely omitted: A) in direct questions it is usually not translated: u. *haec vestra nostra culpa est?* is this your fault or ours? — it is strengthened by appending the particle 'nam' or 'ne': B) in dependent sentences, whether: *multum interest*, *utrum laus imminuatur an salus deseratur*.

UT-UT, *adv.* = *Utounque*.

ÛVA, *ae*, *f.* A bunch or cluster of fruit: u. *lauri*; in partic., a bunch or cluster of grapes (cf. *racemus*). Hence, *trop.*: A) wine: *bibere Ûva*: B) = a cluster or swarm of bees.

ÛVESCO, 3. v. *intr.* [inch. of an unusual verb, *aveo* — cf. *udus*]. (Poet.) 1) To become moist or wet. 2) *Trop.*, to drink, to tipple.

ÛVIDÛLUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [dim. of *udus*]. Somewhat moist or wet.

ÛVIDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [prob. kindred w. *Ûva* — cf. *udus*]. (Poet. & lat.) Moist, wet, coelum, vestis; *Tiber* u., well-watered; *homo Ûvidus* = drunken.

UXELLÔDÛNUM, *i*, *n.* A fortified town in Western Gaul.

UXOR, ōris, *f.* A wife (merely in relation to the man who marries her, therefore a less noble expression than *conjux*, *q. v.*): *ducere aliquam u.*, to marry a woman; (poet.) *uu. olentia mariti*, she-goats.

UXORCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of *uxor*]. A little wife: (Pl.) as a term of endearment, *mea u.*!

UXŪRIOS, a, um, *adj.* [*uxor*]. 1) Of or pertaining to a wife or married woman: *res u.*, marriage and what pertains to it, e. g., what relates to dowry; *arbitrium rei u.*, concerning the property of a divorced woman. 2) *Obsequious or submissive to one's wife*, uxorious, homo, amnis (the river-god).

UZITTA, ae, *f.* A town in Africa Proper, not far from *Adrumetum*.

VACANS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of *vaco*]. (Lat.) Idle, useless.

***VACANTER**, adv. [*vacans*]. (Lat.) Superfluously, needlessly.

VACATIO, ōnis, *f.* [*vaco*]. 1) A being free or exempt from something; freedom, exemption, immunity: *v. publici muneris*; *v. a causis*; *vacationem augures quominus iudiciis operam darent, non habuere*, were not free from; in partic., *v. militiae*, from military service; on the contrary, *v. aetatis*, adolescentiae, on account of his age, of his youth; *v. rerum gestarum*, on account of one's (former) deeds. 2) (Lat.) A sum paid for exemption from military service.

VACCA (I.), ae, *f.* A cow.

VACCA (II.), ae, *f.* 1) A town of Byzacium, in Africa. 2) (Written also *Vaga*.) A town in Numidia, now Beja.

VACCAEI, ōrum, *m. pl.* A tribe in the interior of Hispania *Tarraconensis*.

VACCENSIS, e, *adj.* [*Vacca*]. Of or belonging to *Vacca*; *subst.*, *Vaccenses*, ium, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of *Vacca*.

VACCINIUM, ii, *n.* A plant; acc. to some, the whortleberry.

VACCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of *vacca*]. A little cow or heifer. (Poet.)

VACĒ-FIO, fieri, *v. irr. intr.* [*vacuus-fio*]. (Lucr.) To become empty.

VÁCERRA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) A stake, post, pale; also, *trop.*, as a term of reproach.

VÁCERRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*vacerra*]. (A word used by Augustus.) = Foolish, doltish, crack-brained.

VÁCILLATIO, ōnis, *f.* [*vacillo*]. (Lat.) A reeling, waddling.

VÁCILLO, āvi, ātum, *l. v. intr.* [root *VAC*, whence, probably, also the German 'wanken']. *fo tottar*, to stagger, to reel, to waddle (with reference to the upper part of the body, which wants its upright and secure position — cf. *titubo*): *v. ex vino* (of a drunken man); *trop.*, *tota res v.*, is weak, insecure; so, also, *justitia*, ami-

ditia v.; *v. in aere alieno*, to sink under; *epistola vacillantibus literis*, written irregularly and indistinctly (because written with a trembling hand).

VÁCIVITAS (*Vócivitas*), ātis, *f.* [*vacivus*]. (Ante-cl.) = Vacuitas, emptiness, want.

VÁCIVUS (*Vóc.*), a, um, *adj.* [*vaco*]. (Ante-cl.) = *Vacuus*, empty, void: *v. virium*, powerless.

VÁCŌ, āvi, ātum, *l. v. intr.* To be empty or void, to be unoccupied, to be vacant: *domus v.*; *villa ita completa militibus erat, ut vix triclinium vacaret*; *agri vv.*, are uncultivated, uninhabited. Hence: A) to be free from, to be without, to lack or to want, &c.: *v. ab opere*; *v. culpā*, *modestiā*, a metu; *respublica v. milite et pecunia*, has neither soldiers nor money; *haec loca vv. a praesidiis hostium*, are not occupied by hostile troops; *magnitudo animi si v. populo*, if it has no spectators, can not show itself to the eyes of the people; *v. studiis*, not to practise; in partic. = to be exempt from a duty, tax, &c.: *v. munere militiae*; *v. muneribus* (or a m.): B) *abs.* = to be at leisure, to have time, to have leisure for: *si vacabis*; thus, *v. alieni*, to have time for one; *v. adire volentibus*, to admit those who request an audience; *philosophiae semper vaco*, I am always at leisure for philosophy; hence — a) *imper.*, *vacat*, there is leisure; *v. mihi* (tibi, illi), I (you, he) have leisure; *nobis venari nec vacat* nec licet; *non v. adesse*, I have no time to be present — b) to apply one's self to, to be devoted to: *v. huic uni negotio*; *v. libellis legendis*: C) to be vacant, without an owner, unoccupied: *regnum v.*; *possessio Asiae v.*; *nullus locus philosophiae v.*, all systems are here represented.

VÁCUE-FÁCIO, fēci, factum, *3. v. tr.* To make empty, to empty, to clear, subvert, demolish, *domum novis nuptiis* (*v. Vacuus*); *possensiones vacuefactae*, made vacant; *v. fasces securibus*, to take the axes out of the fasces.

VÁCUITAS, ātis, *f.* [*vacuus*]. 1) A being without something, freedom, exemption, absence: *v. doloris*; *v. ab angoribus*. 2) (Rar.) A vacancy in an office.

VÁCŪNA, ae, *f.* [*vaco*]. The goddess of Rustic Leisure, who had a temple at Rome, a sacred grove near Rente, and was worshipped in partic. by the Sabines.

VÁCŪNALIS, e, *adj.* [*Vacuna*]. Pertaining to the goddess *Vacuna*.

VÁCŪO, āvi, ātum, *l. v. tr.* [*vacuus*]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = *Vacuefacio*.

VÁCŪUS, a, um, *adj.* [*vaco*]. Empty (involving no blame, but indifferently — cf. *vanus* and *inanis*), void, clear, free from, without something: *loci vv.*; *locus v. a defensibus*, ab exercitu; *v. curis*, periculis; *v. a culpa*, ab odio; (rar.) *v. frugum*, operum; *subst.*, *Vacuum*, i, n., an empty space, a vacant place, a void, vacuity. In partic.: A) *oppidum v.*, without a garrison; *v. equus*, without a rider: B) = free from services or

taxes v. *tributis*: C) *vacant* = without an occupant, unoccupied: v. *possessio regni*; v. *provincia*, without a governor; *venire in vacuum*, into a vacant property; in *vacuum* *venalis* *pendit*, his property was publicly put up for sale as vacant; hence — a) (poet. & lat.) = unmarried, single, mulier; *Hersilia* v., widowed — b) *domum vacuum facere novis nuptiis* (novo matrimonio), of a woman = to make room by her death for a second marriage of the husband, or of a man = to make room by killing one's wife for a second marriage: D) = free from business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle: *quoniam v. sumus*; hence — a) *civitas* v., without a war — b) *animum* v. *afferre ad scribendum*, free from cares — c) (poet.) = free from love, not in love: E) open, accessible, locus; *trop.*, *aures* vv., open to admonition: F) = *vanus*, without value, empty, worthless, *nomen*, *caput*.

VADA (I.), ae, f. A fort in the country of the Batavi, in Gallia Belgica.

VADA (II.), ōrum, n. pl. 1) A town in Liguria, now Savona. 2) V. Volaterrana, a town in Etruria, now Torre di Vado.

VADIMONIS LACUS. A lake in Etruria.

VADIMONIUM, ii, n. [vas I.]. 1) A promise, confirmed by surety, to appear in court on a certain day, a giving of bail, a security, recognisance: *disceditur sine v.*: *res est in vadimonium*, they have given to each other the promise, &c.; v. *est mihi cum aliquo*, I am under recognisance, bound to appear; *missum facere* v., to release; v. *concupere*, to draw up; *imponere* (alicui) v., to compel one to give bail to appear in court; v. *fit*, one is summoned to appear in court. 2) Appearance in court in conformity with the promise given: *promittere* v.; *sistere* (facere) v., to present one's self, to appear in court. 3) The day or term of appearance in court: *constituere* v., to appoint; *venire ad* (obire) v., to appear on the day; *deserere* v., to fail to appear.

VADO, ei, sum, 3. v. intr. [root VA, Gr. ΒΑΩ, whence βαίω]. To go (to go with firm, majestic steps, or to go hastily — cf. eo, etc.), to rush, in hostem, in proelium, per turbam.

VADOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. [vas I.]. To bind one by a vadimonium (q. v.) to appear in court, to bind over by bail, aliquem.

VADOSUS, a, um, adj. [vadum]. Full of shallows or fords, shoal, shallow, mare, fluvius.

VADUM, i, n. [root VA, Greek ΒΑΩ, whence βαίω]. 1) A shallow place in water, a shallow, shoal, ford: *ventus nudaverat* vv.; *transire* (superare) *flumen vado*, to cross by a ford, to wade over; *equitatum vado transmittere*, to send over by the ford. Hence, *trop.* — a) (Com.) *res est in vado*, is in safety, out of danger — b) (poet.) *cera tentet* v., may make the first attempt — c) *emergisse* e vv., to have come out of a danger. 2) (Poet.)

= A body of water, a sea, stream, &c. 3) (Poet.) The bottom of a body of water, the depths.

VAE, interj. [= *ei*]. Woe! ah! alas! freq. with a dat.: v. *mihi*! v. *illi* qui, etc.! v. *victis*! (the exclamation of Brennus against the Romans); rarely, v. *te*!

VAFER, fra, frum, adj. w. comp. & sup. Sly, cunning, crafty, artful, homo.

VAFRAMENTUM, i, n. [vafer]. (Lat.) A crafty device, a trick.

VAFRE, adv. [vafer]. Slyly, cunningly, artfully.

VAFRITIA, ae, f. [vafer]. Craftiness, cunning, artfulness.

VAGE, adv. [vagus]. Far and wide, dispersedly.

VAGINA, ae, f. 1) A scabbard, sheath. 2) The sheath of an ear of grain, a shell, husk.

VAGIO, ivi or ii. —, 4. v. intr. To squall, to cry (of little children).

VAGITUS, ūs, m. [vagio]. A squalling, crying (in partic. of little children); also = the bleating of young goats.

VAGOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. and (poet.) tr. [vagus]. To stroll about, to ramble, to roam, to rove or to wander about (on purpose, because one is unwilling to pursue a fixed plan or way — cf. erro): v. in *agris passim bestiarum* more; v. *totā Asiā*; of the *planeta*, *stellae* vv.; v. *cum lembis circa Lesbum*, to cruise; (poet.) v. *terras*, to rove or to range through. Hence, *trop.*, *fama* v., spreads; v. *errore*, to waver; *oratio*, etc., v. = digresses, also = is not closely connected, is not rhythmical; *Nilus* v., overflows.

VAGUS, a, um, adj. 1) Strolling, roving or wandering about, unsettled, Gaetuli; v. et exsul; (poet.) vv. *venti*, *flumina*; v. *arena*, flying, light; *stellae* vv., the planets; *crines* vv., flowing; *peregrinatio* v., through different countries. 2) *Trop.*: A) unsteady, wavering, inconstant, sententia, fortuna, puella: B) irregular, motus: in oratione solutum quiddam sit nec yagum tamen: C) v. *genus dicendi* = digressive: D) indefinite, vague, pars quaestionum: E) (poet.) *vagus animi*, wandering in mind.

VAH (or Vaha), interj. Oh! ah! — an exclamation of astonishment, pain or anger, and also of joy.

VAHĀLIS, is, m. The Waal, the western branch of the Rhine.

VALDE — v. Validus.

*VĀLE-DICO, 3. v. intr. (Poet.; doubtful read.) To say farewell, to bid adieu.

VĀLENS, tis, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of valeo]. 1) Healthy, sound, well, homo, sensus. 2) Strong, stout, homo, corpus, tunica; *trop.*, v. *causa*, argumentum. 3) Powerful, influential, mighty, homo.

VĀLENTER, adv. with comparative [valens].

Stoutly, strongly, powerfully: dicere v., *energetically*.

***VALENTULUS**, a, um, adj. [*dim. of valens*]. (Pl.) Strong, stout.

VÁLEO, ui, itum, 2. v. intr. 1) To be well, to be healthy: optime, recte v., *to be in very good health*; minus recte v., *to be not quite well*; ut vales? *how are you?* v. corpore, pedibus. In partic.: A) at the commencement of letters: si vales, bene est, also with the addition of ego or equidem valeo (usually abbreviated, S. V. B. E. — E. V.): B) as a salutation at parting: vale! (rarely valeas!) *farewell!* thus, also, jubere aliquem valere, *to bid one farewell or adieu*. Hence, trop., as an expression of refusal, disdain, &c.: vales! *be off! be gone!* ista valeant! *enough of these things!* si deus talis este, valeat! *if ... then away with him!* valeant qui inter nos dissidium volunt! *away with those who wish to set us at variance!* 2) To be strong, stout or vigorous: plus v.; multum v.; v. ad rem aliquam, *to have power or strength for any thing*; hence, v. ad tollendum decretum, *to have power to overthrow a decree*; v. ad negligendas leges, *to be able to disregard the laws*. In partic.: A) multum (plurimum, etc.) v. equitatu, *to be strong in cavalry*; multum v. amicis, *to have many friends*: multum v. eloquentiâ (dicendo), *to be possessed of great eloquence*; tantum v. in populari genere dicendi, in arte piugendi, *to be so able, so effective*: B) (lat.) v. facere aliquid, *to be able to do, to be capable of doing any thing*. 3) To be powerful, effectual, influential, valid: tantum valuit ea res, *had such an influence*; hoc mihi v. ad gloriam, *procures me glory*; hoc praeceptum v. ad tollendam amicitiam, *serves for*; nescis quo numus v., *what money is good for*. Hence: A) metus v. ad omnes, *seized upon all*; crimen v., *prevailed*; conjuratio v., *made progress*; jus gentium v., *was victorious*; promissum v., *was kept, fulfilled*: B) lex v. in eum, *holds good of him, applies to him*; thus, also, definitio v. in omnes: C) = to aim at a thing: responsum eo v. ut, etc.; hoc eo v. ut, etc.: D) = to signify, to mean: idem v.

VÁLĒRIĀNUS, a, um, adj. [Valerius I.]. *Of or pertaining to a Valerius, Valerian*; subst., Valeriani, ōrum, m. pl., *the soldiers of the military tribune L. Valerius Poplicola*.

VÁLĒRIUS (I.), ii, m., and Vălĕria, ae, f. *The name of an old and celebrated Roman gens*; thus, esp. A) in ancient times: 1) Publius V. Poplicola, who took an active part in banishing the kings from Rome and founding the Republic. 2) Lucius V. Poplicola, consul, 449 B. C., with M. Horatius; they were together authors of the important leges Valeriae Horatiae. B) In later times — a) Flacci: 3) Lucius V. Fl., after the death of Marius, consul with Cinna, and an opponent of Sulla, by whose legate he was killed. 4) Lucius V. Fl. a son of the last-mentioned, pre-

tor during the consulship of Cicero, later accused of extortion and defended by Cicero — b) Mousalae: 5) Marcus V. M. Corvinus, a partisan of Brutus and Cassius, afterwards of Antony, and finally of Octavianus; later, a man of great reputation as a scholar and writer; a friend of Ovid, and esp. of Tibullus. C) In the history of literature: 6) Quintus V. Antias, an annalist in the time of Sulla. 7) Valerius Cato, a grammarian and poet in the time of Cicero. 8) V. Maximus, a historian under Tiberius. 9) Caius V. Flaccus, a poet of the time of Vespasian.

VÁLĒRIUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Valerius I.]. = Valerianus.

VÁLESCO, 3. v. intr. [*inch. of valeo*]. (Poet. & lat.) To grow strong, to acquire strength.

VÁLETŪDĪNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [valetudo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Sickly, ill; subst., Valetudinarius, ii, m., a sickly person, a valetudinarian, invalid.

VÁLETŪDĪNĀRIUM, ii, n. [valetudo]. (Lat.) A sick-room, infirmary, hospital.

VÁLETŪDO (Vălĭtudo), inis, f. [valeo]. State of health (good or bad, as the adjective or context indicates): prosperitas valetudinis; amittere v., *one's health*; v. infirma, incommoda. Freq., in a bad sense = ill health, sickness, feebleness, indisposition, oculorum; excusatione valetudinis uti, *to plead sickness*; trop., v. mentis, imbecility.

VALGIUS, ii, m., and Valgia, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens*; thus, esp. 1) Caius V. Rufus, a grammarian in the time of Augustus. 2) Titus V. Rufus, a distinguished poet and friend of Horace.

VALGUS, a, um, adj. *Having the legs turned outwards, bow-legged*: (Pl.) vv. suavia, vry mouths.

VÁLĪDE, more usually syncopeated, VALDE, adv. with comp. and sup. (validissime) [validus]. 1) Strongly, stoutly, vehemently, amare; mare fluctuat v. 2) (Always syncope, Valde.) Very, exceedingly, to a high degree: v. magnus; v. exspecto; v. bene. 3) (Com.) In emphatically-affirmative answers, certainly, to be sure.

VÁLĪDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [part. of valeo]. 1) Of health, well, healthy: male v., sick. 2) Strong, stout: corpora vv. 3) Powerful, effective, influential: urbs v.; genus validum dicendi; in partic., of medicines, strong, efficacious.

VALLĀRIS, e, adj. [vallum]. *Of or pertaining to a rampart*; only in the comb. corona v. given to him who first mounted an enemy's wall.

VALLIS, is, f. A valley, vale.

VALLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [vallum]. 1) To surround with a rampart and palisades, to palisade, to entrench, to circumvallate: v. castra; v. noctem, *to entrench one's self during the night*. 2) To surround with something for protection, to

guard, to protect, to cover, to secure: v. aciem elepantis; *trop.*, Catilina vallatus sicariis; jus legatorum jure divino vallatum.

VALLUM, i, n. [vallus]. A wall or rampart set with palisades, an entrenchment, circumvallation: fossâ et vallo cingere urbem; *trop.*, palpebrae munitae sunt tanquam vallo pilorum; v. Alpium.

VALLUS, i, m. 1) A stake, pale; in partic. = a stake, palisade, for fortifying or entrenching: septem vv. 2) *Collect.*: A) palisades: erat adeo nudus tumulus et asperi soli, ut nec virgulta vallo caedendo nec ... inveniri possent: B) a wall or rampart set with palisades: duplex v. 3) (Poet.) V. pectinem, the tooth of a comb.

VALVAE, ârum, f. pl. [volvo]. The folds or leaves of a door, folding-doors (cf. fores).

VANDALI (Vandâli, Vandîli), òrum, m. pl. The Vandals, a German people, who lived, in the time of Tacitus, in Northern Germany.

VANESCO, 3. v. intr. [vanus]. (Poet. & lat.) To pass away, to disappear, to vanish, nubes; cuncta vv. in cinerem; *trop.*, ira v.; dicta vv. per auras; luctus v., is vain.

VANGIONES, num, m. pl. A German people living on the Rhine.

VANIDICUS, a, um, adj. [vanus-dico]. (Pl.) Vainly or idly talking, lying.

VANILOQUENTIA, ae, f. [vanus-loquor]. Empty talk, prating, vain-glorious language. VANILOQUIDORUS, i, m. [vanus-loquor-dôpos]. (Pl.) A jocosely-formed name of a liar = Gabble-giver.

VANILOQUUS, a, um, adj. [vanus-loquor]. Talking vainly, gabbling: A) = lying: B) = boasting, bragging.

VANITAS, âtis, f. [vanus]. Emptiness (in opp. to reality) = vanity, worthlessness; or, deceitfulness, falsehood; or, boasting, bragging: nulla in coelo v., no empty appearance; v. opinionum, false opinions; v. orationis, or simply v. = lying talk, untruth, or = boasting; vanitas (in opp. to veritas) = error; rerum prosperitate in vanitatem uti, to gratify one's vanity; v. itineris, vainness.

VANITUDO, Inis, f. [vanus]. (Pl.) Lying talk.

VANNIUS, ii, m. A king of the Quadi, in the time of the Emperor Tiberius.

VANNUS, i, f. A fan or van for winnowing grain.

VANUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. 1) Containing nothing, empty, void (always in a bad sense — cf. vacuus): v. arista; v. magnitudo urbis, unpeopled, deserted; vanior acies hostium, thinner. 2) *Trop.*: A) vain, unsuccessful, fruitless; or, worthless, unmeaning, invalid: vv. preces, ictus, tela; v. victoria, imaginary; v. spes, gaudium, groundless; v. testamentum; v. omen; ad vanum redigere, to make invalid; non ex vano erat criminatio, without foundation: B) =

false, lying, deceitful; or = vain, bragging, ostentations; or = uncertain, inconstant: v. homo, ingenium, oratio, literae; v. et perfidius; barbarorum ingenia erant vv. et mutabilia; haud vana refferre, the truth.

*VÂPIDE, adv. [vapidus]. Badly, ill: v. se habere (this is said to have been a favourite expression of Augustus).

VÂPIDUS, a, um, adj. [vapor]. Prop., that has emitted steam, i. e., that has lost its spirit; hence (lat.), spoiled, bad, pix.

VÂPÔR, ôris, m. [root KVAP, whence Greek καπνός, καπνός]. 1) Steam, vapour, exhalation, aquarum; v. ater, smoke. 2) A warm exhalation, warmth, heat, solis; (poet.) = fire: v. est carinas, consumes the ships; *trop.* = ardent.

VÂPÔRÂRIUM; ii, n. [vapor]. A steam-pipe in a Roman bath, by which the heat was conveyed to the sweating-room.

VÂPÔRÂTIO, ônis, f. [vapor]. (Lat.) A steaming, exhaling, reeking.

VÂPÔRO, âvi, âtum, 1. v. tr. & intr. [vapor]. (Poet. & lat.) I. Tr. — 1) To fill with vapour or steam: v. templum ture, to perfume. 2) To heat, to warm, locum. II. Intr. (Lucr.) — To glow, invidiâ.

VAPPA, ae, f. [kindr. w. vapor, q. v.]. Wine that has lost its spirit and flavour, flat, vapid wine; *trop.* = a good-for-nothing fellow.

*VÂPULÂRIS, e, adj. [vapulo]. (Pl.) That gets a flogging.

VÂPULO, âvi, âtum, 1. v. intr. 1) To get a flogging, to be flogged (very rarely the person by whom one is flogged is added by means of 'ab'). 2) *Trop.*, sexta legio v., has been beaten; v. sermonibus, to be censured, attacked; of fortune = to be ruined; peculium v.; (Com.) vapula! or vapulabis! you be hanged! go hang! so, also, jubeo te vapulare! vapulet!

VÂRA, ae, f. [varus I.]. (Lat.) A forked stick, with which nets were stretched.

VARDAEI, òrum, m. pl. A tribe in Dalmatia.

VARGUNTEIUS, i, m. (Lucius.) A Roman senator and accomplice of Catiline, who attempted to assassinate Cicero.

VÂRIA, ae, f. 1) A town in Latium, to the territory of which the Sabine villa of Horace belonged — now Vico Varo. 2) A town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Varia.

VÂRIANTIA, ae, f. [vario]. (Lucr.) Diversity, variety.

VÂRIÂNUS, a, um, adj. [Varus II.]. Varian, clades.

*VÂRIÂTIM, adv. [vario]. (Lat.) In various ways, variously.

VÂRIÂTIO, ônis, f. [vario]. (Rar.) Variation, difference.

VÂRICO, âvi, âtum, 1. v. intr. [varicus]. To spread the legs apart, to straddle.

VÂRICOSUS, a, um, adj. [varix]. (Lat.) Full of dilated veins, varicose.

VĀRICUS, a, um, *adj.* [varus]. *Spreading the legs apart, straddling.*

VĀRIE, *adv.* [varius]. 1) With diverse colours, in a variegated manner. 2) Various, diversely, in different ways: varie bellatum, with varying fortune.

VĀRIETAS, ātis, *f.* [varius]. 1) Diversity or variety of colour, picturae. 2) Variety, diversity, difference: in animis existunt majores vv.; v. gentium; v. coeli, varying climate; bellum in multa v. versatum, with many vicissitudes; sunt in tanta v. ac dissensione, their opinions are so different and so much opposed to each other; v. dicendi, orationis, variety; v. doctrinae, literarum, various erudition, great acquaintance with literature; discessio facta est sine ulla v., without any diversity of opinion. 3) Inconstancy, fickleness, militum.

VĀRINI, ōrum, *m. pl.* A German people, living on the Baltic Sea.

VĀRIO, āvi, ātum, *1. v. tr. & intr.* [varius]. *I. Tr.* — 1) (Poet.) To mark with different colours, to variegate: sol maculis v. ortum; v. pectora palmis, to make black and blue; corpora guttis variantur, are spotted or speckled; vestis variata figuris, embroidered. 2) To make manifold, various or variant, to vary, to diversify, to change: fortuna v. eventum; v. orationem; v. animos, to dispose differently; timor atque ira v. sententias, cause a diversity of opinion; quae auctores variant de bello, the different accounts of the historians; variatus in omnes formas, changed into all possible shapes; v. vices, to relieve each other on guard. Hence = to cause to alternate: v. calores frigoraque; v. laborem otio. *II. Intr.* — 1) (Poet.) To be variegated, to have different colours: uva v. 2) To be various or different, to change, to vary: animi vv., disagree, vary; multitudo varians, varying in opinion; impers., ibi si variaret (of the comitia), if the votes should be divided; fama v., the reports differ; victoria v., alternates.

VĀRIUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* 1) Variegated, spotted, flos, lynx; latera loris facere ut varia sint, black and blue. 2) Diverse, manifold, various, varying (originally it denotes difference among the parts of a whole — cf. diversus): vv. sermones; v. poema, oratio (also scriptor), exhibiting some variety of contents and language; v. victoria, varying, now on the one side, now on the other; ingenium v., versatile; v. homo, of general knowledge; ager fructibus v., of various products. Hence, sometimes in a bad sense = inconstant, animus.

VĀRIUS (II.), ii, m., & Vāria, ae, *f.* The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Lucius V. Rufus, a distinguished poet of the time of Augustus, and a friend of Horace and Virgil; his tragedy entitled Thyestes is often mentioned.

VĀRIX, icis, m. & *f.* A dilated vein, varix.

VĀRRO — v. Terentius.

VARRŌNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Varro]. Of or belonging to Varro, Varronian.

VĀRUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Grown apart, crooked, cornua, manus, esp. crura; hence = having the legs turned inwards, knock-kneed: homo v. 2) (Poet.) Different, diverse, aliquid.

VĀRUS, i, m. 1) A Roman family-name in the gens Quinctilia; thus, esp. A) Lucius V., an Epicurean, a friend of Augustus; B) P. Alfenus V., a celebrated jurist; C) Publius Q. Varus, the leader of an expedition against the Cherusci, in which he was killed, A. D. 9. 2) A river in South-eastern Gaul, now the Var.

VAS (I.), ādis, m. A surety, bail, who gave security for the appearance of another in court (esp. in capital cases — cf. praes).

VAS (II.), āsis, n. 1) A vessel, dish; hence, the pl. = utensils, furniture, &c. 2) In partic. pl., in milit. lang. = military equipments, baggage: hence, colligere vasa = to pack up, and trop., in gen., to prepare for one's departure; conclamare vasa, to give the signal for packing up.

VĀSĀRIUM, ii, n. [vas II.]. The money which a magistrate, departing for his province, received from the state, for travelling expenses, horses, and domestic arrangements, furniture-money, equipage-money.

VASCŌNES, num, *m. pl.* A tribe in North-eastern Spain, the ancestors of the Basques.

VASCULĀRIUS, ii, m. [vasculum]. One who makes metallic vessels, a worker in metal, a whitesmith, goldsmith.

VASTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vasto]. A laying waste, devastation.

VASTĀTOR, ōris, m. [vasto]. (Poet.) A devastator: v. ferarum, a destroyer.

VASTĀTRIX, icis, *f.* [vasto]. (Lat.) A (female) devastator.

VASTE, *adv.* with comp. [vastus]. 1) Very widely, vastly. 2) Trop., rudely, grossly; vaste loqui.

VASTĪFICUS, a, um, *adj.* [vastus - facio]. (Pl.) Laying waste, devastating.

VASTĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [vastus]. 1) A desolate place, a waste, desert: solitudo et v.; v. agrorum. 2) Desolation, devastation, ruin: facere v. 3) (Lat.) Vastness, immense size: v. solis, coeli.

***VASTĪTIES**, ei, *f.* [vastus]. (Pl.) = Vastitas, 2.

VASTĪTUDO, inis, *f.* [vastus] (Lat.) = Vastitas, 3.

VASTŌ, āvi, ātum, *1. v. tr.* [vastus]. 1) To make empty or desolate: v. agros, to depopulate; v. forum, to empty; rarely, with an abl., v. fines civibus, to deprive of citizens; terra vastatur stipium asperitate, lies waste. 2) To lay waste, to devastate, to desolate, to destroy, Italian, omnia ferro ignique; trop., v. mentem, to disturb.

VASIUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* 1) Waste, desolate, desert, empty, unoccupied: v. ager; urbs v. incendiis, *desolated by*; but, urbs v. a defensoribus, *destitute of defenders*. In partic. = laid waste, devastated, troja. 2) Vast, immense, widely-extended (the notion of devastation and emptiness always remaining to some extent): v. Oceanus, aether; hiatus v. 3) Vast = large, enormous, mighty; mischappen, uncount: v. homo, manus, arma; trop., v. clamor, pondus, (poet.) potentia; litera v., *harsh*; animus v., *insatiable*. 4) Trop., waste = rude, uncultivated, unpolished: homo v. atque agrestis.

VATES, is, m. & f. [kindr. w. *φάτης*, 'speaking']. A person inspired by a deity: — 1) A prophet, soothsayer, seer (who announces future things, not from a skilful interpretation of omens, but by a divine inspiration — cf. augur, haruspex, etc.). 2) (Poet.) A poet. 3) An oracle, authority, in an art, profession or science: Scaevola v. legum.

VATICĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [acc. to Niebuhr = 'pertaining to the old-Etrurian town Vatica']. Vatican: V. mons, collis, *one of the seven hills of Rome*; ager V., *in the vicinity of the Vatican mountain, noted for its bad soil and the bad wine produced there*; V. vallis, *between the Vatican and Janiculum*; subst., Vaticanus, i, m., *a deity presiding over the Vatican hill*.

VATICINATIO, ōnis, f. [vaticinor]. A foretelling, prophesying; a prediction.

VATICINĀTOR, ōris, m. [vaticinor]. (Poet.) = Vates, 1.

VATICINIUM, ii, n. [vates-cano]. (Lat.) A prophecy.

VATICINOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. tr. & intr.* [vates-cano]. 1) To foretell the future from a divine inspiration, to prophesy, aliquid; v. saevam fore iram laesi numinis. 2) In gen., to warn under the influence of divine inspiration or a higher, divine wisdom, to teach, to announce, alicui aliquid. 3) To rave, to rant, to talk foolishly: v. et insanire.

VATICINUS, a, um, *adj.* [vates-cano]. Prophetical, liber.

VĀTINIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Vatinus]. Of or belonging to a Vatinus, Vatinian.

VĀTINIUS, ii, m., and Vātīnia, ae, f. The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Publius V., a partisan and legate of Caesar, attacked most vehemently by Cicero, in a speech still extant (Interrogatio in V.), because he had appeared as a witness against P. Sestius; but, later, by order of Caesar, he was defended by Cicero in another cause.

VE (I.) [instead of vel], a *disj. conj.*, which is enclitically attached to another word — or (where one has a free choice between two or more things): duabus tribusve horis; rarely, in a

disjunctive question, instead of 'an': ignoro, albus aterve fuerit.

VE (II.), an inseparable particle, denoting (like the English 'un' or 'mis') the want or privation of something; as, vecors, vesanus, vegrandis, vepallidus, etc., q. v.

VECILIUS MONS. A mountain in Latium, probably a part of mount Algidus.

VECORDIA, ae, f. [vecors]. Senselessness, madness.

VECORS, dis, *adj.* [vō-cor]. Senseless, mad.

***VECTĀBĪLIS**, e, *adj.* [vecto]. (Lat.) That may be carried, portable.

***VECTĀBŪLUM**, i, n. [vecto]. (Lat.) A vehicle.

VECTĀTIO, ōnis, f. [vecto]. (Lat.) A being carried = a riding: v. equi, a riding on horseback.

VECTĪGAL, ālis, n. [vectus, from veho]. 1) What is paid to the state, a tax, toll, impost; esp. of indirect taxes (v. Decumae, Scriptura, Portorium), considered, in opp. to 'stipendium' and 'tributum' (q. v.), as the income of the state: exorcere v. (said of the farmers-general); exigere v. (said of the servants of the farmers-general). Hence, of other taxes: v. praetorium, the honorary present which the provinces customarily paid to their governors; v. aedilicium, a contribution, exacted by the Roman aediles, from the provinces, towards the expense of the games at Rome. 2) Of private persons, income, revenue, rents: vv. urbana et rustica; ex meo tenui v.

VECTĪGĀLIS, e, *adj.* [veho]. Pertaining to taxes: — 1) Paid as a tax, pecunia. 2) Paying taxes, tributary (cf. stipendium): facere aliquem v. sibi. 3) Bringing in an income, profitable: v. equus.

***VECTIO**, ōnis, f. [veho]. A carrying, conveyance, quadrupedum.

VECTIS (I.), is, m. [veho]. A strong and heavy pole or bar of wood or iron: — 1) A lever. 2) A crowbar. 3) (Poet.) A bar, bolt, of a door.

VECTIS (II.), is, or VECTA, ae, f. An island near England, now the Isle of Wight.

VECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [intens. of veho]. To bear, to carry, to convey about; pass., vectari = to ride: v. equis, to ride on horseback.

VECTŌNES (Vettōnes), num, m. pl. A tribe in Western Spain.

VECTOR, ōris, m. [veho]. 1) Act. (poet.), a bearer, carrier: asellus v. Sileni. 2) Pass., one who is carried, a passenger, rider.

VECTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [vector]. For carrying, transport-, navis.

VECTŪRA, ae, f. [veho]. 1) A carrying, conveying, by ship or wagon, transportation: imperare alicui vv., conveyance, transport; solvere aliquid pro v., for one's passage; sine vecturae periculo, of transportation by sea. 2) The money paid for conveyance, passage-money, fare, freight.

VEDIUS, ii, m., and *Vedia*, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens*; one *Publius V.* (probably = *V. Pollio*), in the time of Augustus, was notorious for his luxury and cruelty to his slaves.

VEGEO, 2. v. tr. [kindr. w. *vigo*]. (Ante-cl.) *To set in motion, to move, to incite, equum.*

VEGETO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [*vegetus*]. (Lat.) *To enliven, to animate, to quicken, to invigorate, animum.*

VEGETUS, a, um, adj. comp. & sup. [*vegeo*].

1) *Full of strength, vigorous*: miles, v. ac recens.

2) *Lively, animated, sprightly, ingenium.*

VE-GRANDIS, e, adj. 1) *Not very large, little, small, farra.* 2) (Doubtful.) *Very great.*

VEHEMENS, tis, adj. with comp. and sup. [*veh-e-mens*, fr. *veh* or *vē* and *mens* = 'not very reasonable']. *Vehement, ardent, violent, impetuous*; hence, in a less emphatic sense, *strong, powerful, active, vigorous*: v. homo, exordium, oratio, imber, clamor, capitis dolor; senatus consultum v., *severe*; also, v. in aliquem, *severe, harsh*; causa, argumentum v., *important*; preces vv., *urgent*; telum vehementius ictu, *striking more forcibly*; somnus v., *deep*.

VEHEMENTER, adv. v. comp. & sup. [*vehemens*]. 1) *Vehemently, violently, impetuously, ardently*: aliquem v. accipere, *with violent reproaches*. 2) *Strongly, powerfully, exceedingly, very much*: rogare, ingemere v.

VEHEMENTIA, ae, f. [*vehemens*]. (Lat.) *Vehemence, violence, impetuosity.*

VEHICULUM, i, n. [*veho*]. *A vehicle, conveyance, a carriage, wagon*; also = **a ship*.

VEHO, vxi, vectum, 3. v. tr. & intr. I. Tr. — *To carry, to bear, to convey*: v. reticulum humero; taurus v. Europam; equi vv. currum, *draw*; also, amnis v. aurum, *carries along*; trop., quod hora semel vexit, *has brought on*. Freq. in the pass., *vehi, to be carried or drawn* = *to ride in a carriage* (v. curru or in curru), or on horseback (v. equo or in equo), to sail (v. navi or in navi); also (poet. & lat.), in gen. = *to betake one's self to a place*: v. trans aethera, *to fly*. II. Intr. (rar.) = *Vehi, to be borne, to ride, to sail, &c.*; only in the pres. part. and in the gerund: vehens quadriga, *riding*: vehens in equo, *riding on horseback*; jus lecticā vehendi, *the right of being carried in a litter*.

VEJENTO, ōnis, m. *A surname in the Fabrician gens*; one *V.* was a contemporary of Cicero; another was a notorious flatterer and informer under Nero.

VEIENS, tis, adj. [*Veii*]. *Of or belonging to Veii*; subst., *Veienses*, um, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Veii*.

VEIENTANUS, a, um, adj. [*Veii*]. *Of or belonging to Veii*; subst., A) *Veientani*, ōrum, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Veii*: B) *Veientanum*, i, n., *a wine of inferior quality*.

VEIL, ōrum, m. pl. *An old town in Etruria, conquered by Camillus, 396 B.C.*

VEJÖVIS (Vēdiōvis, Vēduls), is, m. *An old Roman deity, usually mentioned as a destroyer and bringer of vengeance* (acc. to Ovid, Fast. 3, 430, *vē-Jovis* = 'Little Jupiter').

VEL, conj. [*imperat. of volo*; hence = 'take which you please']. 1) *Used once, or singly*. A) or (usually where the one does not exclude the other): fortuna populi posita est in unius voluntate vel moribus; homo minime malus vel potius vir optimus: B) *even*: hunc locum vel tres armati defendere possunt: C) with a superlative, to increase its force = *the very ...*, the ... of all: v. maximus; v. maxime, *very greatly*: D) to emphasize an example = *for example, for instance*: suaves tuas accipio literas: vel quas proxime acceperam quam prudentes! 2) *Repeated*: vel ... vel, *whether ... or, either ... or, be it ... or* (if the one does not exclude the other, or if the choice is unimportant — cf. aut): vel pax vel bello.

VELABRUM, i, n. 1) *V. majus, a place or a street in Rome, on the Aventine hill, where the oil-dealers and cheese-mongers had their stands*. 2) *V. minus, another place, in the region of Carinae*; hence, the pl., if both places are spoken of.

VELAMEN, inis, n. [*volo*]. (Poet.) *A cover, covering, garment*: v. ferarum, *the skin*.

VELAMENTUM, i, n. [*velo*]. 1) *A cover, covering*: trop., v. libidinibus quaerere, *a cloak, disguise*. 2) *In the pl., olive branches, tied about with woollen fillets, which suppliants carried before them*: rami oleae ac vv. alia — the *leisippos* or *eripipara* of the Greeks

VELĀRIUM, ii, n. [*velum*]. (Lat. poet.) *An awning, spread over the uncovered part of a theatre or amphitheatre to keep off the sun*.

VELĀTI, ōrum, m. pl. [*velo*]. *Supernumerary troops, who took the place of those who had fallen*.

VELĒDA, ae, f. *A virgin, to whom the Germans paid divine honours*.

VELES, Itia, m. (usually in the pl., *VELĪTES*, um). *A kind of light-armed soldier, who fought out of the ranks, and harassed the enemy with unexpected attacks, a skirmisher*: trop., *scurra* v., *teasing*.

VELIA, ae, f. 1) *An elevated part of the Palatine hill in Rome*. 2) *A Latin name for the maritime town Elea ('Ella'), in Lucania*.

VELIENSIS, e, adj. [*Velia*]. *Of or belonging to Velia, Velian*: subst., *Velienses*, ium, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Velia*.

VELĪFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. [*velum-fero*]. (Poet.) *Sail-bearing, navis*.

VELĪFICATIO, ōnis, f., and (lat.) ***VELĪFICIUM**, i, n. [*velifico*]. *A sailing*.

VELIFICO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr. [*velum-facio*]. (Poet. & lat.) I. Intr. — *To set sail, to sail*. II. Tr. — *To sail through*: Athos velificata.

VELIFICOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [velum-facio]. 1) = Velifico, 1. 2) *Trop.*, to make sail for, to exert one's self to gain any thing, rei alieni.

VELINUS (I.), i, m. *A river in the Sabine territory* (now the Velino), which formed a lake (lacus V.).

VELINUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Velinus I.]. Of the Velinus: tribus V.

VELINUS (III.), a, um, *adj.* [Velia]. Of or pertaining to Velia, Velian.

VELITARIS, e, *adj.* [velēs]. Of or pertaining to the velites, arma.

VELITATIO, ōnis, *f.* [velitor]. *The skirmishing of the velites; trop.*, a bickering, wrangling.

VELITERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Velitrae]. Of or belonging to Velitrae; *subst.*, Veliterni, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Velitrae.

VELITOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [velēs]. (Ante-cl. & lat. 1) *To fight like the velites, to skirmish.* 2) *Trop.*, to wrangle, inter se.

VELITRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town of the Volsci, in Latium, now Veletri.*

***VELIVOLANS**, tis, *adj.* [velum-volo]. (Poet.) = Velivolus, 1.

VELIVOLUS, a, um, *adj.* [velum-volo]. (Poet.) 1) *Flying with sails, navis.* 2) *On which sails fly, covered with sails, mare.*

VELLAUNODUNUM, i, n. *A town in the territory of the Senones, in Gaul, now probably Chateau-Landon.*

VELLEIUS, ii, m., and Velleia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. 1) Caius V., a friend of the orator Crassus, tribune of the people (91 B. C.), and in philosophy an Epicurean. 2) Caius V. Paternulus, a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius.*

VELLICATIO, ōnis, *f.* [vellico]. (Lat.) *A plucking, twitching; trop.*, a teasing, taunting.

VELLICO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [vello]. 1) *To pluck, to twitch, to pinch: cornix v. vulturios; paedagogus v. puerum.* 2) *Trop.*: A) *to twit, to taunt, to carp or to rail at, absentem*: B) *to sting with jealousy*: C) *to wake up, to rouse, animus.*

VELLO, velli (rarely vulsi), vulsum, 3. *v. tr.* [kindred w. ἔλκω]. 1) *To pluck, to twitch, to pinch, brachia; v. alicui aurem (auriculam), also trop. = to admonish, to remind.* 2) *Emphatically, to pluck out, to pull or to tear out: v. capillos; v. pilos caudae equinae; v. plumam; v. poma, to pick off; v. hastam de cespite; in partic., v. signa, to pull up, hence trop. = to decamp, to march away; vellor, I have my hair plucked out. In partic., v. vallum, to pull up the palisades and break down the wall.*

VELLUS, āris, n. [root VELL, kindred with pellis]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Wool shorn off, a fleece: trahere v., to spin; (poet.) = wool, down, in gen.: velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Sere, the*

fleece of silk. 2) *A sheepskin with the wool still hanging on it: jacere stratis vv.* 3) *The hide or pelt of any animal: v. leonia.* 4) *Trop., a thin cloud, snow-flake: tenuia vellera per coelum feruntur.*

VELO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [velum]. 1) *To envelop, to wrap up, to veil, to cover: v. caput togā. Hence, trop. (poet.) = to hide, to conceal, scelus.* 2) *To clothe, avem pennia, velatus togā. In gen. (poet.) = to wrap round, to bind round, to adorn: v. tempora lauro; v. templa sertis.*

VELOCITAS, ātis, *f.* [velox]. *Swiftness, quickness, velocity: v. ad cursum; trop. (lat.), v. cogitationis.*

VELOCITER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [velox]. *Swiftly, quickly, fleetly.*

VELOX, ōcis, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [volo, velum]. *Swift, quick, fleet, rapid (with the accessory notion of activity and vigour), vigorous, juvenis, cervus, jaculum, navigatio; toxicum v., quickly working; trop., ingenium v., lively.*

VELUM, i, n. 1) *A sail: dare vv., to set sail; trop., pandere, dare vv. orationis, etc., to advance rapidly in one's speech, &c.; prov., velis remisque or velis equisque, with all one's might.* 2) *A covering, curtain, hanging; an awning spread over an amphitheatre, &c.; trop. = a very wide toga: amicti velis non togis.*

VEL-ŪT, or **VEL-ŪTI**, conj. 1) *Correl., as just as, like as: v. in cantu et fidibus, sic, etc.* 2) *Where something is spoken of that is not real, or has at least to be understood in a figurative sense = as it were; or, with a complete sentence following = just as if, just as though: odium v. hereditate relictum; laeti v. exploratā victoriā, as though victory were certain; tantus patres metus cepit, velut is jam ad portas hostis esset; absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si adesset, horrent—(after this 'v. si' sometimes a correlative sentence, with 'sic' or 'ita,' follows).* 3) *For example, as: elogium monumentorum hoc confirmant: v. hoc ad portam.*

VENA, ae, *f.* 1) *A vein, blood-vessel, considered as a seat of vital power; hence, vv. cadentes (lat.) = the failing vital powers; often = arteria, an artery: v. tentare, to feel the pulse.* 2) *Improp., a vein, streak, in plants, wood, &c.; in partic., a vein of metal in the earth: v. auri; hence, aetas pejoris venae, the iron age (of the human race); also = the vein of a spring.* 3) *Trop.*: A) *to denote the interior, or the intrinsic or natural quality of a thing: periculum est inclusum penitus in venis et visceribus reipublicae*: B) *= natural bent, genius, vein; in particular, a poetical vein.*

VENABŪLUM, i, n. [venor]. *A hunting-spear.*

VENAFRANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Venafrum]. Of or belonging to Venafrum; *subst.*, Venafrum, i, n., oil from Venafrum.

VENAFRUM, i, n. *An ancient town in Campania, not far from the modern Venafro; it was noted for its excellent oil.*

VENALICIUS, a, um, adj. [venalis]. *Of or pertaining to slave-selling: grex, familia v., of slaves exposed for sale; subst., Venalicius, ii, m., a slave-dealer.*

VENALIS, e, adj. [venum]. 1) *Pertaining to selling, to be sold, for sale, horti; religionem v. habere; v. vox, of a public crier; sometimes, subst., Venalis, is, m. = a slave exposed for sale.* 2) *Meton., that can be bought or bribed, vepal, urba, homo.*

VENATICUS, a, um, adj. [venor]. *Of or pertaining to hunting, hunting-: v. canis, a hound; (Pl.) parasiiti vv. sumus, hunted down like hounds, lean.*

VENATIO, ōnis, f. [venor]. 1) *A hunting, hunt; the chase.* 2) *A hunting-spectacle, a fight of sentenced criminals or gladiators with wild beasts in the Roman amphitheatra.* 3) *Game.*

VENATOR, ōris, m. [venor]. *A hunter; also, adjectively = venaticus: v. canis, a hound.*

VENATORIUS, a, um, adj. [venator]. *Of or pertaining to a hunter or the chase, a hunter's, hunting-, culter.*

VENATRIX, icis, f. [venor]. (Poet.) *A huntress; also, adjectively = hunting: v. dea = Diana.*

VENATURA, ae, f. [venor]. (Pl.) *A hunting, hunt, chase: trop., facere v. oculis = to be on the watch.*

VENATUS, ūs, m. [venor]. 1) *Hunting, the chase.* 2) *Improp. (Pl.) = fishing.*

VENDIBILIS, e, adj. [vendo]. 1) *That sells easily, saleable, fundus.* 2) *Acceptable, agreeable, popular, oratio, res.*

VENDITARIUS, a, um, adj. [vendo]. (Pl.) *For sale, venal.*

VENDITATIO, ōnis, f. [vendito]. *An offering for sale; only trop. = an ostentatious display, a boasting, blasoning.*

VENDITATOR, ōris, m. [vendito]. (Lat.) *Only trop., a boaster, braggart.*

VENDITIO, ōnis, f. [vendo]. *A selling, sale; in partic. = a selling by auction.*

VENDITO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [freq. of vendo]. 1) *To try to sell, to offer for sale, fundum; ipsa sese v., prostitutes herself.* 2) *To sell frequently, to deal in, to trade in, olus, signa. Hence, trop., to sell (in consequence of bribery), decreta, pacem pretio.* 3) *To praise one's wares in order to sell them; hence, trop. = to commend ostentatiously, to praise, to recommend, to puff: v. ingenium, operam suam alicui; v. se alicui (existimationi hominum), to ingratiate one's self.*

VENDITOR, ōris, m. [vendo]. *A seller, vender.*

VENDO, didi, ditum, 3. v. tr. [= venum do, q. v.]. 1) *To sell: v. aliquid viginti minis; v.*

magno, dear; v. pluris, dearer; in partic. = to sell by auction, or to farm out to the highest bidder 2) *Trop.: A) to sell corruptly, to give up, to betray, &c.: v. se alicui, to be bribed by one; v. suffragia; v. sua funera, to expose one's life for money (as a gladiator); v. patriam auro, to sell, to betray: B) to commend, to praise, to cry up: thus, versus bonus v. totum poema, procures buyers for it, recommends it. (N. B. — As the passive of 'vendo,' classic writers almost always use 'vaneo.')*

VĒNĒDI, ōrum, m pl. *A tribe in Northern Germany, the Wends.*

VĒNĒFICIUM, ii, n. [venenum-facio]. 1) *A preparation of magic potions, magie, sorcery.* 2) *A poisoning.*

VĒNĒFICUS, a, um, adj. [venenum-facio]. 1) *Of or pertaining to sorcery, magical, verba.* 2) *Subst., Veneficus, i, m., and Venefica, ae, f.: A) a sorcerer, sorceress: B) a poisoner.*

VĒNĒNARIUS, ii, m. (Lat.) *A poisoner.*

VĒNĒNATUS, a, um, adj. [part. of veneno] 1) (Poet.) *Containing charms, enchanting, magical, virga.* 2) *Containing poison, poisoned, poisonous, venomous: v. sagitta, dipped in poison; trop., jocus v., harming, biting.*

VĒNĒNIFER, ēra, ērum, adj. [venenum-fero]. (Poet., rar.) *Containing poison, poisonous.*

VĒNĒNO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [venenum]. 1) *To poison, carnem; trop., odio commoda mea venenat, injures.* 2) (Lat.) *To dye, to colour.*

VĒNĒNUM, i, n. *Any substance producing physical effects, esp. changing the natural qualities of a body (= φάρμακον), a potion, drug: vv. mala. Hence, in partic.: A) a magic potion, a charm: B) a poisonous potion, a poison; trop., discordia est v. reipublicae = ruin, destruction; pus atque v. = malicious talk: C) a dyeing-material, a dye, paint: lana fucata veneno: D) (lat.) a medicament, balsam for embalming the dead.*

VĒNEO, nii, nltum, 4. v. intr. [venum-eo]. *To go to sale, to be sold: v. magno, at a high price; (lat.) v. ab hoste.*

VĒNĒRABILIS, e, adj. w. comp. [veneror]. 1) *Worthy of respect, reverend, venerable.* 2) (Lat.) *Venerating, reverential.*

VĒNĒRABILITER, adv. [venerabilis]. (Lat.) *With veneration, reverently.*

VĒNĒRABUNDUS, a, um, adj. [veneror]. *Venerating, reverent.*

VĒNĒRANDUS, a, um, adj. [ger. of veneror]. *Worthy of veneration, venerable.*

VĒNĒRATIO, ōnis, f. [veneror]. 1) *A revering, veneration, reverence.* 2) (Lat.) *Venerable character, venerableness.*

VĒNĒRATOR, ōris, m. [veneror]. (Poet.) *One who reveres or venerates, a venerator, domus vestrae.*

VĒNĒREUS, or **VĒNĒRIUS**, a, um, adj. [Venus]. 1) *Of or pertaining to Venus: sacer-*

d is V., a priestess of Venus; VV. servi, the temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus, in Sicily; derisively, Verres V., licentious. Hence, *subst.*: A) Venerens, i, m. (sc. jactus, which sometimes is also added), the Venus-throw (the luckiest throw of dice, when the numbers cast up were all different): B) Venerium, ii, n. (Pl.) = Venerens: C) Venerese, ārum, *f. pl.*, a kind of muscle, the Venus muscles. 3) Of or pertaining to sexual love, lascivious, wanton.

VENEROR, ātus, *dep.*, and (Pl.) VENERO, —, ātum, 1. v. tr. [cf. Sansc. van, 'to venerate']. 1) To revere, esp. with religious awe, to venerate, to reverence, to worship, to adore, deos, simulacra deorum, memoriam alicujus. 2) (Poet.) To ask reverently, to implore, to supplicate, aliquem, deos multa.

VENĒTI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= 'Everei, Heneti']. 1) Originally, a Trojan tribe, which migrated, under Antenor, to the northwestern coast of the Adriatic, and settled in the territory of the modern Venice. 2) A tribe in Northwestern France, in the region of the modern Vannes. 3) In Tac. Germ. 46, 'Veneti' stands probably instead of 'Venedi.'

VENĒTIA, ae, *f.* [Veneti]. The country of the Veneti: — 1) A district of Northern Italy (v. Venoti, 1). 2) A district of Northwestern France (v. Veneti, 2).

VENĒTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Veneti]. Of or belonging to the Veneti, bellum.

VENĒTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Veneti] = Veneticus.

VENĒTUS (II.) LACUS. A part of the modern lake of Constance.

VENĒTUS (III.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Sea-coloured, blue: factio v., the blue party (of the charioteers in the circus — there were four parties, each distinguished by a particular colour).

VĒNIA, ae, *f.* [prob. kindr. w. veneror, q. v.]. 1) A favour, grace, complaisance, indulgence, kindness: hanc v. extremam oro; veniam alicujus rei alicui dare, to do one a favour; dabo tibi veniam hujus diei, I shall give you this day, &c.; hanc v. mihi detis ut patiamini. 2) Pardon, forgiveness, remission: v. errati; impunitas et v.; in partic., bonā veniā or bonā cum v. audire, etc., also cum v. legere, etc., with indulgence, not hunting after faults; and, bonā veniā alicujus (tuā, etc.) aliquid facere, dicere, with one's (your) good leave, without his (your) taking offence.

VĒNĪLIA, ae, *f.* 1) A nymph, the mother of Turnus. 2) The wife of Janus.

VĒNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. v. intr. 1) To come: v. ad aliquem, Athenis Romam, in Tusculanum; v. Atticis auxilio; v. oratum, in order to ask; litterae meae tibi veniunt, reach you; segetes veniant, grow. In partic.: A) = to come in a

hostile manner, to advance, ad aliquem: B) of time, to set in, to come, &c.: venit dies quo, etc.: C) to come or to fall into any situation or condition: v. in discrimen, periculum; v. in suspicionem, contentionem (certamen); v. in partem (societatem) rei alicujus, to become participant in a thing; v. in sermonem, to become the subject of talk; but, veni in eum sermonem ut dicerem, I happened to say; v. ad intercessionem, to be cut down; res v. ad manus, ad pugnam, comes to blows, to a fight; v. in familiaritatem alicujus, to become intimate with one: D) = to appear against one in court: v. contra aliquem or p̄m alicujus: E) in discourse, to come to a subject: v. nunc ad fabulas, ad istius insaniam. 2) Improperly: A) = to fall to one's portion, to fall to: hereditas mihi or ad me v.; classis v. praetori; dolor v. ad te, accords with your nature: B) = to happen, to occur: aliquid v. alicui; si quid adversi v.

VĒNOR, ātus, 1. v. *dep. intr. & tr.* I. Intr. — To go hunting, to hunt: ducere canes venatum, to the chase. II. Tr. — To hunt, to chase: v. leporem. Hence, trop. (poet.), to hunt or to seek after, to pursue eagerly: v. amicam, suffragia plebis, viudas avaras.

VĒNOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [vena]. (Lat.) Full of veins, veiny, veinous; trop., v. liber Atti, dry.

VĒNTER, tris, *m.* [ἔντερον]. 1) The belly (in partic., as the seat of gluttony — cf. alvus); hence, ventri obedire, operam dare = to be gluttonous. 2) Trop.: A) a belly, i. e., a swelling, protuberance, e. g., lagenae: B) = uterus, the womb: ventrem ferre, to be pregnant; hence (poet.) = a fetus: v. tuus, thy son.

VĒNTIDIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ventidius] Of or belonging to a Ventidius, Ventidian.

VĒNTIDIUS, ii, m., and Ventidia, ae, *f.* The name of a Roman gens; one Publius V. Bassus was elevated by Caesar to the rank of a senator; later, he became a partisan of Antony and a consul.

VĒNTILĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [ventilo]. (Lat.) 1) A fanner, winnower of grain. 2) A juggler.

VĒNTILO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [ventus]. 1) To wave, to swing or to flourish in the air v. facem; v. cubitum in utrumque latus; in partic., abs. = to flourish weapons threateningly, or for practise, before the fight begins: (lat.) in a middle sense, ventilari, to move one's self; (poet.) aura v. comas populeas, stirs the foliage of the poplar; (poet.) ventilat aurum digitis, he waves the gold rings on his fingers. Hence, trop., to stir up, to excite, concionem. 2) Tech. t., in agriculture, to toss grain into the air, to fan, to winnow; hence, abs., to cool with fanning: cubabat aliquo ventilante.

*VENTIO, ōnis, *f.* [venio]. (Pl.) A coming: quid tibi hac ventio est? why do you come hither?

VENTITO, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens. of venio*]. To come often, to be wont to come, ad aliquem.

VENTOSUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [ventus]. 1) Full of wind, windy, folles, spelunca; in partic. = stormy, mare, regio. 2) (Poet.) Swift as the wind, fleet, equus. 3) *Trop.*: A) = puffed up, vain, empty, homo, lingua, gloria: B) = inconstant, fickle, plebs.

VENTRICŪLUS, i, m. [*dim. of venter*]. 1) The belly. 2) V. cordis, a ventricle of the heart.

VENTRIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [venter]. (Pl.) Big-bellied, pot-bellied.

VENTŪLUS, i, m. [*dim. of ventus*]. A slight wind, a breeze: v. facere, to make a breeze (by fanning).

VENTUS, i, m. [root VEN, or VAN—cf. *ἄνεμος*]. 1) The wind: v. secundus, adversus, *favourable, unfavourable*; v. Corus, aquilo; septentriones vv. In partic., prov.: in vento et aqua scribere, to labour in vain; verba in ventos dare, profundere verba ventis, to talk to the winds (in vain); dare verba ventis, not to keep one's promise; venti ferunt gaudia ejus, his joy comes to nothing; ventis remis, with all one's might; ventis tradere aliquid, to forget something. 2) *Trop.*: A) the wind = fate, fortune, &c. (favourable or unfavourable): alios vidi ventos = impending misfortune; venti ejus secundi sunt, luck accompanies him; quicunque venti erant, i. e., whatever circumstances may arise: B) = fame, reputation—a) in a good sense: v. popularis = popularity (cf. aura, 1, B)—b) in a bad sense: projici vento;—in partic., of uncertain rumours or reports: omnes rumor et concionum venti: C) = an excitement, storm: excitare v. in aliquem.

VENŪCŪLA (Venuncūla, Vennūcūla), ae, f. A grape of a kind fit for preserving.

VĒNŪLA, ae, f. [*dim. of vena*]. A small vein.

VĒNUM-DO, dēdi, dātum, 1. *v. tr.* To sell (almost exclusively of the selling of slaves).

VĒNUS, ūs, m., or **VĒNUM**, i, n. Sale; only in the *dat.*, *acc.* and *abl. sing.*, adverbially = for sale, to sell: almost always in the comb. venum do and venum eo = vendo and vaneo, q. v.

VĒNUS, ōris, f. 1) The goddess of Love and Beauty, daughter of Jupiter and Dione (acc. to other fables, she sprang from the foam of the sea, 'Aphodirn', wife of Vulcan, and mother of Amor, Aeneas, &c. 2) *Trop.*: A) (poet.) sexual love; hence (poet.) = a mistress, sweetheart: mea V. B) (poet. & lat.) beauty, grace, loveliness, charms: omnes dicendi vv.: C) the Venus-throw, the luckiest throw of dice: V. talus: D) the planet Venus.

VĒNUSIA, ae, f. An old town of the Samnites,

on the frontiers of Lucania, the birthplace of Horace—now Venosa.

VĒNŪSINUS, a, um, *adj.* [Venusia]. Of or belonging to Venusia, Venusian: colonus V., i. e., Horace; lucerna V., the satire of Horace; subst., Venusini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Venusia.

VĒNUSTAS, ātis, f. [Venus]. 1) Grace, comeliness, beauty (esp. of women), loveliness, charms. 2) *Trop.*: A) esp. of style, elegance, grace; in partic. = wit, humour: lepor ac v.: B) (Com.) = pleasure, joy, pleasantness: dies plenus venustatis, very joyful.

VĒNUSTE, adv. w. *comp. & sup.* [venustus]. Charmingly, gracefully, beautifully.

***VĒNUSTŪLUS**, a, um, *adj.* [*dim. of venustus*]. (Pl.) Graceful, pretty, pleasant.

VĒNUSTUS, a, um, *adj. with comp. and sup.* [Venus]. Charming, graceful, lovely (esp. of female beauty—cf. formosus). Hence, *trop.*, of style = elegant, graceful.

***VĒ-PALLIDUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Very pale.

VEPRĒCŪLA, ae, f. [*dim. of vepres*]. A little thorn or brier bush.

VEPRES (or Vepres), is, m. & f. A thorn-bush, brier-bush, bramble-bush.

VER, ōris, n. [*ἔαρ, ἦρ*]. Spring: v. novum (poet.), which has set in lately; *trop.*, v. aetatis, youth. In partic., v. sacrum = an offering of the first fruits of spring (in critical circumstances all animals to be born the next spring were vowed to the gods: v. sacrum vovere).

VERĀGRI, ōrum, m. pl. An Alpine tribe, in the modern Valais.

VERĀTRUM, i, n. Hellebore.

VĒRAX, ācis, *adj. w. comp.* [verus]. Speaking the truth, true, veracious.

VERBĒNA, ae, f. Almost always in the pl., sacred boughs or branches (of laurel, olive, myrtle, &c.), taken from a sacred place and employed for religious purposes, esp. by the *feciales* in their official acts.

***VERBĒNĀTUS**, a, um, *adj.* [verbena]. (Lat.) Crowned with sacred branches.

VERBER, ōris, n. [kindred with ferio, 'to strike']. (Usually in the pl.) 1) *Abstr.*, a stroke, stripe, blow, in gen.: v. virgae; vv. remorum, ventorum; dare vv. ponto (of a swimmer), to strike the sea with one's arms. In partic. = a lashing, scourging, flogging: coercere aliquem verberibus. Hence, *trop.*, vv. patriae linguae—reproaches. 2) *Concr.*, a lash, whip, scourge, rod. 3) (Poet.) A thong of a sling.

VERBĒRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj. w. sup.* [verbero]. Worthy of a beating or flogging.

VERBĒRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [verbero]. A beating; *trop.* = punishment, chastisement.

VERBĒREUS, a, um, *adj.* [verber]. (Pl.) Worthy of stripes.

VERBERO (I.), ōnis, m. [verber]. *One who is worthy of stripes, a scoundrel* (as a term of abuse).

VERBERO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [verber].

1) To lash, to scourge, to whip, to flog, to beat: v. aliquem virgis; vineae grandine verberatae. Hence: A) v. urbem tormentis, to attack; B) (poet.) v. aethera alis = to fly through the air; v. sidera undā, to strike; vox v. aures, reaches, strates. 2) Trop. — a) = to chastise with words, to censure, to lash: v. aliquem convicio, verbis — b) orator istos v., conquers them.

VERBOSE, adv. w. comp. [verbosus]. With many words, verbosely.

VERBOSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [verbum]. Verbose, wordy, prolix, epistola.

VERBUM, i, n. [cf. Germ. Wort]. 1) A word (as a part of speech and with reference to its signification — cf. vocabulum, vox): v. novum, simplex, durum; v. ipsum voluptatis, the word 'pleasure'; plur., verba = language, discourse, conversation, &c.: contumelia verborum, insulting language. In partic.: A) verbum facere, to say a word; usually in connexion with a negation (nullum, nunquam): B) verba facere (habere), to speak = to make a speech or oration (of an orator, ambassador, a magistrate who makes a report to the senate, &c.): vv. facere pro aliquo; prov., vv. facere mortuo (Com.), to talk to the dead, i. e., in vain: C) ad verbum, to a word, word for word, literally, ediscere; fabulas Latinas ad v. de Graeco exprimere; so, also, verbum verbo (also e v., pro v.) reddere, to translate word for word: D) verbi causā (gratiā), for example, for instance: E) verbo — a) (in opp. to scripto, literis) orally — b) (in opp. to re, 'in reality') nominally — c) (in opp. to a full statement of reasons, &c.) in one word, negare, arguere — d) uno v., with one word, in brief: F) (Com.) an expression: illud v. mihi non placet: G) (Com.) a saying, proverb: vetus est v.: H) meis, tuis, alicujus verbis, in my, your, somebody's name, gratulari alicui, suavius alicui dare: I) verba (in opp. to res) = mere talk, mere words, outward show: existimatio, dedecus, infamia vv. sunt; vv. dare alicui = to impose upon one, to deceive: J) (Pl.) tribus vv. te volo, I wish only a few words with you: K) quid verbis opus est, or quid multa verba (faciam) = in brief: L) (Com.) bona vv. I do not get angry! softly! 2) In grammar, a verb.

VERCELLAE, ārum, f. pl. A town in Upper Italy, now Vercelli.

VERCINGETORIX, Igis, m. A chief of the Gauls, in their war against Caesar.

VERCŪM, i, n. [dim. of ver]. (Pl.) Little spring; trop., as a term of endearment.

VERE, adv. w. comp. & sup. [verus]. 1) According to truth, truly, loqui. 2) Rightly, correctly, judicare; latrones verius quam hostes,

who should be called robbers rather than enemies. 3) Reasonably.

VERECUNDE, adv. with comp. [verecundus]. Bashfully, modestly.

VERECUNDIA, ae, f. [verecundus]. 1) With an object. genit., &c., a shyness, drawing back from any thing (inborn and natural): A) from something good = awe, reverence, veneration: v. alicujus or adversus aliquem: B) from something bad = a shrinking from, dread: v. turpitudinis, of disgrace; imponere verecundiam violandi consulem, to make one shrink from harming the consul; verecundia fuit interpellandi Caium, they did not dare to, &c. 2) Abs.: A) bashfulness, coyness, timidity, in rogando: B) propriety of conduct, decency: pudor ac v.

VERECUNDOR, 1. v. tr. & intr. [verecundus].

1) (Pl.) To reverence, aliquem; trop., abs., manus vv., express reverence. 2) To be bashful, diffident or shy, exire.

VERECUNDUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [verecor]. 1) Shamefaced, shy; bashful, modest, ocy, in postulando. 2) Decent, chaste, sermo, vita: color v., a bluish.

VEREOR, itus, 2. v. dep. tr. & intr. 1) To feel awe of, to stand in awe of, to reverence, to revere (to fear with reverential awe — cf. timeo, metuo): v. deos, patrem; also (mostly ante-cl.) v. alicujus, testimonii tui; v. reprehensionem. 2) To fear, in gen.: v. periculum, bella Gallica; v. alicui, to be concerned about one; v. navibus, to be apprehensive of danger to the ships; freq., with an object-sentence, v. (ne) id fiat, that it may happen; v. ut veniat, that he will not come; frequently, to soften an assertion, vereor ne sit turpe timere, after all, it is disgraceful to be afraid; illud vereor ut tibi concedere possim, I hardly think that I can, &c. Hence, with a dependent interrogative sentence = to expect or to anticipate with fear: v. quid hoc sit, quorsum haec evasura sint. 3) With an infin. = to be ashamed, not to dare: v. aliquid facere: impers., veritum est eos summum bonum in voluptate ponere, they were ashamed, did not dare.

VERETRUM, i, m. The privy member.

VERGILIAE, ārum, f. pl. (Poet.) The Seven Stars, the Pleiads.

VERGILIUS = Virgilius.

VERGO, si (doubtful), —, } 3. v. intr. & tr.

VERGOR, —, dep. (ante-cl.) } [root VER, kindred w. verto]. I. Intr. — To incline, to be inclined towards; to lie or to tend towards: tectum v. in tectum inferioris porticus; terra v. ad (in) septentriones; trop., dies v., draws to its end; aetas v., is on the decline; femina vergens annis, advanced in years; also, of one's sentiments or opinion = to incline to a person or towards a cause. II. Tr. (poet.) — To turn in = to pour in: v. venenum sibi; v. amoma in sinus.

VERGOBRĒTUS, i, m. *The title of the chief magistrate of the Aeduians.*

VERIDICUS, a, um, *adj.* [verum-dico]. *Speaking the truth, truth-telling, veracious, vox.*

***VERILOQUIUM**, ii, n. [verus-loquor]. *An attempted translation by Cicero of the Greek τρουλογεια, etymology.*

VERI-SIMILIS (Vērō-similis), e, *adj.* with *comp. & sup.* *Probable, verisimilar.*

VERI-SIMILITUDO, Ipis, f. (usually written as two words). *Probability.*

VERITAS, ātis, f. [verus]. 1) Truth, verity (*abstr.* = a being true, the property of being true — cf. verum; v. Verus): magna est vis veritatis; proferre aliquid in lucem veritatis. 2) Truth, reality, real life, real circumstances (in opp. to untruth, imitation, imagination, philosophical theories, &c.): ratio et v.; res et v. ex v. aliquid judicare. Thus, sometimes, v. = *real legal causes* (in opp. to mere rhetorical exercises); rhetor veritatis expers. 3) (Rare.) Truthfulness, sincerity, honesty, frankness: veritas odium parit. 4) = *ἔργον*, an etymon.

***VERVERBIUM**, ii, n. [verus-verbum]. (Pl.) *A telling the truth, veracity.*

***VERMICULĀTE**, *adv.* [vermiculatus]. (Ante-cl.) *In a vermiculated manner.*

VERMICULĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [vermiculus]. (Ante-cl.) *Vermiculated.*

VERMICŪLUS, i, m. [*dim.* of vermis]. *A little worm, grub.*

VERMINA, num. n. pl. [vermis]. (Lucr.) *Gripes (prop. produced by worms).*

VERMINATIO, ōnis, f. [vermina]. (Lat.) *The worms, a disease of animals; hence = an acute or piercing pain.*

VERMINO, and **VERMINOR**, *dep.*, 1. v. *intr.* [vermina]. (Lat.) 1) *To have worms.* 2) *To have acute pains, to prick, to ache, to pain: podagra v.*

VERMIS, is, m. [kindr. w. verto]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A worm.*

VERNA, ae, m. *A slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave.* They were usually treated well, and often trained up as buffoons or jesters.

VERNĀCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [verna]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Of or pertaining to home-born slaves, multitude.* Hence (v. Verna), *subst.*, Vernaculus, i, m., *a buffoon, jester.* 2) *Native, indigenous; in partic. = Roman: vv. volucres; v. sapor, innats; orimen v., invented by the accuser himself.*

VERNILIS, e, *adj.* [verna]. (Rare, lat.) 1) *Pertaining to home-born slaves.* 2) *Slavish, servile, fawning.* 3) *Pert, waggish.*

VERNILITAS, ātis, f. [vernilis]. (Lat.) 1) *Servility.* 2) *Pertness, low and wanton wit (v. Verna).*

VERNILITER, *adv.* [vernilis]. 1) *Like a*

(home-born) slave, slavishly, servilely, cringingly. 2) *Fertly.*

VERNO, 1. v. *intr.* [ver]. (Poet. & lat.) *To be renewed or to grow young again in the spring, to bloom, to be verdant: humus v., puts forth herbs, flowers, &c.; anguis v., sheds its old skin; avis v., begins again to sing; trop., sanguis v., is young or lively.*

VERNŪLA, ae, f. [*dim.* of verna]. 1) *Subst., a little home-born slave.* 2) *Adj., native, indigenous: v. lupus.*

VERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [ver]. *Of or pertaining to spring, spring-, tempus, sol, aura.*

VERO (I), 1. v. *intr.* [verus]. (Ante-cl.) *To speak the truth.*

VERO (II), *adv.* [verus]. 1) *In truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely: iste eum esse ait qui non est, et qui v. est negat. In partic.: A) in correlative answers, yes, certainly: M. Fufisti saepe credo in scholis philosophorum — A. Vero, ac libenter quidem; sometimes the verb is wanting with v.: Num injuste fecit? Ille v., inquit A., yes, certainly, he has: B) also, in gen., to denote a reference to something preceding; thus, in the beginning of a letter: ego v. vellem, Servi, adfuisse, I do really wish: C) in urgent or encouraging expostulations, I pray, do: cape v.; respice v. 2) As an adversative particle, esp. if something greater and more important is added to that which precedes (the word preceding 'vero' being then emphatical), but in fact, but indeed: musico abest a principis persona, saltare vero etiam in vitiis ponitur; thus, freq., neque v.*

VERŌNA, ae, f. *A town in Upper Italy, the birthplace of Catullus and the elder Pliny.*

VERŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Verona]. *Of or pertaining to Verona; subst., Veronenses, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Verona.*

VERPA, ae, f. = *Membrum virile.*

VERPUS, i, m. *A circumcised man.*

VERRES (I), is, m. *A male swine, a boar, boar-pig.*

VERRES (II), is, m. *Caius Cornelius, the notorious propraetor of Sicily, against whom Cicero delivered five celebrated orations, which are still extant.*

VERRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Verres I. & II.]. 1) *Of or pertaining to Verres: jus V. (in an ambiguous sense) = Verrine law, or pork broth.* 2) *Of or pertaining to a boar.*

VERRĪUS, a, um, *adj.* [Verres]. *Of or pertaining to Verres; subst., Verria, ōrum, n. pl., a festival instituted by Verres in his own honour.*

VERRO, verri, versum, 3. v. *tr.* 1) *To drag along, to trail: v. caesariem per aequora; venti vv. omnia per auras.* 2) *To sweep, to brush: v. templa crinibus; v. humum pallā, to let flow down to the ground; v. aequora caudis; venti, naves vv. mare; v. vada remis; v. genialia nau-*

ne manu duplici, *to sweep, to strike*. In partic. = *to sweep with a broom, to sweep out, to clean out*: v. aedes, viam, pavimentum. 3) To sweep away or together: domi quicquid habet verritur *etc.*; in partic., on a thrashing-floor: v. favillas pro farre; quicquid verritur Libycis horreis.

VERRŪCA, ae, f. 1) A wart on a human body; hence, in general, a small excrescence. 2) A) (ante-cl.) a height: B) trop., = a slight fault.

VERRŪCŌSUS, a, um, adj. [verruca]. Full of warts: A) a surname of Fabius Cunctator: B) trop. = rough, unpolished, Antigona.

VERRUNCO, 1. v. intr. [verto]. (Obsol., used only in formulas of prayer.) To turn: precor haec bene vv., *to turn out well*.

VERSĀBĪLIS, e, adj. [verso]. (Lat.) 1) Movable. 2) Trop., changeable.

VERSĀBUNDUS, a, um, adj. [verso]. (Lucr.) Revolving.

VERSĀTĪLIS, e, adj. [verso]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) That turns or may be turned easily, movable, revolving, laquearia. 2) Trop., versatile, ingenium.

VERSĀTIO, ōnis, f. [verso]. A turning around; trop., a changing, mutation.

VERSICŌLORE, ōris, adj. [verso-color]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Of various or diverse colours, particoloured, vestis, arma. 2) Trop., changing.

VERSICŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of versus]. A little line; in poetry, a little verse.

VERSIFICĀTIO, ōnis, f. [versifico]. (Lat.) A making of verses, versification.

VERSIFICĀTOR, ōris, m. [versifico]. (Lat.) A verse-maker.

VERSIFICŌ, āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. [versus-facio]. (Lat.) To write verses, to versify.

VERSIPELLIS, e, adj. [verto-pellis]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Changing one's skin; hence, changing one's form or appearance. 2) Trop. = skilled in dissimulation, alty, crafty, subtle.

VERSO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. freq. tr. [verto]. 1) To turn or to whirl about often or violently, saxum, turdos in igne, galeam inter manus, lumina (of dying persons); v. se, or, in a middle sense, versari, *to turn around, &c.*; (poet.) v. currum, *to turn about the chariot*; v. glebas, *to turn up* (by ploughing or digging); v. urnam, *to shake*; exemplaria Graeca v., *to turn over, to study*. 2) Trop.: A) to turn or to bend to or towards: v. mentem ad aliquid; v. animam alicujus in omnes partes; v. rem aliquo, *to give a turn to a thing*: B) = to shift, to change, to alter: sors omnia v.; v. verba: v. causam, *to present in various aspects*: C) v. in animo, or v. animo, and simply v., *to turn over in one's mind* = to think over, to reflect or to meditate upon: v. quid humeri ferre possint; v. dolos, *to devise*: D) = to prove, to try: fortuna v. eos in certamine, *played a changeable game with them*; (poet.) = to disturb, to discompose, to harass, to torment,

aliquem; (Com.) v. aliquem = *to deceive one*: E) v. animum alicujus, *to excite*.

VERSOR, ātus, 1. v. dep. intr. [prop. pass. of verso]. Prop., *to turn one's self about in*; hence, 1) to stay, to dwell, to be in a place: v. domi, Romae, in conviviis; quae vv. in foro, occur in the forum. 2) Trop.: A) to be in a certain situation, to be circumstanced or situated, to live, &c.: v. in pace, in luce Asiae, in errore; v. in aeterna laude, *to enjoy everlasting glory*; v. alicui in oculis et animo, ante or ob oculos alicujus, *to hover before one's eyes or mind*: B) to occupy or to busy one's self with: v. in arte, in materia aliqua: C) to rest or to depend upon, to turn upon: haec vv. in errore, there is a mistake about this; dicendi omnis ratio in usu atque in hominum more versatur, *turns or rests upon*; ipse res vv. in facili cognitione, *are easily recognized*.

VERSŌRIA, ae, f. [verto]. (Pl.) A rope for changing the sail of a ship (acc. to others, abstr. = a turning around, return): capere v., *to tack about, to desist from a thing*.

VERSŪRA, ae, f. [verto]. Prop., a turning about; hence, trop., a changing of creditors, a borrowing money of one to pay a debt to another: facere v., *to borrow money*; trop., facere v. ab Epicuro, *to borrow a sentence from Epicurus*; versurā solvere (dissolvere), *to pay a debt by borrowing money*; prov. (Com.), in eodem luto haesitas, versurā solves, *you get out of one difficulty by getting into a worse one*.

VERSUS (I.) (Vors.), and VERSUM (Vors.), adv. [verto]. Turned towards, towards, in the direction of: A) in connexion with the prep. ad or in: in Italian v.; ad Oceanum v.: B) after names of towns, without a prep.: Romam v.: C) with other adverbs, denoting motion in any direction: deorsum v., *downwards*; quoquo v., *to all sides*. (N. B. — The few places where 'v.' stands as a preposition are doubtful readings.)

VERSUS (II.), ūs, m. [verto]. 1) Prop., a turning about, esp. of a plough; hence, tech. t. in agriculture = a furrow. 2) A line, row, remorum, arborum. In partic. of writing: A) in prose, a line: primus v. legis: B) in poetry, a verse: facere vv., *to make verses*; se in versus dare, *to devote one's self to poetry*. 3) In dancing, a turn, step.

VERSŪTE, adv. [versutus]. Cunningly, craftily.

VERSŪTIA, ae, f. [versutus]. (Rar.) Cunning, craftiness, subtlety.

VERSŪTILŌQUUS, a, um, adj. [versutus-loquor]. (Ante-cl.) Craftily speaking.

VERSŪTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [verto]. 1) (Rar.) Versatile, ingenious. 2) In a bad sense, crafty, wily, deceitful.

VERTEX (Vortex), icis, m. [verto]. 1) A whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex of water; also, an eddy of wind or flame, a whirlwind: amaris

torto vertice; v. igneus; *trop.*, v. amoris, officiorum. 2) The top or crown of the head; hence, *melon*. = the head. 3) *Trop.*, the highest part of a thing, a top, peak, summit, montis, arboris; hence, a vertice, from above, down from above; *trop.*, vv. dolorum, extreme pains. 4) The pole of the heavens.

VERTICORDIA, ae, f. [verto-cor]. (Lat.) The Turner of Hearts, a surname of Venus, who kept women from unchastity.

VERTICOSUS, a, um, adj. [vertex]. Full of whirlpools or eddies, eddying, fluvius.

VERTIGO, inis, f. [verto]. 1) A turning, turning around, colli, venti; una v. Quiritem facit, a single turn, twirl (as a ceremony in the manumission of a Roman slave). 2) Dizziness, giddiness. 3) *Trop.*, a change, alteration.

VERTO, ti, sum, 3. v. tr. & intr. I. Tr. — 1) To turn, to turn around or about: v. ora in aliquem; v. currum in fugam; v. se Romam; in a middle sense, coelum vertitur, revolves; v. aliquem in fugam, to put to flight; v. terga or se (of troops) = to flee; porta ad mare versa. Hence, *trop.*: A) to turn to or towards, to direct towards: tota civitas versa est in eum, has its attention directed towards him; fenestrae in viam versae, turned towards; in a middle sense, verti ad caedem, to begin to kill each other: B) v. aliquid ad rem suam, to turn to one's own profit; v. pecuniam ad se, to appropriate; v. captos in praedam, to treat as booty; v. occasionem ad bonum publicum, to use: C) quod dii bene vertant, may the gods bring to a good issue. 2) (Poet.) To turn up: v. terram aratro, by ploughing; v. freta incertis, by rowing; v. se ante postes, to wallow. 3) *Trop.*, to overturn, to overthrow, lllum, omnia (the state). 4) To turn = to change, to alter, to transform: v. comas (by dyeing); v. sententiam (poet., sententia v. eum), to change one's opinion; omnia vertuntur, are changed; terra v. se in aquam; v. solum (q. v.). 5) To turn into another language, to translate: v. Platonem; v. multa de Graecis; v. aliquid ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem. 6) In judging of something: A) to attribute, to ascribe: v. causas omnium rerum in deos; v. alia in iras deorum: B) to consider as, to impute as: v. alicui aliquid vitio; v. aliquid in religionem, to make a matter of religious scruple; v. aliquid in suam contumeliam, to consider as an insult.

II. Intr. (Verto, or, as a middle, Vctor). — 1) To turn to, to terminate in: prodigium v. in bonum; res v. in laudem, servitutem alicuius; quod bene vertat! may it turn out well! 2) To turn to, to be changed or transformed: lacuna v. in glaciem; fortuna v., varies. 3) Of things: A) to turn, to turn around or about (v. I. 1): B) = verso — a) to rest or to depend upon: v. in unius potestate; spes v. in aliquo — b) to be in a certain situation: v. in periculo — c) of time,

to elapse: septimus jam vertitur annus; annus vertens, the current year, or the whole year; tunc ille annus v. appellari potest, a full, comple. year (of the great year of the celestial bodies, otherwise called 'annus magnus').

VERTUMNUS (Vort.), i, m. [verto]. The god of Change in Nature, esp. of the changes of seasons, and also of the products of trade — near his statue in the forum the booksellers had their stalls.

VERU, ūs, or (Pl.) VERUM, i, n. 1) A spit, broach. 2) A small dart or javelin.

VERUINA, ae, f. [veru]. (Pl.) A javelin.

VERUM, adv. [verus]. 1) (Com.) = Vero, 1, really, truly; yes truly, just so. 2) As a strongly corroborative adversative particle — but however, but yet; after negative sentences, but even, but: freq. non modo ... verum etiam; hoc non dicunt v. intelligi volunt. 3) Where a discourse is broken off (expectabantur Calendae Januariæ — v. praeterita omittamus), or a transition is made to another subject — but; freq. connected with 'tamen' (v. Verumtamen).

VERUM-TAMEN (also Veruntamen), adv. But yet, nevertheless; sometimes, in resuming the thread of discourse, after a parenthesis = as I was saying.

VERUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [cf. German 'wahr']. 1) True, real, actual, genuine (in opp. to what is false): vera an falsa audiam, v. virtus; animus v., sincere; timor verus, well-grounded. Freq., subst., Verum, i, n., that which is true or real, the truth, the fact (concr. — cf. veritas): fateri v.; longe abesse a v.; quum ventum est ad v., to the reality. 2) Speaking the truth, veracious, homo; sum verus? do I speak the truth! Apollinis os v. 3) Fair, just, reasonable, lex; esp. in the n. sing., it is fair, just, &c.: verum illos agrum habere; rarely, rectum et v. est, ut eos — amemus.

VERŪTUM, i, n. [veru]. A dart, javelin.

*VERŪTUS, a, um, adj. [veru]. (Poet.) Armed with a javelin.

VERVEX, ōcis, m. A wether; *trop.*, as a term of abuse = a muttonhead.

VESANIA, ae, f. [vesanus]. Madness, insanity.

VESANIENS, tis, adj. [part. of an unusual verb, vesanio, from vesanus]. (Poet.) Raging, ventus.

VĒ-SĀNUS, a, um, adj. 1) Insane, mad, homo, poëta. 2) Of inanimate and abstract objects, raging, wild, fierce, fames, vires, mare.

VESCIA, ae, f. A small town in Latium, now S. Agata di Goti.

VESCINUS, a, um, adj. [Vescia]. Of or belonging to Vescia, Vescian; subst., Vescini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Vescia.

VESCOR, 3. v. dep. intr. & tr. [kindred with esca]. 1) To feed upon, to eat: v. lacte et carne.

also (port. & lat.) v. dapem, hominem. Hence, 3) to enjoy, to use, to make use of: (poet.) v. aurâ, to enjoy the air = to live; trop., v. voluptatibus, to enjoy; v. loquelâ inter se, to use (= to converse). 3) Abs., to dine, to sit at table, in aede, in villa.

VECUS, a, um, adj. [ve-esca?]. (Poet. & lat.) Small, little, thin, weak: sal v., small-grained; v. frons, with thin branches.

VESERIS, is, m. A river in Campania.

VESICA, ae, f. The bladder of an animal, the urinary bladder. Hence: A) any object made of a bladder, e. g., a purse, cap, &c.: B) = pudenda muliebria.

VESICULA, ae, f. [dim. of vesica]. A little bladder, a vesicle.

VESONTIO, ònis, f. The capital of the Sequani in Gaul, now Besançon.

VESPA, ae, f. A wasp.

VESPASIANUS, i, m. Titus Flavius, a Roman emperor, from A. D. 67-79.

VESPER, òri & òris, m. [ἑσπερ]. 1) The Evening Star. 2) Meton.: A) evening, eve, eventide: vespere and vesperi (abl.), in the evening, at eve; heri vesperi, yesterday evening; tam v., so late; hence, trop. = an evening meal, evening repast: prov., de alicujus vesperi coenare, to eat at some one's table, to be entertained by one; de suo vesperi vivere, be one's own master: B) = the west.

VESPERA, ae, f. [ἑσπερα]. Evening, eventide: ad vesperam, towards evening; primâ vesperâ, in the beginning of evening.

VESPERASCO, râvi, —, 3. v. incho. intr. [vesper]. To become evening, to grow towards evening: A) person. (only in the part.), coelo (die) vesperascente, when evening came on: B) impers., it becomes evening.

VESPERTILIO, ònis, m. [vespera]. A bat.

VESPERTINUS, a, um, adj. [vesper]. 1) Of or pertaining to evening, evening-, tempus; vv. literae, received at evening; vv. senatus consulta, made during the evening; vv. hospes, arriving at evening. 2) = Western, regio.

VESPERUGO, ònis, f. [vesper]. (Ante-cl.) The Evening-Star.

VESPILO, ònis, m. [vesper]. A corpse-bearer for poor persons, who were buried in the evening.

VESTA, ae, f. [Ἑστία]. 1) In some fables = Gaea, Terra, the wife of Uranus. 2) Usually, the daughter of Saturnus and Rhea, sister of Jupiter, goddess of the Hearth, and thus of Domestic Life. She is called Iliâ, because Æneas is said to have brought her worship from Troy to Italy. Hence (poet.): A) a temple of Vesta: B) = fire.

VESTALIS, e, adj. [Vesta]. 1) Of or pertaining to Vesta, Vestal; in partic., subst., Vestalis, is, f., a priestess of Vesta, a Vestal: there were at first four, afterwards six Vestals, who were chosen between the sixth and tenth years

of their age, and continued thirty years in the service of the goddess, during which time they were required to observe inviolable chastity. 2) = Becoming a Vestal: oculi Vestales, chaste.

VESTER, stra, strum, poss. pron. [vos]. Your; also, odium v., of you; (Pl.) vester, as cubet. = your master.

VESTIARIUM, ii, n. [vestis]. (Lat.) A wardrobe — a) = a clothes-press — b) = clothing, clothes.

VESTIBULUM, i, n. 1) A fore-court, vestibule, enclosed by the main building, its two projecting wings, and the street, from which it was separated by a low wall. 2) A) an entrance, in gen., urbis, castrorum: B) trop., a beginning, opening, orationis.

VESTICEPS, cipis, adj. [vestis-capio, 'that has got the first covering of the skin']. (Lat.) Bearded, arrived at puberty.

VESTIGATOR, òris, m. [vestigio]. (Lat.) A tracker, tracer, searcher.

VESTIGIUM, ii, n. [root VEST, Greek ἔστ, whence ἑσπερ]. 1) The sole of the foot: qui adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vv. (our antipodes). Hence (poet.) = a foot, in gen.: v. candidum. 2) A footstep, foot-track, footprint, track: video v. socii in pulvere; currentium pes, etiam non moratur, tamen facit v.; facere v. in foro, to set foot in the market; imprimere v.; sequi (persequi) vestigia alicujus or aliquem vestigiis, to be close at one's heels, to pursue, or trop., to tread in some one's footsteps, to imitate; thus, also, ingredi vestigia alicujus; trop., facere v. in possessionem, to step into, to enter upon. 3) A trace, vestige, token, in gen.: v. sceleris. 4) = A place, spot: in suo v. mori malle quam fugere; in vestigiis hujus urbis (the ruins). Hence, v. temporis = a moment, point of time; hence, adv., e v. = on the spot, instantly.

VESTIGO, 1. v. tr. [vestigium]. 1) To follow the track, to trace, to inquire into, to investigate, causas, voluptates. 2) To find out by tracing, to trace out, captivos.

VESTIMENTUM, i, n. [vestio]. 1) A garment, vestment. 2) A covering, tapestry.

VESTINI, òrum, m. pl. A tribe in Italy, on the Adriatic Sea.

VESTINUS, a, um, adj. [Vestini]. Of or pertaining to the Vestini.

VESTIO, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. tr. [vestis]. 1) Prop., to clothe, in gen. (cf. amicio): v. aliquem veste; (poet.) lana v. te; vestitus, clothed; bene vestitus, well clad. 2) To clothe = to cover, to surround, to adorn: v. trabes aggere, parietes tabulis; montes vestiti silvis. 3) Trop., to clothe in a certain manner (esp. in speech), sententias oratione.

VESTIPLICA, ae, f. [vestis-plico]. (Lat.) A female slave, who folded up her mistress' clothes, a clothes-folder.

VESTIS, *is, f.* [vestis]. 1) A garment, vestment for the body; collect., clothing, dress, attire, in gen. (cf. amictus): mutare vestem — a) cum aliquo, to exchange clothes with one — b) abs. — to put on mourning garments, to put on mourning (on account of a death, an accusation, a public misfortune, &c.). 2) A piece of cloth, in gen.: v. linea; in partic., freq., v. stragula (q. v.), or simply v. = a covering, spread, tapestry. 3) Trop. (poet.): A) = the skin of a serpent: B) a spider's web: C) the beard, as a covering of the skin.

VESTISPICA, *ae, f.* [vestis-spicio]. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) A wardrobe-woman.

VESTĪTUS, *ūs, m.* [vestis]. 1) Clothing, dress, attire, apparel, muliebris; mutare v., to put on mourning-garments; redire ad suum v., to go out of mourning. 2) Trop.: A) a covering: v. riparum, the verdure: B) dress: v. orationis.

VĒSŪLUS, *i, m.* A mountain in the Cottian Alps, now Viso.

VĒSŪVIUS (Vēsēvus), *ii, m.* A well-known volcanic mountain in Campania.

VĒTERA, *ae, f.* (also V. Castra). A town in Northern Gaul, now Xanten.

VĒTERĀMENTĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* [vetus]. (Lat.) Of or pertaining to old things: v. sutor = a cobbler.

VĒTERĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* [vetus]. Old, hostis; in partic., veterani (sc. milites), old and experienced soldiers, veterans.

VĒTERASCO, *āvi, —, 3. v. incho. intr.* [vetus]. To grow old.

VĒTERĀTOR, *ōris, m.* [vetus]. 1) One who has grown old or becomes well versed in any thing, an expert or dexterous person. 2) In partic., in a bad sense, a crafty fellow, an old fox.

VĒTERĀTORIE, *adv.* [veteratorius]. Craftily.

VĒTERĀTORIUS, *a, um, adj.* [veterator]. Cunning, crafty, subtle.

VĒTERĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* [perh. instead of veheterinus, from veho]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Pertaining to the carrying of burdens: v. semen equorum.

VĒTERNŌSUS, *a, um, adj. w. sup.* [veternus]. 1) Affected with lethargy, lethargic. 2) Trop., sleepy, drowsy, languid, animus.

VĒTERNUS, *i, m.* [vetus]. 1) Lethargy, somnolence (as a disease of old people). 2) Trop., drowsiness, sleepiness, sloth, sluggishness.

VĒTĪTUM, *i, n.* [part. of veto]. 1) That which is forbidden, a forbidden thing. 2) A prohibition, protest.

VĒTO, *tui, titum, 1. v. tr.* [perh. from vetus, 'to leave in its old state']. 1) To prohibit, to forbid, to disallow: v. legatos discedere; v. castra munire; (rar.) v. ne id fiat, v. abeat; vetor abire, I am forbidden to go away; illud vetamur, this is forbidden us; (poet.) v. majora, bella (to

disuade), v. peccare; (lat.) id genus hominum vetabitur in civitate nostra. As a tech. t., of a tribune of the people, when he protested against the action of the senate or magistracy = I forbid it, I protest. 2) Transf., to prevent, to hinder, to restrain: frigus, timor v. me; quid vetat quaerere? what hinders us from asking? venti vetantes, contrary; incerta Oceani vetantur.

VĒTŌNES — v. Vectones.

VĒTŪLUS, *a, um, adj.* [dim. of vetus]. Somewhat old, rather old. Hence, subst.: A) Vetulus, *i, m.*, an old man: jocose, mi vetule! my old fellow! my dear old man! B) Vetula, *ae, f.*, an old woman: mostly contemptuously, a sorry old woman!

VĒTUS, *ēris, adj. w. sup.* veterrimus (vetustior is used as the comp.) [root VET, Greek ET, whence *τ-ε-*]. Old, ancient (that has existed for a long time — cf. antiquus): v. consuetudo, nobilitas; homo v. (freq. in the pl. veteres), an old man (to denote merely old age, while 'senex' involves also the weakness of old age). In partic.: A) veteres, substantively — a) m., α) = the men of olden time, the ancients, ancestors; β) = the ancient writers — b) f., sc. tabernae, the old shops of the money-changers in the forum: B) in opp. to what is of the present time = former: vv. cives (in opp. to the colonists); vv. tribuni: C) = skilled: v. et expertus; hence (Tac.), vetus operis, old and skilled in.

VĒTUSTAS, *ātis, f.* [vetus]. 1) Great age, long existence, long duration, &c.: v. familiae, mancipium vetustate antiquissimum; v. possessionis; habere v., to have a long duration; thus, also, ferre (perferre) v., to attain a great age; in tanta v. rerum, things being so old; aevi v., the length of time. Hence: A) (poet.) old age: tarda v.: B) trop. — a) long intimacy or friendship: conjuncti vetustate — b) long practices. 2) Antiquity, the olden time: exempla vetustatis; superare v., to surpass the ancient authors.

VĒTUSTUS, *a, um, adj.* with comp. and sup. [vetus]. Old, ancient (with the accessory idea of eminence, venerableness — cf. vetus, etc.): v. vinum, oppidum, hospitium; in partic. = antiquated, old-fashioned.

***VĒXĀMEN**, *inis, n.* [vexo]. (Lucr.) A shaking, quaking.

VĒXĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* [vexo]. 1) Trouble, hardship, vexation, jumentorum; omne genus vexationis; v. partis utriusque, loss. 2) Ill-treatment, sociorum.

VĒXĀTOR, *ōris, m.* [vexo]. A harasser, vexer, troubler, urbis; v. furoris alicujus, an opposer.

VĒXILLĀRIUS, *ii, m.* [vexillum]. 1) A standard-bearer, ensign. 2) Pl., in the time of the emperors, the oldest soldiers of a legion, who, after sixteen years' service, were retained in the legion, under a vexillum of their own.

VEXILLATIO, ōnis, *f.* [vexillum]. (Lat.) A body of the vexillarii (v. Vexillarius, 2).

VEXILLUM, i, n. [*dim.* of velum — cf. axilla, manilla]. 1) A military ensign, banner, flag; in partic., the red flag, on the general's tent, or on the admiral's ship, the raising of which was a signal for marching or for beginning battle: proponere, tollere v. 2) A body of men belonging to a vexillum, a company, troop: vexilla cum vv. concurrebant.

VEXO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [*intens.* of veho]. 1) To move violently to and fro, to shake, to agitate, to toss: v. naves; venti vv. nubes coeli. 2) To ravage, to devastate: v. hostes, agros; Hannibal v. Italiam; trop., v. bona vestra, valedudinem. 3) To ill-treat, to vex, to harass, to disquiet, to injure, aliquem; vexatus vulnere, itinere; v. comas, to twist, to frizzle. Hence, trop.: A) conscientia v. aliquem, disquieta, tormenta: B) v. aliquem verbis, to censure strongly; locus vexatus, a point or proposition liable to many objections: C) to spoil, to corrupt, mores civitatis.

VIA, ae, *f.* [acc. to some, instead of veha, from veho = 'a place where something may be carried'; acc. to others, from ire]. 1) A way, path, road (made by the hands of man; at least, a regular, beaten path — cf. iter; but freq. it stands instead of iter): munire v., to lay out a way; decedere de v. = dare alicui viam; in viam se dare, to set out; thus, also (yet with the accessory notion of some danger), viae se committere; dare alicui viam per fundum suum, permission to go; prov., tota viā errare, to be completely mistaken. Freq. = a journey, march: in via, or inter viam, on a journey, on the way; languere de v.; v. trium dierum. Hence, improperly: A) = an opening, passage, between things placed in regular lines, e. g., between divisions of troops, between the rows of seats in a theatre, &c.: B) = a canal, passage, in the human body (esp. of the gullet, windpipe): C) a cleft, fissure: D) a stripe on a garment. 2) A street in a city (= the space between the rows of houses — cf. vicus). 3) Trop.: A) a way, manner, mode: v. litigandi, belli; also = the way of arriving at any thing, a means: v. pecuniae, means of procuring money; v. leti, a manner of death: B) in philosophy and rhetoric, a method of instruction: v. optimarum artium; hence, emphatically = the proper method, the right way; adverbially, viā, methodically, in due order, dicere: C) = entrance, access: aperire v. potentiae, luxuriae, to open the way to.

VIALIS, e, *adj.* [via]. (Pl.) On or pertaining to a highway or street: v. lar, which stands by the roadside and is worshipped there.

***VIARIUS**, a, um, *adj.* [via]. Concerning a highway or street, lex.

***VIATICATUS**, a, um, *adj.* [viaticum]. (Pl.) Furnished with travelling-money.

VIATICUS, a, um, *adj.* [via]. 1) Prop. (Pl.) of or pertaining to a highway or journey: v. coena, a farewell banquet. 2) Usually, *subst.*, Viaticum, i, n.: A) travelling-money; also = provision for a journey, in gen. (clothing, victuals, &c.): B) the money saved by soldiers in war or got as booty, earnings, gains, prize-money.

VIATOR, ōris, m. [via]. 1) A traveller. 2. A summoner, apparitor, a messenger who summoned persons before a magistrate.

VIBEX (Vibix), icis, *f.* (Lat.) The mark of a stripe or blow, a weal.

VIBO, ōnis, *f.* (also Vibo Volentia). A town in Bruttium, formerly called Hippo — now Marina Leone.

VIBONENSIS, e, *adj.* [Vibo]. Of or belonging to Vibo.

VIBRO, āvi, ātum, i. v. tr. & intr. I. Tr. — 1) To set in a tremulous motion, to brandish, to shake, &c.; v. hastam; flamina vv. vestes: v. digitos. 2) To throw with a vibratory motion, to hurl, to launch, hastam, jaculum. Hence: A) (poet.) of words, to launch: v. truces iambos: B) crimes vibrati (poet.), curled, frizzled. II. Intr. — 1) To be in a tremulous motion, to quiver, to tremble, to vibrate: lingua, anguis v. 2, to sparkle, to glitter, to glimmer: mare v. (when shone upon by the sun). 3) To strike: fulmen v.; trop., oratio vibrans, striking, impressive.

VIBURNUM, i, n. The wayfaring-tree. **VICANUS**, a, um, *adj.* [vicus]. Dwelling in a village, village: haruspex v., going about from village to village; Tmolites ille v., villager: *subst.*, Vicani, ōrum, m. pl., villagers, peasants.

VICA (et) **PŌTA**, ae, *f.* [vivo-poto]. The deity of Eating and Drinking; acc. to others, of Victory and Conquest (from vinco-potior).

VICARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [vicis]. Supplying the place of a person or thing, substituted, vicarious: fides amicorum operae nostrae v. supponebat. Hence, *subst.*, Vicarius, ii, m., a substitute, deputy, vicar, alicujus; v. regni, a successor; in partic., an under-servant, under-slave, kept by another slave.

VICATIM, adv. [vicus]. 1) From street to street, through the streets. 2) From village to village, through villages, in villages: vicatim habitare.

VICENARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [viceni]. Containing twenty: lex quina v., among the Macedonians, by which young people under twenty-five years of age were not allowed to borrow money.

VICENI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [viginti]. Twenty each.

VICESIMANI, ōrum, m. pl. (Lat.) The soldiers of the twentieth legion.

VICESIMARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [vicesimus]. Of or pertaining to the twentieth part, aurum.

VICESIMUS, a, um, ord. num. adj. [viginti]. The twentieth; in partic., *subst.*, *Vicesima*, ae, f., the twentieth part as a state-tax, esp. the twentieth part of the value of a slave at the time of his manumission.

VICETIA, ae, f. A town in Upper Italy, now Vicenza.

VICETINI (Vicentini), ōrum, m. pl. [Vicetia]. The inhabitants of Vicetia.

VICIES, num. adv. [viginti]. Twenty times.

VICILINUS, i, m. [prob. from vigil]. The Watchful One, an epithet of Jupiter.

VICINĀLIS, e, adj. [vicinus]. (Rar.) Neighbouring, near: ad usum v., for the use of those living near by; bella vv., with neighbours.

VICINIA, ae, f. [vicinus]. (Mostly poet. and lat.) 1) Nearness, neighbourhood, vicinity: hic vicinia habitat, near by, here; commigravit huc vicinia, into this neighbourhood; vicinia Persidis urget. 2) (Poet.) Meton., a neighbourhood = neighbours. 3) Trop. = close likeness, resemblance, similarity, affinity.

VICINITAS, ātis, f. [vicinus]. 1) Nearness, neighbourhood, vicinity: v. Germanorum; propter v., because we were neighbours; in ea v., in this region. 2) A neighbourhood, neighbours: sollicitare v.; negotium dare ei v., to the people living there. 3) Trop., likeness, similarity, affinity.

VICINUS, a, um, adj. with comp. [vicus]. 1) Living or being in the neighbourhood, neighbouring, near (with reference to house and estate — cf. finitimus): v. urbs; Fides in Capitolio vicina Jovis, the temple of Faith, near the temple of Jupiter; jurgia vicina, of neighbours. Hence, *subst.*: A) Vicinum, i, n. — a) pl., vicina Syriae, the neighbouring parts of Syria — b) sing., est in vicino, near by: B) Vicinus, i, m., and Vicina, ae, f., a neighbour. 2) Trop.: A) coming near in resemblance, like, resembling, similar, allied: dialecticorum scientia eloquentiae v. ac finitima: B) nigh, morti, ad parientum; also = impending, mors.

VICIS (*genit.*), em, e (other cases of the sing. do not occur; the pl. has the forms 'vices' and 'vicibus', but the *genit.* is wanting). 1) Change, interchange, alternation, vicissitudo, alternate or reciprocal succession: v. annorum, diei noctisque; terra mutat vv., renews herself; cum vice sermo, conversation. Hence, in partic.: A) suam quisque v., each in his turn; suam v., for his part; vicibus or per vv., by or in turns, alternately; in vices or in vicem (written also as one word, invicem), reciprocally, mutually: B) = reciprocal service, a return, requital, retaliation, &c.: reddere (referre, exsolvere) vicem injuriae et officio; reddere vices meritis, to render like for like: C) (poet.) time: plus vices simplici, more soon once: D) = place, room, stead: cedere in vicem fidei, to take the place of credit; accedere ad v. alicujus, to take the place of one; vestram v. unus, some one in your stead; meam v., in my

stead; salis vice nitro utuntur, instead of salt; hence, also, vicem or vice alicujus, or (ante-cl.) ad vicem, adverbially = after the manner of, like, as: Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori; oraculi vice, like an oracle; vice pecorum obtruncari, like cattle. 2) Office, duty, function: sacra regiae vici; praestare vicem assuetam; vice alicujus fungi, to do one's business, to fill one's place. 3) (Poet. & lat.) The changes of fate, fate, fortune: indignari suam v.; convertere humanam v.; (poet.) nullas vitare vices Danaūm, none of the dangers which a contest with the D. could bring on.

VICISSĀTIM, adv. [viciis]. (Pl.) In turn, again.

VICISSIM, adv. [viciis]. In turn, again: terra uno tempore florere, deinde v. horrere potest: exspecto, quid ille tecum, quid tu v.

VICISSITUDO, inis, f. [viciis]. 1) Change, alternation, vicissitudo: v. dierum ac noctium; v. fortunae. 2) Interchange, reciprocity: v. beneficiorum.

VICTĪMA, ae, f. [perh. from vincio, 'bound with a fillet']. A beast for sacrifice, a sacrifice; also, trop., se victimam rei publicae praebere.

VICTIMĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [victima]. Of or pertaining to victims; *subst.*, A) (lat.) a dealer in beasts for sacrifice: B) an assistant at sacrifices.

VICTITO, i, v. intr. [freq. of vivo]. (Ante-cl.) To live or to subsist upon, scis; bene libenter v., to live freely.

VICTOR, ōris, m. [vinco]. A conqueror, victor: v. belli, in war; often with an obj. *genit.*, a conqueror, vanquisher: v. omnium gentium; freq. adjectively (in apposition) = victorious: v. exorcitus; v. currus, a triumphal car. Hence, trop.: A) animus v. divitiarum, unsubdued by riches: B) v. propositi, that has accomplished his purpose.

VICTŌRIA, ae, f. [victor]. 1) Victory (in war, in suits, &c.): v. certaminis, in a contest; v. ex collega, over a colleague; victoriam conelamare, to shout victory; exercere v., to make use of one's victory. 2) Personified, the goddess of Victory, represented with wings and a laurel crown.

VICTŌRIĀTUS, a, um, adj. [victoria]. Furnished with the image of the goddess of Victory; *subst.*, Victoriatus, ūs, m. (sc. numus), a silver coin, stamped with the image of Victory, worth half a denarius.

VICTŌRIŌLA, ae, f. [dim. of Victoria]. A small statue of the goddess of Victory.

VICTRIX, icis, f. [vinco]. A conqueress, victress; freq. (in apposition) as an adj. = victorious, Athenae, manus; vv. literae, announcing victory; also, arma victricia.

VICTUS, ūs, m. [vivo]. 1) That upon which one lives, sustenance, nourishment, food, victuals, tenuis. 2) (Rar.) A way of life, mode of living (yet prop. with reference to sustenance — cf. cultus).

VICULUS, i, m. [*dim. of vicus*]. A small village, a hamlet.

VICUS, i, m. [*vicus*]. 1) A street (= a range of houses — cf. *via*). 2) A quarter of the city (in Rome). 3) A village. 4) (Rar.) A country-seat.

VIDELICET, *adv.* [*videre-licet*]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) = *Videre licet*, it is easy to see, it is evident — followed by an *acc.* and *inf.*: v. *scenem illum parcom fuisse*. 2) Without an object-sentence, evidently, manifestly, certainly: *hic de meis verbis errat v.* ('that is easy to see'). 3) Ironically, of course, forsooth: *tunc v. salutaris consulatus; conjuratos v. dicebat; quid metuebant? vim v.* 4) As an explanatory particle, to wit, namely: *caste adire ad deos, animo v.*

VIDEN' (Poet.) = *Videsne*.

VIDEO, *vidi, visum*, 2. v. tr. [root *VID*, Greek *ἰδω*, whence *idea* and *idea*]. I. *Act.* — 1) To see, in gen.: v. *aliquem, rem*; also, abs., v. *acriter*, to have keen sight. In partic.: A) v. *somnia*, to dream, to have a vision; v. *aliquid in somnis* or *per quietem, in a dream*: B) *trop.*, v. *diem, etc.* = to live to see: C) (poet.) in gen., to perceive through the senses: v. *terram mugire*, to hear, to perceive; v. *plus naso quam oculis*; abies v. *casus marinos, tris*. 2) = To go to see, to visit, aliquem. 3) To look at, to regard, aliquem. Hence: A) (Com.) *me vide!* = depend upon me! *quin tu me vides, only look at me, how I have done it* (= follow my example). 4) *Trop.*, transferred to the mind's eye: A) to perceive, to observe, aliquem; v. *multa vitia in aliquo*: B) to see, to be aware, to know, to understand: v. *illud frustra accidisse*; plus v., to see further, to be wiser; v. in *futurum*, to see into the future; sometimes, v. *animo* = to foresee: C) to look at, to consider, to reflect upon: *videamus illud; quamobrem haec videnda*: D) = to have in view, to strive after: v. *magnam gloriam, imperia immodica*: E) to see to, to look to, to be careful, to take care, to take heed: *vide scribas, see that you write; videndum est ne obsit benignitas; vide quid agas!* — in partic., in the *fut. exact.* — a) if the person speaking refers something to another point of time: *de illo alias v., concerning him I shall speak at another time; quae fuerit causa, mox v.* — b) if something is left to the consideration of another: *illud ipse viderit, let him see to that himself*; thus, also, *de hoc tu ipse videris; sitne malum dolor necne, Stoici viderint, let that be settled by the Stoics*: F) to attend to, to provide; v. *negotia alicujus; v. cibum, prandium alicui; v. sibi, to provide for one's self*.

II. *Pass.*, *Videor*: — 1) (Rar.) To be seen: *hostium copiae visae sunt; visus sum; videri debet, quales sint, we ought to see*. 2) Usually, to seem, to appear, to be looked upon or regarded: *homines huius habitare videntur; aequum*

id mihi videtur; videris (esse) doctus, you seem to be learned; is mihi videtur sapientissimus qui, he seems to me to be the wisest who, &c.; *videor mihi satis dixisse, I think I have said enough, or, satis dixi ut mihi visus sum, as it seemed to me; (rar.) vult videri, se esse sapientem, he wants to appear wise*. 3) In partic., *impers.*, *videtur* = it seems good, right or proper; it is the opinion or will of one, &c.: *nunc mihi visum est scribere, I have thought it well; si videtur, if it pleases (him, her, &c.)*; *mitteret cum imperio quem ei videretur (sc. mittere), whom he would like to send*. In partic.: A) of the decision or opinion of a court: *pontifices decreverunt videri, illam aedium partem posse restitui, that they were of opinion; Verres pronunciat videri, etc., that it was his will; senatui visum est, etc.*: B) in stating one's opinion on a scientific, esp. a philosophical question: *non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem*.

VIDUITAS, *atis, f.* [*viduus*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) (Pl.) Want, lack: v. *copiarum, of troops*. 2) Widowed.

VIDULUS, i, m. [*vico*]. (Pl.) A case to pack things in for a journey, a travelling-trunk.

VIDUO, *avi, atum*, 1. v. tr. [*viduus*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To deprive or to bereave of, to clear of: v. *urbem civibus*; also, v. *aliquem manuum*. 2) In partic., *part.*, *viduata, widowed*; also, *con-jux v. taedis, divorced*.

VIDUUS, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with *di-vid-o* and *duo*]. 1) (Poet.) Deprived or bereft of any thing, destitute, amoris, re aliqua and a re aliqua. 2) Bereft of a husband or wife, without a husband, widowed; without a wife, spouseless: v. *mulier, homo*. *Subst.*: A) *Vidua, ae, f.*, a widow; hence — a) = a divorced woman, a woman whose husband is absent — b) an unmarried woman: B) *Viduus, i, m.*, a widower. 3) Of inanimate objects: A) lonely, cubile: B) *trop.*, *vitis v., wedded to no tree* (cf. *maritus, caelebs*).

VIENNA, *ae, f.* A town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Vienne.

VIENNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Vienna]. Of or pertaining to Vienna.

VIEO, —, *etum*, 2. v. tr. (Ante-cl.) To twist together, to plait, corollam.

VIETOR, *oris, m.* [*vico*]. (Pl.) A cooper.

VIETUS, a, um, *adj.* [*vico*]. Withered, shrivelled: *cor bovis v. aliquo morbo; scius v.; trop., senex v., weak*.

VIGENI — v. *Viceni*.

VIGEO, *ui, —*, 2. v. intr. [*vis*]. 1) To be vigorous, thriving, fresh; to thrive, to bloom: *herba v. arte naturae; aetas nobis v., we are of vigorous age; (poet.) fama v. mobilitate*. 2) *Trop.*, to flourish, to prosper: A) v. *animo, or animus (ingenium) v., to have a vigorous and active mind; v. memoria, to be in the full possession*

of one's memory: B) *avaritia v., prevails*; *studia literarum vv., the study of letters is eagerly pursued*; so, also, *philosophia v.*; *verba vv., are in use*: C) to be in repute or esteem, to have influence: *nomen v.*; *Philo in Academia maxime v.*

VIGESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch. of vigeo*]. To become vigorous or lively; to begin to bloom or to thrive.

VIGESIMUS, VIGIES — *v. Vicesimus, Vicies.*

VIGIL, *ilis, adj. & subst. m.* [*vigeo*]. I. *Adj.* — Awake, alert (that remains awake voluntarily — cf. *insomnis*), *canis, oculi*; (poet.) *cura v., never ceasing*, or = *keeping one awake*; *v. nox, sleepless*; *v. ignis, always burning*; *v. lucerna, which one uses while awake, a night-lamp*; *vv. fanatici, night-revellers*. II. *Subst.* — A watchman, sentinel; usually in the *pl.*, the watchmen in the city of Rome (of whom, from the time of Augustus, there were seven divisions); *trop., vv. mundi = the sun and the moon*.

VIGILANS, *tis, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [*part. of vigilo*]. Awake, oculi; usually *trop., watchful, careful, vigilant, homo, dux*.

VIGILANTER, *adv.* with *comp. & sup.* [*vigilans*]. Watchfully, vigilantly.

VIGILANTIA, *ae, f.* [*vigilans*]. 1) Wakefulness. 2) *Trop., watchful activity or care, watchfulness, vigilance*.

***VIGILĀTE**, *adv.* [*vigilo*]. (Lat.) Watchfully, vigilantly, carefully.

VIGILAX, *ācis, f.* [*vigilo*]. (Poet. & lat.) = Vigil.

VIGILIA, *ae, f.* [*vigil*]. (Usually in the *pl.*)

1) A keeping awake, a watching: *vv. Demosthenis, studies*. 2) In partic., a watching for the security of a place, esp. of a town or camp: A) *abstr.* = a keeping watch: *agere vv., to keep watch*; in *v. ducere*, etc., on the watch; *vv. nocturnae et diurnae*: B) a person standing on the watch, a watch, sentinel, guard: *exurbiae et vv.; ponere vv., to station*; *circuire vv., to inspect*: C) of time, a night-watch = the fourth part of the night (of different lengths, according to the season): *de tertia v. profectus est*. 3) *Trop.*, watchfulness, vigilance, unwearied activity or carefulness: *v. et prospicientia*; *res exigit v.*; hence, *tradere alicui suam v., one's post*. 4) (*Pl.*) Of nocturnal religious festivals, a nocturnal vigil: *vv. Cereria*.

VIGILIARIUM, *ii, n.* [*vigilia*]. (Lat.) A watch-tower, where sentinels stand at night.

VIGILO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. intr. & tr.* [*vigil*].

1) To remain awake, not to sleep, to watch: *v. usque ad lucem*. Hence, *tr.* (poet.), to watch through, *noctem*. 2) *Trop.*, to keep watch, to be watchful, vigilant, attentive, *pro aliquo*; *v. studiis, to pursue diligently*. Hence, *tr.* (poet.), to perform while watching, *aliquid*; *labores vigilati*.

VIGINTI, *card. num. adj.* Twenty.

VIGINTIVIRĀTUS, *ūs, m.* The office of the *vigintiviri*.

VIGINTĪ-VĪRI, *ōrum, m. pl.* The Twenty, a college of twenty men, for performing certain commissions, esp. of an extraordinary character.

VIGOR, *ōris, m.* [*vigeo*]. Vigour, activity, freshness, liveliness: *v. in vultu*; *v. aetatis*; *v. animi*.

***VILI-PENDO**, 3. *v. tr.* (*Pl.*; doubtf. read.) To hold in slight esteem, to despise, *aliquem*.

VILIS, *e, adj. w. comp. & sup.* 1) For sale at a low price, cheap, *poma*; *frumentum est v.*; *annonae (pretium) rei alicujus est v., the price of ... is low*; *emere, vendere vili, cheaply*. 2) *Meton.* A) of small value, paltry, worthless, *vile, contemptible, honor, genus, rex*; *pericula villa habere, to despise*: B) (poet.) for sale everywhere = abundant, common, *phaselus*.

VILITAS, *ātis, f.* [*vilis*]. 1) Cheapness, lowness of price, *annonae*; *v. est in vendendo, one must sell cheap*; (*Pl.*) *offerre aliquid vilitati, to offer something for a low price*. 2) *Trop.* (*lat.*): A) small value, worthlessness: B) a valuing at a low rate, contempt: *ad vilitatem sui pervenire, to become contemptible to one's self*.

VILITER, *adv.* with *comp. and sup.* [*vilis*]. (*Ante-cl. & lat.*) Cheaply.

VILLA, *ae, f.* [*perh. instead of vicula, from vicus*]. 1) A country-house, country-seat, *villa, ferm* (prop. with reference to the buildings — cf. *fundus*). 2) 'Villa publica' was the name of a public building on the Campus Martius, where the magistrates took the census and performed other acts, and where those ambassadors of foreign nations who were not allowed to enter the city were lodged.

VILLICO, 1. *v. intr.* [*villicus*]. To be the *villicus* (q. v.) of a farm, to manage a farm or country-estate.

VILLICUS, *a, um, adj.* [*villa*]. Of or pertaining to a villa. *Subst.*: A) *Villicus, i, m.*, the overseer of a country-estate, a steward, bailiff (a freedman or slave, who was entrusted with the superintendence of the other workmen): B) *Villica, ae, f.*, a (female) overseer (usually the wife of the villicus).

VILLŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* [*villus*]. Shaggy, hairy, rough, *leo*; (poet.) of Medusa, *v. colubris, covered with serpents* (in place of hair).

VILLŪLA, *ae, f.* [*dim. of villa*]. A little country-house, a small villa.

***VILLUM**, *i, n.* [*dim. of vinum, for vinulum*]. (*Terent.*) A little wine, a sup of wine.

VILLUS, *i, m.* [*kindred with vellus*]. Long hair of an animal, shaggy hair (cf. *crinis, capillus*, etc.): *v. leonia, lupi, arietis*; *mantella tonsae villia, smooth, i. e., with the nap or shag shorn off*.

VIMEN, *inis, n.* [*vico*]. A plant twig, for

plaiting or binding, a switch, esler, withe; hence, collect. = wicker-work, e. g., a *wicker-basket*.

*VIMENTUM, i, n. [vico]. (Lat.) = Vimen.

VIMINEUS, a, um, adj. [vimen]. Made of esler, of wicker-work, tegumentum, crates.

VINACEUS, a, um, adj. [vinum]. Of wine; as a *subst.*, Vinaceus, i, m., a grape-stem.

VINALIS, e, adj. [vinum]. Of or pertaining to wine; hence, *subst.*, Vinalia, ium, n. pl., the wine-festival (celebrated annually on the 22d of April and the 19th of August).

VINARIUS, a, um, adj. [vinum]. Of or pertaining to wine, wine-, vas. Hence, *subst.*: A) Vinarius, ii, m., a wine-dealer: B) Vinaria, ōrum, a, pl., a wine-flask.

VINCEUS, a, um, adj. [vincio]. (Pl.) A loosely-formed word, that serves for binding, binding: potione vinosa onerabo gulam = I shall hang himself.

VINCIBILIS, e, adj. [vinco]. (Com.) Easy to gain, cause.

VINCIO, nxi, notum, 4. v. tr. 1) To bind, to bind fast, to fetter: v. aliquem trinis catenis; v. manus post terga. Hence, *trop.*: A) = to bind, to oblige, to lay under obligation: v. animum alicujus donis: B) = to confine, to restrain, to restrict, &c.: v. pectus fasciā; omnia, quae dilapsa erant, v. legibus: C) v. loca praesidiis, to secure, to fortify: D) v. linguas hostiles, to fetter, to hinder by coercion: E) in rhet., to join, to arrange: v. verba, to join so as to make a harmonious sentence; v. sententias, to join sentences into a well-rounded period. 2) To bind around, to wind about: v. tempora floribus; annulus vincitur digitum, about to encircle.

VINCO, vici, victum, 3. v. intr. & tr. [root VIC, whence also vix and vis]. I. Intr. — To conquer, to be victorious or successful, to get the upperhand, proelio, acie; v. sibi, to one's own advantage, for one's self; v. sponsione, judicio (yet, also, v. sponsionem, judicium, acc. to II.), to gain a lawsuit; (poet.) v. Olympia, at the Olympic games; ea sententia vicit, prevailed. Hence: A) with an object-sentence, to prove or to demonstrate conclusively: vince eum bonum virum esse: B) vicimus, we have gained the point; viceris, have it your own way. II. Tr. — To conquer, to vanquish, to overcome, to get the better of, aliquem proelio, hostes acie; v. competitorum in suffragiis, to beat. Hence — a) to win, to gain, causam, sponsionem (cf. I.); so, also, v. numos — b) to overcome, to master, to subdue, &c.: v. animum, iram; vinci difficultate, a voluptate; sagitta v. aëra, surmounts — c) to surpass, to exceed: v. aliquem eloquentiā; v. expectationem — d) at auction, to outbid: Othonem vincas vole — e) (poet.) v. secula, to survive; v. fata vivendo, to live longer than one ought — f) (poet.) v. aliquid verbis (to overcome, in expression, the difficulty of a subject)

= to express something in a worthy manner — g) elephanti vv. spem regendi, there is no hope of controlling the elephants any longer — h) = to persuade, to touch, &c.: vinci non potuit; victus precibus.

VINCLUM, i, n., syncope. for Vinculum.

VINCULUM, i, n. [vincio]. 1) Any thing that serves to tie or bind, a band, bond; a cord, rope, &c. (cf. vitta, fascia): vv. epistolae, which were bound around the letters of the ancients. Hence (poet.) elegantly-laced sandals, shoes. 2) Pl., freq. when captives, criminals, &c., are spoken of = bonds, chains, fetters (cf. catena, compes): vv. pedum, rumpere vv., or matron. = a prison: effugere ex vv. publicis. 3) Trop.: A) that which hems in, hinders or restricts some one, a fetter, curb: vincula cupiditatis; vincula fugae, the hindrances of flight; evolare ex corporis vv., from the fetters of the body; vv. certae disciplinae, the obligatory tenets of a philosophical sect: B) that which unites two or several objects, a tie, bond: vv. temporum nos conjunxerant; (poet.) v. jugale, marriage; v. propinquitatis magnum est, relationship is a strong tie; aliquo vinculo rei publicae conjuncti, by political considerations: C) that which binds a thing together, a ligament: v. fidei, amicitiae.

VINDELICI, ōrum, m. pl. A tribe in Germany, south of the Danube, in the modern Württemberg and Bavaria, with the capital Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg.

VINDELICIA, ae, f. [Vindelici]. The territory of the Vindelici.

VINDEMIA, ae, f. [vinum-demo]. 1) A grape-gathering, vintage. 2) (Poet.): A) grapes: B) wine.

VINDEMIATOR, ōris, m. [vindemio]. 1) A vintager. 2) A star in the constellation Virgo, now Vindemiatrix.

VINDEMIO, i, v. intr. [vindemia]. (Lat.) To gather grapes, to gather the vintage; also, v. uvae.

VINDEMIOLA, ae, f. [dim. of vindemia]. A little vintage: omnes meas vv. reservo = re-venues.

VINDEMITOR, ōris, m. = Vindemiator, 2.

VINDEX, icis, m. & f. [vindico]. 1) A protector, deliverer, vindicator, defender: a surety (who rescues an accused person): v. regni, libertatis; also, v. injuriae, a protector from wrong: so, also, v. periculi; notus deo vindice dignus, deserving to be loosed by a god. 2) An avenger, revenger, punisher, conjurationis, facinorum.

VINDICATIO, ōnis, f. [vindico]. 1) A claim ing at law, a suit for possession of a thing: v. bonorum. 2) A taking into protection, a protection of one's self or others from violence.

VINDICIAE, ōrum, f. pl. (only ante-cl. in the sing.) [vindico]. A legal claim to an object (either as one's property or for its restoration

to freedom); hence, also, an *object of dispute*, or a *law-suit concerning something in dispute*: *cedere vindiciis*, to yield to a claim; *dare* (decernere) *vindicias secundum libertatem*, to give sentence on a claim in favour of liberty, i. e., that a person shall be free until the case is finally decided; *postulare* vv. *secundum libertatem*, to demand that one be free until, &c.; on the contrary, *dare* vv. *ab libertate* (in *servitute*), or *dare* vv. *secundum servitutem*, to give sentence that one be held as a slave until, &c.; *injustae vindiciae*, unjust claims.

VINDICO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [vim-dico, 'to threaten with force']. 1) To lay a legal claim to, to claim at law: v. *sponsam* in *libertatem*, that ... shall remain free; so, also, *puella vindicatur*, is claimed at law (for the father, in whose power she had been hitherto). Hence, in gen. = to claim, to arrogate, to assume, to appropriate: v. *sibi libertatem*; v. *victoriam* ad se; *Chii Homerum suum* vv.; of an author, *Trasimenum pro Tarsimeno* v., to adopt. 2) In partic., v. in *libertatem*, to set free, to deliver from slavery, so, *republicam*. Hence, in gen., to protect, to deliver, to rescue, to save: v. *aliquem* ab aliquo; v. *innocentem* a supplicio; v. *res gestas* ab oblivione; v. *libertatem*; v. *locum* a solitudine (by one's presence). 3) To proceed against something with a prohibition or punishment: A) (rarely) to forbid, *dolum*: B) to punish: v. in *aliquem*, to punish one; on the contrary, v. *seditionem*, *injuriam*. 4) To avenge, to revenge: v. *mortem Scipionis*; (lat.) v. se ab aliquo, to take vengeance on one.

VINDICTA, ae, f. [vindico]. 1) The staff with which the praetor touched a slave at his liberation, a liberating-rod. 2) A protection, deliverance: v. *libertatis*; but, v. *vitae*, from (this hateful) life. 3) Revenge, vengeance, punishment.

VINĒTUM, i, n. [vinum]. A plantation of vines, a vineyard: prov., *caedere sua* vv. = to injure one's self.

VINEA, ae, f. [vinum]. 1) A plantation of vines, a vineyard. 2) (Poet. & Econ.) A vine. 3) In milit. lang., a shed or mantlet, built like an arbour, for the protection of besiegers from the missiles of the enemy.

VINITOR, ōris, m. [vinum]. A vine-dresser.

*VINNŪLUS, a, um, adj. (Pl.) Lovely, pretty.

VINOLENTIA, ae, f. [vinolentus]. Drunkenness (as a propensity), intemperance.

VINOLENTUS, a, um, adj. [vinum] = Vinosus: *medicamina* vv., mixed with wine.

VINOSUS, a, um, adj. with comp. & sup. [vinum]. 1) Given to wine, drunken, mulier; *convivium* v., at which much wine is drunk. 2) Drunk, intoxicated: *medice* v.

VINUM, i, n. [vīn-]. 1) Wine: ad v. or in vino, per v., (poet.) inter vv., in drinking wine, at a banquet; in *multum vini procedere*, to drink

much; *vino mersus, sepultus*, very drunk. 2) Grapes.

VIOLA, ae, f. [dim. from *lāv*]. 1) A violet. 2) Violet-colour, violet.

VIOLABILIS, e, adj. [violo]. (Poet.) That may be injured or violated, violable.

VIOLACEUS, a, um, adj. [viola]. Violet-coloured, violet.

VIOLARIUM, ii, n. [viola]. A bed of violets.

VIOLARIUS, ii, m. [viola]. (Pl.) A dyer in violet-colour.

VIOLATIO, ōnis, f. [violo]. A violation, profanation, templi.

VIOLATOR, ōris, m. [violo]. A violator, profaner, dishonourer, foederis, templi; (lat.) *natrrix* v. aquae, poisoning.

VIOLENS, tis, adj. [vis]. (Poet.) = Violentus.

VIOLENTER, adv. w. comp. & sup. [violens]. Violently, vehemently, impetuously: v. *munus gerere*, conqueri; v. *ferre* (tolerare) *aliquid*, to be very angry at something.

VIOLENTIA, ae, f. [violens]. Violence, vehemence, impetuosity, hominis; v. *gentium*, ferocity; v. *fortuna*, cruelty.

VIOLENTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [vis]. Violent, vehement, impetuous, tempestas, animus, ingenium, ira, verba; v. *imperium*, censor, *severe*; v. est *dicere*, unreasonable, going too far.

VIŌLO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [vis]. To treat with violence, to maltreat, to abuse, to injure, to profane, to violate: v. *sacra*, *foedera*, *dignitatem* *alicujus*; v. *hospites*, *parentes*; v. *fines*, to devastate: v. *urbem*, to attack.

VIPĒRA, ae, f. [for *vivipara*, from *vivus* *pario*, 'she who bears living young']. A viper; also, a snake, serpent, adder, in gen.: also, as a term of reproach.

VIPĒREUS, a, um, adj. [vipera]. 1) Of a viper or serpent, caro, dens; anima v., poisonous breath. 2) (Poet.) Carrying serpents, monstrum (Medusa); vv. *sorores*, the Furies.

VIPĒRINUS, a, um, adj. [vipera] = Vipereus, 1.

VIPSĀNIUS → v. Agrippa.

VIPSTĀNUS (i, m.) MESSĀLA. An orator and historian, who lived about A. D. 70.

VIR, viri, m. 1) A male person, a man (opp. to a female person, mulier — of. mas): *virum me natam vellem* (said by a woman). 2) = A husband: v. *meus*; trop., of animals, caper v. gregis. 3) Emphatically, a man in character, in conduct, &c.; hence, to denote manly qualities, in partic., boldness, firmness, &c.: *dolorem tulit ut v.*; *rusticanus v.* sed *plane v.*; *puer et v.*; *constans*, *prudens* v.; so, freq. (= homo), where man in general is thought of: v. *bonus*, *justus*; often ironically: v. *bonus*, *optimus*; ille *bonus*

vir, this good fellow. 4) (Poet.) *Manhood, virility.* 5) In milit. lang.: A) *vir, freq.* in connexion with numbers = *milites, men, soldiers*: B) in comb. with *equi* (perhaps also *equites*) *virī* = *foot-soldiers*; hence, *equis viria, with all one's might.*

VIRAGO, *Inis, f.* [*virgo*]. (Poet. & lat.) A *manlike maiden, a heroine, Amazon*; also, in apposition, *ancilla v., robust.*

VIRBIUS, *ii, m.* [*vir-bis, 'twice a man'*]. A *name of Hippolytus, the son of Theseus, who was torn in pieces by horses, and restored to life again.* His son also was called by the same name.

VIREO, *ui, —, 2. v. intr.* 1) *To be green or verdant: mons v. pinus; pectora vv. felle.* 2) *Trop., to be fresh, lively or vigorous: dum genus vv., while we are still in the bloom of age; serpens v. squamā recenti, shines.*

VIRESCO, *3. v. intr.* [*incho. of vireo*]. (Poet.) *To begin to be green, to grow green; trop., to shoot forth, to acquire strength.*

VIRETUM, *i, n.* [*vireo*]. (Poet.) A *green spot, greensward: vv. nemorum, places covered with grass and shaded with green trees.*

VIRGA, *ae, f.* [*vireo*]. 1) A *sprout, twig, branch, fraxinea; in partic., a set, scion.* 2) A *rod, switch, for flogging slaves and animals (the fasces of the lictors contained such vv.): expedit v.; caedere aliquem virgis; (poet.) to denote the fasces (quos virga verendos facit = the magistrates).* 3) A *staff or wand, e.g., of Mercury; in partic. = a magic wand: v. divina.* 4) (Poet.) A *streak, stripe: A) in cloth, a coloured stripe: B) in the sky.*

***VIRGATOR**, *ōris, m.* [*virga*]. (Pl.) *One who strikes with rods, a whipper, flogger.*

VIRGATUS, *a, um, adj.* [*virga*]. (Poet.) 1) *Made of twigs or osiers.* 2) *Having stripes, striped, sagula.*

VIRGETUM, *i, n.* [*virga*]. A *thicket of rods or osiers.*

VIRGEUS, *a, um, adj.* (Poet.) *Consisting of twigs or rods, supellex; flamma v., of burning brush.*

VIRGIDĒMIA, *ae, f.* [*jocosely-formed from virgademo, in analogy with viddemia*]. A *rod-harvest (i. e., of stripes or blows).*

VIRGILIĀNUS (*Vergiliānus*), *a, um, adj.* [*Virgilius*]. *Of or pertaining to Virgil, Virgilian: illud V., that celebrated saying of Virgil.*

VIRGILIUS (*Vergilius*), *ii, m.* *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Publius V. Maro, the celebrated poet of the time of Augustus — born about 70 B. C., died A. D. 19.*

VIRGINĀLIS, *e, adj.* [*virgo*]. *Of or pertaining to a virgin, maidenly, virgin-, habitus; feles vv., a girl-stealer; ploratum v. edere, to cry like a girl.*

VIRGINĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* (Pl.) = *Virginālia.*

VIRGINEUS, *a, um, adj.* [*virgo*]. (Poet.) *Of or pertaining to a maiden, maidenly, virgin-: ara v., of the virgin goddess Vesta; v. favilla, the funeral pile of a virgin; vv. volucres, the Harpies; aqua or liquor v. = virgo, 4.*

VIRGINISVENDŌNIDES, *is, m.* [*virgo-vendo*]. (Pl.; an ironically-formed word.) A *virgin-seller.*

VIRGINITAS, *ātis, f.* [*virgo*]. *Maidenhood, virginity.*

VIRGINIUS, *ii, m., and Virginia, ae, f.* *The name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. Lucius V., a centurion, who stabbed his daughter, in order to rescue her from the decemvir Appius.*

VIRGO, *Inis, f.* 1) A *maiden, virgin (an unmarried woman, whether young or old — cf. puella).* 2) (Poet.) A *young woman (married or unmarried); thus, of Medea, v. adultera; vv. nuptae.* 3) *The constellation Virgo.* 4) *V. or Aqua Virgo, a stream of cold water, which M. Agrippa brought by an aqueduct to Rome — its source, according to fable, was discovered by a virgin.*

VIRGŪLA, *ae, f.* [*dim. of virga*]. A *little twig, a small rod.* Hence: A) *v. divina, a magic wand: B) v. censoria, a critical mark, added to a word as a sign of spuriousness.*

VIRGULTUM, *i, n.* [*for virguletum, from virgula*]. A *shrub, bush; a thicket, copse.*

VIRGUNCŪLA, *ae, f.* [*dim. of virgo*]. (Lat.) A *little maid, a young girl.*

VIRIĀTHINUS, *a, um, adj.* [*Viriathus*]. *Of or belonging to Viriathus, bellum.*

VIRIĀTHUS, *i, m.* A *leader of the Lusitanians.*

VIRIDĀRIUM, *ii, n.* [*viridis*]. A *place set with green trees and walks, a pleasure-garden.*

VIRIDIS, *e, adj.* with *comp. and sup.* [*vireo*]. 1) *Green, verdant, gramen, ripa, aqua; pallor v., yellowish; subst., Viridia, ōrum, n. pl., green places and trees, also = garden-plants, green herbs.* 2) *Trop., fresh, vigorous, youthful, aetas, juvenis.*

VIRIDĪTAS, *ātis, f.* [*viridis*]. 1) *Green colour, greenness; v. pratorum; eliocere v. ex terra, verdure.* 2) *Trop., freshness, vigour.*

VIRIDO, *1. v. intr.* [*viridis*]. (Poet.) *To be green; (poet.) viridari, pass., is also used in the same sense.*

VIRIDOMARUS, *i, m.* A *leader of the Aeduians in the time of Caesar.*

VIRILIS, *e, adj.* [*vir*]. *Of or pertaining to a man: — 1) In respect to sex, 'male, masculine' v. stirps, sexus. 2) In respect to age, manly, toga. 3) In respect to character, qualities, &c., manly, manful, valiant, brave, oratio, animus. 4) = Falling to each man at a distribution: pars (portio) v.; pro v. parte, in as far as it can be demanded of one, for one's part; obligatus ei sum plus quam pro v. parte = I have received a greater share of the benefit than the rest; miles agrum*

cepit pro v. parte, as his own share; gloriae Camilli pars v. apud omnes milites est, each soldier has his share in the glory of Camillus.

VIRILITAS, *ātis, f. [virilis].* (Lat.) 1) **Manhood, virility** — a) = *manly age: v. incoesta* — b) = *power of procreation; hence, meton., the organs of generation.* 2) **Manliness, manly vigour.**

VIRILITER, *adv. w. comp. [virilis].* Like a man, manfully, firmly, courageously: *v. aegrotare* = *to be patient and cheerful during sickness.*

VIRIPLACA, *ae, f. [vir-placo].* The Appeaser of Men, an epithet of Juno.

VIRIPOTENS, *tis, adj. [vires-potens].* (Pl.) **Mighty in power**, an epithet of Jupiter.

VIRITIM, *adv. [vir].* 1) **Man by man, singly, individually, legere; trecentos numos v. dedit, to each person; so, also, distribuere v.** 2) (Lat.) **Singly, separately.**

VIRŌSUS (I.), *a, um, adj. [virus].* Having a very bad odour, fetid, stinking.

VIRŌSUS (II.), *a, um, adj. [vir].* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Fond of men, longing for men.

VIRTUS, *ūtis, f. [vir].* Prop., **manhood, manliness**: — 1) **Bravery, courage, valour (vigour of mind displayed in dangers and labours): virtute omnibus praestare; freq., v. bellandi or militaris.** 2) In gen., **capacity, aptness, excellence, virtue, good qualities: v. animi, corporis; vis illa divina virtusque; v. constantiae; oratoriae vv.; virtute alicujus, by the help of.** 3) Of animals, and also of things, **goodness, excellence, worth, strength, power: v. arboris, equi; v. navium, herbarum; memoriae duplex v., facile percipere, et fideliter continere.** 4) **Moral excellence, virtue: omnia praeter v. caduca sunt; finis bonorum in virtute positus est; v. est animi habitus naturae modo atque rationi consentaneus.**

***VIRŪLENTUS**, *a, um, adj. [virus].* (Lat.) **Poisonous, virulent.**

VIRUS, *i, n.* (Very rare, except in the nom. and accus.) 1) *The natural viscous moisture of animals and plants, slime: v. cochlearum.* Hence = **poison, virus: v. serpentis; trop., v. acerbitalis.** 2) (Poet.): A) a nauseous odour, a stench: *v. alarum.* B) a nauseous taste: *virus aquae marinae.*

VIS, *accus. vim, abl. vi (genit. sing. vis, once perhaps in Tac.), pl. Vires, ium (accus. vis, in Luor.), f. [= t].* I. In the *sing.* — 1) **Strength (in motion and action—cf. robur), force, power: v. deorum, ingenii, oratoris, fluminis; summa vi, with the greatest exertion; v. orationis, energy; vim afferre ad aliquid, to contribute to something. Hence = influence, effect: vim magnam habet sanguis paternus; virus herbarum.** 2) **Hostile force, violence: vim alicui inferre (afferre, facere), to do violence to; accusare aliquem de vi; vi or per vim, by force, also = by constraint (opp.**

to sponte). Hence = **an attack, thrust; vires factae ad quamvis vim perferendam; accipere vim, to receive a wound; v. externa, from without.**

3) **The force, essence, meaning, sense of any thing: v. eloquentiae, amicitiae; v. et natura honesti; v. verbi; foederis vim habere, the force, illa est in his verbis vis, the signification, sense; idem jus usurpatur, vi adempta, when the proper signification is lost.** 4) **A number, quantity, mass: v. hominum, auri.** II. In the *pl.* — 1) **Bodily power or force; hence = power, ability, in gen.: supra vv., beyond one's strength; pro vv., according to one's ability, with all one's might.** 2) = *That which gives power and influence, means, e.g., money, riches, &c.; in partic., military power, troops: ea pars virium (the cavalry).* 3) *Trop. (poet.), fons occultis viribus, with a secret healing power; incendia sumunt vv., spread, gather force.*

VISCĀTUS, *a, um, adj. [viscum].* Smeared with birdlime; *trop. = alluring, entangling, beneficialia.*

VISCCELLINUS, *i, m.* A surname of the consul Sp. Cassius.

VISCĒRATIO, *ōnis, f. [viscus].* 1) A public distribution of flesh or meat to the people. 2) *Trop., v. leonis, a feeding.*

VISCUM, *i, n., and (Pl.) VISCUS, i, m. [= t].* 1) The mistletoe (a plant). 2) Birdlime (made from the berries of the mistletoe); *trop. = love.*

VISCUS, *ōris, n.* (Almost always in the *pl.*, viscera, rum.) *The internal parts of an animal body, the entrails, viscera, in gen. (of, extra, intestina): tela haerent viscere. In partic.: A) the nobler natural parts, the heart, lungs, &c.: B) the flesh (as being beneath the skin): sanguis exit e vv.; tunica inhaesit visceribus Herouli: C) (poet.) = uterus, the womb; hence, vv. = a child, offspring: D) trop. = the inmost part of a thing, the bowels, heart, &c.: vv. montis; vv. reipublicae, Italiae; in vv. vires vertite, against your own fellow-citizens; vv. causae; vv. aerarii or vv. alicujus, "the heart's blood" = the last penny, the entire property; quae mihi in visceribus haerent, are deeply impressed on my memory.*

VISIO, *ōnis, f. [video].* 1) A seeing of any thing, a sight, vision, dei. 2) A thing seen, an appearance. 3) *Trop., a mental representation, an idea, conception, doloris, veri falsique.*

VISITO, *āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [freq. of viso].* 1) (Pl. & lat.) To see frequently. 2) To go to see, to visit, aliquem.

VISO, *visi, visum, 3. v. tr. [intens. of video]* 1) To look at closely, to look upon, to view, to examine: *v. res in Macedonia; v. belli apparatus; v. prodigium, to investigate; praeda exposita ut viseretur; visendi causa, in order to see me.* 2) To go or to come in order to look at: A) to visit: *v. aliquem; urbs visitur, is visited by*

travellers; fro-1. = to visit a sick person: v. aliquem or intro ad aliquem: B) vise ad portum, go to the harbour and see; vise num ibi sit, see to it, whether, &c.; visebam quid me velles, I came to learn what, &c.

VISTŪLA, ae, f. A river in Germany, now the Vistula.

VISUM, i, n. [part. of video]. 1) A thing seen, an appearance (cf. visus), turpe. In partic.: A) a phantom, apparition: B) an ominous appearance: v. verum falsumve. 2) A perception of the senses, an image (in Cicero, as a translation of the Greek *phantasia*).

VISURGĬS, is, m. A river of Germany, now the Weser.

VISUS, ūs, m. [video]. 1) A seeing, looking; a view, look (the faculty or act of seeing): v. oculorum; nocere visu; terribilis visu, terrible to look at. 2) A thing seen, an appearance: v. nocturnus; in partic. = visum, i, B: rite secundare vv. 3) Appearance, aspect, form: habere v. insignem et illustrem.

VITA, ae, f. [vivo]. 1) Life, existence: in mea v., while I live; diutius esse in vita, to live longer; agere (degere) v., to live; ponere v., to depart this life, to die; (poet.) vita sine corpore, the shade of one deceased. 2) A life = a way or mode of life, or = conduct, behaviour (in a political or moral sense — cf. victus): vita rustica; omne vitae genus; inspicere in vitas omnium, to examine the conduct of all. 3) (Pl.) = Victus, a living, support: reperire v. 4) A course of life, career: exponere v.; vv. excellentium imperatorum. 5) (Pl.) As a term of endearment: mea v.! my life! my dear!

VITABILIS, e, adj. [vito]. (Poet.) That may or ought to be shunned.

VITABUNDUS, a, um, adj. [vito]. 1) Obsol., seeking to escape, evading: v. erupit inter tela hostium. 2) With an accus., avoiding: vitabundus castra hostium.

VITALIS, e, adj. [vita]. Of or belonging to life: — 1) Containing or giving life, vital, aura; vis v., vital power; aevum v., lifetime; seculum vitalis, an age, generation; vv. viae, air-passages. 2) (Poet.) Living: salvus et v.; also = that promises to be longlived, puer. 3) Intens., vita v., a true life; subst., Vitalia, ium, n. pl., the vital parts.

***VITALITER**, adv. [vitalis]. (Lucr.) With life, vitally: v. animatus, animated.

VITIATIO, ōnis, f. [vito]. An avoiding, shunning.

VITELLIA, ae, f. A town in Latium, now Civitella.

VITELLIANUS, a, um, adj. [Vitellius]. Pertaining to the Emperor Vitellius; Vitellian; subst., Vitelliani, ōrum, m. pl., the soldiers of Vitellius.

VITELLIUS (I.), ii, m., & Vitellia, ae, f. The

name of a Roman gens, of which the Emperor Aulus V. is well known.

VITELLĬUS (II.), a, um, adj. [Vitellius I.]. Of or pertaining to the Emperor Vitellius, Vitellian, via.

VITELLUS, i, m. 1) [Dim. of vitulus.] A little calf (as a term of endearment). 2) The yolk of an egg.

VITEUS, a, um, adj. [vitis]. (Poet.) Of or belonging to the vine: pocula vv. = wine.

VITIATIO, ōnis, f. [vito]. (Lat., rar.) As injuring, violation.

VITIATOR, ōris, m. [vito]. (Lat., rar.) An injurer, violator.

VITICŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of vitis]. A little vine, a tendril.

VITĬGENUS, or Vitĭgĕnus, a, um, adj. [vitis-geno]. (Poet. and econom.) Produced from the vine, wine, liquor, latex, wine.

VITĬLENA, ae, f. [vitium-lena]. (Poet.) A bawd, procuress.

***VITĬNEUS**, a, um, adj. [vitis]. (Lat., doubtful read.) Of the vine, vine-.

VITĬO, ōvi, ātum, i. v. tr. [vitium]. 1) To make faulty, to corrupt, to vitiate, to injure: v. auras, to infect; curae vv. corpus; vitiatius aper, tainted. In partic., v. virginem, etc., to violate. 2) Trop., to falsify, senatusconsultum, memoriam (the historic records). 3) In partic., tech. term, to spoil by the announcement of an evil omen (obnunciatio, q. v.): v. diem, to declare the day appointed for holding the comitia, census, &c., as unfit for such a purpose, because of unfavourable omens (v. Vitium, 4).

VITĬOSE, adv. with comp. & sup. [vitiosus].

1) Faultily, defectively, corruptly. 2) In particular, tech. term, against the auspices (vide Vitium, 4).

VITĬOSITAS, ātis, f. [vitiosus]. Faultiness, viciousness.

VITĬOSUS, a, um, adj. w. comp. & sup. [vitium]. 1) Full of faults, faulty, defective, bad, orator, exemplum. 2) Vicious, depraved: homo, vita v. 3) Tech. t., chosen, held, or done against the auspices, magistratus, comitia, suffragium (v. Vitium, 4).

VITIS, is, f. 1) A vine; hence (poet.) of other tendrill plants. 2) A vine-branch. 3) A staff of office, of the centurion in the Roman army, made of a vine-branch, a centurion's staff; hence = the office of a centurion, the centurionship.

VITĬ-SĀTOR, ōris, m. (Poet.) A vine-planter.

VITIUM, ii, n. 1) A fault, defect, imperfection, blemish (of any kind — cf. menda, labes, macula): dicere oportet vitia in aedibus vendendis; aedes vitium fecerunt, the house is out of repair; v. corpora, a bodily defect. 2) A (moral) fault, a failing, vice: v. senectutis; homo vitia deditus. 3) A fault committed, an

offence, transgression, crime: meum est v.; vitio fortunae, by the fault of fortune; vitio aliquid alicui vertere, to impute as a fault. In partic. = the dishonouring of a female: afferre v. pudicitiae alicuius, to violate a female. 4) In partic., as a tech. t., a defect in the auguries (either an unfavourable omen, or a defect in taking observations): whatever was done in spite of any such defect was said to have been done 'vitio,' faultily, against the auspices: navigare vitio, against the auspices; magistratus vitio creatus = vitiosus (q. v.).

VITO, *avi*, *ātum*, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) To shun, to avoid, to seek to escape, *tela, mortem, suspicionem*; (Pl.) *v. rei alicui; id vitandum ne, etc.*; (poet.) *v. tangere scripta*; (poet.) *v. se ipsum = to be unsteady and inconsistent. 2) Sometimes = devito, to evade, to escape.*

VITOR, *ōris*, *m.* [*vicio*]. (Pl.) Another reading instead of '*vietor*,' q. v.

***VITREARIUS**, *ii*, *m.* [*vitrum*]. (Lat.) A glassblower. (Others read '*vitarius*.')

VITREUS, *a, um, adj.* [*vitrum*]. 1) Of glass, glass-, vitreous, *vas*. 2) *Trop.* (poet.), like glass: A) clear, transparent, *unda, antrum*: B) (poet.) *fama v.*, either = *inconstant*, or = *brilliant*; *Circe v. = seagreen*, or = *beautiful*.

VITRICUS, *i*, *m.* A step-father.

VITRUM, *i, n.* 1) Glass. 2) A blue-colouring plant, *wood*.

VITTA, *ae, f.* [root VI, of *vicio*, 'to plait']. A fillet, band: A) a headband, a chaplet worn by women of noble rank: B) a headband worn by priests and priestesses: C) a ribbon or fillet with which a sacrificial victim and the altar were adorned: D) a fillet on the branches borne by supplicants for protection or pardon: *praeferre vittas manibus, or ramos vittis comptos*.

VITTATUS, *a, um, adj.* [*vitta*]. Bound with a fillet, *vacca, capilli; sacerdos v., a vestal*.

VITULA, *ae, f.* [*vitulus*]. A young cow, a heifer.

VITULARIA VIA. A road near Arpinum.

VITULINUS, *a, um, adj.* [*vitulus*]. Of a calf, calf; hence, *subst.*, *Vitulina, ae, f.* (so. caro), or *Vitulina, ōrum, n. pl.*, veal.

VITULOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Ante-cl.) To bring a thank-offering, *Jovi*.

VITULUS, *i, m.* [digammated from *trialus*]. 1) A young bullock, a calf. 2) (Poet.) A foal of any animal, e. g., of a horse, elephant, &c. 3) (Marius) A sea-calf, seal.

VITUPERABILIS, *e, adj.* [*vitupero*]. Blameable.

VITUPERATIO, *ōnis, f.* [*vitupero*]. A blaming, blame, vituperation.

VITUPERATOR, *ōris, m.* [*vitupero*]. A censurer.

VITUPERO (I.), *avi, ātum*, 1. *v. tr.* [*vitium-paro I.*] 1) (Ante-cl.) To render defective, to

spoil, to injure: *v. omen alicui* (v. *Vitium*, 3). 2) To declare faulty or bad, to reprove, to censure (stronger than reprehendo): *v. concilium amicujus, aliquem*; prov., *v. coelum, to find faults with heaven itself*, i. e., to be satisfied with nothing.

VITUPERO (II.), *ōnis, m.* [*vitupero I.*]. (Lat.) A censurer.

VIVACITAS, *ātis, f.* [*vivax*]. (Lat.) Length of life, longevity.

VIVARIUM, *ii, n.* [*vivus*]. An enclosure in which game, fish, &c., are kept alive, a park, preserve, fish-pond, aviary, &c.: *excipiant senos quos in vivaria mittant*, i. e., they try to catch by presents, in order to be made their heirs.

VIVATUS, *a, um, adj.* [*vivus*]. (Laer.) Lively.

VIVAX, *ācis, adj. w. comp. & sup.* [*vivo*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Long-lived, *cervus, pater*. Hence: A) = lasting long, enduring, *oliva*; *v. caespes, retaining its freshness a long time*; *gratia, virtus v., enduring, unchangeable*: B) (lat.) = lively, vigorous, vivacious, pernicious; *v. sulphur, burning brightly*; *discipulus v.* 2) (Poet.) Vivifying, nourishing, *solum*.

VIVE, *adv.* [*vivus*]. (Pl.) Vividly, very, *sapere*.

VIVESCO, or **VIVISCO**, 3. *v. incho. intr.* [*vivo*]. (Poet. & lat.) To become alive; *trop.*, to gather strength, to grow strong.

VIVIDE, *adv.* with *comp.* [*vididus*]. (Lat.) Vigorously.

VIVIDUS, *a, um, adj.* with *comp.* [*vivo*]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) Showing life, living, animated (cf. *vivus*): *v. gemma, corpus*; *signa vv., lifelike, true to life. 2) Lively, spirited, vigorous, senectus, eloquentia, ingenium*.

VIVIRADIX, *Ioia, f.* [*vivus-radix*]. A cutting having a root, a quick-set.

VIVO, *vixi, victum*, 3. *v. intr.* [*βίω*]. 1) To live = to be alive: *v. ad summam senectutem*; *v. octoginta annos*; *tertia aetas vivitur, they live*; prov., *v. de lucro, to hold one's life through the favour of another*. In partic., in asseverations: *ita vivam! as true as I live! ne vivam si, etc., may I die if, &c.*; euphemist., *vixit, he was alive, is dead*. Hence, *meton.*: A) = to live pleasantly, to enjoy life: *vivamus et amemus! so, also* (poet.), *vivite! = valet! farewell!* B) = to live on, to last, to remain, to endure: *vulnus v., is still there*; *auctoritas ejus v., still prevails*; *arbor v.; ignis v., yet burns*; *scripta ejus vv., have not perished. 2) To live on any thing = to support life, to maintain one's self: v. piscibus, carne; v. rapto, by robbery. 3) To live = to spend or to pass one's life in some manner: v. bene, honeste, convenienter naturae; v. in oculis hominum; v. vitam tutiorem; vixit miserrimus; v. in patria luxuria, to live in the same luxury, that his father did; v. in horam, in diem, to live for the present, without thought of the future. In par-*

flesher, to live with one = *to have friendly intercourse with one*: v. cum aliquo; v. familiariter cum aliquo; trop., v. secum, *to live in one's self alone*, i. e., *to be occupied with one's own affairs or thoughts*.

VIVUS, a, um, adj. [vivo]. 1) *That has life, living, alive* (in opp. to what is dead—cf. viduus): capere aliquem vivum; me vivo, *while I live*; vivus vidensque, *living and seeing*, i. e., *before one's eyes*. Hence: A) of plants, &c., *fresh, living*, arundo: B) of an image = *that seems to live, lifelike*: v. vultus, *alive with expression*: C) = *that is in its natural condition*: luocerna v., *still burning*; flumen v., *a running stream*; v. saxum, *untrodden, living*. 2) Subst., Vivum, i, n., trop.: A) *that which is alive*: ad v. rescicare = *to cut to the quick*, i. e., *to take in the strictest sense*: B) detrahere (rescicare) aliquid de v., *to take from the capital* (in opp. to the interest).

VIX, adv. [kindr. w. vis, as πύξις with πύξις]. *Scarcely, hardly, with much ado* (object.—it refers to the thing which was near not taking place—cf. aegre): v. me contineo quin, etc. *Freq. of time, hardly, only*; in partic., with 'quum,' to denote the immediate succession of events: v. hoc imperatum erat quum, etc.; v. tandem epistolam te dignam accepi (where 'vix' adds force to the impatient waiting implied in 'tandem'); also, used intensively, vix vixque.

VIX-DUM, adv. (also written separately). *Hardly then, scarcely yet*: v. dimidium dixeram, intellexerat, *I had scarcely spoken, when he understood it*; v. coetu dimisso, *the assembly was scarcely dismissed*, &c.

*VOCABILIS, e, adj. in the comp. [voco]. (Lat.) Vocal.

VOCABŪLUM, i, n. [voco]. 1) An appellation, name, word (as a part of language—cf. verbum): rebus imponere vocabula. 2) In grammar, a substantive; esp., an appellative noun (in opp. to nomen, 'a proper name').

VOCALIS, e, adj. with comp. and sup. [vox]. 1) *That has a voice*: vocalissimus aliquis, *with a very strong voice*; ne quem v. praetereamus = *any man*; verba vocaliora, *of a stronger sound, more sonorous*. 2) *That lets the voice be heard*; hence, speaking, and esp. (poet.) singing, crying, sounding, vocal, avis, rana, chorda, carmen; Orpheus v., *playing and singing*; nympha v., *talking, calling out* (of an echo). 3) Subst., Vocalis, is, f. (sc. litera), a vowel.

*VOCALITAS, ātis, f. [vocalis]. (Lat.) Open sound, euphony (a translation of the Greek σίπρωια).

VOCĀMEN, inis, f. [voco]. (Lucr.) An appellation, designation, name.

VOCĀTES, ium, m. pl. *A people of Gallia Aquitania*.

VOCATIO, ōnis, f. [voco]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A calling; esp., an invitation, bidding, to din-

ner. 2) A citing before a court (both the act and the right to do it).

*VOCĀTIVE, adv. [vocativus]. (Gell.) In the vocative, dicere.

VOCĀTIVUS, a, um, adj. [voco]. (Lat.) Of or belonging to calling: casus v., *the vocative case*.

VOCĀTOR, ōris, m. [voco]. (Lat.) An inviter to dinner.

VOCĀTUS, ūs, m. [voco]. 1) A calling, call: venire vocatu alicujus, *to come at the summons of one*; frustrari v. alicujus, *the call, invocation*. 2) In partic.—a) a summoning to a meeting of the senate—b) an invitation to a meal.

VOCIFERATIO, ōnis, f. [vociferor]. A loud calling or speaking, vociferation, outcry.

VOCIFEROR, ātus, 1. v. dep. tr. & intr. [vox-fero]. *To lift up the voice, to cry aloud, to exclaim, to bawl, to vociferate*: v. palam; v. talia; v. Romanos vicisse, *that the Romans*, &c.; v. ut id faciant, *to implore loudly that*, &c.; of things, aera vv., *resound*; so, also, carmina vv.; res per se v., *proclaims, teaches*; so, also, ratio naturam rerum v.

VOCIFICO, 1. v. tr. & intr. [vox-facio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To cry aloud, to proclaim.

VOCITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [freq. of voco]. 1) To call often, to be wont to call, to name: v. aliquem tyrannum. 2) (Rar.) To call loudly, to call out.

VOCO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. tr. [vox]. 1) To call, aliquem. In partic. = to summon: v. aliquem ad se, in concionem; v. aliquem ad senatores ex provincia; v. senatum, patres, *to convoke, to call together*; v. plebem ad (in) concionem; cornix pluviam v., *announces*; ventis vocatis, *when you have a fair wind*. Hence: A) v. aliquem in jus (judicium), *to summon before a court*: B) = to invite as a guest: v. aliquem domum, ad coenam; spatium vocandi, *for inviting to the wedding*; v. deos in vota, *to invoke the gods to receive one's vows* = *to make vows to them*; hence, trop.—a) = to incite, to allure, to challenge, to invite: nox v. ad quietem; v. servos ad libertatem—b) v. aliquem ad calculos, *to call to account*; v. aliquem in partem rei alicujus, *to invite one to partake of a thing*: C) to bring, to put or to place in some position or condition: v. aliquem in odium (invidiam), *to cause one to be hated*; v. aliquem in crimen, *to accuse*; v. aliquem in periculum, etc., *to bring into danger*, &c.; v. aliquem in luctum, *to cause sorrow to one*; v. rem publicam ad exitum, *to ruin*; v. aliquid in dubium, *to doubt, or to render doubtful*; v. aliquid in disceptationem, *to bring something into dispute or controversy*. 2) To call upon, to implore, to invoke as a help or as a witness: v. Jovem, deos auxilio. 3) To name, to denominate, to call by

name: v. urbem Antiochiam ex patris nomine; **Voconius** Cains, *I am called Cains.*

VOCONIUS (I.), ii, m. *The name of a Roman gens*; one Q. V. Saxes a tribune of the people (189 B.C.), and author of the Lex Voconia, according to which a woman could not inherit, but only receive a legacy.

VOCONIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Voconius I.]. **Voconian**, lex (v. Voconius I.).

VOCONTII, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gallia Narbonensis.*

VOCULA, ae, f. [*dim.* of vox]. 1) A feeble voice; hence, a soft tone or note: vv. falsae. 2) A little word, a particle, hence, in a contemptuous sense, talk, scoffs: vv. malevolorum.

VOCULATIO, ōnis, f. [vocola]. *The intonation or accent of a word.*

VOLA, ae, f. (Lat.) *The hollow of the hand, the palm.*

VOLANA, ae, f. *A town of the Samnites.*

VOLANDUM, i, n. *A fortress in Armenia.*

VOLATERRAE, ārum, f. pl. *A town in Etruria, now Volterra.*

VOLATERRANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Volaterrae]. *Of or belonging to Volaterrae, Volaterran*: VV. Vada, *a seaport belonging to the territory of Volaterrae*, now Torredi Vado; *subst.*, Volaterrani, ōrum, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Volaterrae.*

VOLATICUS, a, um, *adj.* [volo I.]. 1) Flying. 2) *Trop.*, fleeting, inconstant.

VOLATILIS, e, *adj.* [volo I.]. 1) Winged, flying, bestial. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Trop.*: A) swift, rapid; B) fleeting, transitory.

VOLATUS, ūs, m. [volo I.]. *A flying, flight.*

VOLCAE, ārum, m. pl. *A powerful people in Gallia Narbonensis.*

VOLEMUS, a, um, *adj.* [vola]. Only in the comb. pira vv., *a kind of large pears.*

VOLENS, tis, *adj.* [part. of volo II.]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) Willing; often translated by adverbs, willingly, readily. 2) Well-inclined, favourable.

VOLITO, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* [freq. of volo I.]. 1) To fly about, to fly to and fro, to flatter, to flit. 2) To fly or to hasten about, to roam up and down, to hover or to float about: v. totā acie; v. in foro, ante oculos; v. ut rex, insolentius.

VOLO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. *intr.* 1) To fly: avis v. 2) *Trop.* = to move swiftly, to speed, to hasten, hasta, fulmen, aetas, verbum.

VOLO (II.), vōlui, velle, v. *irreg.* and *defect.* tr. & *intr.* [root VOL, Greek BOA, whence βόλος]. 1) To be willing, to will: loquar quae v.; v. aliquid facere; volui Stoicus esse, or me Stoicum esse; velit nolit, *he may be willing or unwilling.* In partic.: A) elliptically, v. in Gal-
 lism, *to intend to go to Gaul*; quis me vult? *who has any thing to say to me?* volo te paucis, *I have*

a few words to say to you, a few words with you. si quid ille se vellet, *if he should want any thing of him*: B) sometimes nearly superfluous, instead of the simple subjunctive of the principal verb ne quem eorum recepisse velint; quaserit cur sic mentiri velit. 2) = To command, to ordain, to determine, &c.: v. aliquid fieri; thus freq., esp. in the formula used in proposing a law to the people for their approval; velitis jubeatis. Hence = to maintain, to suppose, to hold and to defend an opinion: volo deum esse sine corpore; hoc illi volunt. 3) = To wish, to desire: volo hoc tibi contingat; v. ut mihi respondeas; v. te ei ignoscere; res est ut volumus; quam vellem to allo inolnavisses, *how I wish, would that, &c.*; vellem quae velles, *I wish matters were as you desire, I am sorry for your unfortunate condition.* In partic.: A) sis = si vis, in the pl. sultis = si vultis (with an imperative), a form of politeness = *if you please, if you will*: cave, sis; refer animum, sis, ad veritatem: B) bene or male alioni v., *to wish any one well or ill*: O) v. alicujus causa (sometimes with 'omnia,' intensively), *to wish something good in one's behalf, to be much interested in one's welfare*: D) sometimes = malo: malae rei se quam nullius duces esse volunt. 4) A) = to mean, to denote, to signify: quid hoc (repentinus clamor) sibi vult? quaero quid ista verba sibi velint: B) quid sibi volunt illi? *what do they mean?* quid vobis vultis? *what do you mean? what is your purpose?*

VOLOGESUS, i, and (Tac.) **VOLOGESES**, m. *A king of Parthia.*

VOLONES, num, m. pl. [volo II.]. *The slaves who, after the battle at Cannae, voluntarily enlisted in the Roman army, volunteers.*

VOLSCENS, entis, m. *An officer of the Latins.*

VOLSCI, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Latium.*

VOLSCIUS, ii, m., and Volscia, ae, f. *The name of a Roman gens.*

VOLSCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Volsci]. *Of or belonging to the Volsci, Volscian.*

VOLSELLA (Vulsella), ae, f. [vello]. *A kind of pincers for pulling out hairs, tweezers.*

VOLSINIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Volsinii]. *Volturnian; subst.*, Volsinienses, ium, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Volsinii.*

VOLSINII, ōrum, m. pl. *A town in Etruria, now Bolsena.*

VOLSINIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Volsinii]. *Volturnian.*

VOLTINIA TRIBUS. *One of the tribes at Rome.*

VOLTINIENSES, ium, m. pl. *The people of the Volturnian tribe.*

VOLTUMNA, ae, f. *The tutelary goddess of the Etruscan confederation.*

VOLUBILIS, e, *adj.* [volvo]. 1) That can be turned around, or that turns itself around, turning, revolving, rolling, coelum; v. amnis, *flowing*; v. aurum, *the golden apple*. 2) *Trop.*: A)

accountant, changeable, fortuna: B) fluent, valuable, orator, oratio.

VOLUBILITAS, *ætia*, *f.* [volubilis]. 1) *The power of revolving*; hence, a revolving motion, rotating, mundi. 2) (Poet.) Roundness, a round form: v. capitia. 3) *Trop.*: A) = inconstancy, changeableness, fortuna: B) rapidity, fluency: v. linguae, a ready tongue; v. verborum, dicendi, volubility and readiness in speaking.

VOLUBILITER, *adv.* [volubilis]. Volubly, readily.

VOLUCER, *cris*, *cre*, *adj.* [volvo I.]. 1) Flying, winged, bestia, deus. Hence, as a *subst.*, Volucris, *is*, *f.*, a bird, or a winged insect (of. avis — v. Ales). 2) *Trop.*: A) moving rapidly, fleet, swift, nuncius, Hebrus: B) passing swiftly by, fleeting, transitory, dies, fama.

VOLUMEN, *inis*, *n.* [volvo]. 1) (Poet.) A roll, fold, coil of a serpent, &c.: angues sinuant vv.: v. fumi, a wreath; v. vinculi; v. siderum, revolution; vv. crurum (equi), joints. 2) A roll of writing (as the ancients rolled up their books, and when they read unrolled them); hence, in gen., a scroll, book, volume; *trop.*, v. epistolarum, a packet of letters. Hence = a book, part of a large work: in tria vv. divisus.

VOLUMNIANUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Volumnius]. Volumnian.

VOLUMNIUS, *ii*, *m.*, Volumnia, *ae*, *f.* The name of a Roman gens.

VOLUNTÄRE, *adj.* [voluntarius]. Voluntarily.

VOLUNTÄRIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [voluntas]. Of one's own freewill, willing, voluntary: A) *act.* = that does a thing voluntarily, esp. miles, exercitus; also, *subst.*, Voluntarius, *ii*, *m.*, a volunteer: B) *pass.* = what is done voluntarily; in partic., v. mors, suicide; vv. verbera.

VOLUNTAS, *ætia*, *f.* [volvo II.]. 1) Will, wish, desire, and also = intention, design: conformare se ad v. alicujus; summâ Catuli voluntate, with the entire approbation of Catulus; assentiri voluntatibus alicujus; cedere ambitionis vv.; hanc mentem voluntatemque suscepi; studemus vitam hominum tutiorem reddere, et ad hanc v. stimulis naturae incitamus. In partic., adverbially: A) voluntate, or mea (sua, alicujus) voluntate, willingly, of one's own accord: B) de or ex v., and ad v., according to one's will, at the desire of any one. 2) Sentiment, disposition: eonsensus voluntatibus municipiorum. Hence, intensively = favourable disposition, goodwill, favour: literae exiguae tuae erga me voluntatis significationem habebant. 3) A last will, testament: testamenta et v. mortuorum. 4) (Lat.) Signification, sense.

VOLUP, *adv.* [apocopated from the original but unusual form volupe, from volo II.]. (Com.) Delightfully, agreeably, pleasantly: v. est mihi, it is a pleasure, it is agreeable to me; victitare v.

VOLUPTÄBILIS, *e*, *adj.* [voluptas]. (Pl.) That gives pleasure or satisfaction, pleasant, agreeable.

VOLUPTÄRIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [voluptas]. Pertaining to pleasure or enjoyment: — 1) *Act.*: A) affording pleasure, pleasurable, delightful, possessio, sensus; animi elatio v.: B) concerning sensual pleasure, disputatio. 2) Devoted to pleasure, voluptuous, sensual, disciplina, homo (in particular of the Epicureans).

VOLUPTAS, *ætia*, *f.* [volup]. 1) Pleasure, enjoyment (sensual or spiritual; in opp. to serious employments or to pain—of. cupido, libido): “v. est omne id quo gaudemus” (Cic.); esse in v., to enjoy a pleasure; in partic., in philosophical lang., summum bonum in v. ponere; v. venandi, the pleasures of the chase. In a bad sense = sensual enjoyment, lust: v. corporis. Hence: A) officium a voluptatibus, the office of master of pleasures (maître des plaisirs), who had to provide for the amusement of the emperor: B) personified as a goddess: C) as a term of endearment, mea v.! my joy! my delight! 2) An inclination or desire for pleasure: explore v. 3) In the pl. (lat.) = games, shows, spectacles, given to the people.

VOLUPTUOSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [voluptas]. (Lat.) Delightful, blissful.

VOLUSIUS, *ii*, *m.*, and Volusia, *ae*, *f.* The name of a Roman gens.

VOLUSTÄNA, *örum*, *a*, *pl.* The name of the Montes Cambuini, in Thessaly, now Nolutsa.

***VOLUTABRUM**, *i*, *a*, [voluto]. (Poet.) A wallowing place for swine, a slough, hog-pool.

VOLUTABUNDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [voluto]. Wallowing about.

VOLUTATIO, *önis*, *f.* [voluto]. A wallowing, rolling about, corporis; *trop.* — a) v. animi, restlessness — b) v. rerum humanarum, instability.

VOLÜTO, *ävi*, *ätum*, *1. v. tr.* [intens. of volvo]. 1) To roll, to twist or to tumble about: v. amphoras per terram; frequently, v. se, or volutari (poet. also the part. volutans), to roll one's self about, to wallow, in pulvere; in partic., v. se ad pedes alicujus, to throw one's self at the feet of any one; *trop.*, v. se in omni dedecore, to wallow. 2) *Trop.*: A) = to utter or to roll out a sound: v. vocem per atria: B) to revolve in the mind: v. aliquid in animo: C) v. animum iis cogitationibus, to occupy, to engage; volutatus in re aliqua, one who has occupied himself with something, hence, is conversant with it.

VOLVA, *ae*, *f.* [volvo]. A covering; hence, *trop.*: — 1) The womb, matrix of females. 2) A sow's matrix, a favourite dish among the Romans.

VOLVO, *volvi*, *völütum*, *3. v. tr.* 1) To roll, to turn; to roll or to tumble about; to turn around or about: v. saxum; fluere v. lapides;

oculos huc illuc. Hence: A) *v. orbem*, to form circle (by turning); (poet.) *flumen v. vorticem, orbes a vortice*: B) *equites volvunt turmas, face bout on all sides*; *v. caput allicujus, to roll about*: C) (poet.) *v. fumum, to whirl up, to cause to ascend in wreaths or whirls*; *Aetna v. la-rides, casts up*; *v. ignem naribus, to breathe out*; *ut, v. ignem ad summa fastigia, to whirl up*: D) *v. hostes, to fell to the ground*. 2) In partic., pass. (rarely reflect., *volvere se*) in a middle sense = to roll, to tumble or to turn (itself) about, to roll or to tumble along: *lacrimae vv., flow*; *cylindrus v., stellarum cursus v., revolves*; *v. undis, to be tossed about*; *v. humi ante pedes allicujus, to throw one's self down at the feet of any one*; *mensae volvuntur, roll on, and hence, part. volventibus annis, in the course of years, after the lapse of years*. 3) *Trop.*: A) *v. librum, to unroll a volume in order to read it, to read, to examine*: B) *v. aliquid animo (also in animo, cum animo suo) or secum (poet. also sub pectore) = to revolve in one's mind, to consider, to ponder, to reflect upon*; hence (poet.) = to cherish, to entertain, to harbour, &c., *iras, inanes cogitationes*: C) in allusion to spinning a thread, or the idea of a periodical return, to order, to appoint, to decree: *Jupiter q. vices*; *Parcae vv. sic*: D) (poet.) *v. casus, to undergo*: E) *v. verba, etc., to roll off = to rehearse fluently, uno spiritu, celeriter*; *oratio volvitur, flows, rolls out*.

VÖMER (rarely Vömis), öris, m. A ploughshare; (poet.) = penis.

VÖMICA, ae, f. [vomo]. An ulcer, bile, abscess; *trop.*, *v. reipublicae, a pest, plague (of pernicious persons)*.

*VÖMICUS, a, um, adj. [vomica]. (Lat.) Ulcerous; *trop.*, foul, disgusting.

VÖMITIO, önis, f. [vomo]. A vomiting, spewing.

VÖMITO, i. v. intr. [freq. of vomo]. To vomit often.

*VÖMITOR, öris, m. [vomo]. (Lat.) One who vomits, a vomitor.

VÖMITUS, üs, m. [vomo]. A vomiting, spewing; *trop.*, as a term of reproach, a disgusting fellow.

VÖMO, mul, mltum, 8. v. intr. & tr. [digamated from *vultu*]. I. Intr. — To throw up, to vomit, post coenam, in mensam. II. Tr. — To pour forth by vomiting, to vomit forth, to spew out, sanguinem. Hence (poet.), *trop.*, to pour out, to discharge: *Charybdis v. fluctus*; *domus v. undam salutantium, pours out a crowd of visitors*; *v. purpuream animam, to breathe out life with the outflowing blood*.

VÖPISCUS, i, m. A Roman surname.

VÖRACITAS, ätis, f. [vorax]. (Lat.) Greediness, voracity.

VÖRAGINÖSUS, a, um, adj. [vorago]. Full of pits, chasms or abysses.

VÖRAGO, Inis, f. [voro]. 1) A gulf, abyss, chasm; also, of water = a whirlpool. 2) *Trop.*, *v. ventris (of an insatiable man)*; *v. reipublicae (of a wicked citizen)*; *v. patrimonii, a spendthrift*.

VÖRAX, äcis, adj. w. comp. [voro]. Swallowing greedily, gluttonous, voracious, venter, Charybdis, ignis; *trop.*, *v. impensae*.

VÖRO, ävi, ätum, 1. v. tr. [root VOR, Greek BOP, whence *βορέ* and *βιβρίσκω*]. 1) To devour greedily, to swallow whole, to gulp down; *v. cibum*; (poet.) *mare v. naves*. 2) *Trop.*, *amor v. medullas, consumes*; *v. literas, to acquire with eagerness*; (poet.) *v. viam, to finish or to perform quickly*.

VÖSEGUS, i, m. A mountain-chain in Gaul, now Vosges.

VÖTIVUS, a, um, adj. [votum]. That is connected with a vow, votive (v. *Votum*): *vv. ludii, juvencae*; *legatio v., undertaken in consequence of a vow (often used as a pretext for leaving a province)*; *sanguis v. (poet.), the blood of a consecrated victim*.

VÖTUM, i, n. [part. of voveo]. 1) A solemn promise made to a deity, and accompanied by a wish or request, a vow: *voto teneri, obstrictum esse, to be bound by a vow*; *voti damari = to have one's wish fulfilled (because then there is an obligation to fulfil the vow — cf. 2, B)*; in partic., of the solemn vow which public officers used to make for the safety of the emperor on the third of January. 2) *Trop.*: A) (poet.) a thing vowed, a votive offering: *incendere aras votis*: B) a wish, desire: *v. cupiditatum tuarum*; (poet.) *esse in voto, venire in votum, to be wished for, to be the object of one's wishes*; *voto potiri, or voti compotem fieri, to obtain one's wish (cf. 1)*: C) a prayer: *quid nisi vota supersunt?*

VÖVEO, vövi, vötum, 2. v. tr. 1) To promise something to a deity, to vow (with which was usually connected a prayer for the fulfilment of a wish): *v. Herculi decumam*; *v. templum Jovi*; *vovi, me uvam deo daturum esse*; *v. votum, to make a vow*. 2) (Poet.) To wish, to wish for, *alicui aliquid*.

VOX, öcis, f. [kindred with *kl*]. 1) A voice (as well of singing as of speaking and calling): *v. rustica, suavis, rauca*; *magnä v., with a loud voice*; *bonä v. esse, to have a strong voice*; *vox redditur ex specu, a voice is heard*. Hence: A) the sound or cry uttered by an animal: *v. bovis, cornicis*: B) a sound, in gen.; a tone, clang, of a musical instrument, &c.: *v. cymbalorum, buccinae*; *fractae vv., the roar of waves dashing against the cliffs*. 2) That which is uttered by the voice, a word (as a part of speech, but referring to sound and form — cf. *vocabulum* and *verbum*): *non intelligit, quid sonet haec vox, what this word means*; *vox voluptatis, the word v.*; *vis ea vocis erat*; (poet.) *his vv. uti, to use these words*;

freq., mittere v. (usually connected with a negative or limiting expression), *to utter a word*; alienis vocibus, *in words learned or received from others*. Hence: A) = speech, expression: haec est una omnium v.; unā v., *unanimously*: B) a saying, maxim, sentence: C) a command: voci obedire: D) a magical formula: vv. sacrae: E) = sermo, speech, language: v. Latina. 3) In rhetoric, accent, tone, acute.

VULCANĀLIA, ium, n. pl. [Vulcanus]. A feast of Vulcan, celebrated annually on the 23d of August.

VULCANIUS, a, um, adj. [Vulcanus]. Vulcanian: V. Lemnos, *sacred to Vulcan*; acies V., a conflagration.

VULCĀNUS, i, m. A son of Jupiter and Juno, husband of Venus, and the god of Fire, esp. in so far as it is necessary for the working of metals and the practice of various arts; also, the god of Mechanical Skill. Hence (poet.) = fire.

VULGĀRIS, e, adj. [vulgus]. Of or belonging to the multitude, common, ordinary, everyday, usual, &c., opinio, ars, verba; obsoletus et v.; liberalitas v., *extended to all*.

VULGĀRITER, adv. [vulgaris]. In the common manner, commonly, vulgarly.

VULGĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [vulgus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Vulgaris.

VULGĀTOR, ōris, m. [vulgo]. (Poet.) One who makes something known to all, a divulger: v. taciti, i. e., Tantalus.

VULGĀTUS, a, um, adj. with comp. and sup. [part. of vulgo]. 1) Common to all: A) usual, everyday, sensus: B) of courtezans, common, public. 2) Known to all, well-known, fama.

VULGĪ-VĀGUS, a, um, adj. (Lucret.) That wanders about everywhere, roving, vagrant.

VULGO (I.), āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [vulgus]. To spread among the multitude: — 1) To impart or to extend to all, to make general or common: v. rem usu; vehicula vulgata usu; v. consulationum, to make accessible to all; v. munus, to share with all; v. morbum, to spread; rem non vulgat, he does not let everybody share in it; laus vulgatur, is shared by all; also, v. rem per omnes, cum infimis. Hence: A) in a middle sense, vulgari cum illis, to put one's self on a level with: B) in an obscene sense, to prostitute, corpus. 2) = To make known to all, to divulge, to spread abroad, to publish: v. librum; miraculum vulgatur, becomes generally known; v. rumorem, to spread abroad.

VULGO (II.), adv. [vulgus]. 1) Publicly, before all the world, aliquid ostendere; v. has literas mitto, *intending it to be read by everybody* (perhaps it is here the dative of the substantive = for everybody); victum vulgo quaerere, by prostitution. 2) Generally, universally, commonly; hence, freq. = everywhere, all around:

v. homines occidebantur; id v. evenire solet: v. milites a signis discedebant; v. totis castris testamenta obaignabantur; v. facere alia incedia, in many other places; v. invitare, to invite everybody indiscriminately.

VULGUS, i, n. (rarely m.) [digammated from *δύλος*]. 1) The great mass, the multitude, the people, esp. the common people (thus in opp. to the distinguishing, the learned, &c.): sapientis iudicium a iudicio vulgi discrepat; adverbially, in vulgus = generally, with the people. In partic.: A) in a contemptuous sense, of the lower classes of the people = the rabble, the mob, the populace: vulgus fuimus sine gratia, etc. 2) A crowd, mass, multitude, in gen., cervorum, mulierum, patronorum; (poet.) of a herd of animals.

VULNERATIO, ōnis, f. [vulnere]. A wounding, wound; trop., v. salutis et vitae, an injuring, injury.

VULNERO, āvi, ātum, l. v. tr. [vulnus]. 1) To wound, in gen. (cf. saucio), aliquem. 2) Trop., to wound, to injure, to hurt, animum, aures alioquus; v. aliquem crimine, verbis, voce, amor v. pectora.

VULNIFICUS, a, um, adj. [vulnus-facio]. (Poet.) Wound-inflicting, wounding.

VULNUS, ōris, n. 1) A wound (made by a sharp instrument — cf. plaga): confectus vulneribus, mortally wounded. 2) Trop.: A) a cut, incision, e. g., in a tree: B) = a wounding weapon: dirigere v. (an arrow) aliquo; eludere v.: C) hurt, detriment, want, embarrassment, &c.: mederi suis v. (debts); v. reipublicae imponere, inurere: D) (poet.) of passions and emotions of the mind, grief, anguish, distress, &c.: v. mentis; alere v. sub pectore (of one who is in love): E) nova vv. facere = incriminations: F) v. in moribus, a fault, defect.

VULPĒCULA, ae, f. [dim. of vulpes]. A little fox.

VULPES, is, f. [digammated from *δύπων*]. A fox; meton. = cunning: prov., jungere vulpes (of an impossible or absurd undertaking).

VULPINUS, a, um, adj. [vulpes]. Of or belonging to a fox, fox-, lingua.

VULSUS, a, um, adj. [part. of vello]. With the hair plucked out, beardless, hairless, smooth; hence, trop. = effeminate.

*VULTICŪLUS, i, m. [dim. of vultus]. A look, mien, air.

VULTUOSUS, a, um, adj. [vultus]. Of an orator, too full of expression, grimacing, affected; also, v. pronunciatio.

VULTUR (I.), ūris, m. A vulture; trop. = a rapacious or covetous person.

VULTUR (II.), ūris, m. A mountain in Apulia, near Venusia, now Voltore. Hence, Vulturus ventus, a south-east wind.

VULTURIUS, ii, m. 1) A vulture; *trop.* = an avaricious person. 2) (Pl.) An unlucky throw of dice (= canis?).

VULTURNUM, i, n. A town in Campania, on the river Vulturua, now Castel Volturno.

VULTURNUS, i, m. A river in Campania, now the Volturno.

VULTURNUS VENTUS—v. Vultur II.

VULTUS, ūs, m. 1) The countenance, visage (in so far as it expresses the feelings and the state of the soul—cf. *facies*), the features, mien, expression: v. tristis; v. tranquillus ac serenus; v. idem semper; v. fletus atque simulatus. In partic., freq. = a grim visage, a stern look, an angry expression: *terre aliquem vultu*. 2) (= *Facies*) The face: *ex v. cognoscere aliquem*; *demittere v.*, to cast down the eyes. 3) (Poet.) The appearance, look, of any thing: *unus v. in toto orbe*; v. maris.

VULVA, ae, f. (Poet. & lat.)—v. Volva.

XANTHIPPE, es, f. [= *Ξανθίππη*]. The quarrelsome wife of Socrates.

XANTHIPPOS, i, m. [= *Ξανθίππος*]. 1) The father of Pericles, and chief accuser of Miltiades. 2) A Laedemonian general, in the service of the Carthaginians, who took Regulus prisoner, in the first Punic war.

XANTHO, ūs, f. [= *Ξανθή*]. A sea-nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris.

XANTHUS, i, m. [= *Ξάνθος*]. 1) A river in Troas = Scamander, q. v. 2) A river in Lycia. 3) A small river in Epirus.

XENIADES, is, m. [= *Ξενιάδης*]. A Corinthian, who purchased and liberated Diogenes, the Cynic.

XENIAE BALNEAE, ārum, f. pl. A part of Baiae.

XENIUM, ii, n. [= *ξένιον*]. (Lat.) 1) A present made to a guest at a banquet. 2) A present made to persons whose favour one is anxious to obtain, e. g., to lawyers.

XENO, ōnis, m. [= *Ξένος*]. An Epicurean philosopher, contemporary with Cicero.

XENOCLES, is, m. [= *Ξενοκλῆς*]. A rhetorician of Adramyttium.

XENOCRATES, is, m. [= *Ξενοκράτης*]. A philosopher of Chalcedon, a disciple of Plato.

XENOPHANES, is, m. [= *Ξενοφάνης*]. A Greek philosopher of Colophon, about 580 B. C., and founder of the Eleatic school.

XENOPHON, ontis, m. [= *Ξενοφών*]. A famous Greek philosopher, historian, and general, a disciple of Socrates.

XERAMPÉLINAE, ārum, f. pl. (sc. vestes) [= *ξεραμπέλιναί*, 'of the colour of dry vine-leaves']. (Poet.) Dark-red or dark-coloured clothes.

XERXES, is, m. [= *Ξέρξης*]. The name of several Persian kings.

XIPHIAS, ae, m. [= *ξίφιας*, 'the sword-shaped']. A sword-fish.

XÝLINE, es, f. [= *Ξυλίνη*]. Xyline Come, a village in Pamphylia.

XÝNIAE, ārum, f. pl. [= *Ξυνία*]. A town in Thessaly, now Taulkii.

XYSTICUS, a, um, adj. [= *ξυστικός*, *xystus*]. Of or pertaining to a *xystus* (q. v.); hence, subst., *Xystici*, ōrum, m. pl., the athletes who exercised in a *xystus*.

XYSTUS, i, m., or **XYSTUM**, i, n. [= *ξυστός*, 'levelled,' 'smooth']. 1) Among the Greeks a covered portico or gallery, where the athletes exercised in winter. 2) An open colonnade or portico, used by the Romans for promenading, philosophic discussion, consultation, &c.

ZACYNTHIUS, a, um, adj. [*Zacynthus*]. *Zacynthian*.

ZACYNTHUS, i, f. [= *Ζάκυνθος*]. An island in the Ionian Sea, now Zante.

ZALEUCUS, i, m. [= *Ζάλευκος*]. A lawgiver of the Locrians, in Italy—lived about 650 B. C.

ZAMA, ae, f. [= *Ζάμα*]. A town in Numidia, the residence of King Juba, celebrated for Scipio's victory over Hannibal, 201 B. C.—now Zowarin.

ZAMENSES, ium, m. pl. [*Zama*]. The inhabitants of Zama.

ZAMIA, ae, f. [a Latinized form of the Greek *ζῆμα*]. (Pl.) Loss, injury.

ZANCLAEUS, or **ZANCLEIUS**, a, um, adj. [*Zancle*]. Zanclean; subst., *Zancleai*, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Zancle.

ZANCLE, es, f. [= *Ζάκκλη*]. An older name of the city of Messina, now Messina.

ZELŌTÝPUS, a, um, adj. [= *ζηλότυπος*]. (Lat.) Zealous.

ZENO, ōnis, m. [= *Ζήνων*]. The name of several Greek philosophers:—1) Zeno of Citium, in Cyprus, about 320 B. C., and founder of the Stoic school. 2) Zeno of Elea, teacher of Pericles. 3) An Epicurean, contemporary with Cicero.

ZEPHYRE, es, f. An island near Crete.

ZEPHYRITIS, idis, f. [= *Ζεφυρίτις*]. Arsinoe, daughter of Lysimachus, and wife of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus; after her death she was honoured as Venus Zephyritis.

ZEPHYRIUM, ii, n. [= *Ζεφύριον*]. 1) A town and promontory in Cilicia. 2) A promontory in Bruttium, now Brussano.

ZEPHYRUS, i, m. [= *Ζήφυρος*]. The west wind, zephyr (pure Latin, Favonius); (poet.) wind, in gen.

ZERYNTHIUS, a, um, adj. [*Zerynthus*]. Zerynthian.

ZERYNTHUS, i, f. [= *Ζήρυνθος*]. A town in Thrace.

ZETES, ae, m. [= *Ζήτης*]. The winged brother of Calais, son of Boreas, and one of the Argonauts.

ZĒTHUS, ī, m. [= Ζῆθος]. *A son of Jupiter by Antiopa, and brother of Amphion.*

ZEUGMA, ῖtis, n. [= Ζεύγμα]. *A town in Syria, on the Euphrates.*

ZEUXIS, is, m. [= Ζεύξις]. *A famous Greek painter—lived about 400 B. C.*

ZODIĀCUS ī, m. [= ζώδιας]. *The sodiao.*

ZOĪLUS, ī, m. [= Ζώϊλος]. *A sophist and grammarian of Amphipolis, who severely criticised the poems of Homer; hence, as an appellative = a malicious critic.*

ZŌNA, ae, f. [= ζώνη]. 1) *A girdle. In partio.: A) a woman's girdle: B) a girdle worn by men, esp. for carrying money, a money-belt: perdere v., prov. = to lose all one's property. 2) A zone of the earth. 3) The girdle or belt of the constellation Orion.*

ZŌNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. [zona]. *Of or belonging to a belt or girdle: sector z., a outpurse, pick-*

pocket. Hence, subet., Zonarius, ū, m., a girdlemaker, purse-maker.

ZONE, es, f. *A promontory of Thrac, opposite Thasos.*

ZŌNŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of zona]. (Poet.) *A little girdle.*

ZŌPŪRUS, ī, m. [= Ζόπυρος]. 1) *A Persian nobleman, who mutilated himself in order to assist Darius Hystaspis in the conquest of Babylon. 2) A celebrated physiognomist, a contemporary with Socrates. 3) A rhetorician.*

ZOROASTRES, is, m. [= Ζωροάστρης]. *A lawgiver of the Persians, and founder of their religion.*

ZOSTER, ōris, m. [= Ζωστήρ]. *A promontory, town, and harbour of Attica.*

ZŌTHĒCA, ae, f. [= ζωθήκη]. (Lat.) *A small room or closet, wherein to rest by day (opp. to dormitorium, 'the bed-room').*

ZŌTHĒCŪLA, ae, f. [dim. of zothea]. (Lat.) *A small closet (v. Zothea).*

